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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1182.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

THE COMING YEAR.

THE changes and chances of modern life almost defy augury. Events rather flash upon than come upon us, and he is a bold man who could sit down calmly to predict the probabilities of a single year. A word, not meant to be unkind and wrongly taken, from one Monarch to the representative of another at a New-Year's reception has brought on a great war, and changed the destinies of a continent and a nation. An election of a Chief Magistrate in a model republic has brought on a civil war and transformed a nation of prosperous traders into almost savage soldiers, and a free Constitution into a despotism as deep and as high as any that the world ever saw. A King, during his absence on a yachting excursion, hears news of his deposition from his throne, and is relegated to that band of ex-Sovereigns who are expiating their faults of misgovernment in genteel exile in various parts of Europe. Monarchs, governmental systems, and all the paraphernalia which goes to make up the outer life of the world, are uncanny things upon which to reckon in an estimate of the hopes and fears of a coming year. At this moment, if one looks abroad one beholds America in the crisis of an internecine struggle too terrible to dwell upon; Mexico suffering from internal divisions, and resisting an invader whose tenacity of purpose in war is proverbial; Japan in a state of revolution; China struggling with an organised and long-standing rebellion; Russia in the agonies of a transition state from serfdom to freedom; Prussia on the eve of a constitutional contest between the King and the people; Austria in her normal condition of national bankruptcy; the new kingdom of Italy agitated, and scarcely well-governed; and Greece in a condition of change, the issue of which for good or for evil is not yet clearly discernible. France, still ostensibly the arbiter of the destinies of Europe, perhaps exhibits no special outward sign of weakness or of coming trouble; but there are not wanting those who assert that the stately Imperial edifice which towers so proudly amongst the palaces of the world is, after all, built upon sand; and its stability is about comparable

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED COOKS' SOCIETY PREPARING A MONSTER PLUM-PUDDING AT MARYLEBONE WORKHOUSE FOR THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.—SEE PAGE 18.

to that of a house of cards. Financially and socially hollow and baseless, it cannot, say the seers, abide. However this may be, at least it is apparent to very commonplace observers that a system which is founded on the genius and the management of one man alone, a man whose place cannot be supplied, who has realised that which was only a boastful trope in the case of Louis XIV., and has literally unified the State with himself, has about it no elements of stability and endurance; and the present Emperor may well be considered to embody another well-known saying, for, of a surety, after him will be a deluge—of some kind. It may not be too much to assume in speculating on the prospects of the year which has just opened upon us, that most nations have enough upon their hands to occupy if not to distract them during the coming twelve months. To some of them it may be a year of lustration, and in some cases of settlement of much that is disturbing in their body politic; but it is difficult if not impossible to trace any signs of millennial tranquillity, or that the year 1863, as it dawns, gives promise of that state of universal brotherhood which, in the minds of some of our loud-talking, unattached statesmen, is typified by the spectacle of all mankind clothed in peaceful robes, the material of which must inevitably be calico.

But, turning to a very obvious, and to us the most important consideration, what is to be prognosticated in England for the coming year? In what condition is this country to face the eventualities, the responsibilities, and, it may be, the difficulties of another brief cycle of three hundred and sixty-five days. It is true that we have had to encounter—still have to encounter—a commercial and social embarrassment which, brought on by circumstances over which we had no control, has struck hard at a material element in the national prosperity. A darkness which can be felt has descended on an industry which has gradually interwoven itself with our social and financial frame, and a shock to which vibrates painfully through the whole system. If, however, it has entailed much pecuniary suffering and caused considerable social loss, it has proved not a few things which we gladly take to the credit of our national character and our national stability. As regards the former, it has proved that distress and sorrow hard to bear have begotten no fierce discontent, and no deep-mouthed objurgations on the institutions under which we live. Those who are suffering know and feel that they are the victims of a natural and not of a factitious law, that no narrow and class legislation operates now to their detriment, and that affliction has been brought upon them by other means than misgovernment and the partial operation of unjust fiscal regulations. They do not bear the ills that have come upon them as men to whom human sympathy and hope in the future are denied; they recognise, in the universality of the charitable movement in which their countrymen are engaged on their behalf, at once an assistance and a consolation; and they can well believe that the enterprise and the capital of this country are being devoted to the relief of the gap left for the production of that staple raw material the deprivation of which has made them what they are; but what they will never be again, if skill, energy, and forethought can prevent it.

Out of the present calamity of Lancashire it is more than probable that future safety to one of our great manufacturing interests may be made to spring. Despite many difficulties, and in the face of some prejudice, the cultivation of cotton in India to a large extent is becoming a certainty. Happily, there has hardly been in the history of our Indian empire a period of greater tranquillity and greater internal prosperity than now. For whatever can be done in the production of cotton in that country the time is eminently favourable. Obstacles such as want of means of transit will surely give way before the pressure of a great English demand for an article of first manufacturing importance; and, even if some statements which we have heard of the limited capabilities of India to produce cotton be true, there is no denying that a source of supply which is by no means insignificant has been opened. Besides this, an impetus to its cultivation has been given to all cotton-growing countries, from Brazil down to the smallest of our West India islands; and it is not improbable that a trade which has hitherto been a monopoly in the hands of the Southern States of America will ramify all over the world. At least one thing is certain, and that is, that hopes of cotton from America within a period which may be counted by years must have faded from the minds of the most sanguine and the most bigoted believer in that as a sole source of supply. If all that is reported in relation to the expectation of import of cotton from Egypt be true, the manufactories which are now so silent and desolate.

It is at least a favourable start for a new year when the nation is in a position to show a satisfactory balance-sheet at the end of the year which has passed. Considering the difficulties as it appears by the annual statement, is calculated at once to surprise and gratify. There is simple evidence here to establish that though we have had to witness, and in some sense to struggle with, a great commercial and social calamity, it has happily been more local than national. In the main, we have to congratulate ourselves on much that reproaches even to prosperity as indicated by that financial barometer, the revenue returns. There is no lamentation in the haunts of the Exchequer, and no wailing in the purlieus of the Treasury. The national accounts are square, and a great deal more; the Ministerial purse-bearer looks 1863 boldly in the face.

Then we have a prospect that the programme of the Government for the ensuing Session will be based chiefly on a principle of reduction of public expenditure. There are hopes that Mr. Gladstone may be able to announce that his estimates for the year are within that bound of millions which in his last Budget he laid down as the circle of safety. If next year witnesses only the first check in that onward career of expenditure which of late years has made prudent men shudder it ought to be marked by the whitest of stones. Three or four millions less in the estimates would not come amiss; but if, as we hear, there is to be a reduction of ten, why, let the taxpayer sing pæans, and believe that the time of his deliverance is at hand—if he can.

In the political atmosphere no storm seems brewing, and we are not without hope that there will be a disposition on the part of all sections of politicians in Parliament to resist any temptation to waste the time of the Legislature in mere party struggles, it being well understood, in the country at least, that the difference between those statesmen who for convenience call themselves by certain names is about that which exists betwixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, and that there is but one national policy to be carried out, which cannot be influenced by the individuality of Palmerston or Derby. Some social questions must be considered and satisfactorily settled, the national finances regulated and disbursed on the most rigidly economical scale, and peace with all the world preserved; and whoever carries out this simple policy honestly and effectively is welcome to rule over us.

On the whole, with a consciousness of the stability of our institutions, of the soundness of our commercial principles, of the energy, courage, and strength of purpose of our people, and with a sufficient encouragement in a retrospect of the year that has gone, we enter on that which has just been born without fear for the prosperity, the honour, and the greatness of England.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor received the Diplomatic Corps and the constituted bodies of the State on New-Year's Day. The Papal Nuncio congratulated his Majesty in the name of the Diplomatic Body. The Grand Duke Constantine, brother to the Emperor of Russia, has left that peace would be maintained during the year now commenced.

Thursday last, the Moniteur publishes the decree fixing the number of deputies to be elected in future at 283. The *Moniteur* also announces some nominations to the Legion of Honour.

M. Fould's report on the condition of the French finances, which was published in Sunday's *Moniteur*, admits that the deficit for the year 1862 will amount to 21,400,000—the expenditure of the Mexican expedition during that year amounting to £3,320,000. The Emperor's relinquishment of his prerogative of opening extraordinary credits has not, says M. Fould, had the effect of increasing the ordinary expenses. The estimates for 1863 show a surplus of £4,400,000, which, in M. Fould's opinion, "will enable us to meet both the Mexican expenses for 1863 and any subsidiary expenses." The aggregate amount of accumulated deficits—£33,920—has not been increased, and no loan will be required, according to M. Fould's calculations. These statements, "were it not for the extraordinary expenses which weigh upon 1862 and 1863, 18 would have been one of the most happy and prosperous years of the reign of 1864. The attainment of this much-to-be-desired result is only adjourned."

Yesterday's *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree ordering that in future the sittings of the Prefectural Councils for the trial of ordinary lawsuits shall be public. After the report upon each cause has been heard the parties will be allowed to make observations, either personally or by their representatives. The decision of the Council, together with its motives, will be pronounced during the sitting, after a consultation, at which neither plaintiff nor defendant will be present. The account of the taxpayers of the departments and of their public charitable establishments will not be audited in public.

Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris, died on Monday morning at six o'clock. The Emperor paid him a visit on Saturday night. We give a brief memoir of the deceased Prelate in another column. The Abbé Deguerry, Curé of Paris met on Monday, immediately after his death, and elected three Vicars Capitular (MM. Baquet, Surate, and Veron) to administer the diocese until the choice of a successor is appointed.

Fresh reinforcements, numbering apparently 3000 or 4000 men, have been ordered to join General Forey's army in Mexico from France and Algeria.

SPAIN.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate Marshal O'Donnell, in a speech upon Mexican affairs, said that the Treaty of London did not imply any intervention for meddling the Government of Juarez. On the contrary, he said, were to take possession of Vera Cruz and the fort of San Juan d'Ulloa, and to see that satisfaction should be accorded them. Spain had never spoken of intervening in the interior affairs of Mexico. The Plenipotentiaries of the other Powers found the claims of France excessive. Marshal O'Donnell further stated that it was not General Prim who caused the rupture. The re-embarkation of the Spanish troops became indispensable on account of the present state of things. The real cause of the rupture was Almonte, who had deceived France. In conclusion, Marshal O'Donnell commured the conduct of the Government of Juarez with regard to the Spanish prisoners. In reply to the speech produced a great sensation.

The address in the Senate was then adopted by 95 against 23 votes.

Three editors of the *Epoca*, holding Government appointments, have, in consequence of their differing with the Government upon the Mexican question, tendered their resignations, which has been accepted. One of the Councillors of State has also sent in his resignation. Marshal O'Donnell does not intend to accept any resignation which may be tendered. It is stated that he approves of the acts of General Prim during his stay in Mexico, but not his language towards the Emperor and his brave relative to France. Neither does Marshal O'Donnell favour General Prim's views in regard to the union of the Liberal party.

ITALY.

SPEECH OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.

At the Court levée held at Turin on Thursday the King spoke to the following effect:—"I am satisfied to observe the path you trust to him, and expressed the hope that 1863 would be a happier year than 1862, in the welfare of Italy, the concessions, who endangered public order. When the pacification of the Southern provinces was achieved the national cause would be fully triumphant. The spirit of the people was most excellent, and wholly Italian. With it and a concordant nation the world might be defied.

AUSTRIA.

In Monday's sitting of the committee elected by the shareholders of the Bank of Austria, the question of the directors of the Bank accept the agreement between the State and the bank, which had been voted by the Reichsrath, was passed after a long discussion.

PRUSSIA.

A Royal decree published in Berlin convenes the Prussian Chambers for the 14th inst.

DENMARK.

Prince Gortschakoff is said to have declared to Denmark, on behalf of Russia, in a positive manner, that "the only means of putting an end to the interminable Dano-German conflict would be to accept the propositions recently presented by Earl Russell with regard to Schleswig-Holstein."

SWEDEN.

The Chambers have just adopted a bill presented by the Government to authorise marriages between Christians and Jews. The passing of this measure, which has caused a certain impression in Sweden, is generally considered as a first step towards civil marriages, of which a member of the Upper Chamber has just, by a special motion, demanded the introduction into the Constitution.

GREECE.

There was a great popular manifestation in Athens on Tuesday, the crowd shouting for Prince Alfred as King of Greece. The Hon. Mr. Elliott was obliged to repeat the decision of the British Government to refuse the crown for the Prince, but at the same time he promised the Greeks the sympathy and the good-will of England.

The *Fremdenblatt* says that the Cabinet of Vienna has called the attention of the English Government to the serious difficulties which the cession of the Ionian Islands is likely to create.

The Greek journals publish a collective note addressed, on the 13th of December, to the Provisional Government by England, France, and Russia, announcing the agreement between the three Powers that no members of the family reigning over the protecting States can accept the crown of Greece, and that, consequently, Prince Alfred and the Duke de Leuchtenberg are alike excluded from the Greek throne.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamers North American and Hansa we are in receipt of New York journals of the 20th ult.

WAR NEWS.

The great battle of Fredericksburg, in which the Federal armies sustained a disastrous repulse, is described in the Supplement, page 18.

On the night of the 15th the army of the Potomac was withdrawn to the north side of the Rappahannock, "because," reports General Burnside, "I felt fully convinced that the position in front could not be carried, and it was a military necessity either to attack the enemy or retire." This gallant movement was effected without a severe night, and was not discovered by the Confederates until it was too late to intercept it. The wounded were all saved, and the pontoon bridges removed.

The Confederates have advanced their pickets in Fredericksburg to points near to the bank of the Rappahannock, have increased their intrenchments in the rear of the city, and thrown up rifle-pits on the left of the city near the river.

Official reports of the Northern losse put their casualties at 1400 killed, and 8000 wounded, to which may be added 900 taken prisoners.

The Confederate official account of Lee has drawn up his report of the engagement. He acknowledges a loss of 1800 in killed and wounded. Among the latter are Generals Cobb and Gregg.

The Federal Senate has ordered inquiry to be made into the facts of the Fredericksburg disaster.

There have been serious movements in North Carolina. The Confederate General Evans had telegraphed that the Federal General attacked Kinston, on the 14th inst., with 10,000 men and nine gun-boats. The fight lasted ten hours, and the Federals were driven back to their gun-boats. The Northern accounts admit that they lost 500 prisoners and eleven pieces of artillery. Kinston and Goldsboro were eventually compelled to retire from the town, the Federal bombardment having proved too heavy.

The Confederates have made a demonstration against Harper's Ferry, but were repulsed.

Five dashing raids are reported of Banks's expedition have put into Port Royal.

The Confederates have sunk the Federal gun-boat Cairo with torpedoes off Yazoo River.

Twenty thousand men have deserted from the army of the Potomac, and the number is every day increasing.

NEW ORLEANS.

General Butler has issued an order that no person be allowed to land from any vessel arriving at New Orleans without taking the oath of allegiance. General Butler had ordered a further assessment of the cotton-brokers for the use of the poor.

WASHINGTON.

The New York journals simultaneously report that Mr. Seward has resigned, in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet caused by a caucus of the Republicans.

Attorney-General Bates has given an opinion in opposition to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, that the Alabama colonel was a citizen of the United States. The case arose from the detention at Perth Amboy, by a revenue cutter, of a schooner commanded by a coloured man, who, if not a citizen of the United States, would have been incompetent to act as her captain. The Attorney-General decides that all free persons, without distinction of race and colour, of native born, are citizens. The question of citizenship is distinct from that of political rights. A child or a woman is a citizen, though not privileged to vote or take office. The opinion that the Dred Scott case are pronounced to be of no more authority than the *obiter dicta* of eminent lawyers, as the question before the Supreme Court in that case only involved the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. The master of the schooner is pronounced to be legally competent to command the vessel, and the embargo laid on her is ordered to be quashed.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

President Davis has left Tennessee to visit Mobile and the army of the Mississippi.

The Commander of the French corvette Yusalan lately visited Port Sumter in company with General Beauregard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The popular feeling runs high in New York against General Halleck and Secretary Stanton, to whom the late reverse of the Federal arms is attributed.

Mr. Barney, the horsetamer, has been appointed Commissioner of Horses in the Federal States. His first official act was to go to the army of the Potomac under Burnside. Horses suffered fright into the health or the horses, and has adopted a new system to check the mortality among them.

The British Consul at Fredericksburg was arrested by the Federals on the 11th, on suspicion of being a rebel spy, but was in a short time released. On the 12th, on the request of the Consul, he was again arrested, on the charge that he had secreted armed rebels in his house and then aided them in their escape.

The commercial failures in the States and the leading bankers are agreed in the condemnation of Mr. Chase's plan for the recreation of the banks of the country. Gold remains nearly stationary at about 32 per cent premium.

INDIA.

The news from Calcutta, coming down to the 22nd ult., of any importance is comprised in the fact that the Government had ordered on sending a force to contend the disturbances in the Jyntesh district, and that Captain Sinclair had been attacked and wounded by two Arabs while at the head of his regiment at Sangrum, a place within sixty miles of Hyderabad.

CHINA.

From China we have accounts of the capture of Fung-Wha and Kahding, two towns in the neighbourhood of Ningpo, held by the rebels. They were stormed with great gallantry by the British and French and handed over to the Imperialists. The rebels keep a respectful distance from Shanghai, but it was reported that they intended to attack Hankow, to which they had approached within twenty-five miles, but retired on the approach of the Imperial troops.

JAPAN.

We now learn the meaning of the "bloodless revolution" in Japan, announced some time since in a telegram. Jeddo, it appears, has hitherto formed a political centre at Japan, where the forty-and-a-half of Royalty has been enacted by the prime officer, the Tycoon; and the great daimios and their families are bound, in order to keep up the dignity of the Tycoon, to reside at Jeddo. The daimios have abrogated this regulation and withdrawn from the city, and have thereby decluded it of all that rendered it great and shorn the Tycoon of a greater portion of his dignity.

AUSTRALIA.

There is but little news from Australia. The Melbourne and Murray River Railway had been opened with great rejoicings. The goldfields were on the whole, yielding well, and trade was steady.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Arrangements are being made to hold a grand review of the volunteers of the midland and south midland counties at Oxford, in July next.

Lord Palmerston has been appointed president of a society for the protection of salmon in the River Tees, in Hampshire.

The Townhall of Chester was destroyed by a fire which broke out in the building on Tuesday night.

Lord Carlisle left Castle Howard on Tuesday en route for Holkar, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

It is announced that an amalgamation or union is to be formed between the Eastern Bank of Scotland and the Caledonian Company.

The Earl of Carlisle presided, on Wednesday week, at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin.

Sir Archibald Alison has delivered a lecture in Glasgow on "Penal Servitude and Transportation," in which he elaborately condemned the present system and strongly recommended a return to transportation.

Mr. Justice Wright, of the Halifax County Court, has just laid down the following rule in reference to debts for beer—viz., not to give a second order for beer to the wife of a husband who has been cautioned him not to allow beer on credit to her husband.

The Greeks of Manchester have shown themselves as well disposed to their Sovereign as have the majority of their countrymen. Out of ninety-two votes Prince Alfred received ninety in that city; the remaining two were given to King Ferdinand.

At the annual conference of the General Associated Body of Church Schoolmasters in England and Wales, which was opened at Oxford on Tuesday, it was resolved, by a majority of 14, "That it is desirable to apply to Parliament for a Scholastic Registration Act, analogous to the Medical Registration Act of 1858."

Mr. Robert Hunt, High Sheriff of the city of Limerick, visited the county on Tuesday week, and on his arrival presented a copy of the order due of all the pauper debtors, who were then liberated, in order to enjoy the Christmas with their families; and, in addition, the sum of £100 at the request of the Governor of the prison a sum of money to assist the outgoing debtors in enjoying their Christmas.

The drawing for the prizes offered by the Art-Union of Great Britain took place last Saturday, in the Free Trade Hall Assembly-Room. The committee reported that 101,726 tickets had been issued, thus showing an increase of 2693 upon the last one. The number of tickets sold for 1861 was 179,033, for 1862, 204,401. The prizes drawn for consisted of 251 plates, 256 statuary prizes, 352 engravings, 35 volumes, and 207 sets of photographs; making a total of 1300 prizes, or one to every 157 tickets.

Mr. Horsman made an after-dinner speech at Stroud last Saturday evening, in which he passed in review the leading questions of the day. With regard to the American war he expressed his entire approval of the policy of strict non-interfer ence hitherto pursued by her Majesty's Government, and he added that he was not anxious to precipitate the sovereign of the South, or European interference of any kind in the struggle between the Federal and Confederate States.

Thomas Lucas died at Wunstead on the 29th ult., at the united age of 100 years and 100 days. He had a remarkably healthy appearance for one of his years, was of courteous manners, and of a very cheerful temper, and retained excellent health and the complete use of all his faculties (including his memory) to the last, and especially to the end. About the last few days or months of his death he chopped his own firewood, and was conversational and agreeable to the last hour, and was gentle and kind to the last moment.

At a dinner on Christmas Day, in Marsden, near Burnley, to which an invitation had been issued to a poor man living in the township who had attained the age of 65 years, there was present John Pale, a venerable old man, 79 years of 8 months old, who had walked upwards of two miles to be present, and after dinner he walked home again. He has a wife 94 years old, who is present to-day from home. The two remarried about 50 years, and married 26 years last Good Friday. Of the company present on the occasion, the three oldest averaged 73 years of age, the twenty oldest averaged 83, and 177 averaged 76 years each.

Accounts from Worsborough, on Saturday, state that the bodies of the six unfortunate boys who were the victims of an accident at the Elsecar Main Colliery continue immersed in their gloomy sepulchre, and that there are but little hopes that they will be recovered for many days. Every description is being raised for the sufferers.—An extensive four-shaft colliery, at Stanley, near Wakefield, is on fire, the result of a fall of roof in the upcast shaft having become ignited by the heat of the furnace. All the shafts for a few yards from the bottom have been filled up, so as to prevent as much as possible all the atmospheric air. No lives were lost.—A terrible accident occurred at the gas-works, near Stockport, on Saturday morning, in Shropshire. As twelve persons—men and boys—got into a "cage" for the purpose of being lowered into the mine, in order to commence operations for the day by which the chain was fixed to the cage snapped, and they were precipitated a few hundred yards, a depth of 960 feet. The whole twelve were killed.—Last Saturday, the stokers who so heroically exerted themselves on behalf of the men imprisoned in the Hartley Main mine were presented with the medals which had been prepared for their reception.—An explosion of gas, happily unattended by loss of life, occurred in Bedminster Coal-pit on Monday.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone presided, on Tuesday evening, over a weekly musical and literary entertainment, in the Music Hall, Chester. In a speech which Mr. Gladstone made in the course of the evening's performances, he entered largely into the statistics of the cotton famine, and said there was one point in regard to the high-water mark of the distress may have been reached, and even passed. "It seems to be the opinion of the best-informed people," he remarked, "that, under the operation of the Provisional laws which regulate supply and demand, both for materials and for manufactured goods, the high-water mark is the point which is a state of things which will bring about a small but stable revival of trade and employment." But, in my case, he trusted he might express a confident hope that the county would be in a position to meet the spring with sufficient funds to mitigate the worst of the distress that has overtaken Lancashire. The spirit, both gentleman spoke in the warmest terms of the conduct of the operatives under their terrible ordeal of suffering, and pointed out that the present time came for considering the question of the franchise their patient and exemplary conduct during the present crisis would not be forgotten. Mr. Gladstone estimated that on the current financial year the loss on the revenue in consequence of the cotton famine would amount to more than a million.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

The *Belgian Moniteur* announces that passports for Italian travellers in Belgium, and for Belgian travellers in Italy, are abolished. Travellers will only be required to produce some document establishing their identity.

The text of the treaty recently concluded between France and Madagascar has just been published in the French journals. It is a treaty of commerce, and the most noteworthy point in connection with it is that Radama II. is recognised by the Emperor Napoleon as the independent Sovereign of that island.

A correspondent of the *Guardian* says the following are the several outposts or military colonies which England has at different times possessed in the Mediterranean:—Minorca, which England first acquired in 1047 from Aragon by conquest, ceded to France in 1757; Bonifacio, on the Mediterranean, in 1667 from Genoa by conquest, ceded to France in 1768; Dunkirk, acquired in 1658 from Spain by conquest, ceded to France in 1662; Tangier, acquired in 1662 from Portugal by marriage, ceded to Morocco in 1683; Minorca, acquired in 1704 from Spain by conquest, ceded to Spain in 1782; Gibraltar, in 1704 from Spain by conquest, ceded to Spain; Malta, acquired in 1798 from France by conquest; Corfu, acquired in 1809 from France by conquest, ceded to Greece in 1864; Ionian Islands, by our occupation, was England *tenancy*; it next two bargeses to the House of Commons that the Ionian Islands were to be the bonds of Christendom: it was for some time the seat of the staple for English wool. Malta has been for many years vacated by us from France, had only recently been acquired by the French, the former from the Knights of St. John, and the latter from Venice.

FRENCH SAVINGS-BANKS.—On the first day of the present year we published a summary of the proceedings of the Paris savings-banks during the year 1861. We have now before us a report by M. Reveil on the operations of the savings-banks throughout the whole of France in the year just ended. The number of depositors, 1,606,981; and the sum due to them, 1,000,000 francs, making, together 354,720,414f. From that sum must be deducted sundry refunds, amounting to 15,552,687f., and the balance (338,167,727f.) represents the total sum due to depositors amounted to 401,313,317f., being an increase on the total due at the corresponding period of 1860 of 24,145,590f., or about 6.37 per cent. It the total amount due by the savings-banks to their clients on Dec. 31, 1861, be divided by the number of the depositors, the average would be 208f. for each account. On Dec. 31, 1860, the average was 209f. The above savings were executed in sixty-two departments, and not attained in twenty-seven. On Jan. 1, 1861, the 449 savings-banks held 12,153 inscriptions of rente belonging to 12,665 depositors, and producing 314,626f. During the year there were purchased, at the request of 14,17 depositors, 13,678 inscriptions, producing 477,369f. of rente. On the other hand, the banks delivered up to 14,199 depositors, producing 496,386f. of rente. On the last of December, 1861, they had in hand 12,599 inscriptions, belonging to 13,485 depositors, producing 379,887f. of rente.—*Galignani*.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The British Museum is closed, and will remain so until Wednesday next, the 7th inst.

The medals awarded to the exhibitors at the International Exhibition are in course of delivery, and notices have been sent requesting those entitled to receive them to send for them before the 10th inst.

Several of the metropolitan volunteer rifle corps had marches out on "field-days" on Boxing Day, which were, generally speaking, attended with success.

That portion of the traffic on the London, Chatham, and Dover line, which was lately opened between the Victoria Station, Pimlico, and the Brighton line, at Battersea-bridge, is for the present worked by the subsidence of several arches of a viaduct near the Clapham Station.

The Thames Embankment Commission, recently reappointed by the Crown, have received its inquiries in relation to various matters connected with the proposed new street communications, and to questions relating to compensation for property.

The half-yearly meeting of the friends and supporters of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear was held at the Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho-square. From the report read by the secretary it appeared that the dispensary was still flourishing and doing good by giving them advice and medicine. During the last six months 1086 patients had been admitted, of whom 1000 had been relieved, and 86 had left without applying. It was greatly, but the means of relieving them were limited by the want of funds.

A fire, resulting in the death of six children, occurred at Portland-street, Soho, on Saturday night. Several persons in most gallant style entered the burning premises and saved some of the inmates. The metropolis originated in the house, and the flames spread with great rapidity. A man has been fined by the magistrates for interfering with the police and pulling down the shutters, thus giving draught to the fire and aiding the fearful loss of life.

The usual Christmas course of lectures at the Royal Institution have commenced. On Tuesday afternoon Dr. Tyndall had been the custom of Professor Faraday to deliver these lectures to a juvenile audience, but as the latter gentleman is unfortunately laid up with a severe cold, we understand that it continues to prevent him this Christmas. His accustomed place was occupied on Tuesday by Dr. Tyndall, who delivered a lecture on the subject of the annual course of six lectures "Air and Water." We give in another column an abstract of Dr. Frankland's lecture.

At last accounts is a prospect of the Underground Railway being opened for the use of the public. Another official inspection of the line was made on Wednesday week by Colonel Yolland, when everything appeared to express himself satisfied on the whole with what had been done by way of improving the line since the previous inspection. It is said that it might be rendered still more efficient. On Tuesday Colonel Yolland made another trip along the line, and it is said that he has expressed himself as entirely in opposition on the part of the Board of Trade to the opening of the line, which, however, positively takes place on Jan. 10.

Last week the births of 1610 children—829 boys and 781 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1852-61 the average number was 1,463. Of the 1610 children born, 1,000 died. The deaths of London exhibit a further decrease on the high mortality of November. The number of deaths was 1,000, which is the lowest number registered in the ten years, 1852-61, with a correction for increase of population, is 1,560. Both phthisis and bronchitis have declined from the high rate of the previous weeks. Six persons, aged ninety years and upwards, died in the week. A widow died in the week in Bethnal-green workhouse who was born in Ireland, and at the age of one hundred years, and to have been born a fortnight before George IV. A woman also died in the week in Bethnal-green who had died from a wound of erysipelas, from a punctured wound of the thumb. A woman was suffocated by swallowing a bone. Two persons died from burns in the first week in December.

On Tuesday, by order of the First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings, Messrs. Pullen, Horne, and Rivetshil sold by auction, at the Great Exhibition Building, the whole of the fittings, including the whole of the trappings, funeral equipments, and furniture used on the occasion of the lying in state of the late Prince Consort, from the 14th to the 18th days of November, 1862. These national and interesting objects consisted of the richly-carved oak pulpit, communion-table, and rails of the Royal Chapel of the Hospital, which were of the most costly and elaborate description. There were also the canopy of the late Prince Consort, richly-carved and richly embroidered or velvet in gold and coloured silk; a large crown, richly embroidered in gold and coloured silks, and velvet; and 1000 yards of white and many other costly ornaments. The funeral trappings consisted of 240 velvet housings, richly embroidered in gold, silver, and silk; 240 velvet plumes made for the eight horses that drew the massive funeral car. The novelty of the sale attracted a large number of persons to the spot, and the prices for some of the lots there was a brisk competition, on the whole low prices only were realised.

The precise sites of the proposed new metropolitan bridges across the Thames are defined by the plans and sections just deposited with Lord Hobart, the Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the county of Middlesex—namely, the Tower Bridge, St. Paul's Bridge, the Temple Bridge, New Chelsea Bridge, and Battersea Bridge. Each bridge will be for the use of foot passengers only, and the other for both carriages and horses. The Tower Bridge is proposed to be built from a point in the Tower Pool opposite the Horselydown Old-stairs. The St. Paul's Bridge scheme comprises a bridge and approaches from the Surrey side commencing at Bankside, on the Thames at a point 100 yards north of the junction of Love-lane with Bankside on the Surrey side, and terminating at the junction of Carter-lane with Doctor Fenning, and terminating at Bankside, at a point nearly opposite Love-lane, and terminating on the Middlesex side at a point opposite Carter-lane. The Temple Bridge starts from the Thames embankment, 100 yards in a westerly direction from the Temple Station, and crosses the river obliquely, terminating 90 yards in a north-easterly direction from the river entrance. The New Chelsea Bridge will start from a point in the embankment on the Surrey side, with approaches from Duke-street and Old Barge House-stairs, Church-street, Lambeth, and terminate in the embankment on Middlesex side, opposite Oakley-street, Chelsea, and end at the Albert-road, Battersea Park, on the Surrey side. The Battersea Bridge will commence in the embankment, in the York-road, Wandsworth, 200ft. to the east of the Jews'-road, will terminate in the Battersea Park, on the Middlesex side, at a point 200ft. to the east of Queen Elizabeth Tower. The time specified for the completion of the bridges is within two years from the date of the Act of Parliament.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair—when the secretary read the reports of the crews of the institution's life-boat station at Rye, Cardigan, Portheawl, Barry, Penarth, Aberdovey, Lytham, Southport, and Formby, on the local gales of wind, the following shipwrecked crews:—Ship James Browne, of Sunderland, 1000 tons burden, coal laden, from Sunderland for Rochester Champion, of Liverpool, 10; barque Result, of Liverpool, 13; steamer Royal Rose, of Whitby, 12; barque Ann, of Whitby, 11. It was reported that the cost of the life-boats stationed at Thurso and Portheawl were presented respectively by Captain Andrew A. H. Trail, R.N., and by Mr. Goodchild, of Staffordshire. Rewards, amounting to £40, were also granted to the crews of the following vessels which had been assisted:—The schooner Providence Bay, Holyhead, and Greenport, life-boats, for putting off with the view of saving life from the schooner Ann, of Whitby, which was observed in a severe either succeeded in getting out of danger or had their crews saved by other vessels; the brig Ann, of Whitby, which was driven on the rocks at Swarlock, master of the steam-tug Wyrne, of Fleetwood, and Mr. Robert Greenwood, of Lytham, for their services in towing the barque Pallas, of Glasson Dock, which had stranded on the bar of the river Ribble, into Lytham, and Edwin, of Whitstable, which, during a heavy gale of wind and in a dense fog, fell in with the barque Ann, of Whitby, and towed her into safety. The report was read from the assistant inspector of life-boats (Captain Davis) relative to the life-boat establishment at the mouth of the Mersey and the Irish coast. With one or two exceptions he found the boats in excellent condition. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, of Formby, had given a donation as a token of her sympathy. The institution decided to place forthwith a new life-boat at Rye, in addition to the one at present stationed at the life-boat station. Payments amounting to £560 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the meeting terminated.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—On Wednesday the Royal Commissioners formally gave up possession of the building to Messrs. Kirk and Lucas. The ceremony took place in the presence of a few persons only, assembled in the Sanctum standing a bench of keys to Mr. Lucas. With this formality the exhibition of 1862 may be said to have come to an end, which has been more or less before the public for the last two years, passed with the exception of the Commissioners, and a few officials. Spain have not yet ceased their cost; Austria has a few packages to remove, and a great deal of packing remains to be done by Russia; so a few days' Russia has left several large packages of heavy goods until the last minute, and has been given to Messrs. Minton, with respect to their magnificent fountain, which still stands intact beneath the eastern dome, looking strangely out of place in the deserted pile. The grim-looking bronze of Bunsingodin, of Messrs. Elkington, are the only objects which keep it company in this part of the building. In the new there stands a melancholy wreck—the mixed-pickle trophy—no one seeming to care so much for it as to be at the expense of removing it. Why some manager had not secured it for a feature in his pantomime! The ornamental casting of granite is still in its place in the nave. A few days' work is required to complete on the avenue, and purchased it for £100, and preparations are being made for its immediate removal. The old Natural History building, Kensington, although it has not been taken down; and there are some few odds and ends remaining in different parts of the main exhibition building, the erection of trophies which a short time since occupied the space. The large clock of Messrs. Dent, of the Strand, which formed so striking an object in the eastern window, will, with the consent of Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, remain until something definite has been decided with respect to the fate of the building. It still keeps that some remarkable accurate time which, during the busy days of the exhibition, caused it to be regarded as one of the marvels of modern mechanism. Its hands, of twenty-two feet long, still point with unerring fidelity to the hours, being connected with the Greenwich Observatory, and rivaling the performance of the Great Victoria clock at Westminster, and which is the admiration and humility which are so fully developed beneath the domes. The picture-galleries have long since been stripped of their contents. The only thing to keep to turn that is simple instance has occurred at any injury having been received either in the carriage of the pictures or during the time they remained on view.—*Morning Post*.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR-OFFICE.

7th Dragoon Guards: Capt. P. Williamson to be Major; Lieut. E. P. Chichester to be Captain.

9th Foot: Capt. R. Thompson to be Major; Lieut. T. M. Kelson to be Captain; Ensign F. W. B. Cotton to be Lieutenant; Lieut. C. H. Morrison to be Adjutant, vice R. A. Rokeby to be Brigade-Major, 19th: Lieut. G. B. Webber to be Captain; Ensign J. H. Thomas to be Lieutenant; Lieut. C. Gubbins to be Adjutant, vice Capt. H. Lloyd, 23rd: Lieut. T. G. Gilling to be Captain; Ensign J. H. Hamersley to be Lieutenant; R. J. Dallas to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. A. H. Bayly, 24th: Lieut. and Adjt. A. H. F. Pearse to be Captain; Lieut. J. G. Morgan to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. and Adjt. Bolger, 39th: Brevet Major P. W. Burroughs to be Major; Brevet Major R. S. F. G. Dawson to be Major; Capt. G. R. Fenwick to be Captain; Lieut. A. G. Tabuteau to be Captain; Ensign W. Forbes to be Lieutenant: Ensign J. Campbell to be Ensign.

Royal Artillery: Lieut. C. Carey to be Captain; Lieut. G. A. Crawford, to be Second Captain; Lieut. T. A. de Molyneux to be Second Captain.

Royal Engineers: Lieut. C. Pilkington, Lieut. E. Harvey, H. Fowler, J. H. Wood, A. T. Smith, J. S. Tolley, F. W. Nixon, to be Lieutenants, with permanent rank.

Rifle Brigade: Second Capt. C. G. Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major in the Army.

After a long and irritating delay, an official notice appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette* announcing that the distribution of the Canadian prize money would commence at Chelsea Hospital yesterday (Friday).

The colonelcy of the 26th Foot is vacant by the death of General Sir Philip Bainbrigge. He obtained had seen much active service in different parts of the globe, and had a medal and seven clasps for the Peninsula. He was in the 52nd Light Infantry at the battle of Waterloo.

Admiral Newall died on the 24th ult., at Kensington, aged 79 years. He was in the attack upon the citadel of Algiers, in the frigate Amazone and Blake, in November, 1816; in a partial action with the French fleet off Toulon, in 1823; and in the successful attack upon Leghorn, and at the relation of Genoa and Savona.

Major-General A. Tulloh, Director-General of Ordnance, has recently inspected the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich and other manufacturing departments of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; and by a recent order of the Secretary of State for War, Major-General Tulloh is particularly to the Secretary for War upon all questions relating to the efficient maintenance of stores, fortifications, barracks, and defences, small arms, and ammunition, and the changes required in existing armaments.

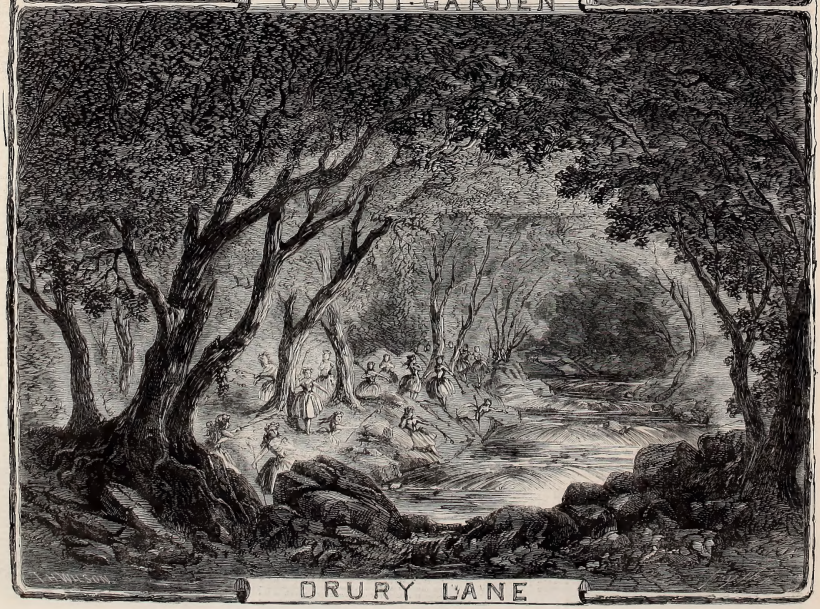
Captain F. Vicars, of the 68th Foot (a cousin of Captain Hedley Vicars), has had a singular escape. A bullet has just removed a scratch on the chin whilst hunting, which soon healed, shortly after which he died of erysipelas in the head, which commenced from a splinter of bamboo, about half an inch long, fixed in the angle of the jaw. The funeral of the deceased, who appears to have resembled his relative in popular manners, was largely attended by civilians as well as comrades.

A committee has been appointed to test the merits of the breechloading rifle invented by Colonel Jacob, of the Indian army. Viscount Ramsay, Inspector-General of Infantry, president; Colonel Taylor, R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories; Major Boxer, Director of Artillery Studies; Colonel Simmons, C.B., R.E., Captain Freely, C.B., R.N., and Commander Dawkins, R.N., Superintendent of Pembroke Yard. It is to be observed (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) that the members have not been selected as civilian inquiries, and are free from official bias as regards the merits of either invention.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.—The main recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Volunteer Force, which has been the means of giving strength and permanence to the volunteer force was, that a grant should be made to the force in proportion to the number of effective strength. It was believed that without some such aid many persons, whose services are highly valuable, would withdraw themselves, and would be obliged to fall off from the body, and that with it there were every reason to expect that the volunteer army would continue as numerically strong as it was at the time to report was made. In fact, it may be assumed that the Government will substantially do their part in the matter, and that it will be for the Parliament to give full effect to the recommendation of the Volunteer Commission. The sum requisite for this purpose will not be considerable, and it is to be hoped that the national outlay passes without close scrutiny. A careful estimate must be formed of the sum likely to be required, as well as the return of men on which to be expected from it. In this spirit some new regulations are being framed, we believe, very much on the principle suggested by the Royal Volunteer officers constituting the Royal Commission, and one of the first recommendations of the Commissioners, which is, that the expenditure of the State for the volunteers might be estimated for the next financial year. The Secretary of State for War has issued a notification that, after the beginning of 1863, he would not be prepared to receive applications for the formation of fresh rifle corps. In taking this step the Secretary of State for War is not for a moment to be understood as discouraging the patriotic volunteering movement in which arbitrary limits. He will not reject more volunteer recruits, but he does not wish to add to the number of corps for the present year. The staff is provided by the War Office sufficient for an establishment of 210,000 men, but the total force is now 162,000. Lord Elcho and Colonel Dawkins have said that the act of forbidding the formation of new corps has any effect in checking the movement. Where there is a number of men in a corps, 100 have to be reached, and there is no prospect that such a number of vacancies in the existing regiments will occur. The Secretary of State for War has, indeed, all, unless circumstances occur likely to alter the whole military arrangements of the nation. We believe that the volunteer force numbers for 1863-4 come to be placed before the public, they will command themselves to all as a wise and judicious compromise encouragement to a movement which is the pride of our generation.—*Globe*.

GARIBALDI AT CAPRERA.—We read in the *Movimento* of Genoa:—"Dr. Basile, physician to General Garibaldi, has left Caprera. The General's latter was lowered on to a boat and thence removed on the shore. On the General, who had recently been ill, his departure was received with pleasure. The two medical attendants and M. Occhiphiti carried the litter in their arms to the door of the house, where it was placed on the ground floor of the old house. The Garibaldi, after four months' trouble, again saw the sun on Sunday, the 14th inst., at eight o'clock in the morning of Dec. 22 that the General re-entered his habitation. Towards ten o'clock, after the latter had undergone the dressing, he expressed a wish that his litter might be transported outside and taken about the cultivated land of the farm. The General, who congratulated himself on returning to revisit his fields, the vine, and the olives, to which Practically hypercharacterised his convalescence. The day was a mild autumnal temperature. The sea of Caprera have already imprinted the physical and mental condition of Garibaldi, who congratulated himself on the change of air from the sick chamber, where at least he can breathe the air freely. There was a little snow on the day he arrived, but since then it was of mild autumnal temperature. The wind is below, and the sea scarcely at all swollen. The mountains of Caprera are now not full. Christmas Day was celebrated near his bed. The rose and lee of Garibaldi's room were decorated with flowers."

Painful accounts of the disasters caused by the late gale continue to be received. On Friday, pursuant to an order from November to London, has gone over, with all hands, the bad twenty-one and one and thirty-two passengers on board, and the only trace of her loss has been the discovery of some boxes floating in the Channel. The Tyne pilot-cutter, which is a new and very large iron vessel, left the Tyne just before the gale, and has not since been heard of. The Aberdeen, the Dundee, and the Leith steamers, the Tay and the Conqueror, the Dundee, has experienced the same fate on the Kyle of Lochalsh, and the Leith steamer has been driven ashore somewhere near the north-west coast of Scotland. The gale proved fearfully destructive along the coast of Ireland. On the Bay of Dublin, the Kingstown steamer belonging to Noss was lost. Forty men, or about one third of the entire mail male population of the town, were drowned. Many lives also have been lost in numerous collisions, have, like Noss, suffered to a most serious extent. At all the fishing-stations on the north-east coast of Ireland Firth, from Kinsale to Donaghadee, many of less damage has been done to fishing-boats, of which no fewer than twenty-six have been totally destroyed. Injury has also been done to a number of small harbours along the coast. The Earl of Caithness nobly exerted himself in assisting the fishermen to save their property. At John o'Groat's the storm occasioned great loss of property. At Mey the sea completely swept away all the small fishing-boats except one, and a Gills only two remain. At Melvich the tide rose so high that it swept away eight coddling boats, with all the fishing materials; 190 lobster-creels were also carried away. The north-east coast of Scotland also suffered greatly. A letter from Wick states that in that neighbourhood seven vessels have been totally, and the partially, wrecked; one entire crew, supposed to consist of twelve hands, drowned; and twenty-seven fishing-boats lost.



CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 19.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 19.

CALENDAR FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 4.—Second Sunday after Christmas. The celebrated Alien Bill passed, 1793.

MONDAY, 5.—Battle of Nancy: Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, defeated and slain by the Duke of Lorraine and the Swiss, 1477. The *Journal des Savans*, the first critical journal (and still published) appears, edited by Denis de Salo, under the name of Hedouville, 1665. Attempt on the life of Louis XV. of France, by Damiens, 1757. Full Moon 3h. 32m. a.m.

TUESDAY, 6.—Epiphany or Our Lord. Old Christmas Day. Battle of Hochkirch in the moonlight, 1758. Battle of Preston: Prince Charles Edward in the moment of victory, 1781. Battles at Citate, on the Danube, begin; the Turks defeat the Russians, 1853.

WEDNESDAY, 7.—The Rock of Common Prayer authorized, 1549. Calais taken from the English by the Duke of Guise; said to have hastened the death of Queen Mary, 1558.

THURSDAY, 8.—Lucian, Presbyter and Martyr, first century. Satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo, 1610.

FRIDAY, 9.—The Cape of Good Hope surrendered to Sir David Baird, 1806. State Funeral of Lord Brougham, 1868.

SATURDAY, 10.—Archbishop Laud beheaded, 1645. The new Penny Postal System, entrusted to Rowland Hill, came into operation, 1840.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 10, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
0 0	0 30	1 0	1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0
12 30	1 0	1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0	3 30

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY. 1862	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum in the Night.	Maximum in the Day.	General Direction.	Horizontal Movement.	
	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.			Deg.	Deg.		Miles.	Inches.
17	30·278	47·0	43·6	·80	1·0	40·1	51·2	SW. NW.	333	·000
18	30·119	46·2	43·2	·86	1·0	41·1	49·1	SW. WSW.	504	·020
19	29·765	43·1	38·3	·71	7	41·1	49·1	W. WSW.	591	·000
20	29·726	43·3	38·6	·72	7	41·1	47·1	W. WSW.	574	·000
21	...	...	...	...	...	39·5	41·5	...	613	·000
22	29·154	37·6	31·4	·71	3·2	30·1	42·1	NW. SSW.	132	·000
23	30·086	44·7	42·7	·93	1·0	34·0	45·9	W. NW.	122	·122
24	30·230	42·6	39·2	·82	1·0	32·9	46·3	SW. NW.	107	·003
25	...	...	...	...	...	41·9	49·4	...	258	·003
26	30·226	40·2	39·6	·74	9·0	41·9	49·4	SW. WSW. W.	223	·000
27	30·365	46·8	44·1	·91	9	39·8	49·9	SW.	216	·000
28	...	...	...	...	...	39·1	50·4	...	226	·000
29	29·482	49·2	43·9	·86	9	45·1	49·2	S. SW. WSW.	470	·020
30	29·215	42·7	37·2	·82	4	37·1	47·2	WSW. W.	293	·155

Readings of meteorological instruments at half-past nine a.m.

	DEC. 17 TO DEC. 23.							DEC. 24 TO DEC. 30.						
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·291	30·174	30·158	29·756	29·263	29·031	30·175	30·141	30·113	30·139	29·724	29·475	29·347	29·348
Temperature of Air	46·0°	45·0°	44·0°	43·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	46·0°	41·0°	43·0°	41·0°	41·0°	39·0°	39·0°	39·0°	39·0°	39·0°	39·0°	39·0°	39·0°	39·0°
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	WSW.	WSW.	CALM	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.

	DEC. 31 TO JAN. 6.													
Barometer (in inches) corrected	...	29·727	...	...	29·302	30·420	30·111	29·938	29·731	29·479	29·407	29·347	29·376	29·347
Temperature of Air	...	42·0°	...	...	42·0°	39·0°	40·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	...	39·0°	...	...	39·0°	37·0°	37·0°	39·0°	39·0°	39·0°	39·0°	39·0°	39·0°	39·0°
Direction of Wind	...	SW.	...	...	WSW.	CALM	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the management of Mr. LOUIS PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Every Evening (except Monday, Jan. 5, and Friday, 9, BUY IDAS. On Tuesday, 6, and Thursday, 8, LOVE'S TRIUMPH. On Wednesday and Saturday, at 7.30, THE FORTUNATE COUPLE. On Friday, Every Evening the Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN BEAUTY AND THE BEAST; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the Golden Mere. Scenery by Mr. Grieve, Messrs. Gordon, Pitt, Hemsley, and Mr. Beverley. Machinery by Mr. Dodd. Dresses by Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. W. Calcott. A Morning Performance at Two o'Clock every Wednesday, to which children are admitted at Half-price. Box-office open Daily, from Ten till Five. No charge for booking. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern as Lord Dundreary. Every Evening (except Saturday) at 7. Doors open at half-past 6. Dundreary every night. HANDLEAS and Miss Louisa Keeley every night. MONDAY, JAN. 5, and during the week, as Above, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN and Lord Dundreary. After which the greatly successful and Johannesen Extravaganza of HANDLEAS; with MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMSON and Miss LOUISA KEELEY.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—WILL OPEN, under the Sole Management of MR. FECHTER, on SATURDAY, JAN. 10, with a New and Romantic Drama, in which Mr. Fechter will appear, in which Mr. Fechter will sustain the principal character. Box Office open from Eleven till Four Daily.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. SHEPHERD.—Great success of the New Pantomime (no opinion of the Press). Every Evening (except Saturday) at 7, HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY OF THE GOLDEN STAR. Harlequin, Mr. JULIA ST. GEORGE will appear. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, when the Pantomime will commence at Seven and terminate at Half-past Nine, the BRIGANDS and the LANDSMAN'S DAUGHTER.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. SIMS REEVES will sing "Sound the alarm" (as above) "Call forth the powers," &c., in "John Macnamara," at the NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY'S GRAND CHRISTMAS CONCERT, on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 5. To commence at half-past seven. Band and Chorus nearly 700. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Organist, Mr. Stimpson. Doors open at half-past six. Tickets, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. 6d. Mr. Sims Reeves will also sing for the National Choral Society during the season. Subscription for Family Ticket (admitting four), One Guinea. Single Ticket, 10s. 6d. Subscription to Secure Places for Ten Grand Performances, Numbered Stalls, Two Guineas. Family Subscription for these Tickets each Concert, Five Guineas: Reserved Area Subscription, Six Guineas. Subscription for these Tickets each Concert, Three Guineas. Clergy and gentlemen (respectable amateurs) wishing to join the society may obtain particulars by enclosing a stamped envelope, addressed to Mr. Hawes, 14, 15, Exeter Hall.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Every Night at Eight, and Wednesday Afternoon at Three, in ST. JAMES'S HALL. Proprietor W. P. Collins Smith, Esq. Conductor, Mr. Pennyquick and Tunica is Chappell and Co.s 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 20, Piccadilly.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTY, PATRONISED BY HIS MAJESTY, and at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. PATRONISED BY HIS MAJESTY, and at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. PATRONISED BY HIS MAJESTY, and at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTY, PATRONISED BY HIS MAJESTY, and at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. PATRONISED BY HIS MAJESTY, and at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. PATRONISED BY HIS MAJESTY, and at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. Sole Agents, Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 201, Regent-street, and at Austin's, 20, Piccadilly.

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MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock, and Wednesday Afternoon at Three o'Clock, in THE PARRY LEGEND; after which Mr. John Parry will introduce a new Musical Sketch, entitled PROSELYTE'S LITTLE PARTY.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

NATIONAL MELODIES.—JAN. 8, 1863.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—THURSDAY EVENING, Mr. Stone Barton, Miss Louisa Vinning, Miss Palmer, and Mr. Lawler will appear in conjunction with Mr. Sims Reeves, at the Duke of York's Concert, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Conductor. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area, 5s.; and the Dress Circle, 3s. Tickets at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, and Austin's office, 28, Piccadilly. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—EGYPTIAN HALL (Dudley Gallery).—Every Evening, at Eight, Mr. KENNEDY, the popular Scottish Vocalist, assisted by Mr. LAND at the Pianoforte, will illustrate the Songs, Music, and Poetry of Scotland, including Jacobite Melodies, Ancient Minstrelsy, and the Modern Lyrics of the "Northern Ambrosians." Every Evening, at Eight (except Saturday); and on Saturday Afternoon, at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; a few Fauteuils, 5s., to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

POLYTECHNIC.—New Optical Pantomime, HARLEQUIN and the Lump of Sugar. By Professor Pepper. Mr. George Buckland will act Harlequin, illustrated with all the optical resources of the Polytechnic. "A Strange Lecture," by Professor Pepper, every Evening at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Mr. Chevenix Trench, Mr. Bachelor, and Mr. Hall will lecture. Grand Christmas Tree. Second Juvenile Day and Distribution of the Ornaments on Thursday, Jan. 1.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a Course of Lectures on GEOLOGY on FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, at Nine o'Clock. They will be continued on the Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at the same hour. For 24 Lectures, £2 2s.

AMUSEMENT FOR EVENINGS.—STATHAM'S Chemical Amusement Chests, from 5s. 6d., 165 Experiments, 63. Youth's Microscope, magnifying 1000, 10s. 6d. and 21s. Ditto, 3d. edition, 2s. 6d., 12 objects, 5s. 6d. Illustrated Catalogue, 2 stamps. Wm. Statham, 311, Strand, W.C.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS PRIZE and ONE HUNDRED POUNDS FOUND FREE for TEMPERANCE TALES.—The Directors of the British Temperance League hereby offer a prize of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds for a Temperance Tale; and a Prize of One Hundred Pounds for the second best Temperance Tale.

The conditions of the competition may be learned by sending a stamped envelope to John S. Hare, 109, Regent-street, Glasgow.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVALS.—THE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS will be continued next Week with change of programme.

BLONDIN'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES. POSITIVELY his LAST FOUR APPEARANCES on the Crystal Palace.

GRAND FIRST FETE. Gigantic Christmas Tree. Extensive Decorations. Brilliant fireworks. Illuminations. Open Daily. Admission, 1s. Children, Half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED THE GREAT FEATURE OF THE SEASON.

"In fact, when all the lights are lighted, it is simply new to look at."—*Times*.

"The great feature was the system of lighting the building."—Morning Post.

"The scene was magnificent."—*Morning Herald*. "The Parisian hangs."

"The interior of the building presented a beautiful aspect."—Morning Herald.

"Hundreds of lights are suspended from the roof, and the effect, during every where with the float of bright light."—Morning Star.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—PERFORMANCE at the CRYSTAL PALACE every Evening early FOUR MORE PERFORMANCES, when it will positively terminate. Immense success of the Ballet Troupe, who will appear four times in addition to his inimitable performances on a scale as much as ever elsewhere shall avail themselves of the opportunity. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and on Thursday for the last time.

ONE SHILLING.

BLONDIN.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. Great Success.—BLONDIN'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES IN ENGLAND. Open EVERY EVENING. Prosecutor Connett at The Queen's Bench, Westminster, at 9.15 and 9.15. Band of Eighty, selected from the Philharmonic, Her Majesty's Theatre, and Royal Italian Opera. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Doors open at Seven. Stalls, 5s. Next Door, 3s. Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, £2 2s. and £1 1s. Manager, Mr. Pherry. Master Sharpurt, the youngest Drummer in the world, aged four years. Agricultural Hall, Islington. Mr. Blondin's Farewell Performances. Mr. Sam Hague's Entertainment. Gigantic Christmas Tree. Celebrated Dalle Mouse, by Cremer, Jun., Regent-street; and the Original Christy's Minstrels. Mr. Pennyquick's Instrumental Quartette. Open Daily at half-prie. Commence at Half-past Seven. First Morning Performance on Saturday next, Jan. 3, commencing at Two o'Clock.

BLONDIN.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—Great success. Thousands accommodated nightly without the slightest inconvenience. Positively Blondin's last Performances in England. Open EVERY EVENING at 7. Mr. SAM HAGUE'S ENTERTAINMENT. Mr. JOHN M. HOWARD has given his services to those shows in fulfil his Continental Engagements in February next. Tickets who have not seen Blondin, and who wish to do so again, should avail themselves of the last opportunity in this magnificent hall, capable of giving much effect to his performances. Boxing Night and Saturday next, Jan. 3, Afternoon Performance at Two o'Clock.

MR. JOHN LEECH'S GALLERY of SKETCHES IN OIL, from subjects in "Punch," with several new Pictures not hitherto exhibited, is OPEN DAILY, Day from Ten till Dusk.—PRINCE ARTHUR HALL, Bartholomew-lane, City, near the Bank of England, Admission, One Shilling.

THE GEORGE CRUIKSHANK GALLERY, EXETER HALL, Strand.—Open every Evening (except Saturday) at Seven o'clock, (embracing a period of upwards of fifty years); together with THE WORSHIP OF BACCHUS, painted by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, Admission from Shilling Half-past Seven till Half-past Nine in the Evening. Supper.

THE RAILWAY STATION PICTURE, by W. P. FRITH, R.A. Now ON VIEW, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, brilliantly Illuminated by the Patent Sunlight, from Ten to Five o'clock. Admission, 1s.—HAYWARD and LEGGATT.

WATER-COLOUR PAINTERS' LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—The Exhibition of Drawings, by the Members, is now open Daily and Sun, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Ten a.m. till Five p.m.

Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.; Guinea Sharps for the Allotment may be obtained at the Gallery.

HER MAJESTY IN THE DRAWING-ROOM AT WINDSOR CASTLE WITH THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF—Just photographed from Life. Also, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Children. Sold by Mr. Mayall, photographer to the Queen, 224, Regent-street, W. "In the highest and in the humblest home it is equally rare of honour."—*Daily Telegraph*.

DR. COLENSO.—Just out, a fine Photograph, Album size, post-free, 18 stamps.—STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, Cheapside, and 110, Regent-street.

PICTURE-FRAMES.—Best and Cheapest in London.—Handsome Gilt Frames for the Large Coloured Pictures, Dies and Back, for 5s. This Frame can be had at any Size to Match. T. Cottam, 191, Strand.

WATCHES, Timepieces, and Clocks.—Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, £2 15s. to £10; silver watches, £1 10s. to £5; Timepieces, 10s. 6d. to £10; Clocks, 5s. to £10. Every article warranted and sent carriage free. BENJAMIN HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 168, Regent-street, W., (from 74, Strand, opposite Somerset House). Established 1760. Every article bears the name of BENJAMIN HAWLEY, and the address, as above, purchased or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied on liberal terms.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.—A very large assortment, with the Registered Fastening, for preventing the loss of rings. Gold Brooches, 28s. to 15gs.; Gold Bracelets, 15s. to £3; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 20s. to £5; Gold Lockets, 10s. 6d. to £5; Gold Albert Chains, 3gs. to £10; Ladies' Chains, 2gs. to 10gs.—FREDC. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 161, Regent-street, W. (from 74, Strand, opposite Somerset House).

MUSICAL BOX DEPOTS.—56, Cheapside; and 32, Ludgate-street.—World's large Musical Box. £1 per sec. Snuffboxes, 18s. to 8s. Catalogues of Tunes and Prices sent free on application.—NICOLE FRERES and CO., as above.

STORMS, WINDS, &c.—A NEW BAROMETER, the smallest ever produced, being the size of a Geneva watch, weighing 6l ounces. It tells the change of weather quicker than any instrument in the world. Price 21s., in case complete, with rules. It is mounted in silver-plated, price £4 10s.; steel post-free. Messrs. S. with to inform the public they have no connection with any other house in London.—SOLOMONS, 89, Aldermanbury, City, E.C.

BLACK SILKS.—A Specialité.—Purchasers will find at all times a large assortment of Black Silks, at prices 10 per cent below the ordinary quality or those of a lighter material and at a cheaper cost, at

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

DOUBLE-SIDED FRENCH SILKS, at 2s. 6d. per yard, wide width, rich quality, and every shade of colour. Also, a unsunctioned silk has become much desire, the opportunity of buying good wearing French Silks at 2s. 6d. per yard, wide width, rich quality.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE.—WAUGH and SON, 23, 24, 25, and 26, Aldermanbury, City, E.C., Curtains, Furniture, Chintzes, &c., of first-class manufacture, for every style of decoration.

MONTANARI'S MODEL WAX DOLLS.—Very few of the beautiful models remain unsold, and will be sent to any part of the country. The Model Wax Dolls by A. Montanari, of Oxford-street. Placed in the Educational Department of the Great Exhibition, and awarded a Prize Medal. Mr. Montanari has been appointed one of the most elegant and interesting displays of the Great Exhibition in the Model Department. Mr. Montanari's Model Wax Dolls are to be had only at 144, Oxford-street, and 116, Cornhill, and 4, Royal Exchange, Bond-street. These wonderful Dolls are modelled with the greatest accuracy to nature, from the smallest size Doll up to the size of life. The hands and feet are modelled from the most beautiful specimens, and are most tastefully dressed. A Montanari is also the Inventor and Sole Manufacturer of the Model Wax Dolls' Heads.—144, OXFORD-STREET.

SURPLUS STOCK of BULBS for BEDS and BORDERS. BARR and SUGDEN, Seedsmen to the Queen, 12, Covent-garden, W.C., and Seedsmen to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, 459, Oxford-street, W., have received, by Royal Command, 300 Crates 250 Tulips, 120 Garden Narcissi, 80 Dogs'-tooth Violets, 50 Crates Crocus, 50 Crates Hyacinths, 50 Crates Iris, &c., &c.

CHOCOLAT au MIEL de NARBONNE.—This combination of Cocoanut ness with Narbonne honey is the most delicate and attractive in flavour of all the varieties of chocolate hitherto introduced. Sold in packets, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each; also in boxes containing twelve packets, 6s., 12s., and 24s. each. Prepared only by JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly; No. 48, Threadneedle-street; and 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

TURTLE.—MCCALL'S WEST INDIA. Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 15s. 6d., pints, 8s. 6d., half-pints, 4s. 6d. Calipee, 4s. 6d. per lb. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Depôt, 21, Mincing-lane.

Pavilion Stores, 137, Shoreditch, N. C.

Prize Medal for Patent Cocoa Nibs. Prepared without overcooking, whereby Nutritious and Digestible Qualities are preserved.

WHISKIES, IRISH and SCOTCH.—Gem of Emerald Isle 20s. and 24s. per gallon.—IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY, 314, Oxford-street.

STEVENS'S BREAD-MAKING MACHINE supersedes the objectionable hand and arm process of kneading, relieves the housewives from the fatigue and annoyance of bread-making, and produces bread of the most delicious quality. Prize Medal, 1862. Price, £3 3s. Also, the Patent Domestic Mill, highly approved by her Majesty's Government, the Scottish Council, public institutions, bakers, the nobility, and families. Can be seen at the Polytechnic. Family machines, £4 to £15; trade machines, £15 to £100. For illustrated prospectuses apply at STEVENS'S PATENT BREAD-MACHINERY COMPANY (LIMITED), 139, Cheapside.

PURE WATER.—The New Filter.—FREDERICK LIPSCOMBE and CO., Patentees of the NEW FILTER, Temple-bar, London, by the Special Appointment of Her Majesty's Purveyors, have had the high honour of supplying Her Majesty with a filter each of the Royal palaces; they have also had the high honour of recently supplying the Royal Dairy Farm with a filter each of the same kind. The Filter is the only one which will purify the Thames water, or any other impure water. Old filters of every kind can be reconstructed upon the new plan. Delivered free to any part of the country. Prospectus free. Cards to all parts of the suburbs daily. Cannot be had elsewhere.

CULLETON'S HERALDIC LIBRARY, for tracing the Armorial Bearings of nearly every Name in the United Kingdom. Arms Quartered and Painted, Plate Sketch, 3s. 6d.; in Heraldic Colours, 5s.; Arms, Crest, and Motto, with Heraldic description, beautifully painted, 12s. Pedigrees traced.

T. Culleton, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE.—No Charge for Engraving Die with Crest, Monogram, or Address, if an order is given for a Seal or Copper, with 100 Envelopes to match, at 21s. No charge for Searching the Heraldic Visitations, Records, &c.

Thomas Culleton, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CULLETON'S SOLID GOLD RINGS, 18-carat, Hall-marked, Engraved with any Crest, &c.: Hoop, very massive, Hard, Blood, or Gypsy Stone, Engraved Crest, Motto, or Cypher, 42s. Sketch sent. Size of finger to be accurately measured by a piece of paper.

T. Culleton, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CULLETON'S CARDS.—A Copper-plate engraved in any style, and 100 best cards, 3s. post-free. Wedding Cards, 24 and 48 each, 5s. best manner, 5s. Initial Wedding Envelopes, Maiden Name printed inside, all complete, 6s. 6d., carriage-paid for 26 stamps.

T. Culleton, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

CULLETON'S PLATES for Marking Linen, Silk, or Coarse Towels. No washing of the ink required. Set of Small Letters, a thousand pieces of Linen can be marked in a very short time. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set for Towels, 5s. 6d.; Crest, 5s.; with Directions. Post-free for stamps.—T. Culleton, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane) W.C.

CULLETON'S CORONETS, MONOGRAMS, &c., for LINEN. The Arms and Crests of the Nobility and Gentry of the Royal Family. The Arms, Coronets, and Supporters of every Duke and Marquis in the Kingdom; the Arms of every Bishop, Earl, Viscount, Baron, Baronet, and Knight, and the Arms and Crests of the Archbishops from 1559 to 1863, the Arms of every Corporate Town and Cumberland; the Arms used by Regimentals of the Line; the Crests used by the British Navy; all engraved in various Colours, as per Sheet. Post-free for Seven Stamps. The issue of a Crest, &c., by T. Culleton, Engraver to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—ENGRAVING by the Lowest Scale of Charges in the Kingdom. Arms, 10s. 6d.; Arms and Crest, 21s.; Initial Seal and Signet Rings for Crest, 10s.; ditto for Arms, 5s.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—The established Heraldic Office of authority in Lincoln's-inn. Fees moderate. Fifty Pounds Reward.—The Lincoln's-inn Manual of Heraldry," 3s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

FOR FAMILY ARMS—the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE—Seal Rings and Crests. Arms Painted, Emblazoned, and Quartered. Sketch 2s. 6d., or stamps. The Manual of Heraldry," 3s.—H. SALT, 23, Cursitor, Lincoln's-inn.

MAGIC and DISSOLVING LANTERNS, with improved Lenses, giving a clear, defined and brilliant picture, magnifying through the screened diameter; manufactured by steam machinery, thereby reducing them to nearly half the usual price. Dissolving Lanterns, with two lenses, £2 2s. Ditto, with three lenses, £3 3s. Ditto, with four lenses, £4 4s. Ditto, with five lenses, £5 5s. Magic Lanterns, with option to purchase.—SOLOMONS, 89, Aldermanbury, Foundry (opposite the York Hotel).

THE MOON, COMETS, PLANETS, and DOUBLE STARS seen by a new Amateur 6-feet Day and Astronomical Telescope. It has a bin. object-glass, fair with powers varying from 20 to 200 times, and shows the moon's mountains and key. Price, complete, 70s. Messrs. S., the sole inventors and makers, guarantee it to answer the above description, and will exchange it if not approved of.—SOLOMONS, 89, Aldermanbury, Foundry (opposite the York Hotel). N.B. Institutions, Schools, and the Trade supplied.

SPECTACLES.—The patent TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Victoria Patteroon. They preserve and strengthen the sight in all cases of weakness, and prevent the approach of infirmities of spectacles to long sight, and are recommended by the most eminent opticians. One of the firm who has had great experience and practice attends to the sight daily.—SOLOMONS, 89, and S. SOLOMONS, 39, Aldermanbury, Foundry. Observe, opposite the York Hotel.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR are the greatest boons of the age of Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible; restores singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and in public assemblies.—A. and S. SOLOMONS, 89, Aldermanbury, Foundry (opposite the York Hotel).

ATKINSON and CO., Cabinet Manufacturers, Upholsterers, &c. Carpet Warehousemen, Decorators, &c., 169, 170, 171, Tottenham-court-road, Lendon. Catalogues will be sent free by post, or may be had upon application, and Estimates for Furnishing Houses, Flats, Suites of Apartments, &c., will be given for the pieces of furniture in their showrooms.

Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, and Woollens. A. and Co. beg to call particular attention to their Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, and Woollens, which are manufactured on the immediate notice of purchasers, as from the continual uncertain state of the markets it is rarely of goods can be kept in stock.—169, 170, 171, Tottenham-court-road.

A. and Co. contract to supply Public Establishments, Schools, and the various Charitable Institutions, with Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, and Woollens, on the most favourable terms.

COSTLY DRAWING, DINING, and BEDROOM FURNITURE, removed from a Mansion, in beautiful preservation, to be DISPOSED OF for a very low price. The Drawing-room is in the Louis Quatorze style, with magnificent suite of a fashionable and costly description, including three very large pieces in superb Aubusson tapestry, and a handsome Buhl Cabinet, with ormolu mounts, and a splendid Pier-glass, with plate 100 inches by 60 inches; also a suite of Dining-room furniture, in Spanish mahogany, covered in morocco, including noble pedestal sideboard, 10ft. by 3ft., telescope dining-table, 12ft. by 4ft., and chairs, by Gillow and Co's, Upholsterers, 23 and 24, Queen's-building, Knight-bridge.

The Bedroom furniture is also of the most costly and recherché description.

CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.—The LORD DUNDRARY CHAIR, the Equilibrium Chair, the Patent Alexandra Chair.

The Alexandra Couch and Easy Chair, made only by the Sole Inventors and Manufacturers,

A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street London, W.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.—Ormolu Inkstands, 30s. to 75s. each; cing cadeaux, 18s.; ring stands, 9s. 6d.; watch stands, 5s. 6d.; match jars, 3s.; taper vases, 3s. to 5s.; work boxes, 21s. to 42s.; envelope cases, 21s.; ditto stationery, Dresden opera-glasses, 10s. 6d. and upwards; ormolu photograph stands, 21s. 6d. to 35s.; pearl card cases, 10s.; silver ditto, 2s. 6d.; pearl and gold pencil cases, 7s. 6d.; photographic albums, 3s. 6d. and upwards; portraits for ditto, 1s. 6d.; knives and chains elegantly mounted in ormolu, 21s. to 42s.; ditto, with pearl handles, 30s. to 50s.; ditto, with tortoiseshell, 21s.; cruet jugs, 7s. to 9 guineas.—FREDERIC HARVEY, No. 184, Regent-street, W.

GLENFIELD STARCH

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED FOR THE

GLENFIELD STARCH

by the Jurors of the International Exhibition.

The unrivalled Starch is USED THE WHOLE OF SUNDAY, and pronounced by the Laundress to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS USES IT. And it is USED AND APPROVED OF BY ALL WHO TRIED IT, and the above awards are the most unmistakable mark of the age CONFIRMS THE SUPERIORITY WORTHILY CLAIMED BY THE GLENFIELD STARCH.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT SEWING-MACHINES. PRIZE MEDAL.—W. F. Thomas and Co. beg to acquaint the public that the Royal Commissioners have awarded to their Sewing-Machines the only Prize Medal for the Year as a Duly of a Prize Medal for their Patent Sewing-machines, and have explained that the non-publication of the prize was occasioned by the Jurors not having completed their duties.

A PROFESSIONAL LADY (Pupil of Signor Gialio Rasponi), GIVES LESSONS on the CONCERTINA, For terms, &c., address L. M., 3, Newington Causeway, Great-street, Soho.

PREPARATION for the UNIVERSITIES, WOOLWICH, &c., and the higher branches of education, with the requirements of Public Schools.—A Gentleman can recommend a very excellent Tutor, an English Gentleman, residing in Germany, who has had many years' experience in the above, and is now returning to reside, and will take charge of two more Pupils. Terms moderate, inclusive of all. Highly satisfactory references required. Terms, £100 a year.—Address "Preliminary," Lockwood's, 75, New Bond-street, London.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT to the GENERAL MANAGER of the RAILWAY in the Northern Department. Applications in writing, with testimonials to be forwarded to James Hutchinson, Esq., 5, Cloak-lane, London-street, under addressed "Railway Manager," on or before Jan. 6, 1863.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—An Architect, Surveyor, and Civil Engineer, of extensive and lucrative practice in the City, has a Vacancy for a PUPIL, to reside with the principal if desired. Premium moderate. A small sum if given.—Address, J. E., care of Mr. Watson, 31, Saint-square, W.

DANCING.—Miss LEONORA GEARY has the

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, (Supported by voluntary contributions. Literal and continuous support is required to meet the current expenditure.
PHILIP JOSS, Hon. Sec.; HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

ANGLO-IONIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited). The splendid new ships of this Company are now running between Trieste, Malta, and the Ionian Islands. First-class fares, Malta, £15; Corfu, £19; Cephalonia, Santa, or Patras, £20. Retained to first cabin and table. Apply to the Purser, Q. L. Jackson and Sons, 2, Billiter-court, E.C.; Malta, Mr. H. L. Jackson; Trieste, Messrs. Ruffoni and Co., as the other ports. Next departure, the CORCYRA, 1,100 tons 300-horse power, JAN. 15.

THE MUTUAL TONTINE ASSOCIATION, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS CLASSES.—Temporary offices, No. 6, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, S.W.

FORMATION OF CLASSES.
The Directors beg to announce that the number of persons already received have enabled them to form the following classes, viz.:—
Males from 18 years to 14 years; 15 years to 20 years; 20 years to 24 years; 25 years to 29 years; 30 years to 34 years; 35 years to 39 years; 40 years to 44 years.
Additional subscriptions will, however, be received up to the 10th inst., for the purpose of increasing the number in each Class. Persons may become assured at 20 and 30 years, and from 30 years upwards, but the Classes are not yet formed, for which subscription-lists are now open. It may be observed that the Classes at 20 and 30 are open to persons of either sex.
It may be added that the assurance to each survivor increases more rapidly, and the ultimate profit is greater than has taken place under any of the existing Tontine offices.
Prospectuses and all information may be obtained as above, or
By order of the Directors,
G. S. RIZZOY, Sec. pro tem.
Jan. 1, 1863.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, HASTINGS.—This Grand New Hotel is now under the effective practical superintendence of families and gentlemen. Tariff by post on application to the Manager.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (limited), 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords valuable facilities to Inventors. Printed information gratis. B. W. LAYRAR Sec.

WE are requested to state that FRANCIS PIGOTT of STAINSBY CONANT, heretofore Francis Pigott, of Heskett Heath, in the county of Herts, and of Government House, in the Isle of Man, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of that island, and his son, Francis Paynton Pigott, of Heskett Heath, have, in pursuance of a license granted to the latter by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, bearing date the 29th day of August, 1862, and by the Right Honourable Sir Richard Pulsford Laurence Knight Bickerton Pilkington, Baronet, in the Island of Man, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the said island, and his son, Francis Paynton Pigott, of Heskett Heath, have, by instrument in writing under their hands and seals, bearing date the 30th day of August, 1862, and duly executed in the presence of two witnesses, declared that they will henceforth use the surname of STAINSBY and CONANT in addition to that of PIGOTT, and also bear the arms of Stainsby and Conant, quartered with their own family arms.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863.

IT is be permitted to borrow an illustration from one of the domestic sports of the season, it may be said that Greece is just now in the position of a child on Twelfth-Night party who has drawn the character of King. The lady president of the games does not think it fit that the juvenile adventurer should retain this character, and gently takes it away; but, in order to console the bereaved child, promises it something much better from the Christmas tree. The child, however, is clamorous, and will not be keeping what it has proclaimed as its own. Greece is resolute upon the point of having an English Prince for her Sovereign, and Britannia, while refusing assent to this arrangement, tries to please Greece by a proffer of the long-coveted Ionian Islands. But Greece does not seem by any means to be appeased by the proposition. She goes on electing Prince Alfred in the most persevering manner, long after the most formal and diplomatic declaration on the part of England that "he is not to be King."

We have discussed the question of the candidature sufficiently to make it unnecessary for us to say more than that the longer that question is studied the more it evidents it becomes that the decision of our Government would have been a wise one even had there been no treaty difficulties in the way. It is certain that, sooner or later, the policy of the ruler of Greece, be he King or President, will become one of aggression as against the Porte, and that very speedily. Governments who shall set himself in opposition to the wish of his people—we do not say that it is an unwise wish—will steal the best possible chance of following King Otho. Now, whatever may be in store for Turkey—and far be it from us to contend that a Mohammedan Power should be for ever maintained in one of the noblest portions of Europe—it is not by an English hand that Turkey must be weakened. We did not lavish all that fearful amount of life and of treasure in the Crimean War, nor put forth such efforts as astonished the world when we repelled an advance upon Turkish territory, to stultify ourselves by approximation to a reverse policy. On the contrary, should Greece attempt any forcible extension of her frontier—a proceeding which, we repeat, would not, in a Greek point of view, be unjust—it would be for England to protest against such a course, and, if needful, to check it by action. It is clear, therefore, that, even were England free to place her Prince upon the throne of Otho, she would be most ill-advised to do so. The happy and more recognised construction of the settlement-treaty makes it unnecessary to raise such a question. It is, we think, to be regretted that the leading Greeks will not frankly accept our answer and endeavour to work round the minds of the people to a more practical issue.

Brief, indeed, has been the consideration given to the candidature of King Ferdinand of Portugal. The word is, in fact, misapplied, for that sensible Prince never intended to stand. His name, however, appears to have excited the utmost anger in the minds of the Greeks: his very name, had a specially objectionable sound to their ears, and his personal qualifications have certainly not been taken into account. The affair was scarcely an incident, assuredly not an episode, in the story of the Greek Revolution; and it needs no further remark than that, if all be true that is said, the Greeks might do much worse than accept Dom Fernando if he would permit it.

Now that a Minister of the Crown has stated to his constituents that England is prepared to surrender the Protectorate of the Seven Islands upon certain conditions, which can by no means be called too stringent, the cession may be assumed to have been discussed by the Powers who are parties to the original compact. Without raising captious objections to a course which it will doubtless be abundantly easy to justify, so far as diplomatic periphrase can do it, we may observe that the conduct of neither the Russian nor the French Foreign Office in reference to the Alfred candidature appears to us to have been marked by that extreme good-will for which credit is claimed by both. It is perfectly clear that the popularity of the English in Greece has taken both the Powers by surprise, and we do not precisely see that such surprise is entirely pleasant. There is no doubt that England as a Power, and Englishmen individually, have done as little as possible to make themselves acceptable to the Greeks. Greece has been the young fellow with three guardians. France has been the jovial, pleasant guardian, who has done his best to amuse his ward; Russia has been the artful guardian, who has supplied him with secret pocket-money; while England has been the grumpy one, who has insisted on his keeping accounts and paying his tradesmen, and, moreover, has not been particularly delicate in discharging this duty, as was specially observable in the incidents that brought on Lord Palmerston's five-hour speech in June, 1850. And as for the resident or travelling English, no Greek will tell you, with any severe acerbity, that we make ourselves more markedly detestable to the Hellenic race than to almost any other, having laid hold of a sort of idea that they are mainly deficient in the characteristic most dear to Mr. Bull, that of straightforward honesty. Yet, in spite of our collective harshness and individual peculiarities, the Greeks had the sagacity to discover that our bark is a good deal worse than our bite, and that a rough friend is better than a smooth enemy. France and Russia have shown a certain amount of pique at this discovery. Russia, by a somewhat questionable, not to say ungracious, timing of her own disclaimer of any idea of supplying a Sovereign, came down by implication and unamplified protestations of her own unsurpassed disinterestedness and philanthropy. We note this because we think that few things would please either of the great Powers more than the getting England into a false position as regards the Septinsular Republic. Russia has, of course, a long-standing grudge against us, and, though we be best friends with France, it would not be disagreeable to the Tuileries to have a little bit of harmless revenge for the Mexican affair. Therefore, it behoves Earl Russell to be very sure what he is about, and to take care that he is not once more made the laughing-stock of the foreign diplomatists, the Greeks have had the sense to discover that our bark is a good deal worse than our bite, and that a rough friend is better than a smooth enemy. France and Russia have shown a certain amount of pique at this discovery. Russia, by a somewhat questionable, not to say ungracious, timing of her own disclaimer of any idea of supplying a Sovereign, came down by implication and unamplified protestations of her own unsurpassed disinterestedness and philanthropy. We note this because we think that few things would please either of the great Powers more than the getting England into a false position as regards the Septinsular Republic. Russia has, of course, a long-standing grudge against us, and, though we be best friends with France, it would not be disagreeable to the Tuileries to have a little bit of harmless revenge for the Mexican affair. Therefore, it behoves Earl Russell to be very sure what he is about, and to take care that he is not once more made the laughing-stock of the foreign diplomatists, who, in spite of the Lord Clarendon-Lord Cowley-Lord Malmesbury-Lord Derby-Lord Russell-Night party who has drawn the character of King. The lady president of the games does not think it fit that the juvenile adventurer should retain this character, and gently takes it away; but, in order to console the bereaved child, promises it something much better from the Christmas tree. The child, however, is clamorous, and will not be keeping what it has proclaimed as its own. Greece is resolute upon the point of having an English Prince for her Sovereign, and Britannia, while refusing assent to this arrangement, tries to please Greece by a proffer of the long-coveted Ionian Islands. But Greece does not seem by any means to be appeased by the proposition. She goes on electing Prince Alfred in the most persevering manner, long after the most formal and diplomatic declaration on the part of England that "he is not to be King."

We have discussed the question of the candidature sufficiently to make it unnecessary for us to say more than that the longer that question is studied the more it evidents it becomes that the decision of our Government would have been a wise one even had there been no treaty difficulties in the way. It is certain that, sooner or later, the policy of the ruler of Greece, be he King or President, will become one of aggression as against the Porte, and that very speedily. Governments who shall set himself in opposition to the wish of his people—we do not say that it is an unwise wish—will steal the best possible chance of following King Otho. Now, whatever may be in store for Turkey—and far be it from us to contend that a Mohammedan Power should be for ever maintained in one of the noblest portions of Europe—it is not by an English hand that Turkey must be weakened. We did not lavish all that fearful amount of life and of treasure in the Crimean War, nor put forth such efforts as astonished the world when we repelled an advance upon Turkish territory, to stultify ourselves by approximation to a reverse policy. On the contrary, should Greece attempt any forcible extension of her frontier—a proceeding which, we repeat, would not, in a Greek point of view, be unjust—it would be for England to protest against such a course, and, if needful, to check it by action. It is clear, therefore, that, even were England free to place her Prince upon the throne of Otho, she would be most ill-advised to do so. The happy and more recognised construction of the settlement-treaty makes it unnecessary to raise such a question. It is, we think, to be regretted that the leading Greeks will not frankly accept our answer and endeavour to work round the minds of the people to a more practical issue.

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	The Year ended Dec. 31, 1862.			QUARTER ended Dec. 31, 1862.		
	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	24,936,000	262,000	..	6,739,000	173,000	..
Excise	17,534,000	..	627,000	4,009,000	104,000	..
Stamps	8,911,945	427,575	..	2,187,093	84,000	..
Taxes	3,146,000	29,000	..	1,370,000	..	12,000
Property	11,750,000	1,450,000	..	2,931,000	572,000	..
Post Office ..	2,600,000	100,000	..	650,000	40,000	..
Crown Lands ..	400,000	50,000	..	80,000	20,000	..
Miscellaneous	2,361,963	1,055,761	..	654,928	342,889	..
Totals	70,906,429	3,019,578	627,000	18,378,928	1,323,889	12,000
		£2,392,578			£1,310,889	
		Net Increase.			Net Increase.	

THE COURT.

THE unfavourable weather of the past week has occasionally prevented the Queen from enjoying her accustomed outdoor exercise at Windsor. Her Majesty has taken advantage of the change, and enjoyed drives with Princess Louis of Hesse, generally accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Helena received the sacrament of the holy communion at Whippingham Church, which was administered by the Rev. G. Frobery. Their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended the service.

On Monday the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen.

On Tuesday the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse drove over to Farnhurst and visited the barracks and juvenile prison.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, left the Castle at half-past eleven, from her Majesty's yacht Fairy, Master-Commander Welch, on their way to Winchester, for the purpose of visiting the cathedral, &c. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Osborne at half-past four o'clock.

On Thursday the Queen drove out with Princess Louis of Hesse.

On Christmas Eve, by her Majesty's command, the children belonging to the Whippingham Boys' and Girls' Schools attended at Osborne, where Christmas trees were prepared for them, and each child received a present of clothing. The Queen and Royal family were present on the occasion, and personally distributed the gifts to many of the children.

The Countess of Gainsborough has arrived as Lady in Waiting.

Mr. Kraus, architect, of Mayence, had the honour of submitting to their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse plans and designs which are about to be erected at Darmstadt.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Her Majesty having commanded that the nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark shall be celebrated with great magnificence, preparations have been commenced this week by the employés of the Lord Chamberlain's department at Windsor Castle with that view. A number of extra hands have been engaged, and the work, both in the State apartments and other parts of the castle, is making rapid progress under the superintendence of Mr. W. Seabrook, her Majesty's inspector, assisted by Messrs. Niles, Bentley, &c. The State apartments are being furnished with the superb hangings which were used during the visit of the Emperor and the Empress of the French in 1855, and the Zuccarelli Room is undergoing a complete change. The whole of the furniture, pictures, mouldings, and panel frames are being richly regilt, while the walls are being hung with costly Italian silk, in width, bearing the initials "V.R." encircled with a wreath and ornamented by a crown, the silk being similar to that used in the hangings of the King's Council Chamber, better known as the Queen's Drawing-room. This room contains several unusually large pictures by Zuccarelli, three of them being Scripture pieces, one representing "Jacob Watering his Flock," while the other two, which are very large, and occupy the whole of the west wall, represent "Isaac's Meeting" and "The Finding of Moses." It is expected that this will be used as a drawing-room by the King of Hanover, while other portions of the State apartments will be temporarily fitted up for the use of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia. In other parts of the castle suites of apartments are being fitted up with much care and taste, especially those which will be occupied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Prince Christian of Denmark, and other members of the same Royal family, who will be present at the celebration of the Royal wedding.

The Duke of Sutherland has left Paris, on his way to Marseilles, where his Grace will meet the Duchess and proceed direct to Naples to meet the Duchess, who has been residing there for some weeks.

The Earl of Clarendon has returned to the Grove, near Watford, from Grosvenor-place.

The Earl Delawarr, who has been suffering from indisposition for some days past, is now much better.

The Earl of Fife has left Grosvenor-place on a visit to Viscount Powerscourt, at his seat in Ireland. Her Ladyship has left town for Cumberlege Wells.

The remains of the late Earl of Gifford were interred on Monday last in the churchyard at Hendon. The ceremony was strictly private.

The marriage of Viscount Royston with Lady Georgiana Wellesley will take place, early in the ensuing month, at Paris.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The "election" of Dr. Thomson to the Archbishopric of York took place on Monday at York Minster.

The parish church of Dartford was reopened on the 23rd ult., after having been closed during the restoration of the chancel.

The reopening of the parish church and consecration of the burial-ground at Market Lavington took place on the 11th inst.

The parish church of Bray, an object well known to all who are familiar with the Thames between Windsor and Maidenhead, was reopened on the 18th ult. by the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

Three stained-glass windows, by Messrs. O'Connor, of London, have been placed in the parish church as a memorial to the late Prince Consort. Nearly all the parishioners subscribed to the memorial.

The Archbishop of Canterbury intends to hold his next ordination on Sunday, the 1st of March next; the Bishop of Ely, at Auckland Castle, on the same day; the Bishop of Ripon, on the same day; and the Lord Bishop of St. David's, in the parish church of Abergwilly, on the same day.

A new Protestant church has been recently reopened at Havre. The ceremony was by the consecration of the church and the congregation, which was composed of various sects of Christians. All the authorities of the town and of the garrison were present. A sermon was preached by each of the two pastors of the community, of which the subject was Liberty of Conscience. The ceremony was the first that has taken place of the reunion of the town, which produced 1800f.

On Wednesday evening, being New Year's Eve, the parish and district churches throughout the metropolis were numerously attended, to offer up thanksgivings for the mercies vouchsafed during the past year by the Almighty and to pray for a continuance of the same in the present year. The services were of the most solemn description, and appropriate sermons were preached by the respective incumbents shortly before midnight. In several of the London churches on Thursday morning there was a service, with sermon, to inaugurate the new year.

The following clergymen have recently been presented with testimonials:—The Rev. T. Lee, from the inhabitants of Tewkesbury; the Rev. Hilary, on his leaving the district. The Rev. T. H. Gillam, Vicar of Oulham, Leicestershire, from the parishioners of Oulham, Oxon; and the master and mistress and pupil-teachers and scholars, of the day school have presented to him and Mrs. Gillam a silver tea-service. The Rev. J. E. Vaux, from the parishioners and pewrenters of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, on his leaving the curacy, various articles, amounting in value to £150.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. E. Peel to the archdeaconry of Durham. The Rev. W. T. B. Estcourt to the honorary canonry of Gloucester. The Rev. W. Hay Aitken, M.A., Rector of Whitton, near Rotherham, to the honorary canonry of Driffield, in York Minster, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Rice, Rev. Dean of Gloucester. *Barbers*: The Rev. W. W. Liddell to Scotby Curacy, Cumberland; Rev. A. J. Newman to St. Anne's, Lewes; Rev. J. Wallis to Waldringfield, Suffolk. *Messengers*: The Rev. S. Bennett, of Ockl, Oxford, Curate of Wytt, near Dorking; the Rev. Thomas Hill, Rector of Highclere, Curate of Riddington, Oxon, to Preston deanery, Northants; Rev. C. Parsons to Penwell, Curate to Rev. J. Bowden, to Granchesterford, Cambridge. *Interchanges*: The Rev. P. S. Despeer to Alvediston, Wiltshire; Rev. R. Giles to Hawkchurch, Somerset; Rev. Mr. Hay, to Rev. J. E. Vaux, from the parishioners and pewrenters of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, on his leaving the curacy, various articles, amounting in value to £150.

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The Rev. W. H. Cosens to be Assistant Minister of St. Andrew's, Kensington Park.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Mr. James Mastermen, M.S., son of the late Alderman of "The Man of Feeling," Member of the late Judge, has given £3000 for the foundation of a fellowship and scholarship in the University of Edinburgh.

The Professorship of Exegesis of the New Testament in King's College, London, rendered vacant by the preferment of the Very Rev. Alan Cheetham to the bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol, has been conferred upon the Rev. Edward Hayes Plumptre, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford.

The examination for the Goddard Scholarship at Winchester College, which is open to candidates in the matriculation examination preceding the Christmas vacation, was held during the past week, and at the conclusion the scholarship was awarded to Nutt, Fellow of New College, as a successful candidate for the Duncan Mathematical Prize had previously taken place, and these prizes were awarded—the first, of the annual value of £30, second senior to Nutt, Jane Mervey, jun.; for the second junior, Mosley, jun., and Heath were bracketed equal. The prize for Reading (Elocution), also the gift of Mr. Goddard, was gained by Mowbery, sen. The holidays commence half-year by Lord Save and Sele were duly awarded to the various successful competitors in the different parts of the school. The prize for reading, and a prize of twenty guineas was offered by Mr. H. Chenier for the best translation into Latin elegiacs on the subject "Inventus Virginum Sepulchro." Upon being put before college authorities, the prize was subsequently divided into two of fifteen and five guineas; and the first was awarded to Mr. Bowen, and the second to Cremin for the next best, translation. The rebuilding of the college tower, designed as a memorial of the late Warden of New and Winchester College, is progressing rapidly, having now risen nearly sixty feet above the ground.

The Rev. William Cory, Fellow and Assistant-Master of Eton, has been elected Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity for the University of Dublin, in succession to the late Archbishop Whately.

The Council of Queen's College, Birmingham, have appointed the Rev. W. H. Poulton, Senior Classical Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, to the Professorship of Classical Literature.

The Rev. J. G. Davie, late Senior Resident Tutor at Queen's College, Birmingham, has been elected Professor of Natural Science in Cheltenham College.

Lord Wrottesley presided yesterday week at the annual distribution of prizes at Brewood Grammar School, when the prizes were awarded. Lord Wrottesley has built a school to take advantage of the statute recently passed at Cambridge, giving facilities for procuring examinations from that University.

The railway to Ancona, which is in course of construction, will be opened in a short time to Jesi, about eighteen miles from Ancona.

The Pope on Sunday received the Diplomatic Body, and subsequently gave an audience to Francis II., late of Naples.

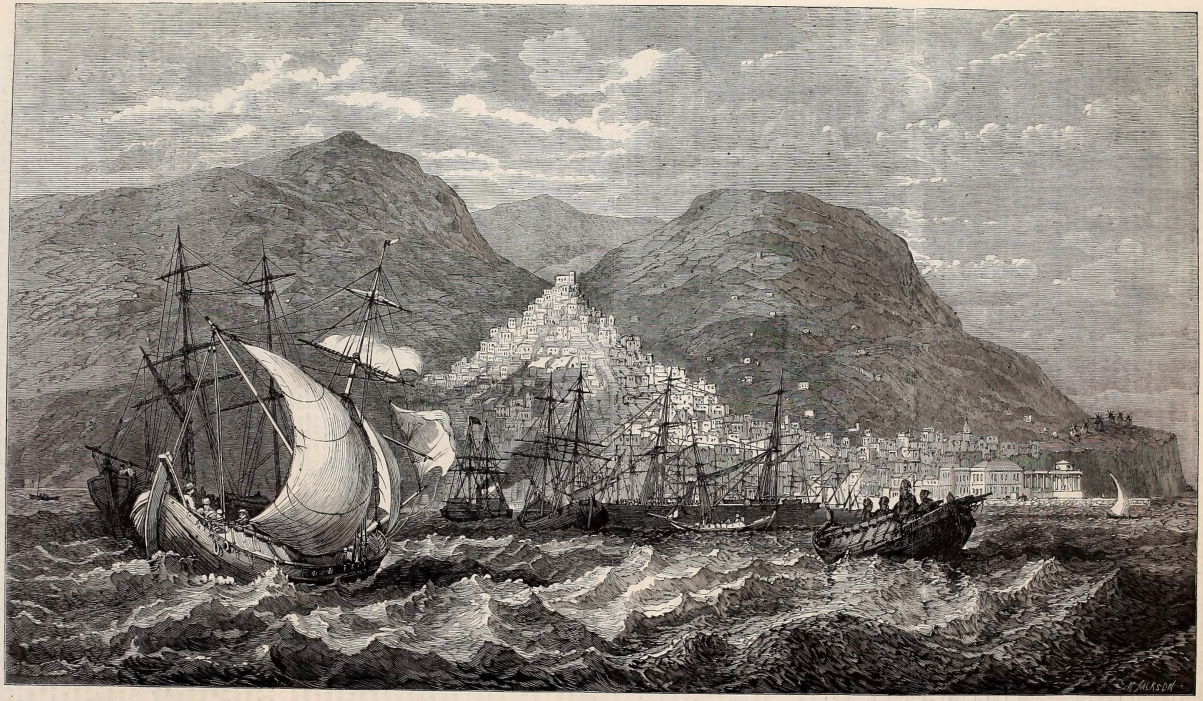
The Confederate Sumter was sold at Gibraltar, on the 19th ult., for 16,000dols.

It is stated that Dr. Livingstone's steamer, the Pioneer, has been lost. No particulars have arrived.

A notice has been issued that an International Agricultural Exhibition will take place at Hamburg in June, 1863.

The annual returns of the trade of the St. Lawrence canals have been made up. In 1861 only 230 tons of petroleum passed through the Canadian canals; last year 4678 tons have passed.

Among those who had the misfortune to be entangled in the proceedings and the bankruptcy of the Bank of Deposit was the Marquis of Abercorn, who had agreed to act as trustee, and was in consequence made answerable for the mischief it had occasioned. The Marquis has agreed to pay down £10,000 in condition of being freed from all further claim in the matter, and the committee of creditors have agreed to accept his offer.



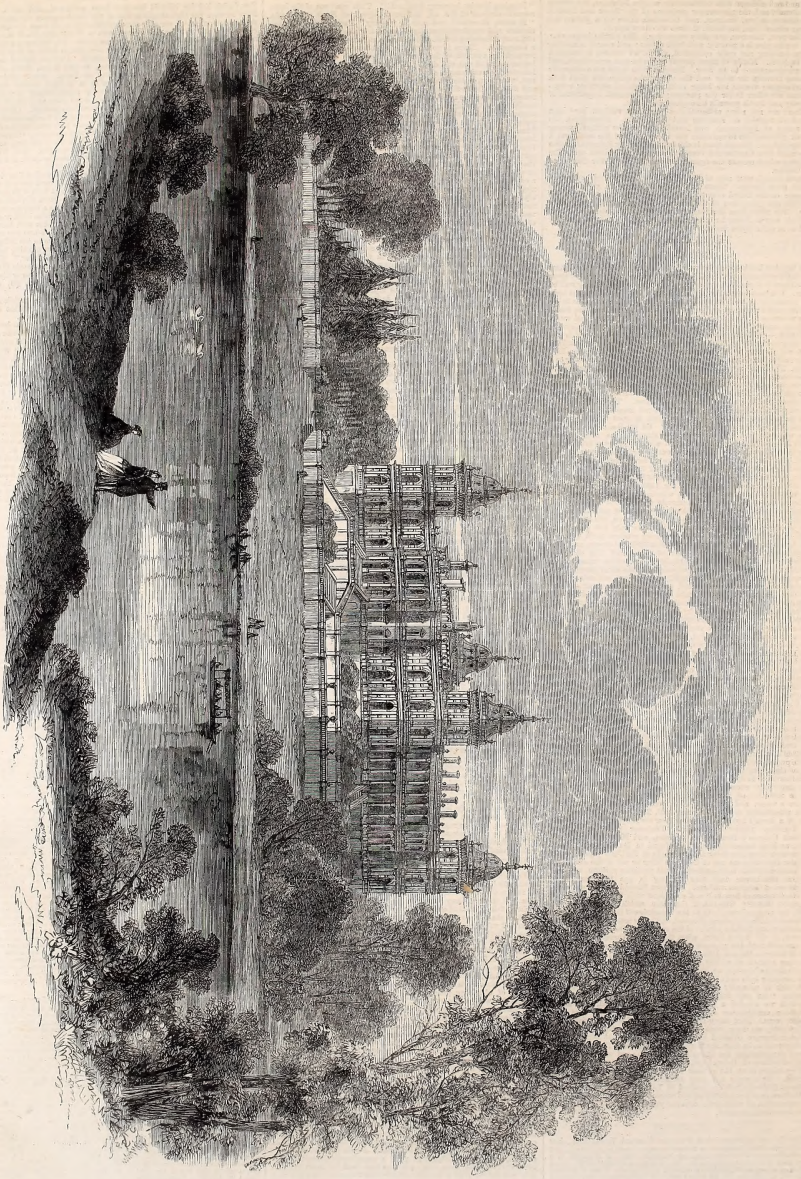
TOWN AND HARBOUR OF SYRA, IN THE GRECIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

SYRA, IN THE GREEK ARCHIPELAGO.

SYRA is one of the group of islands called the Cyclades, which form part of the modern kingdom of Greece. It is situated on the base of a triangular group—Thermia being to the west of it, Delos and Myconos to the east, while Zea, Andros, and Tinos are on the north. Like all the islands of the Ægean Sea, it rises from the water in bold precipitous mountains, bare of vegetation and inhospitable in appearance. It is about ten miles in length by five in breadth, and consists entirely of mountains, chiefly composed of mica-slate and lime-stone, with shallow valleys between them. In these valleys the vine grows luxuriantly, and fertile tracts may be found which the external appearance of the island offers no promise of. Homer praises this island as "Fertile in flocks, in herds, in wine, in corn;" but it is to none of these commodities that Syra owes its present importance and prosperity, which are due entirely to the fact of its having become the great emporium of the Levant, and the great central entrepôt of the Archipelago.

The Island of Syra was a place of no importance until the breaking out of the War of the Revolution. Then the immigration of refugees from different parts of Greece, especially from the islands of Chios and Psara, rapidly raised it to its present flourishing condition. The traffic is now chiefly in the hands of Chiaza, Psyriana, and Myconiana. The port of Syra is situated on the east side of the island, in a bay protected by a small island called Grado-nisi, upon which the harbour light is exhibited. The harbour is very small and deficient in accommodation for large vessels. An attempt has been made to construct a breakwater; a short length only is at present finished, and the works go on very slowly; while the harbour is crowded with shipping of every kind, from the small trading and fishing caique to the largest class of steamers. Many of these may be seen there at the same time, bearing the flags of England, France, and Russia, along with innumerable sailing-vessels of all sizes, and belonging to all nations of the world. In fact, Syra has become to Greece what Malines is to Belgium, and the customs collected here form no small part of the Greek revenues. It has become the entrepôt for the produce not only of the Greek and Turkish islands situated in the Levant, but also for the ports of Asia Minor and the western shores of the Ægean Sea, produce of all kinds being collected here for reshipment. Steam communication is maintained from Syra to Smyrna on the east, and the Pyreus in the west; while all the great lines of steamers, such as the Austrian Lloyds', the Messageries Impériales, and the several lines of steamers from Liverpool and London, touch here on their way to and from Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, and other important places in the Levant, the Archipelago, and the Black Sea.

Our Illustration is taken from a drawing recently made from nature especially for this Journal, and is a View of the Port and Town of Syra, as seen from the harbour; the modern town is called Hermopolis, and is built on the shore surrounding the harbour. The town of old Syra was built on the summit of a conical hill situated between two high mountains; the buildings have increased until the old and new towns have become one, and the town of Syra now covers the whole front and side of the conical hill from the seashore to its summit. The houses are all white, and the effect from the sea is singular and beautiful; but, like all Eastern cities which are beautiful only when seen from a distance, Syra is a poor, dirty place when you get into it. A small, narrow quay runs along the shore, and from it miserable



BARON ROTHSCHILD'S CHÂTEAU, FERRIÈRES, NEAR PARIS, RECENTLY VISITED BY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—SEE PAGE 11.

little streets branch off towards the hill; there are no good shops, and not a decent hotel; it is, however, very picturesque. Along the shore the buildings with overhanging wooden balconies, the curious boats and sails, the picturesque costumes of the Greek and Turkish local craft, and the picturesque customs of the Greek and Turkish merchants, sailors, boatmen, and fishermen, make up a picture not easily edited from the minds of those who have seen it.

The port, however, is rapidly improving. The custom-house near the breakwater is a modern, well-built edifice; and near it is another large building, not quite completed, which, we believe, is intended for an hotel. Many of improvement are to be seen everywhere, and everybody appears to be busy. Heavily-laden boats are constantly leaving and entering the ships and the shore; the quays are piled with merchandise; vessels are being built and repaired wherever a one-sided position offers the opportunity, and a general appearance of content and activity and bustle prevails throughout the place.

There are not many antiquities at Smyrna. Phocæa, the Grand Cemetery, Nymphæum and Amphitrite. Phocæa, the native city of Pythagoras, and himself one of the earliest known instructor of Pythagoras, and himself one of the earliest known instructor of Pythagoras, and himself one of the earliest known Greek philosophers of the transmigration of the soul, was a Greek philosophers of the transmigration of the soul, was a native of Syria. The old town is chiefly inhabited by Roman Catholics native of Syria. The old town is chiefly inhabited by Roman Catholics descended from Genoese and Venetian settlers of the middle ages. The building which crowns the apex of the conical hill is the Church of St. George.

On the south-west side of the island lies the deserted harbour of Maria della Grazia. There is also the old fountain at which the nymphs of the island were accustomed to assemble, and where the nymphs of the island were accustomed to assemble, and where the maidens and young men of the island still meet to gossip and make love. The water from this fountain was used by the pilgrims of old, as it is by the modern pilgrims; and the spot is to this day held as in some degree sacred.

THE FARM.

THE weather has been much too wet and open to enable the farmers to bring their sheep and cattle into winter quarters, and, as many of them are obliged to thrash out for seeds and Christmas bills, it may well be down. Compared with other years, it is 15s. to 18s. 3d. to 1l. 1s. 6d. per cwt

NEW RAILWAY SCHEMES.

A list of plans and sections, amounting to 206 in number, for new railways has been deposited at the Board of Trade. The list relates exclusively to new schemes for railways, but hidden in a large variety of fresh projects for docks, harbours, ferries, and other works of improvement. We give a summary of the projects most interesting to Londoners:—

The Midland Railway Company propose to extend their Leicester and Hitchin line from Bedford to St. Albans, Edgware, Finchley, and London, terminating on the north side of London close by a junction with the Metropolitan Railway.

It is proposed to make a branch railway from the Midland main line, near the Gower-street Station, to the Euston Square Junction and Hampstead Junction and terminating by a junction with the Tottenham and Hampstead Junction and Metropolitan Railways. Also special powers for a metropolitan railway, to commence in Hampstead, Tottenham, and the Eastern Counties Railway.

A new railway from the Great Northern and King's-cross (Great Wind) railways, Piccadilly, and from Leicester-square to Hammersmith, and by other extensions to the proposed railway from Kensington, and by other extensions to the proposed railway from Kensington, and by other extensions to the proposed railway from Brentford, Ealing, and Hanwell, on the south side of the Thames, and other, the Lords, Chelsea, and Metropolitan Railway at West-street, Smithfield, having Metropolitan Railway at West-street, Smithfield, having Metropolitan Railway at West-street, Smithfield, having

In the interior of the building is a noble hall, occupying a vast square, which is carried right through the construction, and covered in at 70ft. from the ground by a glazed roof. It is in this hall that the major part of the artistic treasures of Ferrières, of inappreciable value, are kept. A library, containing more than 8000 volumes, Italian cabinets, collections of medals and precious stones, paintings by Velasquez, Van Dyck, Gueginon, &c., are arranged in this hall, in the upper part of which is an elegant gallery, ornamented with Gobelin tapestries. The gallery itself is reached by a wide stone staircase with ebony banisters, and decorated by two pictures by Snyders.

The principal of the state apartments is the grand salon Louis XVI., which is provided with two doors—one leading to an exterior colonnaded gallery decorated with frescoes and busts, and the other to the state dining-room, of a style that calls to mind the large chamber of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor Castle. It was in this *salle-à-manger* that the déjeûner offered to Napoleon III. by Baron Rothschild took place.

A special train had been ordered at Paris by the Baron for the Emperor, who quickly reached the station of Ozoer-la-Ferrière, accompanied by Count Walewski, Count Persigny, MM. Fould, Drouyn de Lhuys, Boitelle (Prefect of Police), General Fleury, M. Edgar Ney, Lord Cowley, Prince Metternich, Count d'Espeuilles (Aide-de-Camp), and Baron Delsarge, his Majesty's gunbearer. At the station the Baron's equipages were in waiting to receive the party, and his Majesty at once took his place in a magnificent open carriage drawn by four horses, conducted by two postillions. Five other carriages, all drawn by thoroughbreds, conveyed the remainder of the guests to the château, at the summit of which, as soon as the august party arrived, the Imperial flag was immediately hoisted. After visiting the great financier's château the Emperor proceeded to inspect the home park, where he planted a fir-tree (of the description known by the appellation Wellingtonia), intended to serve as a souvenir of his visit. The déjeûner followed this promenade; of the menu we know nothing, but the display of plate and Sèvres porcelain was unique, both as to value and to the good taste so characteristic of all the Baron's acquisitions.

After breakfast, during which the Emperor had on his right the Baroness James, and on his left the Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild, the illustrious guests started for a couple of hours' shooting in the rich and night-and-day guarded preserves, where the sport was excellent; 939 pheasants, 5 hares, and 2 snipes were the official account of the game killed. On the return to the château at half-past five the Emperor was enthusiastically received in the courtyard by the populations of the neighbourhood, headed by their Curés and Mayors. A collation had been prepared in the hall, the gallery of which was occupied by the chorus from the Opera, who sang a hunting-piece composed expressly for the occasion by Rossini. When the Emperor gave the signal of departure, the gamekeepers, piqueurs, and household, with lighted torches, formed into two lines for the passage of the Imperial cortège from the porch of the château to the gates of the forest, of which the whole route up to the railway-station was illuminated *a giorno*. The twenty miles back to Paris were promptly accomplished, and the fatigues of the day did not prevent the Emperor from conferring another well-merited honour on the same day by "assisting," with the Empress, at the *thousandth* performance of "La Dame Blanche" at the Opéra Comique, where the bust of its still living composer, Boieldieu, was crowned, with much ceremony, in the course of the evening.

In consequence of the absence of all the gentlemen Rothschilds from Paris, Mdme. Gustave de Rothschild had the signature of the financial documents issued by the "*version*" of the Rue Laffite on that 16th of December, a day which will certainly remain henceforth red-lettered in the calendar of the Rothschild family.

THE HON. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, PRESIDENT OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

THE VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS, BOMBAY.

THE ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and of the opening of the Agri-Horticultural Society's New Gardens at Bombay, took place on the 19th of November last. We abridge from the Bombay journals an account of the event. The site of the museum and of the gardens is on the Mount estate, the old North Mount-road being now the central avenue of the gardens. The museum is being built on the northern side of this road, close to the Parell-road, being just opposite the Waterworks Office. A triumphal arch of palm-branches was erected across the entrance to Mount-road. The museum is already about 40ft. above the ground, having been raised to the plinth. The whole surface of its area (180ft. by 80ft.) was temporarily boarded over; and at the end opposite the corner-stone a dais was erected, with seats for his Excellency the Governor and Lady Frere. Chairs were placed in the form of a theatre on the platform to accommodate 2000 spectators. In front of the building the Royal standard was hoisted. The first visitors began to arrive about three p.m., and by four o'clock the gardens and all the roads in the neighbourhood were crowded with people. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. and Miss Frere, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Inverarity, Sir Alexander and Lady Grant, the Hon. Messrs. Newton, Couch, and Hebbert, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, the the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Tristram, the the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Scott, the Persian Consul, and his Highness Aga Khan. The Governor, with Lady Frere and Staff, arrived at five p.m., and was saluted with a blast of trumpets. His Excellency and Lady Frere were received by the Hon. Jugonnath Sunkersett, President, and the members of the Victoria and Albert Museum committee, and led to "Rule Britannia." Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett, surrounded by the committee, then addressed his Excellency in a vigorous speech, in which he gave a concise history of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Sir Bartle Frere replied, and at the conclusion of his address his Excellency, followed by the committee, proceeded to lay the corner-stone of the building. A large

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE LAYING THE CHIEF CORNER-STONE OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

copper box was placed under the stone, in which were placed a set of current coins, copies of the daily newspapers of the morning, and of the weekly papers of the last date of publication, and of the proceedings of the public meeting of Dec. 15, 1858, at which the museum was proposed, together with a roll of the president and members of the committee, and a copy of the Queen's proclamation, given by Sir Bartle Frere.

On the lid of the box was the following inscription:—"On Wednesday, the 19th day of November, 1862, in the 25th year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., K.S.I., being Viceroy and Governor-General of India, his Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, laid the chief corner-stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum, to be erected by the inhabitants of Bombay, in testimony of their loyal affection, and in memory of the assumption by her Majesty of the direct Sovereignty of India, proclaimed November 1st, 1858. The Hon. Jugonnath Sunkersett, President of the Museum and Gardens Committee; Rhan Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C.; G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Honorary Joint Secretaries. William Loudon, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay; William Tracey, Esq., Architect." The stone having been slowly lowered down into its resting-place, his Excellency, after trying it with the plumb-line, declared it duly laid, and the band struck up "God Save the Queen."

The Hon. Jugonnath Sunkersett then, as President of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, with the other office-bearers of the society, conducted Lady Frere through their new gardens. At the end of the grand promenade, under a date grove, the children of the Students' Scientific and Literary Society's girls' schools were gathered under the direction of Rao Sahib Wishwannath Narayen Mundlik, the Secretary to, and Dr. Rhan Daji, the president of the society; and here her Ladyship, after some formalities had been gone through, declared the gardens open under the name of "The Victoria Gardens" of the Agri-Horticultural Society.

The assembly then broke up and dispersed through the gardens, the Governor's band playing a selection of operatic pieces.

The Hon. Jugonnath Sunkersett, whose Portrait we give above, is well known in Bombay, and, indeed, throughout the Presidency, for his liberal and enlightened philanthropy. He is about fifty-eight years old, and his activity and zeal are pretty strongly shown by the following long list of offices which he fills:—He is a Legislative Councillor, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace, president of the Victoria and Albert Museum, president of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, Fellow of the Bombay University, Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, member of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, member of the Bombay Geographical Society, President of the Bombay Association, vice-president of the David Sassoon School of Industry, member of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, director of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, trustee of the Elphinstone Funds, member of the committee appointed by Government for the management of the Hill Station of Matheran, chairman of the Bombay Native Dispensary, chairman of the Framjee Cowrasjee Institute, and chairman of the Fort Proprietary School.

DEMETRIOS BOULGARIS, PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

DEMETRIOS BOULGARIS, President of the Provisional Government of Greece, was well known as a stanch opponent of the late dynasty in Greece, and was one of the most active among the organisers and leaders which upset it. He is a native of Hydra, and is aged about sixty-three. He was first a member of the Greek Administration in 1833, President of the Ministry in 1855-9, and for many years a Senator.

THE GREEK ELECTION IN LONDON.

THE general voting of all Greek citizens in London for the election of the King of Greece commenced at the office of the Consul-General, in Gracechurch-street, on Thursday, Dec. 18, and lasted for ten days consecutively—occupying an hour each day, from one to two. On Sunday and on Christmas Day the voting took place at the vestry-room of the Greek church in London-wall. The following notification of the result of the voting has been forwarded to us from the office of Mr. Ionides, Greek Consul-General in London:—"The voting of the Greek subjects in London for the election of the King of Greece has terminated this day (26th) at the offices of the Consulate-General of Greece. One hundred and thirty-nine members of the Greek community have registered their votes, all without exception for Prince Alfred of England; but of these 129 have voted without indicating any alternative, six have named Prince Wilhelm of Denmark, three 'a Republican form of Government,' and one 'Joseph Garibaldi,' as eligible in the event of Prince Alfred not accepting the throne of Greece."

THE GREEK ELECTION: VOTING AT THE GREEK CONSULATE, GRACECHURCH-STREET, YESTERDAY WEEK.

** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 10th ult., at 16, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, the Lady Katharine Hamilton Russell, of a daughter.

On Aug. 24, at Woburn Terrace, Fee, of a daughter, Zealand, the wife of Malcom Fraser, of High Pitlour, Aberdeenshire, and Ardmore, Cromarty, N.B.

On the 11th inst., at the Episcopal Palace, Bishopsgarmouth, Sunderland, the wife of Edward Haygarth Malcop, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at St. Alphage Church, Greenwich, by the Rev. J. W. North, M.A., assisted by the Rev. James Connolly, M.A., John William Lucas Cross, Esq., of Kensington Palace, Carmarthenshire, to Mary Anne Martineau, only child of the late Thomas Alexander Richardson, Esq., shipowner, of Greenwich.

Nov. 5, at the Cathedral, Colombo, Ceylon, by the Bishop of Colombo, Flannes Middleton Colvile, Esq., Major H.M.'s 42nd Highlanders, youngest son of F. C. A. Colvile, Esq., of Barton House, Warwickshire, to Helen, youngest daughter of Major Northcote, of West-hall, Yorkpoint.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 28th ult., twelve days after her confinement, Blanche, the beloved wife of Philip John Badcock, of Grecnsted Hall, Ongar, Esq., in the forty-second year of her age.

On the 9th ult., at Hackney, in the seventieth year of his age, after a short illness, Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.E., F.R.C.S.E., deeply regretted.

On Christmas Day, at Orton Longueville, Lady Edith Blanche Gordon, youngest twin-daughter of the Marquis of Huntly, and thirteenth grandchild.

On the 27th ult., at York, Catherine, Dowager Lady Staunton, in her 84th year. R.I.P.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by JOHN CRACKNELL, of No. 13, Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park.—SATURDAY JANUARY 3, 1863.

THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

WE present this week an Engraving of the new offices of the National Provident Institution, which was one of the earliest associations for life assurance founded on the mutual as distinguished from the proprietary principle. The history of this society affords a striking example of the manner in which private enterprise is developed in this country. Its growth during the twenty-seven years of its existence has been surprising. It would be, perhaps, too trifle a remark were we to say that public confidence and this institution have advanced together; but certain it is that, owing to the support which a bold and prudent direction has drawn to it, it has now become, perhaps, the most important of modern companies. The number of policies in force at the present date, after the payment of a million and a quarter to the families of deceased members, is about 26,000. After the first seven years of its existence the capital amounted to £139,806; it now amounts to £2,200,086; or, by the addition of the balance of profit-and-loss account for the five years ending November, 1862, it may be stated as £2,200,426. In the year 1843 the income of the National Provident Institution was £44,219; in 1857 it was £278,341; and we find, from a report issued on the 9th ult., that it has now reached £324,731, having increased £40,309 in five years. The details of the declared surpluses are not less striking facts in connection with this company; at least, we suppose they are not so to policy holders. As the whole of the profits are the property of the assured, being from time to time divided amongst them, and not absorbed by proprietary of any kind, it is to be supposed that the quinquennial periods appointed for the declaration of bonuses are looked forward to with no little anxiety. The directors, happily, have been always able to meet their constituents on these occasions with overflowing hands. The affairs have been well managed, and the profits of this joint-stock or co-operative venture have abounded. The latest declared surplus was £345,034. This immense sum was paid away in 1857, and the directors have already announced that early in 1863 the gains of another five years will be likewise divided amongst the fortunate members of this thriving company.

The business of the National Provident Institution was at first conducted in a small office in Nicholas-lane. In 1842 the books were removed to No. 48, Gracechurch-street; but henceforth the structure presented to the notice of the reader is to serve as the home of this institute.

NEW OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION IN EASTCHEAP.

This building, erected on the freehold of the company, and standing upon a square, with one front in Eastcheap and another in Gracechurch-street, is one of the noblest edifices ever erected for this class of business in London. Professor Kerr, a man of patient and laborious research, has shown in the design of this building that he can plan as well as theorise. He has not been backward in years past to express his opinions as to the principles which should guide the architect; but now, from his chair at King's College, he steps down to give a practical illustration—a strict diagram, in fact—which shall incontestably demonstrate, and that to a larger audience than that which crowds the class room, the truth and value of his teachings. Some years ago Mr. Kerr wrote as follows:—

"The requirements of a building must be made fundamental in the arrangement of it, and therefore in the arrangement of the architectural design; and this has concealed in it much that does not at first appear. It is a fault that we arrange our plans too much by *models* and too little by *requirement* as a fundamental; and I am convinced that if the true arrangements for the ends in view were to be carefully examined into there would arise a variety in general and particular ideas of plan, map, and detail, which would not only be valuable but surprising."

On entering the building and ranging from story to story one is impressed with the feeling that the house has been made for the family, not the family made to accommodate itself to the house. The architect first set himself to plan for the comfort of the occupants, next to render their dwelling beautiful as well as convenient. Hence has arisen one of the most pleasing structures we ever entered.

The ground occupied is about 3600 square feet. The two frontages measure something like 60ft. each. In the basement dry and commodious fireproof rooms are secured for the safe custody of the constantly-accumulating deeds and securities of the institution, &c. The first floor is, as usual, devoted to general business; the second story contains the boardroom, secretary's and medical attendants' rooms, &c.; in the third we find another suite of offices, while a series of apartments are constructed in the roof, as may be seen by the dormer windows. All the floors are constructed on Barrett's fireproof patent; the enrichments of the ceilings and walls are executed in Parian cement; the exterior is of stone. It would be difficult to say in what style it is executed, and it may be perhaps sufficient to remark that great originality is apparent in the detail, which harmonises in the most agreeable manner with the general design. The conception of the whole strikes the observer as fresh and vigorous. Great credit is due to the Messrs. Myers and Sons, of Lambeth, the builders, for having done their part of the work so well; and to Mr. Rudock for having given such careful attention to the stone carving.

The *Madras Athenæum*, of November 28, says:—"The opening of the East Indian Railway to Patna, distant 403 miles from Calcutta, is an accomplished fact, and marks an important era in the history of railway enterprise in India. Ere our present Issue is in the hands of our English readers a further section of 137 miles in the distance between Patna and Benares—will also be opened; and it is anticipated that the extension to Mirzapore, distant 522 miles from Calcutta, will be completed by the end of January. How largely the public interests will be advantaged by the opening up of those important districts it is impossible to over estimate."

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

The *New York Times* appears to contain the best account of the great battle which took place at Fredericksburg on the 13th of December. The account is dated Fredericksburg, 15th of December. We copy copious extracts :—

THE THEATRE OF OPERATIONS.

The theatre of operations to-day extended from Fredericksburg on the right, and down the south side of the Rappahannock nearly two miles. Immediately behind the town of Fredericksburg the land rises for forty or fifty yards, running towards the above-named line of hills, but left for about a quarter of forming a ridge of ground which runs along the line of the Hazel River, a sullky, which flows at the foot of the hills. Behind the ridge and the sullky which empties into the Rappahannock seven miles above Fredericksburg, is a ridge near the aforesaid line, about a mile and a-half from the river, and divided with rebel batteries. To the right, along and up the river, are ridges of high ground, which, however, are not so prominent; and here, too, batteries were placed on every advantageous position. Behind the hills, where a second line of batteries, and then a second range of wooded hills, where a second line of fortifications was placed. Between the rear of the left grand division of the Army of the Potomac and the river, there is a comparatively open plain.

A word now on the scene of operations of the left grand division. From the lower part of the town the ridge on which it is built rises gradually until the highest point of the ridge is reached, which stretches for some to be a comparatively open undulating country, with a course almost due south. Six miles down the Rappahannock. About a couple of miles back of the town is a range of low hills, and a point a mile and a half below Fredericksburg two pontoons had been thrown across on Thursday morning, and on Friday the whole of the left grand division, under the command of Major-General Franklin, had marched over the river. Daylight of Saturday morning found them drawn up in battle array on the plain skirting the Rappahannock.

The battle-ground, though very mainly in some places, presented a fine field for military operations. The ground, running from the Fredericksburg road about half a mile from, and nearly parallel to, the river. Beyond is the railroad, and, still further, the wooded range of hills in which the rebel batteries were strongly intrenched. About a mile and a half from Fredericksburg, nearly on the river edge, is situated a large and handsome mansion, after the English style.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

The line of battle, as it appeared in the morning, was as follows :—The 6th Army Corps, under General W. Franklin (old force), on the left, the extreme speed of three divisions. The 1st Army Corps (General Reynolds's) extending still further to the left, following order—General Meade's division only, and still further to the right, connecting with General Howe's, General Meade's division on the left, connecting with General Howe's, General Meade's division centre, and General Gibbon's division on the right, fronting to the railroad, nearly on the same line. This constituted the order in which our forces were drawn up, there being three divisions in each corps.

Opposite the right, under General Sumner, was the rebel left, under command of General Longstreet. Opposed to the left, under General Franklin, was the rebel right, under General Jackson. General Lee, Generalissimo of the Southern army, was in person in command of the Confederate forces.

The plan of General Burnside, agreed upon in council of war, was to overpower the rebel centre. Early on the morning of Saturday the endeavour to carry out that scheme was made. At 9 a.m. the battle-ground was given that Sumner's right should be extended until it reached Franklin's centre and if necessary, should be extended until it reached Franklin's left—thus forming a continuous line of battle from the river on the right to the left resting on the river at the point where the lower pontoons cross, and the right on Fredericksburg.

The fight on the left, the whole of Franklin's command (59,000 men), which then be strong round so as a plan, and the battle commenced in earnest. It was heard, prove a most handsome enterprise, and one of which there is no succeeded if it was decided that the left grand division (the late command of the right and left, according to the programme, would admit of practical execution, and was accordingly resorted to.

About half-past eleven o'clock I crossed the Rappahannock on the upper pontoon-bridge, and proceeded to the town of Fredericksburg, and to the main street. At this time brisk skirmishing was going on in the outskirts of the town. The rebel infantry-pickets, stationed in rifle-pits on the side of the ground or new skirmishers-of-fire, so to speak. At four o'clock Reserves to the right, and, according to the programme, would admit of practical execution,

MUSIC.

In an old geographical work descriptive of Ireland there is a chapter entitled "On Snakes," and the chapter is as follows: "There are no snakes in Ireland." So our head "Music" in our present Number must almost simply to this: "There has been no music this week." In truth, musical entertainments are entirely in abeyance during the Christmas holidays, and those who seek for pleasure-seeking public being engrossed by the pantomimes given nightly by every theatre, great and small, in London. Even at our great musical theatre, the Royal English Opera, Mr. Byron's brilliant and successful burlesque, "Beauty and the Beast," is the chief attraction; the opera itself being merely played as secondary matters, curtailed and hurried through, so as to interfere as little as possible with the enjoyments of the comic speculation. When the edge of the pantomime is taken off, and the theatre returns to its regular course, we may expect the production of Balfe's new opera, which has been for some time in preparation at that house, of which we have reason to believe, will be one of his best and most successful productions.

THE THEATRES.

PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.

People in general are apt to regard public amusements as slight affairs not demanding particular attention. Nothing, however, in the world is so trifling as not to deserve remark. The happiness of life is composed of small items, and idle words and minute accidents have more influence on our destiny and our daily comfort than things that seem of more importance. Great cities and catastrophes are welcome sometimes as the agitated modes of deliverance from dull monotony and petty annoyance. Our pleasures, however simple, have also their tendencies, and affect our satisfaction with the present state of our existence. In corroboration of these remarks we would add another, pregnant with much reflection, that the philosophical historian is compelled to record the absence of dramatic literature in a country generally taken by the course of public amusements. Look at the beginnings of the drama and the distinctions between the sacred and bacchanalian, the song and the sublime tragedy of "King Lear." It is remarkable, too, of late years, in regard to certain modern institutions connected with the drama, how by little and little they have changed and transformed from entertainments of an objectionable character to others unobjectionable as intellectual recreations. Such are saloons and hippodromes from open to regular theatres; and music-halls promise at no distant day to become decent concert-rooms. This principle of development is also manifested in the present state of one of the chief entertainments—namely, the pantomimes and burlesques that are very popular during the Christmas holidays. The first pantomime the pantomime was a thing of dumb-show. The first speaking pantomime was produced at Covent Garden in 1830; but even then the dialogue was not in rhyme, but in prose. Mr. Payne and afterwards Mr. Keeley, played in it. The novelty was entitled "Harlequin Pat, Harlequin Jack, and the Giant's Causeway." Now rhyme in pantomimes is written by literary men of great talent, and their composition has culminated into a distinct profession. It is true that this year we have had "Harlequin and Humpty Dumpty," by Mr. Boucicault, his rewrite to the old style of thing; but this evidently has been done for the purpose of showing the power of pantomime also: but it is not likely that it will grow into a practice, or even be continued beyond the immediate occasion. Of that pantomime we gave a descriptive account in our Number for January 4, 1862, and these productions from which we now present pictorial illustrations.

Drury Lane.—We can report the complete success of Mr. E. L. Blanchard's pantomime entitled "Two-Sides," at Drury Lane, giving any further account of this in many respects remarkable production to the reader of our previous Number. We will add to this new issue, Mr. Edmund Falconer, who has remodelled nearly the entire interior of the house. Not only has the rotunda been divided out in front of the pit, but the auditorium has been entirely remodelled. The promenade behind the boxes no longer exists, but has been thrown into the boxes themselves, which are now furnished with chairs up to the wall. The panelling in front is now substituted by the arabesque trellework, or interlaced ribbing, in the style of Louis the Fourteenth, and which is the pattern of the Imperial palace at Versailles. The credit of this is due, we are told, to Mr. Marshall Nelson, of Parliament-street, who was the idea originated, and who has carried it through with exemplary perseverance. The paper on the walls and the upholstery of the house consist of a deep blue colour, relieved by the crimson of the boxes, and the gross circle forms an immense balcony, in which, as we have said, the audience is accommodated with chairs. The second tier is similarly arranged, with the addition of an artistic vista, terminating in the grand saloon. A new chandelier is suspended from the ceiling, and from the upper tiers of boxes will be hung a project, with ground-glass shades. The orchestral stalls are formed of crimson velvet-cover and extend to the centre of the pit circle. Finally, her Majesty's box and retiring-apartments have been carefully put in order, and it is hoped will ere long be honoured with the Royal presence. It is right to add to the above remarks that the pantomime that we rendered last week. We should have pointed out, however, that in the transformation of the two clowns, "Grimaldi only the tale of "Goody Two Shoes" but also that of "Cock Robin." That these have been somewhat arbitrarily associated we must confess, but the author has succeeded well in the task. The opera with Little Goody (Miss Lydia Thompson) keeping school. Little Pet (Miss Selina Dolaro) is the village coquette, and Squire and, what is more, helps her in distress, when Sir Timothy Grips (Mr. Tom Matthews) persecutes her with his attentions, and, because rejected, seizes on her for rent. The fairy Good Nature (Miss Lizzie Eaton) comes to the shepherd's aid, and provides him with a never-decreasing stock of bank-notes wherewith to satisfy the rent-collectors, is compelled to a temporary retreat in the forest, and there dreams of his love, Little Pet, in the enchanted Hall, and herself being Forget-me-not. And for this scene Mr. Oscar Byrne has composed and arranged a "Ballet des Bouquets," in which Miss Lydia Thompson and the Misses Dolaro display their graceful manner of dancing, and after comes the celebration of May Day; and then follows the episode of the death of Cock Robin (Cock Robert Grimaldi) and his burial at Sparrow. But Mr. Blanchard has not been willing to leave the subject here: but, rising on poet-wing, esteems Cock Robin as a veritable Christian, and, true to the Good Nature, we have a procession on barricaded path of prisms over the world." The transformation scene has nothing, however, remarkable in its construction, and then the Nave of the Great Exhibition under the eastern dome. The scenery of the opening is magnificently painted; but two scenes especially require notice. First, the Bramble Bank in the Enchanted Hall of the Forest; and second, the Haunt of the Woodnymphs, which exhibits a fertile and luxuriant growth of forest-trees, rocks, mountain and superb cascades. The harlequinade consists of six scenes, some of which are ingeniously contrived, and many consist of patented and registered inventions. Altogether this pantomime is a superior production, and equal to the best ever produced at the national theatre. The house was crowded to excess on the first night, and nearly as many were turned away from the doors unable to gain admission. The last act of the company last week; we have only on this to say that all acted admirably well. The house was crowded fully carried through without a hitch: the whole, indeed, was a brilliant triumph.

Covent Garden.—This theatre was also crowded to the ceiling on Boxing Night. Mr. H. G. Pyne, as our readers have been already informed, has selected the old story of "Beauty and the Beast" for his punning opening. He commences with an allegory, in which the captive Prince is tempted by the Gnome Queen, but remains unseduced by the attractions of Wine, Youth, and Beauty. In her rage the changes him to a Beast. It is, however, stipulated by a Good Fairy, in whose favour the Prince has a have share, that should any maiden be found to love him he should regain his original form. This condition Mr. Byron fulfils in his own way. He introduces us to Squire Tuddlywinks and his man-servant Muddlehead, who, on returning home in a gig, are driven by a high wind into an enchanted wood. These worthies were represented by Mr. W. H. Payne and Mr. F. Payne, who, by their acting, contributed to the fun of the scene, which was also aided by the scene itself, the trees in which are literally alive with action. So likewise are the chairs and tables in the next scene—the Palace of the Beast—the magic hospitalities of which they partake. But the Squire, having plucked a rose as a present for his daughter Beauty (Miss Louisa Pyne), is made to promise the Beast (Mrs. Aynsley Cook) that he will return to his home with the fair child for whom he had committed the otherwise unpardonable trespass. The promise is kept, the poor girl is left with her father, and the Beast returns home. In the act is more than a gorgeous scene has been painted by Mr. W. Callcott and a grand transformation invented by Mr. W. H. Payne. Mrs. Aynsley Cook's beauty is permitted a visit to her father, whom she finds to have become whimsically distraught, and who, accompanied by Pets staff of office, returns home with the maiden to the Beast. Here they find the Beast dead, having been poisoned by the Gnome Queen. And here the young lady's feelings are heaved with divine compassion. Pity is akin to love, and love soon makes its presence felt. Beauty, in agony, wishes for the poor Beast's restoration to life, that she may love and bless him. The prayer is granted, and the Beast rises in his own proper shape, and the good fairy, Sunshine, delivers an epilogue in praise of the Queen. Mr. W. H. Payne's pantomime, as we have said, has excelled himself. It presents the strong contrasts of moonlight and sunshine, and the result of the combination is perfectly delicious. The general effect is, in fact, a new illustration, and the scenery, including the names of the performers, nothing remains to add but that the pantomime has been eminently successful, and the comic business, as it is called, irresistibly amusing.

The Princess.—The pantomime at this theatre is one of the best of the season, and an indubitably great success. Mr. E. T. Blanchard is the author, and his attributes have been in no measure than is usual with him. He has treated the subject of Prince Prettypet and the Yellow Dwarf, on course, and the author has selected for the story advances. The scenery, which is by Mr. Beverley, is charming. One is remarkable for its quality and beauty, and which has been chosen for illustration. Mother Bunch (Miss Rosina Rubio) Rusch to a field of enormous mushrooms, under which her imps are concealed, and which suddenly open, and the fairy Queen Mab appears and silver helmet—who come forward in a ballet. And this beautiful scene is followed by another still more beautiful, in which Mother Bunch and the fairy Queen Mab appear in the midst of a lake of water-lilies, and who delight us with a second ballet. The burlesque scene is entitled "Puss in Boots, or, Harlequin Dumbuffo, and the Rumpaceous, King of Little Britteny, and the father of the silly Princess Jessamine, who excited immense laughter. Mr. Charles Sexton, as the ugly but intellectual Prince, was lively and amusing. The scene of the kitchen in which the cooking is going on for Prince Prettypet's wedding, with the introduction of the Fairy Queen Mab, is a fertile and felicitous. Such a mode of wooing is surely irresistible. But a more beautiful scene is that which succeeds, in which Dumbuffo, the humours of a harlequinade, and therefore a transformation is requisite—one so complex and beautiful, and so thoroughly exhibiting the resources of the art of scene-painting, that no description can be also good. The production of a Christmas-piece, so perfect in all its departments, must have a beneficial effect on the fortunes of the new management, which has certainly commenced with spirit, and, we trust, will secure an ultimate triumph.

Adelphi.—Here, as we have already intimated, Mr. Byron has produced a new piece, which he entitles an Arabian Tale, and a dream, by making the spirit of Folly (Miss Woolgar) assume the shape of Mrs. Nickleby, and the hero of the piece, Mr. Jones, who likewise slightly elevated his hero, calling him George de Barnwell, who, having ambitious views, has been to neglect Maria, his sweetheart (Miss Fanny Josephs), for Lucy Lockit (Miss E. Farren), a rich customer. She is, however, not over-honest, as she calls at the shop with a false account, which Maria pays. This is the first act, and the heart of the susceptible George, but certain valuable articles from Thoroughgood's stock. These she afterwards seeks to pledge with Mr. Moneybond Isaacs (Mr. Rogers), but is detected, and Maria promises the felony by marrying the delinquent. She takes time to reflect, and meets Sir Lucy de Lacy (Mr. Addison), whom, however, she instigates him to kill his uncle. From the horrors consequent on this temptation, Barnwell suddenly awakes, rejoicing that it was only a dream, and determines to marry Maria, and to lead an honest walking. Finding also that Millwood has married a nobleman, he leaves the shop, and, in the next scene, is represented as asleep in the Haunt of the Dryads, is one of great brilliancy, and does infinite credit to Mr. Beverley's invention and power of execution. The acting of Mr. Toole and Miss Woolgar is extremely good. The first stated that the harlequinade derived great benefit from the wonderful antics and grotesqueries of Mr. Toole, and Miss Woolgar, in the character of fairy drama of "Blothemago," at the Théâtre Impérial du Chatelet, named Arthur and Bertband, whose tricks and contortions were really astonishing.

Haymarket.—The re-engagement of Mr. Sothern would be of itself sufficient to ensure the continued prosperity of this house, even without the addition of Mr. Buckstone's new extravaganza, but with it there is good reason to believe that the success of the Christmas season will be of a most lasting one. Where we not much disposed, perhaps, from the subject of "Dundreary" in London, and there was much need for the addition of "Dundreary" to eke out its slender material, but the extravaganza is so entirely original, and so full of the inexhaustible humour of the original sequent turns to account. There was no lack of material for the author's invention. It is founded on the germ which, when taken up into his own mind, would grow to any required dimensions. Messrs. O'Connor, Morris, and their assistants have also lent their important aid to the development of the whole subject, and have placed the Happy Valley on the stage in the most picturesque manner. Mr. Buckstone has done his part well, and the young Prince to perfection, and uttered the puns with which the dialogue is garnished with wonderful vivacity and point. Mr. Compton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Chippendale, and Mr. Compton, with his polyglot puns, as punning as he was accustomed to be, and Mr. Howe, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Farren genius, was equally remarkable both in his vanity and his ambition. Mr. W. Farren, as the chief of Arab banditti, was also highly demonstrative of his extraordinary talent. Mr. Sothern was Winter, as Nebuzzle, the sister of Rosalie; to Miss Rouse, as Dolcini, and the stage-manager, Mr. Ashley, as Lord Dundreary's valet, Binjamin, and to Miss Linsley, as Zilla. But we must reserve the highest praise to Mr. Tilbury, who, in Dr. Johnson as Chorus, had, after all, the most difficult part to play, and played it with the skill of a master. The farce was equally successful, and the comic business, as it is called, irresistibly amusing.

Olympic.—Mr. F. C. Bernard has contributed to this theatre one of his best pieces for the Boxing Night, and has been also careful to select a good subject whereon to exercise his skill. Indeed, this is a "name to conjure with. We were glad to see that Mr. Akins has not abandoned his first drama, in which he represented Sir Sir Gilbert de Mountfalcon. Miss Latimer, also a new appearance at this theatre, was received with a hearty welcome. Her songs and duets interspersed with the usual "Dundreary" were encored; all were applauded. Mr. Horace Wigan, as Lady Clara Steward, was very good. Mr. Addison, as Sir Lucy de Lacy, and his face a complete mask, wearing abundantly the usual signs of a good farce. The opening scene of the fairy ring is very striking, and that of the grounds of Clare Castle is admirable as an example of stage perspective.

Polytechnic Institution.—Among the pantomimes of the reason we must not forget to mention the dissolving-view spectacular, which is produced at the Polytechnic Institution. This, as a pantomime this performance is excellent, and includes some new effects which will ensure its complete popularity. The pictures, executed on glass by Messrs. Childe and Hill and Mr. Knott, were designed by George Hine, Esq., and are all in exquisite taste. Mr. George Buckland describes the incidents in verse and prose, in song and narrative, with his accustomed efficiency. Professor Pepper, too, in "A Strange Lecture," explains some of the wonders produced by the "Photodrome," a new and beautiful optical apparatus invented and constructed by Thomas Rose, Esq., of Glasgow, which causes phantoms to appear at will, so as to produce the fullest impression of their reality, though at the same time a real body will pass through them. A new source of illusion is thus prepared for the stage, and will, no doubt, be taken advantage of by experienced managers.

Royal Gallery of Illustration.—Mr. and Mrs. Germon Reed resumed their performance on Monday of "The Family Legend," which, notwithstanding that it has already run for two hundred and forty nights, yet retains its attractions apparently unimpaired. Mrs. Reed appeared also in a particularly novel character, "An Old Servant in a New Place," in which she introduced a popular domestic ballad with excellent effect. Mr. Percy Roselle treated us with a musical version of a domestic scene, entitled "Mrs. Roselle's Little Evening Party," which was received with great applause. The scenery has been retouched by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, and now looks as beautiful as ever.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Luminous Worms.—In the last number of the *Proceedings of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool* is an extract from a letter from Mr. W. Harrison, who has recently constituted one of the curators of the local fury, to the Rev. H. Higgins, the President. Mr. Harrison says that on Saturday night, at eight o'clock, he went with Mr. Weldon to a locality remarked the appearance of luminous particles moving in the grass of a meadow, and which were known, from their size, to be worms. Some three-quarters of an inch in length, being nothing more, so far as he could discern, than young earthworms. Mr. Harrison adds, "It was not the worm itself that was luminous, but something adhering to it, a rude form various parts of its body. On lifting up some of the worms with a pin, portions of the luminous matter accompanied it, and the ground was left into smaller pieces. Each light lasted about ten minutes. It was very interesting to see the worms apparently running about all over the walk. On throwing the light of a lamp on any one of these moving lights, the head that is was conveyed its way by a brisk, serpentine species of which were thus engaged, and every one fought hard before it would allow me to put it into the box. I found also that the worms required to be wounded before they emitted light. Accordingly, by the aid of a pencil, I found that were not injured, but, on touching, and taking them one by one. I pricked them with a pin; the result was that each of them shone brightly for a few minutes, during the whole evening, and every one they attacked produced light. The specimens taken continued to shine for a long time after they were put into spirits. So numerous were the phosphorescent particles on one occasion that they stuck to the feet of a dog, and, as he trotted along before me, left a luminous track on the short intervening sequence. The president of the Entomological Society informs me that the luminous property of the worms is due to certain phosphorescent glandular structures; and that the phenomenon has been noticed in other parts of the kingdom, where the worms are called "glow-worms." Specimens have been identified as Stronyse modiles, Gyerion oleus, and Nelesis brevicilus." Mr. Harrison remarks that the luminous Oreophilus colonies is well known to be luminous; but that the worms sent to him from Walton were not residents of any part of the country with which he was acquainted. Dr. Leaniceps, Orophilus subterraneus is common in the district. Mr. Higgins adds that the phenomenon is not confined to the species of worms so extremely agile, and most unlikely to permit themselves to be wounded by bodies.

Thallium.—A report on the discovery and properties of this new metal was read by M. Dumas at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. It is due to M. Crookes, and dates from 1861. It was the first to see (on March 30, 1861) the characteristic green ray of thallium in the spectrum of the residue of a certain quantity of certain specimens of selenium, which he had found in the products of a piece of Lipari sulphur and in some Hartz pyrites, and which he had submitted to a process for the extraction of the precious metals. No one, on the other hand, can contest that M. Lamy was the first to obtain the metal in a metallic state, and that it is to him that we are indebted to tellurium and selenium, as Mr. Crookes thought, but a true metal. We have not space to follow M. Dumas in the details he supplied, but add, that M. Dumas remarks that "thallium is destined to make an epoch in the history of chemistry by the numerous analogies which it presents with the chemical characters and physical properties. It is no exaggeration to say that, with regard to the atomic weight, as well as to the salts it forms, thallium offers a notice of contradictory properties which justify its being termed the connecting link between the metals of alkalies." Among the physical properties, thallium is placed at the opposite extremity of a scale of which lithium constitutes the first term, and which includes all the metals which fill different degrees. These weights are:—Lithium, 7; sodium, 23; potassium, 39; thallium, 204; lead, 207; and mercury, 200.

Remarkable Hailstones are described and figured by Mr. Thomas Sutton in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*. The district over which the hail fell on July 13, 1862, was strikingly small, being only a few furlongs. The fall was preceded by a violent storm. The hailstones did not fall in a continuous succession, but appeared to descend in groups, separated by thickly strewn with them, whilst an adjoining one escaped with hardly any, one part of the same meadow being completely covered, and another completely exposed, except uninjured. So great was the force that in some cases the hailstones were cut in the grass, and the ears of corn were completely severed. The end of a prehistoric branch of beech, 12in. long and 2in. in circumference, was found cut off by the hail, and two branches from apple trees were broken. The hailstones were of different forms and sizes, and Mr. Sutton sketched no less than forty varieties of shape and size. The largest of those preserved by Mr. Sutton was 8oz., but some weighed by other persons were said to be nearly a pound. One cake-shaped hailstone had a related mass resembling a mushroom rising out of it. Another was a perfect sphere, with a flat piece of ice, quite clear, and in size like nutmegs.

Resolution of a letter of reference to the communication of M. Person on this subject to the Academy of Sciences (noticed in our Number for the 13th of December, page 594), Mr. Graham has written to the Academy stating that ammoniacal gas (Schlösser's liquor) is not only a solvent of cotton and cellulose, but also of silk; but, while it requires only a short immersion to dissolve the cotton, it requires a month or more to twelve—to dissolve silk, according to the quantity and proportion of the liquor employed. It is also more than three days to dissolve silk with the ammoniate of copper without its undergoing the least modification in its texture and appearance. Mr. Graham has succeeded in producing from it an operation a triple fibre of cotton, silk, and wool. The solution of silk, in ammoniacal gas, is perfectly clear and transparent.

The Phenomena of Attraction and Adhesion, as exhibited in solid bodies, films, liquid globules, &c., have been investigated by M. Plateau at Ghent, and the results of his researches in the form of a paper in the *Royal Society*, from which we extract a few experiments. There Mr. Norris produces by reminding a floating body, as a piece of cork, to which two needles floating on liquids modify the figure of the surface of the liquid; pieces of cotton or paper, when they are moistened, are attracted to the sides of the circle it, giving rise to small mounds of liquid bounded by concave line; the attracted lines, as M. Plateau states them, are hyperbolas. These experiments are arranged to show that these effects of attraction are not a collar to the sides of the vessel containing the liquid; that the liquid must be associated with the bodies in which the movement occurs. 1. Let two balls of resinous wax, or other substance which is not wetted by water, be floated on water by sides in such a manner that they will both be partially immersed in the liquid. If they are then brought near together, they will, as a matter of fact, and the suspended balls consequently parallel. When brought within the proper range they will be suddenly attracted towards each other by capillary pulses. In doing so they necessarily describe a small arc of a circle, of which the centre is the point of suspension. 2. Let a small drop of water be made to provide each other in a horizontal line, but have been raised to a higher level. 3. Suspend mentally, by means of a horizontal thread, a drop of water, and, adhering weight, a horizontal cork disc, from the under surface of which a drop of water is suspended. Experiments with globules of liquid, floating in water, place a small piece of paper or thin glass, on the surface of which there is a drop of water, and the experiment will succeed. The drop of water will not touch each other the paper or plate will be instantly drawn up to it; or, if the drop of water be placed on the under side of the glass, it will not touch it, but remain suspended from it. When a bubble is allowed to fall on an irregular surface, such as a piece of fire or thread, it will be attracted towards it. If it be placed on a surface, such as a sheet of glass, be brought into slight contact with it, the pull of the bubble will be sufficient to overcome the force that flattened and held it in contact, when two bubbles come in contact by their convex surfaces and others, the adhering surfaces become flattened, and the bubbles in a group cohere by plain surfaces.

ROYAL INSTITUTION CHRISTMAS LECTURES.

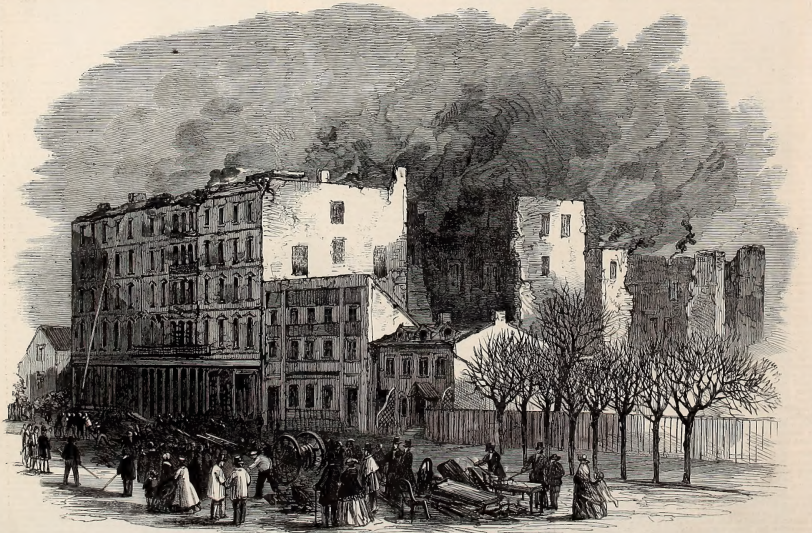
Professor Frankland began a course of six lectures "On the Properties of Air and Water" on Saturday last. He commenced by a general and detailed description of the atmosphere as shown by a diagram, on which were represented the highest mountains of the globe, and the highest balloon ascents, with their accurate—viz., about 5½ miles, by Mr. Glaisher, in his late scientific balloon ascent. The lecturer then described the various air bar-weather, and explained that air is a certain hollow sphere weighed about 200 grains, and stated that the density of the air at the highest mountain known to him. The pressure and *no exercise* of the atmosphere were shown by a number of interesting and convincing experiments by the aid of the air-pump, exhausting syringe, &c. The principle on which barometers are constructed, and their important use in forecasting the weather, and the varying pressure of the atmosphere, were duly considered. A small steam engine was put in motion by the force exerted by compressed air when the pressure was removed; and, by means of a model tube, the method by which the Pneumatic Despatch Company propose to convey packets was shown. The blue colour of the atmosphere the Professor attributed to the interference of the other rays of the spectrum. To illustrate this the electric light was employed to produce a beautiful spectrum, and exhibit, among other phenomena, the complementary colours, mountain peaks illuminated by the setting sun, the lunal sun in a dense fog, &c.

CANADIAN STEAMER RUNNING LACHINE RAPID OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

LACHINE RAPID OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

OF the many remarkable phenomena peculiar to the physical characteristics of North America few are more interesting than the particular features of the great rivers called rapids. The geological formations of a great portion of that continent consist of immense masses of horizontal strata, in the great depressions of which lie the great lakes. The outfall from these lakes and the rivers which connect them together, and the upper part of the Great St. Lawrence, which is their common outfall, run over these horizontal beds, often very little below the level of the surrounding country, and seldom down the bottom of great natural valleys, as do the principal rivers of Europe. In the course of time these falling waters have worn channels for themselves more or less deep. Where the level between the upper and lower horizontal strata is considerable, and especially where the lower strata is softer than that which caps it, a cataract is produced, as at Niagara, and a deep groove cut through which the escaped waters find their way to another outlet; but should the rock over which the descending waters pass have but a gradual fall, and be of hard material, the water simply cuts a shallow channel, and the river is quiet and navigable, as are many portions of the St. Lawrence; yet the river is not navigable both ways from end to end; for although the fall of the river may be considerable, yet, if it be gradual, no cataract is produced, but a rapid exists instead—that is, the descending water of the river, instead of tumbling over a precipice, rushes through an inclined trough down which vessels may pass in safety, but can never ascend by the same route if the rapid be really worthy of its name; for a real rapid is a very different thing to a strong current.

Many of these rapids are met with in the course of the River St.



ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO, THE MORNING AFTER THE FIRE.—SEE PAGE 21.

THE CANADIAN LUMBER TRADE: CLEARING A JAM—FROM A SKETCH BY G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Lawrence, between the cities of Montreal and Kingston. One of them is over twelve miles in length, and is throughout its course a rush of broken water heaving and surging like the sea in a tempest. The rapid is split into two channels, a long inland dividing them. Both passages are now used by steamers, but for many years the south one was considered navigable. But the great rapid of the St. Lawrence—that is, the one most difficult to navigate and the most terrible, by the sudden and irregular pitch of its waters—is that farthest down the stream, called the Lachine Rapids, being situated near the village of that name, and also the Indian village of Caughnawaga. This is the one which appears in our Illustration. The Highness Prince of Wales ran this rapid at sunset on the 29th of September, 1860, in the steamer Kingston.

To enable the vessels which descend the river by running the rapids to make their way up stream again, it has been necessary to construct a series of canals, parallel to the rapids, which the Illustration exhibits. These canals are very fine works, and are in very creditable to the energy and skill of the colonists.

Running a rapid is at all times an exciting circumstance, whether it be done in a birch-bark canoe on a small river, or in a steamer on the St. Lawrence. But the vessel approaches the rapid at a point which, to experienced eyes, and especially chosen for the purpose—take charge of the wheel: extra hands stand by to assist; while several others are at the tiller. In this manner the ship by its means should the wheel-tackle give way. The captain takes his place by the wheelhouse, ready with his bell to communicate with the engineer. The vessel is carried on at a high speed, and falls, rolls from side to side, and labours as in a heavy sea; but the engine is equal to the vessel's onward forward with frightful rapidity. Sometimes she appears to be rushing headlong on to some frightful rock that shows its black head above the waters, as if to the breakers in the midst of the rapids, and then be shot by it, and is making a contrary course; and so instant she has shot by it, and is making a contrary course; and so instant she threads her way through the crooked channel that would seem impossible for her to steer. A few minutes generally suffice for this, and the smooth green water is reached again; then all breathe freely; for none but old hands, or the Indian pilot, ever run the great rapid of Lachine with bated breath.

THE DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF ROSSIN HOUSE HOTEL, TORONTO.

THE totally pile of buildings in Toronto known as the Rossin House Hotel was, as our readers have been informed, burnt down on the 14th of February last. Through the courtesy of Mr. Edward Hooper, of Toronto, we are enabled to give in our present Number a View of the ruins of the hotel, as viewed from the south-east, on the morning after the fire.

Rossin House is stated to have been the first hotel in Canada; indeed, in the States or elsewhere it had few rivals in extent or accommodation. It was erected by public subscription, raised chiefly through the instrumentality of the enterprising brothers, Messrs. Marcus and Samuel Rossin, and designed to supply a want that had long been felt in Toronto. "It was (says the *Toronto Leader*) originally built in connection with the Northern Railway, under the superintendence of Mr. William Kaufman, architect, of Toronto. It fronted on King and York streets—on the former street it had a recorded frontage of 130ft., and on the latter 102ft.; and presented a facade of 335ft. long and five stories in height. In depth it was about 100ft., on Simcoe-street, and 150ft. on York-street. From the centre of the King-street frontage, near the centre, a wing extended almost to a line with the York-street flank. This wing contained the main dining-room, a handsome room, 60ft. long by 40ft. wide in breadth. Underneath the dining-room, and also in a low wing extending easterly from it, were the kitchen and offices. The building was originally constructed of brick, the fronts being of white pressed brick, with stone dressings. The main entrance was in York-street, which opened into a recessed portico, in which the large and spacious hall paved with tiles. A wide staircase led from this hall to the second floor. From the second floor, about the centre of the building, another flight of stairs led to the top of the building communicating with each floor. In addition to this there was a stairway at the east end in King-street. The second floor was fitted up as a ball-room, similar at the south end of the York-street front. In all there were 202 rooms in the hotel, the principal portion of which were lighted with gas, and finished in May, 1857." The pile of buildings comprised besides the hotel fifteen stores, which were situated in the ground floor, and which at the time of the fire were all tenanted.

At about two o'clock on the morning of the 14th of November last a fire broke out in the kitchen of the hotel. An alarm was instantly raised, but, notwithstanding the great efforts made to extinguish the flames, in half-an-hour nothing but a mass of ruins remained of the hotel. The whole of the shops were also destroyed. There were at the time of the fire about two hundred visitors at Rossin House, all of whom escaped with but little clothing, owing to the admirable manner in which the house was arranged. Every corridor was wide, straight, and well lighted, and communicated with the stairs at each end by staircases. The calamity was not, however, unattended with loss of life. Mr. W. Graham, the son of a Toronto merchant, was burnt to death. The drowning of a room in which a number of porters were engaged in removing some furniture gave way, and they were carried down with the falling and burning timbers, and four or more of them perished. Governor Graham were rescued. At the funeral of Mr. Graham, which took place on the following day, a large number assembled to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

A public meeting has been held at Toronto to express sympathy with the Messrs. Rossin on their severe misfortune, and to consider the best means to be taken to rebuild the hotel.

THE LUMBER TRADE IN OUR NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

LUMBER everywhere in North America means timber; sometimes it is specially applied to manufactured timber—that is, to timber sawn into scantlings, battens, and other reduced scantlings, but it is always a generic term for every description of timber that is not wrought into any article of use or ornament.

The lumber trade is the most adventurous, the most romantic, and the most speculative of all the commercial enterprises can only possess a secondary position in the minds of those who dwell in it. The youngest and best men are sure to embark first in the trade of the forest and marsh; it suits them better than the dull, quiet, monotonous life on the farm, where the occupations change only with the seasons; they like the wild, half-Indian life in the woods and on the rivers, that brings forth all their resources, mental and physical, and the practical self-reliance that is developed in every true backwoodsman. Moreover, they enjoy their unbounded freedom, and like the excitement of wandering into previously-untrodden countries; but above all they like the speculative character of their calling. They always consider that the chief gains in a short time (and often do); their risks and hardships are great, but after the first year or two are nothing to the monotonous long-drawn days of delight. The timber safely got out, the ponderous raft sweeps down the rapids of the tawny Ottawa or blue St. Lawrence, guided by seven or eight men, who are generally all the crew. They feel they know that in a few weeks all will be safely moored at Quebec, and then they have dollars to draw by bagfull—account-money I know all paid at once—the lumberman steps from his raft to the shore with the same feelings which Jack walks out of the ship; and both instantly commence a course of proceedings which, in a somewhat less or a considerable men would adopt. They fancy they enjoy themselves, and perhaps they do; lumbermen, like sailors, generally come out of these runs "ashore" utterly penniless and unable to account for a single dollar of their hardearned cash; but, then, they have had their fling, so quickly are up stream again to the hills and the mills for the rest of the summer, and returning winter finds them again buried in the wilderness.

The lumber business of Canada and New Brunswick is carried on on an immense scale, very large amounts of capital being invested in the different establishments—many hundreds of men at times being employed by a single individual. The most extensive are those on the Ottawa and its tributaries, the St. Francis, the Saguny, and other great rivers in Canada, and the St. John and other rivers falling either into the Gulf of St. Lawrence or the Bay of Fundy.

For the purpose of more clearly explaining the details of this peculiar and interesting business we will endeavour to trace out the progress of a stick of timber from the spot where it grew in the wilderness until it is either converted into manufactured lumber at boards, or delivered on board the ships for exportation.

The locality that is generally chosen, a few hands are sent forward at low-water time, in a canoe, to cut the beaver-grass—that is, the wild grass that grows on the beaver meadows—which the beaver has already made it into hay, it is stacked at once to be ready for fodder. The hands are then employed in cutting down the trees, and where-ing the cattle which are necessary to haul the timber to the river-bank, and in making roads and burried all succulent vegetation.

It is not until the actual arrival of winter that the lumbermen move into the forests in any numbers; but all is bustle and excitement then. They go in gangs of fifteen to fifty men, according to the size of the establishments pending, of course, on their various proportions.

The trees are felled by during the months of frost and snow, many hundreds of miles from other human habitation, entirely cut off by frost and snow from all communication with the world; yet they enjoy a good health and are as happy as any of the subjects of her Majesty elsewhere. The food consumed by the gangs is found by their employers: it consists of salt pork, beef, flour, beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, and tea; or, as the lawyers say, all or any of them.

It will be gratifying to the sentimental reader to learn that the lumberjacks are not children of the wilderness, whose lives are amphibiously passed either in the woods or in the watercourses, to know that with the strongest temptations to do so the lumberjacks rarely, very rarely ardent spirits are forbidden to be introduced; tea is the great standing drink, taken as strong as it can be made, and is called "tea and molasses." The latter process rather than the former; theirs is not a delicate stomach. Some of the men will pork, beef, flour, beans, peas, in the mouth, or in their own language, "put a buffalo's tongue," or "float an axe."

White pine, which is the timber most sought, for cutting into deals and shipping to Europe, grows in groves upon undulating land, and the lumberjacks, who are by no means fools, know exactly where it grows entirely unmixed in extensive level plains.

It is positively necessary that the locality selected for cutting the timber should be intersected by a watercourse of greater or less dimensions, as it is by it that the only means exist of getting out the timber. To this end, and to avoid unnecessary labour in making a road, by cutting down the timber in the line of it and clearing away obstructions; branch roads, as they are called, are made, which by the most elementary measures are complete the work of cutting the trees commences.

It takes about a three-quarters of an hour to cut down a large tree; a gang of three or four cut about nine trees a day.

The axe used to fell the trees is of peculiar shape, and of the finest temper. English axes have never been liked in America; those who use them complain that the manufacturers here will not carry out the proper principles of tempering. The American axe, however, is rarely ever met with.

The skill acquired by the lumbermen in the use of the axe is extraordinary. A tree is cut at a particular spot, which varies with the height of the man who cuts it, these being one particular point at which a certain blow will tell with the greatest effect. Some will say other. The blows of the axe are repeated with great rapidity and unerring skill, and the tree falls in its course. The men then

vious use. The plan of this work is excellent. The history and details of the structure are given separately from the history of the see and the notices of the principal bishops; so that the work serves the double purpose of a handy guide on the spot and a valuable and complete book of reference. It was scarcely to be expected that the author should undertake to clear away Ferguson's views on many restorations and additions to our cathedrals; and we are not surprised that he has swept the whole of pointing, not only for reformation which might with some show of reason and legitimacy seek to imitate what they replaced, but also for additions in which there is such undiscussed room to dissent. Severe censure is nowadays passed upon many things done in the declining ages of architecture, and yet we are ourselves perpetrating by wholesale, and with equal impunity. The account of Oxford Cathedral, which, although the smallest in England, has many points of architectural interest, is very complete and interesting. The demolitions in the cloister, and alterations made by Wolsey in the Norman nave and choir (which is attributed to the time when Cardinal Pole was at St. Frideswide's, 1150-1180), are carefully described. The proper dates are assigned to some of the interesting monuments in the Lady Chapel. The west front of Peterborough Cathedral, with its unique triple Early English, receives that minute attention which its graceful details and varied beauty deserve. Mr. Kingsley Mr. Ferguson's opinion that, "as a portico, using the term in its classical sense, the west front of Peterborough is the grandest and finest in Europe," though wanting in the correspondences which would enable it to rival some of the great facades of Continental cathedrals." The ceiling of the nave, designed by Wyatt, is condemned as "very remarkable; as, with the exception of the one at St. Albans, the only example of the originality of a modern architect." Where is abundant evidence on the Continent to show, were the usual covering of an early Norman nave; but still more so as a misleading and incongruous feature. Lincoln is one of the actual colours of its painted decoration, and on this account, therefore, may be absolutely unique. Beneath a blue stone, bearing the simple inscription, "Gautier Cathedra . . . 1536," daily touched by the needless visitors, in the north choir-aisle, still rest the remains of Catherine of Aragon, the unfortunate wife whose hard fate and whose the preservation of this fine abbey and its conversion into a cathedral church. The great open arches of the triforium, which at once attract attention in Gloucester Cathedral, are scarcely less so in this than the arches of the nave beneath them, occur in no other English cathedral. The chapter-house, one of the finest pieces of early work on the Continent. The misereres below the stalls here have some curious grotesque carvings. The new chapter-house, a very interesting modern erection, or altarpiece, of the Jesus Chapel, a polytptch in tempera, executed about the end of the fourteenth century, are not unnoticed by our English author. At Ely Cathedral, containing examples of the different periods of Gothic architecture, from Early Norman to Perpendicular, with all the highest possible value and interest for the student of architecture especially as the chronicles of the abbey have recorded the exact date of nearly every portion of the building. In both of these details and numerous interesting monuments are therefore treated with correspondingly ample fullness. The largest Gothic church (i.e., not only in England, but in Europe; although some (as, for example, Milan Cathedral) cover much more ground. The great feature is, of course, the octagon, built on the site of the old central tower, and to replace the original Norman tower, and, "perhaps the most beautiful and original thing of the kind in the Gothic architecture of England." There is nothing certainly more striking than the view across the octagon of Ely from the angle of the nave-aisles. The painted ceilings here, partly restored of Mr. C. Winston, acquire a fresh though melancholy interest from the recent death of that gentleman.

Lincoln Cathedral is the largest of our English churches and its commanding situation on its "sovereign hill," is, for the greater part, of Early English date; and although Salisbury and Westminster are in some respects grander and more elaborate examples, it is an especial interest from the fact of its having been commenced long before either. The nave is of wider proportions than Salisbury, and retains its original stained glass, and is "one of the most splendid, and, in its present state, one of the most perfect works of the thirteenth century" and the most splendid example of the Early English stained glass in England." The sculptured figures of angels which fill the spandrels of the arches also rank among the very best examples of Early English art. We may say, in conclusion, that the care and judgment displayed in the former parts are well sustained in the present.

The works on travel of Fredrika Bremer have always been accepted with favour, inasmuch as they have about them most of the characteristics of style and description which marked her tales of home-life in Sweden—a power of observation, and reproduction of scenes, the results of observation, essential to the manipulation of good books; descriptive of travel abroad, could not be wanting in one who has shown so fully the possession of such qualities in dealing with the features, natural and domestic, of her own country. The taking of notes in the course of a journey which, if one is to judge by that which pervades the books which tell of them, were in every sense pleasure-tour, and produces them here, in Miss Bremer's case, has therefore no fruitful in success with the public that it was to be expected that the course would be run a little longer and a little further; and we have now to add to the list of books entitled after the manner of Hurst and Blackett, which appears with singular appositeness at the present moment, when Greece were to have Her Majesty, there is little doubt but that a Prince of that royal family will be selected which the people of this country regard as something which it is their peculiar privilege to guard and cherish, and to placed on the throne from which Otho has been ejected so easily. At such a time, when so much about Greek volumes would have a singular value in this country just now, when moments they bring before us Greece as a country, and its inhabitants as a people, during a fruitful kind of transition which promises to be not something like a moving panorama. As Miss Bremer describes, we feel as if we were looking out of one of those brown pictures of canvas on which is represented a series of views passing slowly before us, and which are generally so manipulated as to be as near life and reality as possible. The time when the book opens places Constantinople, on the evening of the 9th of August, 1859, until her return to Stockholm, on the 8th of June, 1862, after travels, in the main, five years, her descriptive journal glides smoothly along, teemed with graphic sketches of places, men, and things; and if you do not receive minute accounts, and are not included in high philosophic writing, you are conscious of a great deal of interesting matter and a very agreeable narrative. As the present volume of Miss Bremer's is due to Mrs Howitt, whose translation has caught the spirit of the original; and yet no English reader would suppose that he was perusing a foreign work. The great charm of the first volume is filled with descriptions of Athens and Athenian life and manners; and one chapter treats not only of the Acropolis and its ruins, and Athens personally, but speaks of a visit by Prince Alfred to Athens in November, 1859. Of him the narrative thus speaks:—

At length—after a cloudy and gusty wind—the promise of rain. England's young Prince Alfred makes, in the meantime, sunshine at Athens. Yesterday a royal ball was given for him at the Palace. About 1,000 were the guests, in consequence of an invitation from her Majesty. I had already seen the young Prince at his levée in the morning, and at the Royal ball at Athens; and at eight in the evening I accordingly went to the Palace.

The Prince had arrived at Athens in full-dress uniform, and looked still the same charming characteristic, the unpretending boy united to the gentleman in bearing and fine tact. It was therefore to me the greatest simplicity of uniform, and without the slightest distinguishing ornament, feeling in this respect always more sympathetic to the habits of dress of Greece. Resplendent with jewels and good humour, a real Semiramis, a queen of superb appearance, all eyes. This evening, however, perhaps the greater number were captivated by the resplendent son of Queen Victoria.

In consideration of the remainder of the work will show how thoroughly Greece, as the kingdom is now constituted, has been done by the authoress, and how happily and neatly she conveys her impressions for her readers, who, for ordinary and special reasons in this particular instance, will, we should imagine, be numerous.

We have before us another work which is also peculiarly suited to the moment. It is written by Mr. D. W. Mitchell, an Englishman who has been a resident in Richmond, Virginia, and is entitled *Ten Years in the United States. Being an Englishman's View of Men and Things in the North and South*. Smith and Elder.) In author states his object to be to explain, if possible, the most active and powerful causes of the great revolution which has taken place in the country in which he lived, working for his livelihood, and, at the same time, observing human nature as developed in Americans and American politics. The residence of Mr. Mitchell in the States commenced in 1848, that year of European convulsions; and he starts with confidence that he has better opportunity than common observing and understanding the people of whom he has written, their habits and feelings, their private and public life, and believes himself to make a positive gain to the causes of the split between North and South, not the less because he, with some few others, had marked their rise and progress, and reflected upon the tendency of the life, political and social, of the United States. The author opens with a clear understanding and explaining the facts which he has here collected, he had to abandon many cherished opinions and prejudices, as he has formed before he went to the States; and he admits that it is more than probable that some of the statements he has put forth will conflict with the small light on the subject which now prevails. He has, however, protested that he has written carefully and conscientiously, with a desire to arrive at the truth, and that he has not written or published anything now going on, sinking for the time sectarian and party prepossessions. The conclusion to which he arrives is that the separation of the North and South, or local confederacy, is inevitable. Mr. Mitchell therefore inevitably follows, as a matter of course, he does not hesitate to add, in absolute slavery and social progression and retrogression, very much a change. There will probably be those who, in learning these pecuniary confessions of a writer on the vexed question, who has been a resident in the Southern States, will not be able to conclude that he is a writer in the Confederate interest purely. Well, perhaps he is so, but with the most unaffected confidence and sincerity; and if his work is taken up with just so much qualification as is implied in these two circumstances of avowal of opinion on the broad question, and of local residence, we think that the reader will be found to have dealt with the case as nearly fairly and impartially as possible. The modern style of description, to which this volume contains, there is a good deal of characteristic local colouring. The plan of the book is founded on the notion of endeavouring, as far as possible, to let the facts speak for themselves, to avoid generalizations, and to let the parties and factions state their own views; and we have accordingly found the most effective passages to be those in stated and quotations may be taken to be the deliberate opinions of enlightened Americans, expressed in conversations and discussions at various times, which opportunities of which the author has not forgotten. It should be observed that the work contains sketches of life and manners, and of the principal men of the North and South, and at New York mainly, and some chapters are devoted to somewhat remote—for America—history, from which deductions are drawn and applied to the modern state of the country. Throughout, even if I had no other merit, the earlier chapters, which do something for mainer the author's views, are interesting, and, as the author himself and their ways, would make this book acceptable; but we venture to think that, as a whole, it is a contribution of some value to the knowledge of the United States, and deserves to be read at so early a period to come across at this particular juncture.

Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall have recently published *One Hundred Sonnets on the Ancient and Modern Dramatic Poets, the Heathen Mythology, Oratory, and Literature*, by Mr. D. C. Jones. The author is a modern disciple of Shakspeare, and a true admirer of the dramatic art, in the sixth century before Christ, down to the nineteenth, and to the very present. It should, however, be stated, that as the title of the book is rather an inadequate one for the work for the volume before us contains only nine lectures, and those confined to the consideration of Shakspeare's plays. It is to be regretted, too, that the author states that he is in a position to carry out his programme, as he is in possession of material sufficient on which to write for the next two or three years. The publication of any considerable portion of the result of his labours depends on the favour of the public. That favour, it is to be hoped, will be forthcoming, as the work is somewhat limited, because we fear that Greek tragedy does not, in the present day, possess the power with sufficient attention to the general mass of even well-educated people while the scholar knows that the study of such disquisition as is here entered into is not felt; but to those who do not possess the requisite knowledge of the Greek drama of the Greeks, desire to know what the plays which Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes wrote more than two thousand years ago, we can fairly recommend the perusal of these lectures. The author has done for the Greek plays something like that which was done for Shakspeare by Charles Lamb and his sister Mary, when they wrote poems of the dramatic bard in plain prose narrative. We do not mean to be understood that Mr. Jones has proved a failure, but fallen so decidedly into the error of producing Sophocles made easy to the meanest understanding as happened in the instance of the Shakspeare tales. Mr. Jones is a thorough Greek linguist to a person who has no knowledge of the Greek language to understand and appreciate the force and true dramatic power of whose renown they have so much, and the study of which forms still a portion of considerable number of the students in schools and universities all over the world.

The North Atlantic Sea-bird, by Dr. G. C. Wallich, is, without doubt, the most important work which interesting contributions to our knowledge of the natural history of the ocean-bird which has appeared since the publication of Captain Maury's volume on a nearly similar subject some years ago. The "North Atlantic Sea-bird" (we should only stated to be a first part) comprises the whole of the diary kept by Dr. Wallich during the cruise of the Bulldog in the summer of 1860, under the Government in 1860, under the command of Sir F. L. M'Clintock, to survey the proposed North Atlantic telegraph route between Valentia and Newfoundland. The Bulldog was fully fitted for the service and life at depths where the pressure of the sea must be most enormous; indeed, under conditions which it has often been said no organized beings could exist, and where the bottom of the sea was considered could exist, under the known and supposed extraordinary pressure, nutrition, locomotion, and even sight. The Bulldog, which has most frequent and widely-distributed organisms of the ocean. They count in all nine species, and the most curious of these is one genus, namely, the Globigerina—which may be regarded as essentially oceanic, since it is to be found in all latitudes and at all depths, varying from 50 to 2,000 fathoms, and which, in consequence, appears to be the deeper areas of the seabed. There, like the sands of the shore, it shows layers of many miles in depth, and is found distributed all by vast strata. The great superficial current of the Atlantic does not bear it away in countless multitudes from tropical coast-lines, nor does the Gulf-stream bear it northward to Europe. Nevertheless, it is evident that there is an intimate association between the Globigerina and the Gulf-stream, for wherever the latter flows the one sweeping across the surface of the ocean we are sure to detect the other acting on the seabed. Thus between the Faroe Islands and Iceland, where the Gulf-stream and Greenland current intermingle, portion of the direct route between Cape Farewell and Rockall, Globigerina is the prevailing form in the bottom deposit. Between Greenland and Labrador, along the belt traversed by the Arctic current, and in northerly direction along the coast of Labrador, it is either absent or occurs only in very limited quantities. Where the Gulf-stream conditions are favourable to its increase in one case and unfavourable in the other. Dr. Wallich has also found that the Globigerina is a highly-organized sudatic animals at extreme depths may justly be regarded as the knowledge of any era in marine zoology; for, if we attentively examine their bearings, we shall find that, whilst they throw a flood of light on the conditions essential to the maintenance of life in existing seas, they serve at the same time to explain anomalies in the history of some of the older fossiliferous strata, and thus add another link to the chain that binds the present with the past. Dr. Wallich also points out another very interesting circumstance that animals can, although plants cannot, exist without light; for it is an ascertained fact that at certain depths the light of day ceases to penetrate; it is, indeed, if not quite, almost total darkness. The temperature at great depths exerts the share of influence over vegetable life. "When, however," writes Dr. Wallich, "we estimate its effects on the distribution of animals and plants in the ocean we find them to be extremely unequal; for whereas marine organisms are found at a depth of at least 15,000ft., no vegetable structures have been met with in a living state lower than 2400ft. No example of the Algæ proper have been met with below 2000 fathoms, and that the only recognisable vegetable structures which occur amongst the deep-sea deposits belong to the lowest order with which we are acquainted—namely, the Diatomaceæ."

The English Spartacus in the Western Prairies (Hurst and Blackett) is a good specimen of the peculiar Berkeley descriptive powers. Whether we examine the annals of the Oakley Hunt, or into the question of the Independents of the New Forest or Christ Church Bay, there will be but one response—that he is a mighty Nimrod, a rare shot, and a right learned naturalist as well. He has thrown a small light on the habits of many bird or animal which we or ours have—from the red deer to the jenny wren; and hence it is no wonder that, after hunting and shooting over all parts of the globe, he should have wished to stand face to face with the monarch of the Western prairies. Accordingly, in the August of 1859, he set forth with his dear friend Bayford, a gentleman, and a fine sportsman, and their attendant, George Bronfield, in the capacity of correspondent to the *Field* newspaper. The journey to have been pretty rough, as the dogs as well as the ship's cow were sick. The habits of the bob-boys and the rowdies, the universal spitting, and some allusions to the general coarseness of the Yankees and Canadians, who differ with our author on the subject of the game laws and the suffrage), rather lead us, after landing from the general purpose of the book; but in due season we get our author fairly in the plains. "Chance" begins his American circuit by pointing a golden-headed meadow-lark, and the first thing that comes to the bag is a prairie-hen, and then a wild pigeon. St. Louis had nearly proved a turning-back point; but a good friend, the chief of the Fur Hudson Bay's fams and a first-class fascination, stepped in promptly with a loan, and thus enabled him to achieve his grand mission of slaying the wild bison. No one, as he was told, had ever killed more than one in one run, and that was when the back of one horse, and hence this was the wicket which this very Jackson of hunters had to beat. He was told that no horse-flesh would carry fourteen stone up to a bison at full speed was no easy matter; but he achieved it in the case of two, for which he gave about £45 apiece, and if he was astonished at the low remuneration of the Indian horsetones smoking a long clay pipe, he was still more so when he heard a bit of English spoken by the owners of the horses appearing to others without stopping for one moment to consider whether or no they had a permission. With his three brace of mules and his four horses and ponies, and a cart, in his charge, our author starts on his grand commission we hear rather too much; as his professed guide, he sat forth with the large of a waggon-load of provisions. The first day's sport he begun rather ingeniously by pointing a land turtle; but although a rattlesnake was killed, fur was loosed and Taymouth was saddled for the chance of a bison-bull. At this we are glad to say he puts to the rest fun, which with his friend Bayard to help him, began in earnest only on the 5th of September, when the long-wished-for sight of at least thirty bull bisons feeding burst upon him at last. How they crooked their tails, from the patriarch bull down to the youngest bull-calf, and charged, and how Bronfield killed them, as he said, how they bit the dust, and hat their tongues cut out as a trophy; and how the hunger of the party was appeased, we refer to Mr. Berkeley's best style and illustrated by some spirited drawings from his hand. The story of his travels was first told by him in the St. Joseph's Institute, at Brighton, in the four days, the course of his talks, chained one to each corner of the platform; and he has now published the whole of his travels in the form recorded above.

Aphorisms of the Wise and Good is the title of a tastefully bound and illuminated little book published by Messrs. Griffith and Farren. The text consists of a collection of sayings, or, as the compiler so aphorisms, maxims, observations, and moral axioms from Bacon, Shakspeare, Milton, Addison, Pope, Johnson, &c. &c. We are always the case in such collections—are mere truisms; but most of them are gems of thought, sparkling with fancy, flashing with wit, or gleaming with profound wisdom. The compiler, Mr. Thomas Stanesby, are more chaste and elegant than those of many publications of far higher pretensions. It is just the book to match up for a moment from the drawing-room table.

Miss M. Bethum Edwards is the authoress of a book of tales in verse for children, with illustrations by Mr. H. R. Robertson, entitled *Snow-Flakes, and the Stories they told the Children*, and published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. We have much pleasure in recommending as one of the very best children's books of the season. The five stories told by the fairy snowflakes are really admirable for their simple charm, their pathos, their genuine humour, their moral and womanly sentiment, and the lessons they teach the little folks of love and gentleness.

AMERICAN MAPS.

Series of American Maps, published by Bacon and Co., Peternoster-row, 1862.—1. "Army Map of the Seat of War in Virginia, showing the Battle-fields, Fortifications, &c., on an east once the Potomac River."—This map is on a large scale, and includes the physical features and military positions between the Shenandoah River on the west and Eastern Maryland on the east. Northward it extends as far as the Pennsylvania boundary, the recent forty into Maryland, and southward as far as the Rapidan and Fredericksburg. Within these limits the various battle-fields are marked in the minutest case, and at the same time locality, of its topographical details. It is brought down to the close of the year 1862, and includes the whole General Kearney was killed. The successive chains of mountains, the rivers, railroads, and common roads are all laid down. 2. "Topographical Map of the Maps of Eastern Virginia which we have seen we prefer this for reference. 3. "Bacon's Map of the Seat of War in Virginia and the Adjacent States."—It includes a portion of Southern Pennsylvania, all Maryland, Delaware, all Eastern and Middle Virginia, and Western States as the mountains of Kentucky of North Carolina. A pink flush under the names of notorious places makes easily seen the country which is the seat of war. 4. "Bacon's Military Map of America."—This map is a handy map of the United States, British America, and the adjacent parts of Mexico. It covers a large space on a screen. Although entitled "military" by virtue of its showing the forts and fortifications, it is a map for all purposes. 5. "Bacon's Map of America."—All parts of States and territories are coloured yellow, interposed between the Pre-laboured Republic of the United States and the adjacent parts of Mexico in pink.—6. "Bacon's Steel-plate Map of the American States, showing the railroads, canals, &c."—This map includes the United States, from the Atlantic of the Mississippi. It includes the greater part of Canada, and retains the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

American Maps, published by W. and A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh, 1862.—1. "Map of the Battle-fields of America, including portions of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania."—This map is constructed under Richard, James River. A blue line under the names of noted places aids the eye. Appended to the map is a table of the forces of the United States, British America, and part of Mexico. The Free-labour, Border, and Secession States are distinguished by colour in the map. 2. "Johnston's Map of the United States."—This map is a converse of the previous one. It consists of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, 100 miles west of the Mississippi; the smaller section map is a local map of the seat of war in Eastern Virginia. Railroads and military roads abounding in the North to below Richmond and Norfolk on the South. The maps of this series are made to a uniform scale, and the Free and Slave States are shown elsewhere.

Colton's Series of Maps. Gan and Co., Craven-street.—"2806 Miles Around Washington."—At the distance of each 100 miles from the centre a circle is drawn to enable the inquirer to measure the distance at which he resides from the capital. 2. "Colton's Map by Land and Water."—This map is a handy one for the purpose. The population of the United States, as they were according to the three last censuses, is given in the margin. 3. "Colton's Railroad Chart, showing the Seat of War in the West."—The same division by circles is adopted in this map. The maps of this series give every county and county town in clear type.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.—We find from "Who's Who in 1863" that the House of Peers consists of one Prince, two Royal Dukes, three Archbishops, 25 Dukes, 20 Marquises, 101 Earls, 22 Viscounts, 27 Bishops, and 179 Barons, making a total of 476 members, as the present Bishop of Bath and Wells sits in the House also as Baron Auckland. In addition, there are 19 Peers who are minors, and await their coming of age to take their seats in the house. The Peers of Scotland and Ireland, who are not Peers of Parliament, number 114, of whom five are minors. There are 14 Peeresses in their own right. The members of the Privy Council in England and Ireland are 220. There are 893 Baronets, 479 Civil or Military Knights, and 1112 Noblesse and Baronets, who are also Knights of the various Orders of Knighthood. There are 710 Companions of the Bath, 1 Field Marshal, 1 Admiral of the Fleet, 36 Generals in the Army, 596 Generals, 360 Generals in the Indian Army, 1,000 Admirals, and 157 Queen's Counsel and Serjeants-at-law.

"THE MUSIC-LESSON," PAINTED BY MARIANI.

In the remarks on the picture of "Mary Queen of Scots being Led to Execution" we give our motives for offering the reader Engravings from that and also the present picture. The two works indicate some of the best characteristics and tendencies of the rapidly-rising art of Italy. Instead of continuing to waste thought and invention on the hackneyed themes of classical mythology and saint-lingoed, and losing all power and all aim at originality, in the vain effort to rival the old masters by servilely imitating their styles and borrowing their subjects, the younger painters of Italy have of late years gone—and with the happiest effect—to nature and authentic history. Signor Vanmitelli's picture illustrates the kind of subject now chosen from the world's annals, instead of apochryphal stories of saints and impossible representations of Olympian divinities; and "The Music-lesson," by Signor Mariani, of Rome, shows us that modest genre—the unaffected representation of the simple incidents of ordinary life—has found means of springing up in the apparently unfavourable atmosphere of the Eternal City and under the shade of the Vatican and the Sistine Chapel. Artists everywhere begin to find that a subject simple as the present demands, if less learning, research, and invention, perhaps nicer observation of nature and greater technical delicacy.

According to our English notions, the interior represented in this picture seems a very humble one to be the scene of music-lessons; but does not this only illustrate the national love of the art? Besides, the musical professor may be the uncle, or godfather, or neighbour of the young lady. Who knows to the contrary? Or he may be himself only an amateur. Or, to venture another guess, he may be some great operatic manager, who has found a voice which he thinks should be made to belong to a prima donna. The guitars are, however, decidedly against this conjecture; so we must conclude that this laughing signorina is receiving a lesson given wholly or in part in a friendly way, or *en famille*, by that very good-natured-looking and painstaking old teacher. The interest the barefooted young ragnazetto takes in the lesson is capitally expressed; it keeps him out of probable mischief with grandma's distaff, flax, and shuttle. But the action of grandmamma herself is decidedly ambiguous. Has she a fine ear for music, or no ear at all, that she should take herself off altogether? The master's clapping seems, it is true, to suggest there is something wrong with the time; but who will believe that such a pretty damsel could scare any one away with her voice? Impossible! No, the old dame is probably deaf, and thinking only of lottery-tickets; for, although we have known several old Roman crones, we never found one whose brain was not running on lucky numbers from morn till night.

"MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS BEING LED TO EXECUTION." PAINTED BY VANMITELLI.

THE painting of young Italy —much to the regret of her many friends in this country —was not represented at our International Exhibition either so well as it deserves, or in equal proportion with her sculpture and art-manufactures. The great work by Ussi, "The Expulsion of the Duke of Athens," which we engraved, and some very few others, were all the pictures calculated to remove the prevailing impression that the art of painting expired long since in the country which gave it birth. All who visited the Great Italian Exhibition of some two years since, at Florence, will aver, however, that this is a very false impression—that, on the contrary, painting, like sculpture, is partaking of the national rejuvenescence, and that there are very important schools already on foot, a second Renaissance at Florence and Naples. Yet, not only were such artists as Celantano, Altamura, the painter of the picture we engrave, and many other of the youngest and best painters whose works attracted the chief attention at the Florentine Exhibition, not represented in the international galleries, but the few artists of equally eminent men which found their way here were very badly hung, while some specimens of hopeless inanity were placed on "the line." Morelli's fine picture, "The Iconoclaste," was hoisted some ten feet from the ground, and the beautiful picture of "Bianca e Maria," by the younger Appiani, which we engraved, was placed still higher. The only explanation for this apparent unfairness and the deficiency of good works is that—as we were very creditably informed at the time—a preference had been shown at Florence for the works of the old regime, the productions of the empty, inflated manuscripts who fancy they tread in the steps of the old masters, but in reality, as we have elsewhere said, only blindly follow each other; and that, strange to say, the commissioners were of the "Condini" party, and sought, therefore, to do honour to the Grand Ducal and Bourbon patronage. It was well known that the most distinguished contributors to the Florentine exhibition were very much annoyed at the indiscriminate distribution of the gold medals, and they would not intrust their works again to a similarly-constituted authority. Both the admirable pictures this week engraved were exhibited at Florence, and destined for our international gallery, but, probably for the reasons indicated, were not exhibited. We are, therefore, glad that the opportunity has presented itself of engraving works which must compel a juster recognition of the rising art of Italy.

The large and noble picture by the Neapolitan artist Signor Vanmitelli has very fine qualities of effect and colour; and our Engraving testifies to its excellent drawing and composition, its dramatic feeling, and expression. The painter tells us in the plainest terms possible of the tragedy about to be enacted—that last sad scene, which ended the curiously-chequered life, the "strange eventful history" of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. He tells it us in the black velvet dress of the Queen—in the hard-hearted, savagely-vindictive scowl of the intolerant Earl of Kent and the best brows of two courtiers in the background (one, perhaps, her gaoler, Sir Amias Paulet)—in the passionate grief of Mary Stuart's few but faithful

"THE MUSIC-LESSON," BY MARIANI, OF ROME.

followers, which still included her secretaries and three of her female companions and namesakes—in the presents she distributes, the last bequests and most sacred souvenirs—in the mailed guards, and the messenger holding the sealed warrant of execution from her jealous, cruel, and treacherous "sister" Elizabeth. The painter tells us all this with great good taste, and without the horrible parade of scaffold and headsman, block and axe, in that dreary room of Fotheringay, and that ghastly crowd of upturned faces which, even when shaded and softened with pity, seems each one to sanction the (often) murderous deeds of authority and abet the grim executioner in his bloody duty.

According to tradition, Mary wore when led to execution a costly gold enamel rosary with pendent crucifix and pearl, which had been presented to her by the Pope, and on the scaffold she charged her faithful servant, Sir Andrew Melville, the Master of her Household, to convey the rosary, as a last token, to the Earl and Countess of Arundel, who had befriended her in her long imprisonment. This incident—Sir Henry stooping to kiss the hand which intrusts him with the token—forms the particular "situation" represented in Signor Vanmitelli's picture. And though there are one or two discrepancies (such as the Queen being not yet on the scaffold, and the object presented looking more like a small reliquary), these are entirely unimportant pictorially. It may be thought a rather singular coincidence that this very rosary and crucifix were contributed to the Loan Collection at the South Kensington Museum, and engraved and described, with the historical particulars of its preservation, in the Number of this Journal for Dec. 13 last.

FINE ARTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF TURNER'S "LIBER STUDIORUM."

THERE is no doubt that the "Liber Studiorum" of Turner originated in the same rivalry with Claude which urged the English painter, when bequeathing two of his best pictures to the nation, to add the condition that they should be placed side by side with two of the French master's best works. Whatever may be thought of the relative merits of the pictures so placed in juxtaposition, there can be no question that the "Liber Studiorum" of Turner is a more comprehensive and valuable repository of landscape art that the "Liber Veritatis" of Claude. But this is to be explained by the circumstances under which the two collections were produced, without the detraction of the older painter. And we may, by-the-way, remark that few can examine the original drawings by Claude for his pictures without perceiving that he studied Nature far more closely and faithfully than Mr. Ruskin seems to believe. Claude's drawings for his "Liber Veritatis" were executed, not for show or sale, but for a publication, but as memoranda to identify the pictures he had produced. Early in his career his fame and success had brought him many followers and imitators. Some of these adapted and copied his works with so much verisimilitude as to often succeed in foisting their spurious productions on the amateur as original paintings by the master. To at once protect the purchaser from imposition and to guard his own reputation from injustice Claude from a certain period made drawings of every picture he painted, and recorded on them the names of the persons who commissioned them and the place of their destination. Painting an enormous number of pictures, these drawings accumulated till they formed a large collection, which he divided into volumes, calling them "Books of Truth," not because the drawings testified to his fidelity to Nature, but because they authenticated his veritable works. At his death he is said to have left six of these "Libri di Verità." Only one of these volumes is stated to have been preserved; the rest of the drawings appear to have been dispersed or lost. This volume (probably more than a sixth part of the whole) contains 200 drawings, executed in bistre-washes, with occasional heightenings of white. After Claude's death this collection was sold by one of his nephews for 200 Italian crowns to a Frenchman, who took it to Paris and offered it to the King; but, the purchase being declined, it was shortly afterwards bought by the Duke of Devonshire (of two removes since), and now forms one of the many art-treasures at Chatsworth.

These drawings were very admirably engraved in mezzotint by Earlom, and the publication of the plates intended to strengthen that unfair and exclusive admiration of Claude, the revulsion from which he probably caused the equally unfair detraction of his real merits and claims upon respect—if only for, as Mr. Ruskin admits, "first having placed the sun in the heavens." Another volume was published from the scattered drawings, but many of the plates are spoorphal. At the same time these mezzotinto were being diffused, with many other engravings from Claude's works, Sir George Beaumont, himself an amateur painter of "classical" landscape and, partly for this reason, an acknowledged leader of the taste of the aristocracy (and there were in those days comparatively few patrons of art out of their ranks), lent the whole weight of his authority to raise the old master high in the above any modern competitor. It was the injustice of the blind and exclusive admiration of Sir George, and of the fashion he represented. It is very excusable, therefore, that after having fairly challenged Claude in oil pictures, by a series of works, and hardly any noble, purchasers, Turner should propose to rival him in designs for the engraver, especially as he had already tried his powers in this direction; several mezzotinto from his designs having been published, some of which had met with more appreciation than his pictures.

Such, then, was the origin of the "Liber Studiorum," a work upon which Turner was engaged at intervals from 1807 till 1816. Unlike Claude, however, Turner's definite intention and ambition seem to have been that his "Book of Studies" should contain the ideal of not a few but the widest variety of landscape art; that the painter should rival not one but any landscape-painter, land or living—should represent, either in a measure literally, or through the glorious medium of his matchless imagination, the prose or poetry, the action, or the subtle aspects of Nature, the sweetest or the most stupendous phenomena of all the elements. And—also unlike his great predecessor—he, in seeking to compose this great epic of art, lavished upon it extreme care and constant watchfulness, examining every stage of the engravers' progress, altering, correcting, emending, and doing much of the engraving with his own hands. To indicate the comprehensiveness of the scheme, the subjects were divided into six heads—viz., historical, pastoral, elegant pastoral, mountain, marine, and architectural. Mr. Lewis was the first engraver employed, but he soon declined proceeding, from the painter's inadequate remuneration.

well known that Turner deeply felt the

Mr. Charles Turner was the next; but he also deserted the task for the same reason. Messrs. Reynolds, Dunkerton, Lupton, Sky, Dawe, &c., were subsequently engaged; but Turner himself engraved some of his own drawings and etchings. As the plates were, the painter made successive alterations, sometimes reversing the whole effect. In the numbers in which the work was originally published one good impression would be found with others from a very bad "state" of the plates. Some collectors have very interesting and instructive collections of the etchings, the artist's proofs, and different states of the plate. But even long before the later plates were published it became extremely difficult to secure a set of good impressions. The rarity of them has gradually enhanced the price, till a good copy of the "Liber" now sells for 200 guineas* The work has, in fact, long been quite out of the reach of ordinary purchasers. We cannot be too thankful, therefore, for the two series of admirable photographs, by Mr. Thurston Thompson, from Turner's original sepia drawings for the "Liber" in the South Kensington Museum, published by Messrs. Cundall, Downes, and Co., of New Bond-street, under the sanction of the Department of Science and Art. The first series, published last year, comprises thirty drawings, and the second series, just published, twenty-one. Turner intended that the number of the plates should extend to one hundred, but it only reached seventy - one (including the frontispiece). The work did not pay during the publication, and it stopped as soon as Turner began the "England and Wales" and found more profitable employment. Twenty subjects remain, therefore, to be photographed. The drawings of these are not at South Kensington, but dispersed among various collections. Every effort, however, will, we understand, be made to complete the work. Some of these photographs have not the subtle and more carefully-studied effects seen in certain of the plates; part of the scale of gradation is not clearly given in a few of them; but such occasional deficiencies are far more than compensated by the inestimable advantage of having a facsimile in every case of the veritable handiwork of, "take him for all in all," the greatest master of landscape-painting the world has seen. For teaching drawing, light and shade, and composition; the varied character of foliage, architecture, and shipping; mountain, valley, and plain; the phenomena of calm, storm, and gentle breeze; earth, air, and sky,—the divers sentiment all these may convey, according to the feeling of the artist; all, in fine, of the leading principles of landscape art; there is no collection of examples which could be placed before the student, whether "private" or in our public schools — none which the lover of Nature or the admirer of Turner could procure, at once so valuable yet so cheap. It would be useless within our limits to attempt to give any detailed description of, or to offer any serviceable remarks on, fifty-one drawings, almost any one of which might demand the space of an article. We may, however, refer to the first volume of "Modern Painters," in which Mr. Ruskin justly remarks that, although among the earliest of the series of the "Liber Studiorum" occur the magnificent "Mont St. Gothard" and "Little Devil's Bridge," it is remarkable that after Turner's acquaintance with this scenery, "so congenial in almost all respects with the energy of his mind, and supplying him with materials of which, in these two subjects and in the 'Chartreuse,' and several others afterwards, he showed both his entire appreciation and command, the proportion of English to foreign subjects should in the rest of the work be more than two to one, and that those English subjects should be, almost all of them, of a kind peculiarly simple and of everyday occurrence, such as the Pembury Mill, the Farnyard composition with the white horse, that with the cocks and pigs, Hedging and Ditching, Watermen Gathering, and the beautiful and solemn rustic subject, called 'A Watermill;' and that the architectural subjects, instead of being taken, as might have been expected of an artist so fond of treating effects of extended space, from some of the enormous Continental masses, are almost exclusively British: Rivaulx, Holy Island, Dunstan, Dunstanborough, Chepstow, St. Katharine's Greenwich Hospital, an English Parish Church, a Saxon Ruin, and an exquisite combination of the English Lowland Castle in the pastoral, with the brook, wooden bridge, and wild duck; to all of which we may add, as belonging foreign to oppose but three slight, ill-considered, and unsatisfactory subjects from Rade, Lauffenbourg, and Thun." Mr. Ruskin further remarks that the British subjects are treated with greater fulness and completeness. "Compare the figures and sheep in the Hedging and Ditching, and the East Gate, Winchelsea, together with the near foliage, with the puzzled foreground, and inappropriate figures of the Lake of Thun; or the cattle and road of the St. Catherine's Hill, with the foreground of the Bonneville; or the exquisite figure with the sheaf of corn in the Watermill with the vintagers of the Grenoble subject." In the foliage of the foreign drawings there are "reminiscences of English willows by the brooks, and English forest glades mingle even with the heroic foliage of the Æsacus and Hesperie, and the Cephalus." Turner does not master the stone-pine, or the pine of Switzerland. Of all foreign countries, he most entirely entered into the spirit of France. His Swiss subjects in the "Liber" are more intensely felt than those of many of his pictures, but, till somewhat later, he "appears rather to have taken from Switzerland sketches and general conceptions of size, and of ground form and effect, to be used in his after compositions, than to have attempted the seizing of its local character." The effect of Italy upon his mind is very puzzling. On the one hand, it gave him the solemnity and power which are manifested in the historical compositions of the "Liber Studiorum," more especially the "Rizpah," the "Cephalus," the "Scene from the Fairy Queen," and the "Æsacus and Hesperie;" on the other, he seems never to have entered thoroughly into the spirit of Italy, and the materials he obtained there were afterwards but awkwardly introduced in his large compositions.* Artists and the public alike owe Mr. Ruskin a great debt of gratitude, and the opinions of this acute, earnest, and most eloquent writer are always interesting, especially on any question relating to Turner, even if we cannot agree with them. And, we must confess, we see nothing singular in the fact that Turner, or any other British painter, should represent precisely those scenes best with which he was most familiar. Nor can we see that the melancholy feeling Mr. Ruskin finds so frequently in the "Liber Studiorum" is by any means general. A large proportion of the subjects were obviously painted with a heart glowing with gratitude for the loveliness of Nature, and the figures are often amusing themselves, sometimes in a very undignified manner.

"MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS BEING LED TO EXECUTION," BY VANMITELLI, OF NAPLES.

The distribution of Queen's prizes to the students of the Liverpool School of Science took place last Saturday evening in the concert-room, St. George's Hall—Professor Owen in the chair. There are upwards of 140 students now on the roll of the school, and it is likely to become one of the most prosperous and practically useful of the local colleges.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN, IN THE WHITE TOWER.

Were wandering, in these modern days, in the vast and bustling metropolis, it is curious to notice the numerous and important changes which are constantly going forward. Ever since the commencement of the present century the aspects of the chief thoroughfares have been materially altered; but, great as have been the transformations, if we glance at the plans of London which were made about three centuries ago, it is still more surprising to note to what a great extent old things have given way to new. From the Tower to the Temple, the Great Fire swept away every vestige of ancient date, the venerable fortress and the beautiful church of the Knights of the Temple fortunately escaping.

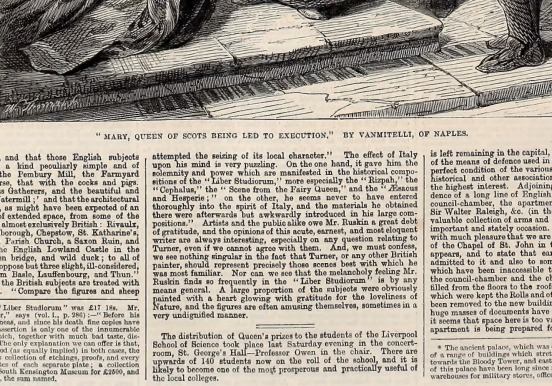
Along the Strand, York House, Old Somerset House, the Savoy Palace, and many of the homes and gardens of the nobility which stood along this margin of the Thames have been removed, and the sites differently occupied. The walls of the city, and the gates and postern, have, with the exception of a few unimportant fragments, also disappeared.

Besides the demolition of ancient structures caused by various conflagrations and the sure decay of time, such has been the effect of the numerous alterations rendered necessary by the increase of trade and business, and the peculiar requirements of various periods, that buildings of even Queen Elizabeth's reign are not now numerous in the central parts of the metropolis, and, as a matter of course, the architectural remains of older periods are still more rare. For instance, although we have clear evidence that an important Roman city stood for about five hundred years on part of the present site of London, there is, so far as we know, only one portion of Roman date which can be seen standing at this day in its original position. This is part of a Roman bath, which has been preserved on the spot where it was found, in one of the vaults below the Coal Exchange, near Billingsgate. Portions of walls, the basements of buildings, tessalated pavement, coin - vessels, arms, &c., of Roman workmanship, have from time to time been discovered; but these have been either removed to museums or covered from view.

The only buildings of Anglo-Saxon date now remaining in the metropolis are the massive circular archway called the dark cloister, some walls near, and, *perhaps*, the crypt now called the "Pix Office," Westminster Abbey.

Of Norman date there still stand some small parts of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark; a considerable portion of the choir of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield; the crypt below Bow Church, Cheapside; a chamber below Lamb's Chapel, Cripplegate; part of the exterior of the south transept, Westminster Abbey; the transition part of the Temple Church; and the great keep or citadel of the Tower of London, which has for so long withstood all the vicissitudes of troubled times.

The general appearance of the White Tower is so familiar to most readers that it does not require particular description; it is, however, be worth while to mention that, although the exterior details of this building have been sadly disfigured by casing and restorations in the architectural style of James I.'s reign, the interior has been but little interfered with; and the walls, of immense massiveness and strength, will, except some extraordinary force is used against them, remain firmly for many ages to come. Whether we consider the White Tower as one of the rare examples of the Norman style of architecture which



is left remaining in the capital, its curiosity as an important specimen of the means of defence used in the years which have gone, the very perfect condition of the various internal parts, or on account of the historical and other associations connected with it, it must be a place of the highest interest. Adjoining the Palace, which formed the residence of a long line of English Kings and Queens, is the Chapel, the council-chamber, the apartments which once formed the prison of Sir Walter Raleigh, &c. (in the latter there are now exhibited the valuable collection of arms and armour), and the armoury an important and stately occasion. Taking this into consideration, it is with much pleasure that we are able to give the engraving on page 32 of the Chapel of St. John in the condition in which it at present appears, and to state that early in May next the public will be admitted to it and also to some other portions of the White Tower which have been inaccessible to visitors. For upwards of a century the council-chamber and the chapel, which adjoins it, have been filled from the floors to the roofs with wooden frames and presses in which were kept the Rolls and other national records, which have now been removed to the new building in Fetter-lane. But, although the huge masses of documents have been taken from the council-chamber, it seems that space here is too valuable to be left unoccupied, and this apartment is being prepared for the reception of several thousand

* The subscription price of the "Liber Studiorum" was £17 16s. Mr. Thornbury, in his "Life of Turner," says (vol. i., p. 286) :—" Before his death a copy sold for thirty-one guineas, and since his death fine copies have sold for £200." This astonishing assertion is only one of the innumerable mistakes and misrepresentations which, together with much bad taste, disfigured of a "copy" being understood (as equally implied) in both cases, the known state, besides many duplicates of each separate plate; a collection afterwards brought, when broken up, the sum named.

* The ancient palace, which was occupied by so many Sovereigns, consisted of a range of buildings which stretched from the White Tower southward towards the Bloody Tower, and eastwards towards the Salt Tower. All traces of this palace have been long since removed, and the site partly covered with warehouses for military stores, offices, &c.

rifles and other small arms, which will be arranged in a manner somewhat similar to those which occupied the chief part of the Elizabethan armoury, which was destroyed by fire some years ago.

The council-chamber and chapel are at a considerable height above the ground of Tower-green, and are reached by two circular staircases of curious construction; one of these is on the north and the other on the west side of the White Tower: these are formed in the thickness of the masonry. Here and there are loopholes, in which may be seen the great strength of the main walls of the Keep. At the foot of the staircase on the west side, in the reign of Charles II., there was found a wooden box in which were a quantity of bones, which were supposed to have been those of the youthful Princes, whom, the tradition of the old fortress says, were put to death in the Bloody Tower by order of their uncle, the Duke of Gloucester. In the reign of King Charles these relics were inclosed and buried in the north aisle of Henry VII.'s Chapel, below a pedestal on which a long Latin inscription was placed, the particulars of this discovery. We must mention, however, that the place and circumstances of the deaths of those unfortunate children must be left in a state of uncertainty.

The council-chamber is a large apartment, lighted by a row of semicircular-headed windows. The roof is flat, and supported by rows of rough timber-posts. The appearance of the place when cleared of the papers, &c., is very imposing; but, doubtless, in the olden time the bare effect was relieved by tapestry hangings and other suitable fittings. If space would permit, many interesting events connected with this apartment could have occurred here. It was in this chamber that the Duke of Gloucester rose from the council-table and admitted a body of armed men who, by the duke's orders, arrested Lord Hastings and other partizans of his enemy, Lord Hastings was immediately taken outside the Keep, beheaded on some logs of timber which had been brought into the Tower-green for the purpose of making some repairs in the adjoining buildings; others were committed to close custody, but were released much sooner.

From some of the deeply-recessed windows of the White Tower we have glimpses of the Tower of St. Peter, in which the Princess Elizabeth Queen and a large number of persons of note who have suffered execution lie buried. Beyond the outer walls and across the moat, northward, is the site on which was so often set up the scaffold on Tower-hill. The last who were beheaded here were Lords Balmerino, Kilmarnock, and Lovat, for the unfortunate northern rebellion of 1745. Looking westward, within the walls of the fortress, may still be seen, at a short distance from the Chapel of St. Peter, the square piece on which the Queen's House stood, which was the scene of death to two Queens of Henry VIII., Lady Jane Grey, her husband, Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Essex, and many other persons.

There is a very ancient tradition that on the site of the Tower there was a Roman stronghold, and, in consequence, the White Tower has been called the Roman Keep or Tower. We find a similar tradition in connection with the keeps of Kenilworth and some others of Norman date; but in connection with the White Tower there is no visible evidence of Roman construction. Near the basement, where some alterations have been lately made, there appear to be a few Roman bricks; and the same may be seen near the bottom of some of the other towers which defend the inner wall. These bricks have been brought from the ruins of the walls of the Roman city, which stretched westward; for we are not aware that any Roman remains exist which indicate that buildings of importance were here during the occupation of London by the Romans.

THE COLONIES.

FROM the statistics for 1850 of the colonies and other possessions of the United Kingdom, just published, it appears that the area of those colonies and possessions at that time was 5,319,049 square miles; total population, according to the latest returns, 127,548,000; the total revenue of the same possessions was £56,013,411. The total of the public debt is not given, owing to the absence of returns from some of the colonies; but the total for the debts of most of the colonies were £100,357,475—viz., from the mother country £14,817,899, and from colonial sources, £85,539,576. The total commerce was £74,145,000—viz., to the United Kingdom £31,329,229, and to other countries £19,615,457. The total tonnage entered inwards and outwards from the ports in those colonies was 22,175,649, of which 6,229,064 belonged to foreign countries.

The population of the British Empire, exclusive of the mainland of the colonies, &c., was as follows:—India—area, 933,722 square miles; population, 115,634,742—viz., Hindoos, 94,000,000; Mahometans, 21,000,000; Christians, 426,107; Jews, 9,000; North American Colonies (Canada, &c.)—area, 521,152 square miles; population, 2,436,297; Australasia—area, 3,000,000; population, 87,987,747. The total public debt cannot be stated, as there is no return for Sierra Leone; but the total revenue is £2,114,440, and the total commerce £1,605,014. West Indies (including British Guiana)—area, 92,394; population, 1,020,000; revenue, £1,000,000; commerce, £5,000,000. Africa, £5,578,026; St. Vincent are both without any debt. Australia, Cape of Good Hope—area, 250,000 square miles; population, 150,000; £6,317,941; expenditure (exclusive of New Zealand), £5,777,290. The total public debt is £1,540,000. The total revenue is £1,000,000, and the total commerce £1,000,000. Mauritius—area, 700 square miles; population, 180,000; £1,418,396. The total debt for New South Wales is £1,820,240, and Victoria, £5,118,100.

The tonnage of the vessels entering the ports in India was 4,899,952, of which 2,218,861 belonged to the United Kingdom, 1,264,585 to the colonies, &c., and 716,506 to foreign countries. The tonnage of vessels entering Australia's tonnage, 4,886,792, of which 858,288 belonged to foreign countries. West Indies—tonnage, 1,000,000, of which 342,271 belonged to foreign countries. Australia—total tonnage, 2,978,558, of which 646,781 belonged to foreign countries.

The imports and exports, of which the general total is given above, were of the following values:—Imports from and exports to the United Kingdom—India, £26,502,899; North America, £4,883,272; West Indies, £2,500,000; Australia, £6,000,000. Imports from and exports to foreign countries—India, £14,118,396; North America, £1,101,183; West Indies, £2,956,325; Australia, £11,417,511; Cape of Good Hope—India, £1,261,000; North America, £3,674,949; West Indies, £4,476,118; Australia, £12,502,398. Exports to other countries—India, £1,000,000; North America, £7,318,753; West Indies, £1,229,367; and Australia, £9,479,888.

A circular has been issued from the War Office announcing a revision of the regulations of the volunteer force. Sir G. Lewis says that having this revision in view, he will not be prepared to submit for her Majesty's acceptance the new code of regulations for the force until the middle of January.

"A feat of arms," says the *Constitutionnel*, "has just been performed in Senegal which is worthy of mention. A detachment of fourteen French soldiers, under the command of a non-commissioned officer, were intrenched in the port of Kealakh, kept in check for fourteen hours, and finally repulsed in a sortie by a body of 1,500 soldiers of the Serawoolli tribe, named Mahin and Macodou. When the enemy retired before such heroic resistance, they left behind them 300 corpses from which to count the more severely borne. The remainder of the army fled in disorder across the Saloum."

We find the following interesting account of Arab runners or couriers in an able article by General Daumas, published in this fortnight's *Revue Contemporaine*:—"The Arab runners are one of those sights which no one of these singular men—Ben-Sayahne, about thirty-five years of age in 1838, Ben Sali, younger than he, Ben Ghedda, somewhat older than the latter—could miss a notice short surmounted by a light burnous; a few cords stuck into his belt, to form a girdle; a gun in the hand, and a long pair of pistols in the arms a kind of sandals, which he used to manufacture himself out of camel and goat's skin, and which he bound round his feet; and his equipment was completed his equipment. The Arabs maintained that he had received from God the gift of wings. He was the only person whose voice was heard in the wildest regions, and that of being able to live upon the smallest quantity possible of food. He was the only man who, in the midst of the most profound secret message to Abd-el-Kader, and, starting from a place called El-Had, six leagues from Jaffa, he arrived at Tagradoun, where Abd-el-Kader was on the following morning.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have directed the following alterations in the names of thoroughfares:—Bear-lane, Bear-yard, and Bear-street, to "Tichborne-street," Regent-street, to be abolished, and the thoroughfare to be considered a continuation of Swallow-street. The following thoroughfares to be called Lower Copenhagen-street, Copenhagen-street West, William-street, Dorset-street, Chapel-street, Richmond-terrace, Bryce-street, Copenhagen-terrace, Eagle-terrace, George-terrace, Clyde-terrace, Clayton-terrace, and Hamilton-terrace, Islington, to be called Copenhagen-street. Hamilton-place, Dean Maiden-lane to Park-road to be called Copenhagen-street. In St. George's-in-the-East, the thoroughfare from Cannon-street-road, and King David-lane to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare to be called Settles-street-lane. The name of Catherine-street to be abolished, and the line of thoroughfare to be called Anthony-street. Plumstead: The names of Barrage-place, Upper Barrage-place, Cambridge-terrace, Zetland-villas, Clarendon-villas, Prescott-place, Cumberland-terrace, and Yarborough-villas, to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare to be called Barrage-road. The names of Southampton Place, Hope-place, Melbourne-place, Fox-place, Fort-place, Victoria-place, Berkeley-terrace, and Bright-terrace, to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare to be called Sandy-hill. The names of Walmer-terrace and Suffolk-terrace to be abolished, and the line of thoroughfare to be called Walmer-road. The names of Raglan-road East, Somerset-terrace, and Fitzroy-terrace, to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare to be called Raglan-road.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

Now that the evenings are dark and chilly the need of enjoying them within doors is strongly felt. Games are the natural resort of those who, comfortably tired with the day's exertion, desire to keep themselves occupied, but without overtaxing the mental or bodily powers. Say what you please in favour of more intellectual instructions, there is no denying the superiority of games as a good game.

The nature and nature of games are legion. Of all the ingenious contrivances for driving dull care away, and for preventing, in this railroad age, too great activity either of body or mind, games at cards have the supremacy, and, indeed, they admit of the greatest variations so endless. Let it not be supposed that in mentioning cards we are recommending the vice of gambling; on the contrary, those who at some round game for bonbons or for postage stamps, or, perhaps, our counters are ignorance above. These round games furnish great fun to children, and they are very suitable for the social evenings when the older ones do not find interest enough in more games of chance, as they are called. The game of whist is singularly fortunate in having the squire, the parson, the lawyer, and the doctor—the usual quartet in country places—get up a rubber at silver threepennies.

Just in proportion as games of chance excite the interest, so games of skill excite too much. Chess, for example, is hardly a recreation; indeed, great players make chess their real work. We find the *joint rubbers* in games of mixed chance and skill which have this desirable quality; the watching of the chances gives the onlookers time to think how they would have availed themselves of them, while by skilful play afford just enough excitement to keep us pleasantly and easily employed. The game of whist is singularly fortunate in combining chance and skill in such proportions as at once to enlist both strong and weak players. In addition to this the constitution of the game is so simple that it may be learned by merely watching a hand or two. Admiral Burney relates of a young friend of his, who, when told that the game of whist was all over the world, exclaimed that the highest wins the trick, and so on, replied, "If that is all, I shall be able to play as well as any one in twenty-four hours." Before he was twenty-four hours old he had mastered the game.

Whist, the best of all domestic games, is eminently a scientific game. It is played by the light of science, and, however simple it may at a little, they would be surprised at the great additional pleasure the game would then afford. For this purpose, perhaps, the little book of "Cavendish on Whist," published by Mr. Bentley, Piccadilly, is the best. Whether played scientifically or not, whist, and indeed all games, should be played for small stakes only, in order to be inoffensive of undue excitement is to play for very moderate stakes, but even then it is so provoking to see games thrown away by bad play that many persons prefer their imitations.

There is another game, but little played in this country, which is hardly inferior to whist—that is, *écarté* for two. It is a long way the best game at cards for two persons. It is a little more difficult to learn than whist, but it has the advantage for lady players that there is only one trump suit to keep in the head. An excellent description of piquet, as played abroad, was published in *Macmillan's Magazine* in December, 1851. We now proceed to offer a few remarks upon the popular game of whist:—

THE GAME OF WHIST

Whist, then, delightful whist, my theme shall be;
Sweet is thy name, and sweet thy mystery.
And show what sage and comprehensive mind
Gave to the world a science so refined.

Through worse enlightened efforts whist became
A sober, serious, scientific game;
That random strokes disgrace our play no more,
But skill presides where all was chance before.

What," a Poem in twelve cantos, published, Magazine in December, 1851. A new process to offer a few remarks upon the popular game of whist:—

It may not be generally known that a hundred and fifty years or more have been required to develop what to its present perfection. Little is known of its origin, but it is probable that it originally had no definite origin, but is, like our glorious Constitution, the result of a long succession of experiments. It was considered to be a game of chance, and was played abroad, was published in "Games and Sports," with similar games, Whisk, Whist and Swabbers, Ruff and Honours, Slam, and perhaps Quadrille, contributing to the result. The earliest mention of Whist in this country is in a work of 1662, a book published in 1680. In this work Cotton speaks of ruff and honours (alias slam) and the game of swabbers. In 1743 Hoyle first wrote, and says that they were commonly known in England. Ruff and honours was played by four persons, two being partners, as at whist. Twelve cards were dealt to each player, and the rest put aside. To the stock, the top card of the stock being turned up for trumps. Whoever had the ace of trumps was compelled by the rules of the game to take in the stock (this was called "ruffing"), and then the game proceeded much as at whist. Parquhar, in the "Beaux Stratagem," published in 1707, refers to whist in a manner implying that

It may seem to some that we are hypercritical over these laws. Let us remind our readers that to be printed laws all rules are to be clear as the polished brook, and while we give Colebs every credit for the work he has done, we disapprove of his saying that his laws are "in accordance with the regulations of all the best whist-clubs of the present day."

Lieutenant-Colonel H ——'s is a prettily-got-up book, the different positions in the text being illustrated by coloured diagrams representing the cards. We confess that the author's ideas of the game, in many instances, do not coincide with ours.

Cavendish approaches the game in a spirit totally different from that of his predecessors. He does not consider the game worthless because of his pecuniary loss, and to lay down its general principles, together with the reasons upon which they are based. Your hand is unworthy, in no place is master but all who may play a good card. Thus, we may ask, why do you win with the lowest of a sequence? Many, no doubt, do it because they have been told it is right, or, at all events, wrong; but it is not always wrong, and the custom is the carrying out of a principle which is founded upon the most scientific principle. Cavendish thus explains it—

"Suppose you hold a trick you throw away your lowest card to economise your strength. Thus, with queen and two small ones you would throw away the queen to your left. Assuming that you have only, young players mostly commit the error of supposing that their discard is of no consequence; now it is probably, in regard to the value of the chance of making tricks; but it is of great importance in affording information to partner. . . . The principle is naturally extended to sequence. Thus, say knave is led, and you (second hand) have ace and king: if you put on the king, your partner gains the very important information that you have the ace also. For leave as to this important information, see (vide analysis of leads), so the leader cannot lead from ace, knave, &c. (vide analysis of leads), or he would win the trick; and third hand cannot have it, or he would win the king; and the fourth, not having it himself, knows that you have it.

If you put on the ace, not only could he not tell that you have the king, but would presume that it lay with the adversary" (P. 24).

After considering the case, the youngest tyro can never forget the advantage of winning with the lowest of a sequence.

The next point of the game we similarly but more briefly treated. Thus, on the question of asking for trumps, we find that—

"It is a common error with young players to be led, to drop a high card in the adversary's lead, to induce him to believe that you will trump it next round; whereupon the leader will very likely change the suit, and perhaps lead trumps. Thus, if he has king (from ace, king, and others), and you hold queen and one other, it is evident that you cannot make the queen . . . if you throw the queen to his king, he may lead a trump to prevent your trumping his ace; but if he goes on with the suit, and you now drop your small card, he knows that he has been enticed to lead a trump. Your partner should take the hint, and, if he gets the lead, lead trumps; for if you wish that suit led it is of little consequence from whom the lead comes. By a logical extension of this principle, Mr. Cavendish says that *a superfluity* of high cards is a sign (after the smaller card drops) that you want trumps led. This is a recognised signal, and is called *asking for trumps*" (P. 34).

Many players are of opinion that the signal for trumps is an illegitimate trick, and that it could never follow from the principles of the game. Cavendish gives us an inkling of the arguments in its favour, but his are not nearly all that could be advanced.

In discarding, the principle comes out still clearer. If the second hand refuses to trump, and throws away a high card instead of a small, it is clear that his hand must consist mainly of trumps and of the third suit, with considerable strength in each. His partner should at once lead trumps. So much for the rule for trumps which has been invented.

All this being admitted, it may still be objected that these are special instances, where you have an opportunity of showing your game; but that they do not justify the discard of a three before a two, or any other occasion that you wish for a trump lead. We admit that this is a convention. The question arises where, then, is the line to be drawn? Is the principle to be confined to one suit only, and assound for tens and nines? The answer is that no line can be drawn. Asking for trumps with small cards is, as Cavendish says, a logical extension of the principle, and the convention (for such a justification is needed) by analogy.

Such an argument, probably the most striking, is drawn from the practice in returned leads. In the second round of a suit, if the then leader has but two of it left, he returns the highest; if more than two, the lowest. The reason why will be best given in his words:—

"In the case that you and your partner are both numerically strong, the system here presents him from unnecessarily leading that which must be trumped the third round. If you only are strong and your partner is weak, he supports your strong suit by not finessing it. If your partner is weak, you naturally return it to him with you later that your partner is strong. You then return a strengthening card, by not a high card of equal strength, which would be likely to enable him to finesse and to keep the command in his own hand."— (P. 21.)

This is perfectly sound if you have only one high card and one low card left. With two low cards only, say five and six, it is not pretended that it strengthens your partner by returning the six; but it you enable him, when you afterwards play the five, to calculate that you hold no more of the suit. This, however, is a convention rather arising from a logical extension of a principle to small cards. So far from being objected to, no one can be a player who departs from it. It is striking errors, thus, that are contended against, and argued and to oppose another.

We must not pass over the most original feature in Cavendish. He gives a number of hands played through at the table, the play being accompanied (like printed games at chess) with remarks and explanations. We have rendered the hands very amusing to ourselves by employing a fifth person to sort them, and then getting four others to play them, as at whist. After each hand Cavendish either refers to the text, and sees in how far the play agrees with or differs from that advised. The hands are played in a masterly style, and exhibit what he always inculcates beginners, the management of the hand at advanced periods.

As regards the model of instruction and the ease with which it is conveyed, Cavendish is certainly without a rival; and, as regards the reliability of his information, he is to the present school what Hoyle was to the past. No doubt the book as it stands may be received, read and will find many admirers; but we think the author has not acted wisely in not completing the laws. It is unwise to publish principles, as the principles, is introduced in a fiction edition, we venture confidently to predict for the work a reputation more extended than that of perhaps any other.

The Council-General of Martinique has rejected the convention concluded with England for the recruitment of coolies, and has expressed a wish for the introduction of negroes from the United States.

The Surinam papers state that a few weeks ago some of the slaves waited upon his Excellency the Governor, and, in their own more as well as in behalf of their fellow-slaves, returned thanks for the great boon bestowed upon them by his Majesty, by the abolition of slavery on the 1st of July, 1863, as had been announced, and also for the kind language addressed to them by his Excellency in his proclamation. They were kindly received by the Governor, who impressed upon them the necessity of being calm and contented, of awaiting the period of their liberation, and of proving, by their industry, obedience, and faithful discharge of their duty, that they were worthy of the boon assured to them.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. Remington Wilson.—The author's solution of Enigma No. 1293 runs thus:—1. B takes R (ch); 2. Q to Q R 3rd; and mate next move. How, in your way, is the mate effected? Your solution of Problem No. 1294 is correct.

D. D.—Usually cast walk, if we can find mate.

Match between Messrs. Mackenzie and M'Donnell.—In this contest the score has been as follows:—

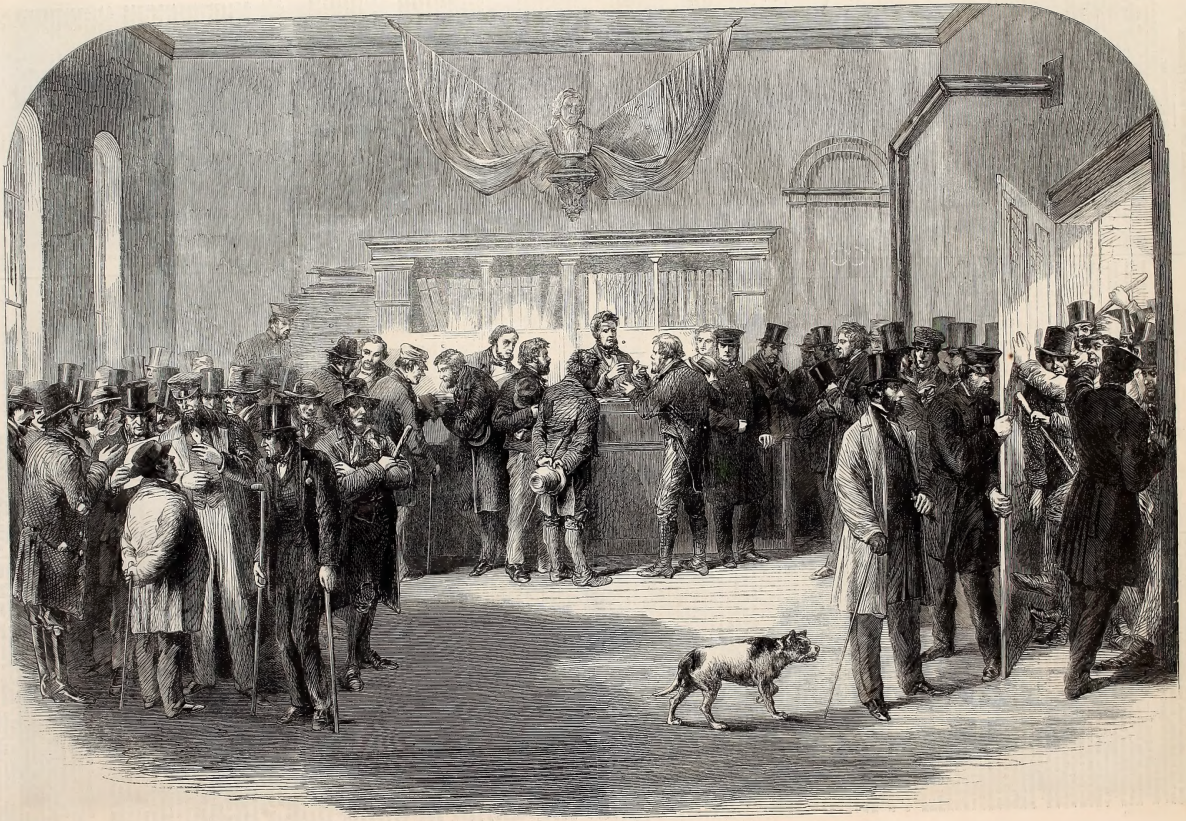
L. P. Deschapelles; Ernest Wire, Frankfort-on-Maine; E. K. Huntley—to Arden.—The issues for this department of the Journal are now published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Communications intended for Problems must be addressed to the Editor.

Ebenezer Pike Marseilles.—The solution of Mr. Campbell's unfortunate problem which you have transmitted is correct, but the position stands at least two other solutions. Thanks for the "acquisition" of your problems.

E. E. N.—Mr. Staunton's "Chess-Player's Handbook" is published by Bohn.

Solutions of Problem No. 1292 by Ruth Cavendish, Q. B. H., Leeds; Alpha, Bath; Dr. Salt, Leamington; Rev. J. Wayte, Eton; Rev. C. Bendlee, Iron, H. F. Bulk, A. Gorman, Dublin; Rev. J. Owen, Shrewsbury; Rev. J. Hall, Bangor; Rev. J. Greenwood, Kirkleatham; Rev. J. T. G. W. R. Boone, Stoney, Chorley, L. D. of Bradford, W. G. Penn, Kingsclere; Rev. J. Mitchell, Aberdeen; Rev. J. Wood, Kidderminster; Rev. W. Wolfe, Barker, Rev. R. Gwelle, R. E. Henry, Kinsale; Philo, Cork; Rev. J. Bellairs, Bath; Rev. J. Baillie, Inverness; Rev. J. Jones, Wrexham; Rev. W. Mc. Eden, Burn, J. K., Ely; Rev. E. P. T., Luton; Col. Pitt's Mate, Tewkesbury Club; Miles, Cardiff; J. Tweedie, W. H. B., Edinburgh; Trout, Leeds; Rev. J. Abbott, Hampstead; Hampstead, Peckham; C. E. Victor, Dover; A. B. C., Sudbourne; B. Smith, C. G., R.M.S., Inverness; Adelphi, Bristol; Rowe, Wm., Bath; Rev. J. Bramston, Witham; Rev. J. Jones, Wrexham



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: CLAIMING EXEMPTION FROM THE DRAUGHT IN NEW YORK.—SEE PAGE 30.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: ADVANCE OF THE FEDERALS TOWARDS LEE TOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA—STUART'S FLYING ARTILLERY COMING INTO ACTION.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: RETREAT OF THE FEDERALS FROM JEFFERSON COUNTY AFTER THEIR UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO REACH WINCHESTER.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

"The Battle of the Styles" has been fought in Committee, and the victory is to the Italian: the foundations of the new offices have been laid in "solid concrete;" and on the quadrangle formed by Downing-street and Charles-street, and St. James's-park and King-street, are to be erected the Foreign Office, the Indian Office, the Colonial Office, and the Tay Office. In the clearance for these buildings some interesting localities and dwellings have been swept away.

The clearance was begun so long ago as 1828, when was taken down the south side of Downing-street; at the corner, next King-street, was the noted Cap and Bagpipe, used as a chophouse in early life by George Rose, subsequently Secretary to the Treasury; and one of the earliest precursors of a railway here. Soane had nearly completed the Government Offices in Whitehall, and forming part of the north side of Downing-street, and was then proceeding to extend the north side of Downing-street, but this has been delayed five and thirty the elevation southward; but this has been delayed five and thirty years, while the public business has been carried on in various localities, sometimes in private houses. Downing-street, as it now is, was harshly critical; but the interior, especially the Council Chamber, is handsome and the staircase is excellent. It occupies the site of the royal tennis-court. In 1846-8 Soane's exterior was altered, a portion of the old York House front taken down, and the façade completed by Barry, as we now see it.

Of Downing-street little more than its north-west angle remains: it was, however, until our time, the residence of persons of more than political celebrity; for, at the beginning of the present century, the First Lord of the Treasury alone had his official residence here. In the First Lord of the Treasury alone had his official residence here. In the First Lord of the Treasury alone had his official residence here. In

The following day a portion of the mission took up their abode in the Kobury House en chaer, in order to make survey, before the march to Kobury House en chaer, in order to make survey, before the march to the capital, the elder members remaining in their more comfortable quarters on board the Gorgon until the day of departure. On next day the governor sent a present of three oxen, some sugarcane, rice, maize, and tamarind, so as to express the "sense of the goodness of the country, in the language, or, as he expressed it, "sense of the friendship existing between Kalama and Britain, and in token of the desire of the Queen to cultivate with him and Victoria. This custom was capable of rice, fowls, cocoa, eggs, &c., in order to express the cordiality of the relations existing between Kalama and the name of Kalama. At 3:30, on the same day, the officers of the thirteenth honour consisted with the Governor. At 2:30, all the officers of the mission, accompanied with other officers, a band, and a guard of honour, were formed as before, and proceeded another time to the fort. The reception was performed as before, and proceeded to the fort, where they were received by the Governor in the Governor's house, and was the hall that in the lower room of which the Governor lived. The apartment was an exceedingly good one; and the table was furnished in what was considered more than a sufficient manner for a public dinner in what are considered the more civilized parts of the world. The toasts were the usual ones, viz., the health of the Queen, the Governor, and the officers of the fort, the highest officer next to the Governor, a thirteenth honour of 21 guns, in the name of the mission. Before rising from the table, the mission requested that the healths of the Queen of England and King of Malacca, the Governor, and the Governor This request was drunk in the upper room, and was responded to by three cheers, proposed that it should be drunk in the upper room, and was responded to by three cheers, which were given with the hands playing on the Kalama Malacca Band in the upper chamber, but, with the hands playing on the healths of the two Sovereigns the guard of honour in the band at the same time. By Monday, the 11th, they were enthusiastically drunk united in one. The Governor's band was engaged for a sufficient number of days and has been engaged for the conveyance of the heavy part of the stores, and 194 were dispatched in the course of the same day.

The following day the mission, with the store necessary for consumption on the road, and the heavy part of the baggage, left Kobury House en chaer, a party of 256 men, making a total number of marching party, and half a dollar for his food. The war had now taken place between the two countries was agreed to being more than double what was demanded before the commencement of hostilities. Europeans of the mission, as a guard by the way to Amatanzanee (Hibyadaa), ground of the mission, on the hand as far as the Kalama-Shoe (Hibyadaa), ground about eight miles from Tamatave. But before taking leave of the Europeans, a slight sketch of the town and neighbourhood may make their departure somewhat more intelligible to those who have not visited Madagascar. Tamatave is built up on a tongue of land, or low ridge of sand, of two miles in length, by about a quarter in breadth, on the principal street, about 18th broad, and bounded by fences made of upright branches, about 5ft. high. The houses (Mandrin), built with bamboo frames. These streets run from the point or spit, which is the landing-place, in the direction of the south, and the road leading from the fort to the capital, in the direction of the north. The streets are not paved, but are watered in the rainy season, and are then not unwholesome, but the greater part of them are but wretched huts, built upon raised floors, under which the pigs, fowls, and ducks, women and children, live promiscuously but nevertheless little compunction who cause so much irritation to travellers in the country. The native population of the town, as stated by the traveller's palm, skewered together on pieces of this wood, and the roofs are thatched with the palm leaf. The houses are built in such a manner as to be very close to one another horizontally, the leaf part, which spirits into threads about an inch in length, and which is used for the purpose of thatching. It is very thick. The few better houses referred to, such as the Kobury House, are built of wood, similar to those in the Mauritius, but with the roofs of the Malagasy description. There is a market or bazaar, not very famous in appearance, being merely a space at the side of the fort, in which is held the principal business repair on the ground with their goods—principally fowls, meat, rice, maize, manioc, grass for cattle, &c. This is found of them. The principal articles of trade are particularly cheap, as it is there the dirt of the town is thrown indiscriminately, and is not unusual throughout all the streets of the principal part of the capital. The pigs and dogs do the scavengering of these portions, although of these animals there is a great number. There is much fever there, and this owing to a superstition that prevailed in the late Queen's time that they were objectionable to the Queen. The water supply is very bad, and is generally understood at the capital that the present King has driven the idols and their keepers to the capital, and has put a stop to all of them at Tamatave, except those who are included in the prescribed list.

The fort, in the centre of which is the mission, is a number of English were established in the place during the reign of Queen Ravarola, is a circular earthwork, with a ditch and embankment, and a number of guns on the ramparts. The guns must be fired through embrasures cut opposite to an angle through both they can be fired in any direction. The fort is garrisoned by 200 men, and this is the principal duty of the soldiers. The garrison consists of a battalion of infantry, and a battalion of artillery, which, it called upon to carry a very weight or to go to great a distance in the mountains do their work be fired hailing from the fort. The soldiers are well armed, well drilled, and remarkably well, and very cheerfully, taking great care of their arms, and keeping them in good order. They sing, singly or together, and in joking and laughing; up or down hill appear to be all the same to them, no difference whatever in the rate of progression. Many of these men, for constantly carrying loads over their shoulders by means of a pole, with loads on each end, and, therefore, these men have high shoulders, which sometimes extend and meet round the back of the neck.

Twenty miles from Tamatave is a river, which, at certain times of the year is a landing-place about three miles above. The river is broad, and runs parallel to the coast for about an hour of from the sea, and then turns off abruptly to the from Hivondre. From this landing-place the road still continues along the coast, or else from Hivondre, by the mouth of the river, which is here of a narrow heavier sea than usual, and confusing thereby the waters collected from the whole country, and forms a place for the passage of canoes and boats to Andovoronte, about sixty miles. This old beach is now covered with beautiful cropped wood, and for the most part of the way by the river it is not visible, being concealed; and trees, and shrubs, and creepers are dotted about, giving the whole a most picturesque and delightful appearance. Some distance from

It is owing to the difficulty of discharging its waters into the sea that the great embankments are thrown up between the marshes and coast-line, and that so much dreaded Madagascar fever during the summer months, which in the interior is not known. The river is navigable for canoes and boats, though not good and healthy, and the Havas have the same dread of going down into the low country from here, that the Europeans have of remaining in it during the summer. The thermometer, in the early morning, at the capital, during the months of June and July, has been there, was as low as 50 degrees, while at Tamatave and Andovoronte there are a few wretched villages, about eight or ten miles apart, that have a considerable coasting trade, principally in rice, which is brought to them from the country inside, built similar to those at Tamatave, and far from being healthy, are not so much so as the capital, and are frequented by the Europeans, and especially by merchants, during the summer months, for the purpose of business, as it is exceedingly cold, raw, damp, and mainly. The land-journey from Tamatave to the capital is a long one, the effects of this by the violent manner in which they all commence coughing about the time they arrive at Tamatave, and continue coughing until the sun is fairly high. A rough-looking sedentary, would be driven into ecstasies. The average journey for travellers from Tamatave to the capital is six days. At every village there is a house for the use of travellers, which is generally larger, but not a bit better than those of the natives. These are, however, clean, and there is a table and chairs place on the floors or to hang round the walls, which give a clean and cheerful appearance; and there are generally two tables and chairs of this kind in the room

Alpes, lilac, or turquoise blue. All these velvets are very beautiful, as well as the striped qualities; yet many of the younger dames prefer the moires antiques, now brought to great perfection, and which, trimmed merely with passementerie or guipure laid on flatwise, produce a very dressy effect. Some of these moires are so thick and strong that the skirt is frequently left plain. When the stuff is very fine in quality the corsages are often made waistcoat fashion. Of ball dresses we need say nothing in this place, as we give below a description of the latest Parisian *toilette de bal*.

A new paletot in blue cloth or plush, with gold or silver button trimmings, is occasionally worn, and is somewhat *coquet*, but, although pretty and becoming to some persons, it must not be ventured upon for grand toilet, for which it is altogether unfitted. The much-favoured burnous continues to be worn for *sortie de bal* or for grand visite; and an elegant pardessus will be found described below in connection with our first Illustration.

The first month of the New Year brings no change with it in the form of bonnets, which continues as in our last. We may signalize those of blue velvet with white lace trimmings as very chaste and *distingués*, as are also the light-coloured crape bonnets, the latter better adapted for carriage wear.

We terminate our January notes by mentioning that violet cashmere stockings are *de rigueur* for a full walking costume: they have almost entirely superseded their rivals the plaids, which have nevertheless not hitherto been neglected.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.* Robe of green-striped moire antique. The paletot is in dark brown velvet, trimmed at the bottom and round the edges of the sleeves with marten fur; the same description of fur is laid on in front and behind, so as to form a pelerine. Green velvet bonnet, ornamented above with a large rolling feather, and beneath with a tuft of feathers and velvet intermixed.

Fig. 2. *Ball Dress.*—The composition of this white ball dress appears at first sight rich and complicated, but in reality few are more simple. The robe may be either in tulle, tarlatan, or silk; two narrow gouffered trimmings are placed round the bottom of the skirt, surmounted by a narrow ruching. The remaining trimmings on the skirt, likewise gouffered, are put on in rows so as to form large vandykes edged with ruching. Narrow waistband, with bows and ends *à l'Anglaise*. The corsage is ornamented with two rows of gouffered and two rows of ruched trimming. Headdress of nasturtium flowers and leaves: pearl necklace.

Fig. 3. *Evening Dress.* Robe of dark violet moire, trimmed with bands of black velvet surmounted by a narrow guipure and passementerie. These bands are carried half way up the skirt, in the style shown in the Illustration. The sleeves are very narrow at the bottom, only opening to allow the hand to pass; the upturned *manchette* is provided with two rows of the dress-trimming, but finishes off with a linen cuff to match the little upright collar. Square pelerine, trimmed with velvet and guipure. Round corsage, with russia leather waistband.

Our millinery subjects in this day's Engraving consist of a charming headdress composed of black lace, with bouquets of rose-buds on the front, and a sleeve in tulle, with bouillonnés separated by light violet ribbons and wide Valenciennes lace edging.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN, IN THE WHITE TOWER.—SEE PAGE 25.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

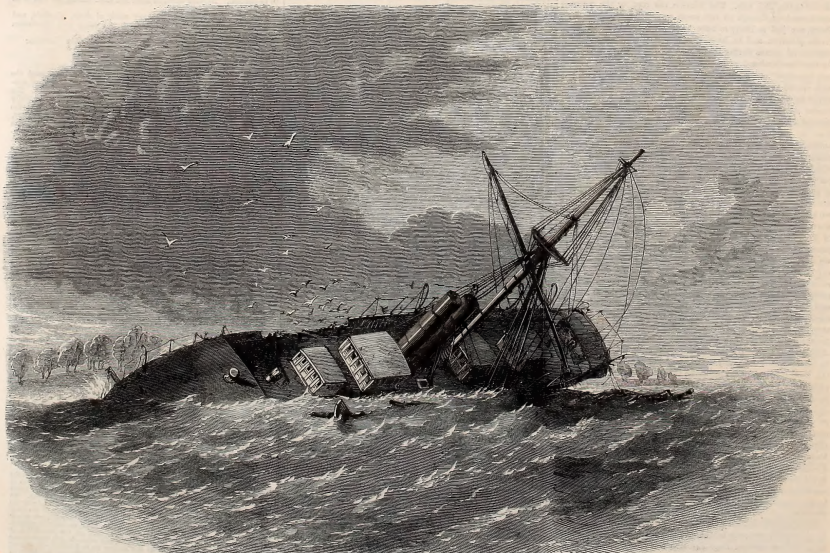
No. 1183.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE WEST INDIES, FREE LABOUR, AND COTTON.

EVER since the commencement of the cotton dearth, and, indeed, on more than one occasion anterior to it, certain gentlemen whose names we need not specify, but the authenticity and adequacy of whose information on the matter we propose submitting to the notice of our readers cannot be reasonably doubted, have done their utmost to direct the attention of the British public to the capabilities of the West Indian islands and mainland, and more particularly of Jamaica, for the culture and preparation of cotton for the European market. According to their testimony, it would be difficult to select within cotton-growing latitudes any other area of equal extent possessed of so many recommendations for the cultivation of the precious staple. It has been proved by actual experiment that the plant grown in the West Indies may, with ordinary care, be so reared as to exhibit all the superior qualities, and to command at Liverpool the best prices, of Sea Island cotton. It is notorious that in Jamaica and Guiana immense tracts of suitable land lie waste, partly in consequence of the ingrossing care devoted to the production of sugar, but chiefly to a lack of a sufficient number of labouring population. It is obvious that the position of the Antilles in relation to Europe is but little less favourable for the transport of merchandise than that of the Slave States of America. It is asserted that even now the labour requisite for cotton plantations can be secured at a rate of wages which would leave to all parties engaged in the culture and carriage of the article ample remuneration; but it is admitted that a large accession of hands would be required to enable the West Indies to develop, to anything like the extent of which it is capable and which the wants of Europe demand, a new cotton-growing interest which shall fully compensate for the loss of the old one.

Now, it happens that, to the powerful arguments urged in favour of any well-considered scheme for realising the above-named advantages, the course of events having its source in the American civil conflict furnishes a series of nearly equal cogency. It is well known that the fortune of war has placed in the hands of the Federal Government above 200,000 "contrabands,"—i.e., slaves who have either been captured by the invading troops or who have escaped from their Southern masters to the Federal camps. These coloured people have become a burden upon the hands of Mr. Lincoln, and a cause of serious perplexity to his Cabinet. What is to be done with them? There seem to be strong objections, physical as well as social, to using them as soldiers. To transport the whole of them to Liberia would require a respectable navy, and would entail upon the North an enormous expense. The jealousy of the Free States against allowing negro labour to come into competition with the labour of whites is too strong and active to admit of a gradual absorption of the African element into the industrial population. Meanwhile, they have to be fed and sheltered at the public expense. During the continuance of the war, it is true, a large number of "contrabands" may be employed in the construction of military works and in performing the duties of the more menial camp offices. But their number is constantly on the increase; and what shall be done with them when the present struggle has ceased is a problem which the lapse of every month renders at the same time more pressing and more difficult of solution.

Here, then, we have two conditions which, whenever they can be united, will realise a consummation equally advantageous to us, to our West Indian colonies, to the Federal



THE MAIL-STEAMER COLOMBO WRECKED ON THE NORTH END OF MINICOY ISLAND, ONE OF THE LACCADIVES, IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 36.

Government and people of America, to the captured and liberated negroes, and to the cause of humanity. There is a real waiting for labourers, and there are labourers waiting for a real. They are not far distant from each other. The negroes themselves appear willing enough to go, for the great success of the black emigrants to the Northern States of Hayti has proved that in this instance deportation has no necessary connection with misery. The authorities and planters of the West Indian Islands are not only willing but eager to receive them, and to give such reasonable security as may be demanded for respecting their personal freedom and giving them profitable employment. The Government at Washington, on such securities being entered into, will not only let the coloured labourers depart, but will themselves convey, or be at the expense of conveying, them to their new home. Mr. Adams, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, has broached this question to Earl Russell, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has intimated the readiness of the Federal Government to enter into a convention with that of the United Kingdom for the removal, to any of the West Indian colonies, of the blacks in America to whom the present war has given or may give liberty.

Where, then, is the obstacle, and of what kind is it, that a proposal which meets the wishes of so many parties is not forthwith carried into effect? From the tenour of a despatch forwarded by the Duke of Newcastle to the Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica it appears that the British Government are not prepared to enter into such a convention as that suggested by Mr. Adams; and, from the published diplomatic correspondence of the American Ambassador, it seems that our Cabinet, after discussing the subject with fitting seriousness, came to the conclusion that, "on the whole, it might be the means of entangling them in some way or other with the hostilities in the United States, by possible reclamations of fugitives, or in some other way—a danger which they were most desirous to avoid." However much the decision is to be regretted, the evident anxiety of the British Government to avoid furnishing a pretext of quarrel to either of the belligerents in America will command the approval of the English public. How far the offensive action should be carried is a question not very easy to be determined; and perhaps it is better that those who are responsible for the maintenance of international amity should err on the side of apprehension rather than of recklessness. But, supposing the reason assigned by Earl Russell for declining the offer of Mr. Seward to be the true reason that exists, it is a fair question for consideration whether our Government are not abnegating national rights, or, at any rate, abstaining from the exercise of them, beyond the limits imposed by the exigences of the situation: and whether, on the ground of what we now refuse to do, mediation may not be at an end hereafter which we shall certainly resist, even at the cost of war.

It is matter of notoriety, besides being in strict accordance with international law, that, as opportunity occurs, we make valid contracts, whether of purchase or of sale, with both the parties to the civil war. The tobacco, the rice, or the cotton which may be shipped in the small quantities, through the North, are just as likely to have been the property of Confederate planters, and to have changed hands by other than commercial means during the war, as are the fugitive negroes. On the Constitutional principles of the Southern States these now homeless "contrabands" are in precisely the same position with regard to the outer world as any other articles of property would be which the chances of war had transferred from its former owner to its present possessor. No nation can pretend, at the close of a contest with some other nation, that it has a right to reclaim from those who were neutrals in the hostilities and "innocent purchasers" the citizens may have been deprived by military force, and which have thereby found their way into the hands of a third party. Besides, we do not in this country recognise the right of property in man. Should any one of the African labourers whom our Government declines to receive in the West Indies, with the double consent of the Federal Cabinet and of the wretched captives themselves, have found his way to any part of her Majesty's dominions, even before the period of the Secession, he would thereupon have become a free man, and we should have refused the rendition of him to any Power on earth, under any risk of consequences. We did so but recently in the case of John Anderson, who had taken refuge in Canada; and, unquestionably, we shall do so again and again whenever and by whomsoever reclamation is made upon us for fugitive slaves. We trust her Majesty's Government have not, in the excess of their caution, laid ground for the urging of some such demand upon us when the war shall have ceased. We should be sorry that an inference could be justly drawn from any decision of theirs to the effect that the British Government recognise the doctrine that slaves are property which may be reclaimed, *as such*, by one Power from another. We should arrogate to ourselves no opinion upon an idea of our own national creed in this matter for the sake of showing our delicate impartiality, does not strike us as dictated by a far-seeing wisdom. And if, on any question affecting international relations, no decision can be wholly free from risk, it does appear to us that a convention with the Federal authorities for the effectuation of an object so desirable to all parties and in all senses as the one proposed should not have been refused, lest at some time hereafter we may be asked by an irritated nation to do what we never have done and never shall do.

The question will be sure to come up in other shapes before long, and will probably be determined by Parliamentary authority. The last advices from Jamaica inform us that notice of motion had been given in the Assembly of that island for the appointment of a committee to consider the best means of promoting the immigration of the coloured and black people of the States. Our own Legislature can hardly evade, or wish to evade, so important a question. The operatives of Lancashire who are now subsisting, not without a bitter pang, on public charity, magnanimously scorned to lessen their own distress by giving their sanction to the continuance of negro slavery. If, then, their prospects can be brightened, and the staple of their manufacture largely increased, by a process which, so far as it goes, will convert slaves into free men, we cannot but think that they have a genuine claim upon the consideration of their countrymen. Are we entitled to shut them out from the most promising advantages which have hitherto been offered them, lest, by acting upon right principles, we may hereafter be called to account by a Government founded upon wrong principles? Of course, we take for granted that, should Parliament show a disposition to assume the responsibility of accepting Mr. Seward's offer, the Ministers are ready to recommend rejection to it. To the arrangement itself, whereby the negroes captured by Northern arms may, with their own consent, be sent across to the West Indies, they can offer no opposition but that which arises out of apprehension for the future; but if the country is resolved to face the risk of war with the yet unrecognised Confederacy, on grounds which it can fully justify and be proud of, the Government, we cannot doubt, will cordially concur in its decision.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* of the 3rd inst. says that the Emperor and Queen Victoria exchanged New-Year's congratulations through the telegraph.

An account of the great State reception at the Tuileries on New Year's Day is contained in the *Moniteur* of the 2nd inst. After receiving the members of the Imperial family, the chief officers of the household, the superior clergy, the Ministers, the members of the Privy Council, and a few more privileged persons, the Emperor and Empress attended mass in the Hall de Pieces, by the Bishop, who drew to their apartments. At one o'clock the members of the Diplomatic Corps were received in the Hall de Pieces by the Emperor, the Papal Nuncio addressing his Majesty in their name to the following effect :—

Sire,—The members of the Diplomatic Corps beg your Majesty to accept the respectful homage which I have the honour to offer you in their name on the occasion of the New Year. We are delighted, Sire, whenever we have an opportunity of congratulating the Emperor on the prosperity of your Majesty, for that of your august family, and for the prosperity of France.

To the above address the Emperor replied in these words :—

The sentiments that you express in the name of the Diplomatic Corps deeply move me. I am happy to see myself surrounded by the representatives of all the Powers with which France is at peace, and I thank them for the wish to testify to my desire to maintain with them those friendly relations which are the essential basis of international law.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps then withdrew, and the general receptions afterwards took place. When receiving the clergy the Emperor observed to the new archbishop of the Archdiocese of Paris, adding, that the deceased Prelate had left him an example of moderation and firmness which his successor would do well to follow. The *Moniteur* publishes a long list of promotions and nominations in the Legion of Honour made on the occasion of New-Year's Day. There are 3 promotions to the rank of Commander, 24 to that of Officer, and 386 nominations to that of Knight. Another decree confers 1000 military medals.

The Emperor left the Tuileries on the 15th inst. to shoot in the forest of St. Germain. Marshal Randon, General Fleury, M. Rouland, M. Rouher, and M. Billault, Minister of the Interior, were invited to partake in the sport.

M. Lambert, consul of the King of Madagascar, has returned to Paris.

The funeral of Cardinal Morlot, the late Archbishop of Paris, took place on the 8th inst. All the Ministers, the members of the Privy Council, the presidents of the great bodies of the State, and the French ecclesiastical chiefs, were present at the ceremony.

In pursuance of the orders of the French Emperor a stone pillar, two metres high, in the form of a Roman milestone, is being sculptured at Laon, to be erected in the centre of Cæsar's camp at Mundump. The design and inscription are furnished by the Emperor in person.

According to *La Presse*, a reinforcement of 4600 men has been sent to the French army in Mexico.

At the last sitting of the French Academy, M. Nisard was appointed Director, and M. de Sacy Chancellor, for the first quarter of the present year.

At the Louvre a number of paintings are being packed up for removal, having been presented by the Emperor to various museums in the departments.

The reconstruction of the Pon de l'Archevêché, in Paris, is about to be commenced, at an expense to the city of 1,200,000 francs. The bridge, commenced in 1828, was opened on the 6th of November of the same year.

SPAIN.

The resignation of General Concha as Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries has been accepted by the Queen. The Duke de Valmy, at the same time, declares herself quite satisfied with the zeal, intelligence, and loyalty displayed by the Marquis in his ministerial functions. The *Correspondencia Autografa* says that the present relations between France and Spain offer no danger of any disturbance.

The Madrid journals of the 27th inst. announce that all the resignations recently tendered have been accepted by the Government. The resignations agitate both the Conservative and Liberal parties.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 2nd inst., Senor Mazarredo most strongly appealed to the Finance Minister not to arrange the settlement of the Spanish coupon before England, as he had delivered up Gibraltar to Spain. Senor Salaverria stated in reply that the Government was not about to propose the settlement of the English coupons.

It is alleged that Marshal O'Donnell is determined to dissolve the Congress should any one be opposed, and to stake the tenure of his office on the result of a general election.

For the first time a general statistic review of the movement of the population in Spain has been published. According to this the number of births in the past year was 571,885 ; of deaths, 432,057 ; of marriages, 124,000. The statistics, published in the "Gaceta General de Estadistica," singularly enough, fail to give the total of the population. It is only recorded that there were 37 suicidists, one death in 33, one marriage in 129 ; according to which the total of inhabitants would be 15,500,000.

HOLLAND.

A Ministerial crisis has occured in Holland, the Colonial Minister having resigned, in consequence of an adverse vote of the Lower Chamber, rejecting his proposal to increase the emoluments of officers of European planters in Java. The King has accepted his resignation, and the Finance Minister has been provisionally intrusted with the Colonial portfolio.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Cabinet has, it appears, been issuing a circular despatch in reference to the Greek throne, the point of which is that it would be inconsistent in Europe if an Italian Prince were to become the Sovereign of the new kingdom.

The *Vienna Gazette* announces several important promotions in the army. General of Division de Schmerling quits the post of Under-Secretary of State of the War Department to take the command of the 7th division of the army of Italy, in the place of Prince Alexander of Hesse, placed on the Retired List at his own request. General of Division Baron Mertens becomes Under-Secretary of the Ministry of War. Five Colonels and Brigadiers are promoted to the rank of Major-General, and five Lieutenant-Colonels become Colonels; which promotions, in their turn, give rise to others of an inferior order.

TURKEY.

An "administrative deadlock," as the diplomatists term it, has occurred at Constantinople. Fuad Pacha, the Grand Vizier ; Aali Pacha, Minister for Foreign Affairs ; and Kiamil Pacha, President of the Council of State, have tendered their resignations. It is expected that either Kipriali Pacha or Namick Pacha will be appointed Grand Vizier. Mehemet Ali, the Capitan Pacha (Minister of Marine), has been dismissed ; and Mehemet Bey, now in London, has been appointed his successor. Ruchdi Pacha, Serasker (Minister of War) has been dismissed, and is to be succeeded by Rachid Pacha. Halil Pacha has been nominated Grand Master of the Artillery.

GREECE.

The *Gazette* of the 6th inst. contains a memorandum which is the first authentic declaration of her Majesty's Government on the subject of the cession of the Ionian Islands. The document is that which the Hon. Mr. Elliott was instructed to deliver to the President of the Provisional Government of Greece on his arrival in that country. It sets forth that England has always had a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of Greece, and cites the treaties of 1827 and 1832 as evidence. Passing then from generals to particulars, the document promises that if Greece shall elect a sovereign acceptable to the Queen and entirely independent of action against Turkey, her Majesty will propose to the Senate and Representatives of the Ionian Islands her desire that they should unite themselves with Greece ; and if they are of the same mind the Queen will then take steps to obtain the concurrence of the other Powers to that arrangement. But if Greece chooses a Prince who shall be the symbol of revolution and aggression her Majesty will refuse to relinquish her protectorate. On the other hand, a constitutional Prince will be honoured with the friendship and confidence of the Queen.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer Norwegian we are in receipt of Boston and New York journals of the 27th ult.

WAR NEWS.

The army of the Potomac, though for the moment inactive, will not, it is said, under its present commander, be suffered to go into winter quarters.

General Burnside has published a further report, in which he accepts the whole responsibility of the reverse at Fredericksburg and exonerates the President, General Halleck, and Secretary Stanton from all blame. He attributes the defeat to the fog and the delay in building the bridges across the Rappahannock, which gave the Confederates twenty-four hours more to concentrate their forces in their strong position.

The number of wounded on the side of the Federals is finally given, on the authority of the medical director, to be 7000 instead of 9000, as previously reported.

The committee appointed by the Senate to inquire into the disaster at Fredericksburg have presented their report. They examined Generals Burnside, Hooker, and Franklin, and have presented the evidence without comment. The Generals agreed that the delay in the arrival of the pontoons, which, yet it has been found impossible to discover the guilty party, as General Halleck considers his responsibility terminated with the order for their despatch immediately after the receipt of the request. General Burnside denied that the troops were demoralised ; but General Sumner thought his were, and that the army was disorganised.

The report that General Foster had been defeated in North Carolina was inaccurate. He had encountered the enemy, driven and captured Goldsborough, where he tore up the line of railroad connecting Wilmington with Richmond, and then retired to Newbern. He fought four successful engagements, with a loss of about 600 men. En revanche he captured 500 prisoners and eleven pieces of artillery, with a large number of small arms.

General Banks's expedition has been sighted in the Gulf of Mexico. It is confirmed that he will supersede General Butler in the command of the south-west department.

The Confederates have recaptured Holly Springs, Mississipi. The Federals lost in that affair 500 killed and wounded and 150 prisoners, also 500,000 dols. worth of stores.

President Davis has issued a proclamation retaliatory upon Butler. He and all his officers are to be hung if found in arms, but the negroes to be paroled. Negroes taken in arms and their officers are also to be hung.

A large steamer, bringing a heavy stock of shoes, blankets, and cloth for the Confederate Government, got safely into Charleston Harbour recently.

General Beuham has been appointed Confederate Governor South Carolina, in place of Governor Pickens, killed.

WASHINGTON

A full account of the interview between the President and the caucus of Republican senators, who passed a vote of want of confidence in a part of the Ministry, is published. It appears that the President heard what the senators had to say, and then respectfully declined to accede to their request, on the ground that what the country needed was military success, and that his generals, and others, "even were they angels," could not guarantee that. The resolution was principally directed against Mr. Seward, on account of his conservatism in home politics and his irritating attitude in the management of foreign affairs. The latter ground was urged by Senator Sumner, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. In consequence of the refusal of the President to accept the resignations of Messrs. Seward and Chase, these gentlemen continue to hold office. This is the first attempt in the course of American Constitutional history to make the personnel of the Administration dependent on Congress. It has failed in the present instance.

The President hesitates to sign the bill admitting Western Virginia as a separate State.

The efforts of the representatives of the Border State men to induce the President to cancel his proclamation of the 22nd of September have been futile, but he has taken a favourable view of their petition that Tennessee and portions of Eastern Virginia, where manifestations of loyalty have been made, be exempted from its operation.

Congress, by a vote of 77 against 33, has given leave to report a bill appropriating 20,000,000 dols. to Missouri to aid her in emancipating her slaves.

A bill embodying Secretary Chase's proposals for raising 300,000,000 dols. for the service of the currency and 600,000,000 dols. for the service of the next fiscal year, has been introduced into the House of Representatives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Harriet Beecher Stowe has published in the current number of the *Atlantic Monthly* a reply to the appeal made by the women of America by the women of Britain on the subject of slavery ten years ago. She says that those who felt the weight of that appeal have had hitherto no leisure to reply to it :—

All their time and energies were already absorbed in direct efforts to remove the great evil concerning which the call of their sisters of other lands had been newly aroused, and their only answer was the silent continuance of those efforts. It came to pass, however, when other anti-slavery pages has been turned in the anti-slavery history of America that the women of our country, during the great anti-slavery revival in which their English sisters exhorted them to utmost done, step properly and naturally feel moved to reply to their appeal, and lay before them the history of what has occurred since the receipt of that affectionate and Christian address.

After giving her version of the anti-slavery contest in the United States during the past ten years, she charges England with sympathy with a leaning in favour of the establishment of a slaveholding Confederacy, the sympathy of the women of England she scouts :—

And now, sisters of England, think it not strange if we bring back the words of your letter, not in bitterness but in deepest sadness, and lay them at your door. We say to you,—Sisters, you have spoken well ; we have heard you ; we have healed ; we have striven in the cause, even unto death. We have called our devotion by desolate hearth and darkened homestead,—by the blood of sons, husbands, and brothers. In many of our dwellings the very light of our lives has gone out, and yet we accept the life-long darkness as our own part in this great and awful expiation, by which the bonds of wickedness shall be loosed, and shaking peace established on the foundation of righteousness. Sisters, what have you done, and what do you mean to do? In view of the decline of the noble anti-slavery fire in England—in view of all the facts and admissions recited from your own papers—we beg leave, in solemn sadness, to return to you your own words.

The reply is signed by Mrs. Stowe "in behalf of many thousands of American women."

Orders for the supply of the French army in Mexico continue to be executed in New York. The Mexican Minister has protested, but Mr. Seward declines to interfere.

Thirty-nine out of the 300 Sioux Indians imprisoned at Dakota, Minnesota, were to be hung on the 27th for their complicity with the massacre of the whites, and fears are entertained that the whites will "lynch" the rest. The colonel commanding the post has invoked the aid of the law-abiding portion of the citizens.

CALIFORNIA.

The British steamer Scotland has arrived at San Francisco from Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. The Scotland is the property of the Pacific Mail Line of steamers which are to make a monthly trip between San Francisco, Japan, and China. The charge for freight is 12 dols. a ton, and for passengers 250 dols. each. The Scotland brought 700 tons of freight from China, and 300 tons from Japan, principally teas.

INDIA.

Admiral Sir James Hope arrived at Calcutta on the 2nd of December on a visit to the Viceroy. He was received from his nearadge [illegible]position.

Refribution has been exacted from the Somalies who murdered the crew and passengers and fourteen men of the crew of the Penguin. Lieutenant Hamerton, the Political Resident at Aden, commanded the expedition. The Sultan of Alcatoh ordered the execution of eight of the murderers, which took place in the presence of the Seniamis.

An important discovery has been made in Eastern Rewar of a large extent of coal.

Dost Mahomed has rejected the overtures made by the Herat chief, and is still investing the town.

The Bombay *Times of India* has the following summary :—

Mr. Yule has been appointed resident at the Nizam's Court.

The affairs of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company are to be wound up, and the steamers sold.

The Danish ship Georges, under the command of Captain J. Davidson, has arrived in harbour in the Sandheads with a cargo of coals from Cardiff.

Captain J. A. Fynn, of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, and second in command of Gwalior Contingent Field Force, has a railway carriage on his way to Bombay, on the 4th inst. He bend been suffering from an attack of jaundice.

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The Bombay *Times of India* also furnishes the following summary :—

The Victoria Cross was presented at a grand parade at Sangor, on the 19th of November, to Lieutenant T. Cadell, late of the 2nd European Fusiliers.

Colonel Gordon, of the 86th Regiment, is to be placed in charge of the march from Agra, on the Gwalior road. He is said to be out of danger.

Mr. Wingfield has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

The Maharajah of Dhrawr in Rajpootana has given the sum of 15,000 rupees towards the Indian Relief Fund.

The *Bothi Sandra* learns that the jagheerdars of Nragaon and Nguza, in Bundelcund, have published a formal declaration that Maharajah Holkar and the Rajahs of Bhir and Dewasthrdee have abolished the transit duties on cotton within their territories.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's appointment has given universal satisfaction in this country.

The Rajah of Travancore is on a visit to the Governor of Madras.

The Jyepore Contingent, which has been at Nusseerabad, and troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readin ss to proceed to the scene of the disturbances at a moment's notice.

The Maharajah of Puttiala died of ch-lera on the 13th of November, and succeeded by his son, a boy of fourteen years of age.

Cholera has wholly disappeared on the Ganges.

The Ganges Canal Navigation Company has collapsed.

CHINA.

We have news from Shanghai to Nov. 23, at which da'e there were alarming rumours of the near approach of the rebels. There had been an engagement between the French and English forces under command of General Ward and the rebels, in which the latter had 2000 killed. It is said the Russians have offered their assistance to the Chinese Government for the reception of 10,000 men.

AUSTRALIA.

We have news from Melbourne to Nov. 25. There has been a run on the Colonial Bank, but it lasted only one day. Some of the English Bank-notes which had been paid in were returned in circulation in Australia. New South Wales has won the intercolonial rifle-match. The Australian Company's steamer Australasia has been lost off Cape Otway. The shipments of gold since the departure of the last mail amount to 121,250oz. Trade has decidedly improved.

JAPAN.

The Japanese Ambassadors reached Point de Galle, on their way home, on the 10th of December.

The *Progrès* of Lyons announces that a successful experiment has been tried on the Soane of a boat worked by the new application of Ar.

The Elgin Marbles has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice on the Ministers Feruzzi and Della Rovere.

A statute of the late Count Cavour was solemnly inaugurated in one of the halls of the Senate of Turin on the 15th inst.

Messrs. Bacon and Co., of Paternoster-row, have just issued a coloured plan of the Sebastopol Peninsula, in which the position of the Federal and the Confederate forces are clearly marked.

The Emperor Alexander has appointed a committee of inquiry to ascertain what further measures could be have been adopted in the administration of the province of the Caucasus.

The new Swiss Government has entered on the administration of affairs. The Federal Council consists of Messrs. Jacques Affaire, M. Forneral, President of the Council; Justice and Police, M. Dubs; War, M. Stampfli; Commerce, M. Knus; Railways, M. Welti; Finance, M. Kern; Public Works, M. Interior, M. Heim.

According to an official document in the *Vienna Gazette*, the public debt of Austria amounted, at the end of June, 1862, to 2445 millions of florins. The debt belonging to the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is comprised in that sum. The interest on the debt of the Austrian debt indemnity amounted, on the 1st of April last, to 941 millions of florins, and is not comprised in the above amount.

The *Pays* of the 4th inst. publishes a speech said to have made by Prince Bismarck in the Assembly of the Austrian deputies at Berlin, in which he warned the latter against Austria continuing her policy of annexing the territories of the German princes to the Austrian empire. To give rise to apprehensions that peaceful relations between the two Governments are in great jeopardy.

During the year 1862 the population of Algeria has risen to 2,602,134 inhabitants, being 470,769 more than in 1856. In this increase are comprised 19,644 European settlers, 10,000 Israelites, and 440,000 Arabs. The village of Tremblee, near Arcadia, was peopled last year with Piedmontese families, and Orleansville, rebuilt, is about to create a considerable centre of population in the neighbourhood of Cherchell.

The proposed new line, the Leicester-square, Hammersmith, Kew, and Richmond Railway will consist of five branches. The first is proposed to commence in Leicester-square, thence underground to a junction with the West London Railway at about eighty chains to the west of the Kensington station of that Railway. The second will run from the Kensington station of the West London Railway, by Counter's Creek, to near Gunnersbury-lane; whence the third will proceed, on the south side of the road, to the Kew and Richmond Railway, near Sheen-common, Richmond. The next will be a continuation of the latter branch to near the Twickenham station of the South-western Railway, Richmond. The fifth and last will commence by a junction with the Great Western and Brentford Railway, three miles from Brentford, and terminate in the Kew and Richmond Railway, beyond, near to where the Great Western and Brentford crosses over the footpath of the Kew Bridge, on the Middlesex side of the Thames at Kew Bridge.

The Paris cab-fares.—A new tariff of prices for public carriages at Paris has just been published by the Prefect of Police, commencing on the 1st of January. This tariff applies only to the hire of cabs in the morning in summer, and seven in winter, till half-past twelve at night—Carriages drawing by one horse, or other animal, and capable of containing the time when taken from the station), 1f. 16c.; the drive, exceeding 15 minutes, 1f.; the hour, 2f. 40c. Carriages holding two persons: The drive, not exceeding 15 minutes, 1f.; the drive, exceeding 15 minutes, 1f. 40c.; the hour, 3f. Carriages for the night (active at night to six in the morning in summer, and seven in winter—Carriages holding four persons: The drive, 2f. 20c.; the hour, 3f. 60c. Carriages holding two persons: The drive, 2f.; the hour, 3f. 20c. Beyond the fortifications, from six in the morning to ten at night, between the 1st of October and the 31st of March, and to midnight between the 31st of March and the 1st of October, the charge is uniformly 3f. 60c. per hour for all carriages. If carriages are discharged beyond the fortification, an indemnity of 1f. is due to the driver. For carriages ordered at a fixed hour there must be a special agreement. Luggage is paid: For one package, 25c.; two, 50c.; three or more, 75c. This tariff applies only to the carriages of the Compagnie Anonyme des Voitures de Paris, which may be known by having their numbers painted in yellow figures, and at night by their number in lighted figures on the lamps.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P. for Dungarvan, has been, for the third time, elected Mayor of Cork.

Mr. Bright has accepted an invitation to the annual dinner of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, the 15th inst.

Mr. Mark Lemon made his second appearance on the 2nd inst. at the Bristol Athenæum during the present lecture season, and delighted a crowded audience by an admirable reading of Hood's "Tim Turtle."

The little church of Brooke, picturesquely perched on the town of Brooke, Isle of Wight, was destroyed by fire a few days before Christmas Day.

Brodie's statue of Lord Cockburn, the permanent place of which has been for some time in the Parliament House, Edinburgh, is recovered on the 4th inst.

Mr. John Fender, the representative of Totnes, has placed a cheque of the munificent £1000, to be applied as they may see fit for the general welfare of the inhabitants of Totnes.

The Bishop of Oxford has forwarded £100 towards the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the sufferers by the late accident at Hamilton Colliery.

At a public meeting held in Penrance, on the 5th inst., for the purpose of erecting public rooms in that town, it was stated that £4500 would be required. The sum of £1000 was subscribed in the room.

Mr. Cardwell made a speech at the annual dinner of the Oxford Druids on the 1st inst. In main points were a very cursory allusion to the subject of Reform, and a warm appeal in favour of the relief of the suffering operatives of Lancashire, and a brief survey of our financial position.

At a dinner given by the Mayor of Stockport to the aged poor on New-Year's Day there were present forty persons between eighty-eight and ninety-one; and one woman, it is said, was upwards of one hundred.

Mr. John Scott Russell, F.R.S., has let the manor of Wotton-super-Mare, has planted a little oak tree on the Prince Consort Promenade, at Gilkicker. The site of Gilkicker Point is to be the Prince Consort Library.

The Liberal candidate, Sir E. C. Dering, was elected on the 8th inst. to represent East Kent in Parliament. Sir Norton Knatchbull was the Conservative candidate.

There was a great gathering of the Conservatives of Devonshire at Newton Abbot on the 1st inst. The chair was occupied by Lord Courtenay, and the speakers were Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Seymour Fortescue, Mr. Tuffnell Sortheote, Sir L. Palk, and Mr. Kekewich, M.P.

Mr. Marshall has been received by a full commission to execute a colossal bust of the Prince of Wales, to be placed in the Townhall of Manchester; and the Royal Highness has given his consent for the necessary sittings to the sculptor.

A serious collision took place on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway on the 5th inst., between the 10.30 train from Manchester to Leeds and the other from Leeds—approached the junction at the same time, when the latter train run into the other. Several passengers were seriously hurt, and some it is feared fatally.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 5th inst., lectured to a large audience in the Manchester National Public Hall, under the auspices of the Literary and Scientific Institution of the village. The subject was "Free Trade," and the lecturer was received with loud applause. Lordship's installation as Lord Rector of Glasgow University.—Lord Palmerston has promised to attend a banquet at Edinburgh also during the Easter holidays.

The annual drawing for the prizes of the Manchester Art-Union (which was established in connection with the late Mr. Alexander Heywood, Esq.) presiding. Mr. R. Aspden, the secretary, said that 10,416 tickets had been sold, being an increase of upwards of 1000 on the year. In June, but considerably below the number disposed of for the drawing in January, 1861.

The Rev. Joseph Wood, of Clayton-le-Moors, near Blackburn, is in custody, charged with forgery. He was the president of a local friendly society, and had, it is alleged, forged the name of the secretary to various cheques for the Reduction of the National Debt. He subsequently produced the balance-sheet, showing a large amount invested in the funds. He has a new spasm, on his own acknowledgment, that he sent only £200, and forged the receipt for £1000.

A poor woman, named Keene, and her six children, all under seven years of age, were burned to death in their house in Bow, on the 3rd inst. Her husband were having supper with some friends when they discovered that the house was on fire. They both rushed out of the room, fastening the door after them, and went to the house for a little while, and then jumped out of the window, as did a lodger, after throwing out her child, which was safely caught by the bystanders.

The tenth annual meeting of the Romsey Labourers Encouragement Society was held on the 7th inst., when the prizes awarded by it to deserving labourers were distributed by Lord Palmerston. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Carnarvon also addressed the meeting. of the system of giving such awards, and exhorted the labourers to be steady and persevering in their habits. Lord Palmerston and Lord Lansdowne presided at the dinner which afterwards took place, but he was obliged to delay his visit to the Isle of Wight for a few days in consequence.

A ball in aid of the Great Western Railway Widows and Orphans' Fund was held in the Townhall, Oxford, on the 5th inst., under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city and the directors of the Great Western Railway, the latter having, as is their usual custom, granted special trains for the accommodation of visitors. The ball was well conducted with it and their friends, to the number of between 500 and 600, to and from the various stations on the line between Swindon and Oxford. The proceeds of the fund were received in the course of the evening, amongst which was one of £10 from the Earl of Macclesfield.

A county meeting was held on the 3rd inst. at Cambridge, on the subject of the Lancashire distress. The High Sheriff presided, and the Duke of Richmond, Lord Hardwicke, and Lord Hatherley were present. The efforts made by the manufacturers to meet it, and the prospect there was that they had overcome the difficulties of the crisis, were the chief topics of the meeting. It would ecne out of this calamity stronger than ever in the eyes of foreign nations, which would not have the power to compete with it. Lord Hatherley, in shewing that the country possessed an amount of strength, charity, and material resources which was the envy of foreign countries, said that at the meeting was a very interesting one, and £1000 was subscribed in the room.

A curious discussion took place at the Quarter Sessions held at Oxford on the 5th inst. Sergeant Pulling and Lord Eustace were disputing the guns captured at Sebastopol, the Mayor of Oxford applied that a gun should be sent to that city. The application was refused, and the Town Council refused to go to the expense of mounting the piece, which were accordingly offered to them. The Rev. Mr. "City Bull-dog" Gregory then got up for the purpose of removing the "trophies" from their ignominious position, and the Mayor, Mr. Ruscombe Poole, and Alderman Hall were said to be mounted in front of the County Hall. At the meeting of magistrates on the 6th, however, the matter was set at rest, Alderman Hall having "succumbed to bygone," and in favour of abstaining from anything which might offend the susceptibilities of the Russian Government. The application for a gun was refused.

At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the 5th inst. Captain Brown, of the British ship Lexington, was presented with a gold chronometer watch and other medals for the officers of his ship, the medals having been forwarded for presentation by the Secretary of State. Mr. Brancker, in moving a resolution, in making the presentation, stated that Captain Brown rescued thirty-five men—fifteen of whom were rescued by the Lexington, and the remainder were taken from the burning ship by the Lexington's boats. The Captain held on to the ship until he was compelled by the crew to reach land or to float about until some ship came in sight. Captain Brown incurred considerable risk in launching his own boats in the storm.

A fire broke out on the morning of the 6th inst. in an isolated block of buildings at Plymouth, consisting of an hotel, assembly-rooms, theatre, &c. The site occupies more than an acre of ground, and the buildings were erected by the corporation, at a cost of £60,000, in the Compo-Classic style, in 1813. The fire commenced shortly after midnight in the property of the Theatre Royal, and the interior of the latter was completely gutted. The flames communicated by the roof with the card and club rooms of the Royal Hotel, both of which are gutted. The ballroom staircase is burnt. The handsome assembly-room and the tearoom below is are also destroyed. The eastern end of the quadrangle is uninjured, and Mr. Pearse, the lessee of the hotel, is replacing his furniture. All parties are insured except the manager of the theatre, who has recently spent £3000 in dresses and decorations.

The tenth annual report of the directors of the Dover Sailors' Home has just appeared, and is eminently satisfactory. The financial statement shows a balance on the right side of the account. A letter has been received from the French Minister of Marine and the Colonies returning his thanks for services that have been rendered to the crews of thirty-five French shipwrecked vessels. The commissioners for the valuation of rendered charities have made favourable mention of the management and condition of the home. During the past year 1000 persons have been fewer sheltered at Dover than usual; but since the foundation of the House the crews of 138 vessels have received relief in it. The establishment is now in a most prosperous condition, not by seafaring folks alone, but by soldiers of the garrison; and a smoking-room, which was opened in 1859 in view to weaning from the public-house, has been the resort of a large number of steady young sailors. Admission to these rooms is gratuitous. In the year of the institution it placed a large mahtine barometer, with printed instructions; and there is also a chart for studying—from the use of which Scotchmen fishermen, coasters, and seafaring people generally; while a complete series of sailing-charts of the Channel and British coast, with the latest Admiralty surveys, may be consulted at the Home.

The Great Northern Railway have just opened a new passenger-station at Troopdeal, forty miles from London. The South-Eastern Railway Company propose, at an estimated expense of £190,000, to improve their railway and harbour communication between the main line and the Continent at Folkestone by a short line from Cheriton to the western platform of the harbour station. The new station at the junction between Harnpstead and Margate Railways, combined with a widening and improving of the Margate branch line. The company will also borrow a further sum of £47,000.—Stoke's Bay Railway, which was begun about five years ago, is completed. It is the nearest point both to the Needles and to the Isle of Wight, and is a branch of the South-Western system. On the 5th inst., Captain Tyler, the Government inspector of Railways, made the usual inspection of the line preparatory to its opening, when it was found to be in a satisfactory condition.—The site decided on for the construction of the new docks at Milford Haven is open or near the estuary known as Neyland Pill, at its junction with the Milford Haven River. The Milford Docks Railway Company, of New Milford, at Burton, in Pembrokeshire, with branch railways thereto, and to the docks and pier at Neyland, incorporated last session, powers will be taken to adopt both the broad and narrow gauge. The estimated expense of the docks is £190,000, and of the railways £30,000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

The Lady Mayoress has issued invitations to a juvenile ball in the Mansion House on the evening of Twelfth-night.

Two assistants at a druggist's in New Cavendish-street were accidentally poisoned last week from drinking beer in which strychnine had been mixed. One died immediately, and the other is not expected to live.

At the last meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works it was stated that the expenditure of the board in 1863 would, it was estimated, amount to £2,192,097 13s. 6d. In the course of the year, however, considerable progress is being made with the main-drainage works.

The Lord Mayor says that arrangements are in progress for carrying out the intentions of Mr. Peabody in his munificent gift to the poor of London have visited various localities recommended for improved dwellings. Plans have been drawn and contracts are in progress.

The children of the Lamb and Flag Ragged Schools at Clerkenwell sat down on the 5th inst. to the number of 150, on a meal, comprising 41lb. of roast beef, 4½wt. of potatoes, and 28 plum-puddings, with other good fare. Each child on departure was presented with a penny by Miss Bodkin, daughter of the Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has become the president of St. Ann's Society; and the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Ely, vice-presidents, have promised to preside at the next annual distribution of prizes to the boys and girls connected with the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, at Redcross-street, Cripplegate, on the 13th inst. Mr. Alderman Sir Robert Carden will take the chair at the festival.

The Danish church in Wellclose-square, originally built during the reign of Queen Anne, chiefly for the sailors belonging to Danish ships in the docks, but in which Divine service has been held since 1827, was reopened on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Erik Magnusson, of Riskaring, Dalecarlia, Sweden, the Rev. Mr. Lundgren, of Gothenburg, and Mr. Grönvall (trustees of the church), and a large number of the Danes and Scandinavians resident in London, foreign visitors and sailors from their ships, attended. It is intended to continue these services every Sunday.

On the evening of New-Year's Day a testimonial from the Institute of Architects, consisting of Mr. Tite, M.P., president; Professor Donaldson, vice-president; and Professor Kerr, waited upon Mr. Cockerell at his residence, and presented him with a very elegant silver-gilt testimonial of valium pages by Mr. Owen Jones. The address was voted to Mr. Cockerell on his retirement from the office of professor of the institute. A portrait of Mr. Cockerell has also been painted by Mr. Boxall, A.R.A., and will soon be placed in the rooms of the Institute.

The Chaplain of the Middlesex Hospital announces the following as the result of a collection performed in the hospital on the 6th inst.: A lady hereabove quite a stranger to us, asked permission to visit the wards. The request being complied with, she visited the sick, and by her kind words and gracious manner, presented half a sovereign to almost every one of our poor people. The sum of £5 10s. was a thank-offering to Almighty God for restoring herself from a dangerous illness. The number of our patients amounts to nearly 500.

The past week has births of 2146 children—1099 boys and 1047 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number was 1960. In 1862 it was 2018.—The deaths of London registered in the week that ended last Saturday exhibit an increase on the number of the previous week. In the ten years 1853-62 the average number of deaths derived from the returns of the first week of the year in ten years—1853-62—was 1,010. In the week ending Jan. 3, 1863, the number was 1,172. Five nonagenarians died in the week. The two oldest were a man and a woman, aged severally ninety-four years.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

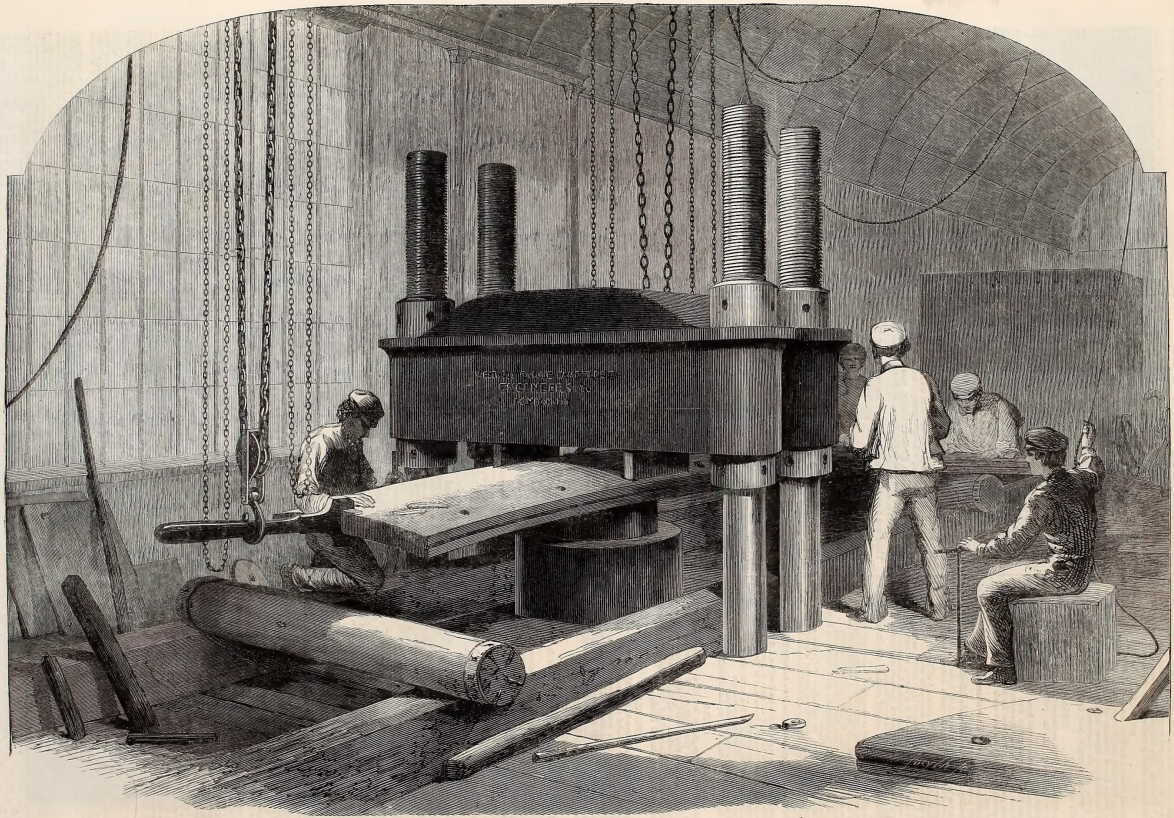
THE executive committee held its usual weekly meeting on the 8th inst., at the Manchester Townhall. The Mayor occupied the chair, and most of the members of the committee were present. The total receipts of the week were reported to be £3,000, and the total fund had been £37 below that sum out. In a note dated the Palace, Armagh, Jan. 5, the Archbishop of Armagh incloses a bank-note for £100, and requests that collections may be made in churches in the diocese of Armagh and Clogher. The committee made grants to various districts, amounting in all to £2,000 in all.

From a return compiled by Mr. Maclure, the secretary of the Central Committee, taken in connection with the Registrar-General's report, it appears that there are 494,984 persons now receiving relief from the rates or voluntary subscriptions in the cotton districts. Of these there are the entire support of 78,893; the relief committees provide for 274,078; and 181,973 receive assistance from both sources. The total weekly cost of the out-door relief committees is £16,681; and the guardians are distributing outdoor relief to the amount of £5,000 a week. Besides 181,973 receive supplementary aid from the charitable funds. These returns comprise a population of 629,876 workpeople. The total weekly expenditure, therefore, by the relief committees, guardians, amounts to £46,000 odd—making, with the poor-law expenditure, an aggregate sum of £64,000 odd. The total amount received in meeting the distress is £1,000,000 sterling, throughout these districts.

A letter has been received from Messrs. Thomas Fielden and William S. Stell, of Todmorden, Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., from the New York Lancashire Relief Committee, upholding their intention to distribute the supplies of provisions which are to be sent by the George Griswold and other vessels. The Treasurer has authorised the collector of Customs at Liverpool to remit the duties on the articles sent out by the United States for the relief of distress in the cotton manufacturing districts.

The Mansion House Committee met on the 2nd inst. The total amount received up to the previous night was reported to be £193,843, of which £18,317 had been received during the week. The total amount applied for in the course of the grants made on the 2nd inst., was £252,159 8s. 6d. The committee were occupied a greater part of the day in hearing deputations from various districts, and grants to the amount of £19,077 were made. In the course of Monday and Tuesday next the remaining grants will be made up by representatives from India—viz.: £10,000 from Bombay, and £4000 from Calcutta, being a further instalment, making a total of £14,000. The Madras contribution has also been received from Mr. Peabody.

At a meeting of the general committee for managing the Indian Famine Relief Fund was held on the 2nd inst. at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the chair—to consider the proposal made in a recent letter from the Governor-General of India to send back the surplus fund subscribed in England for the Indian famine a year or two ago, for the benefit of the Lancashire Fund. A smart discussion arose on the question whether other charitable objects should have a share in the money. Some gentlemen urged that the distress in Coventry and Nuneaton was great enough to warrant an appropriation of a portion of the money in that quarter, and others argued for the London charities, now suffering to some extent from the all-absorbing claims of Lancashire; but the general feeling was that the money should be adopted; and a resolution was therefore agreed to that the whole fund should go to Lancashire.



THE NEW IRON-CLAD FLEET: BENDING ARMOUR-PLATES BY HYDRAULIC PRESSURE AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 50.

"THE MORNING OF THE BATTLE OF AGINCOURT," BY JOHN GILBERT, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 53.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 17.

SUNDAY, Jan. 11.—First Sunday after Epiphany. Hilary Term begins. First public lottery, held in the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral (to repair houses and "such other further good works"), 1569. Death of Sir Hans Sloane (whose collection was bought to form the nucleus of the British Museum), 1752.

MONDAY, 12.—Sir James Outram defeats 50,000 Sepoys at the Alumbagh, near Lucknow, 1858.

TUESDAY, 13.—Hilary, Bishop and Confessor (died about 367). Mr. John Walter published No. 1 of the *Daily Universal Register* (afterwards called the *Times*), 1785. Charter granted to the Royal Institution of Great Britain, 1800. Death of Joseph Grimaldi, the clown and Chairwarmer to Mr. Moon's last quarter, 6h. 56m. a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 14.—Opening of Hampton-Court Conference between the Established Clergy and the Puritans, which led to the present translation of the Bible, 1604. The Emperor Napoleon III. opens the sitting of the Legislative Body in Paris, 1863.

THURSDAY, 15.—Henry VII., by authority of Parliament, assumes the style of "Our Sovereign Lord of the Realm of England," 1535. Sir William Jones founds the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, 1784. King George IV. presents his Egyptian Collection to the British Museum, 1823.

FRIDAY, 16.—The French defeated at Corunna by Sir John Moore, who was slain, 1809. About 210 persons killed by Fatby Coal Mine through the breaking of a beam at the engine, 1862.

SATURDAY, 17.—Benjamin Franklin born, 1706. Prince Charles Edward Stuart defeats the Royal troops at Falkirk, 1746.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
0 30 0 54	1 12 1 36	1 54 2 18	2 36 3 0	3 18 3 42	4 0 4 24	4 42 5 6
P. M. P. M.	P. M. P. M.	P. M. P. M.	P. M. P. M.	P. M. P. M.	P. M. P. M.	P. M. P. M.
12 54 1 18	1 36 2 0	2 18 2 42	3 0 3 24	3 42 4 6	4 24 4 48	5 6 5 30

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 0″ N.; Long 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above Sea-level, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER			WIND.		RAIN in the Day.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum in the Day.	Minimum in the Night.	Mean of the Day.	General Direction	Mean Velocity in Miles per Hour.	
	Inches								Inch.
Dec. 21	29·762	40·3	87	43·5	38·5	39·8	SSW.SW.WSW	22	0·05
22	29·376	40·4	87·4	42	39	41·4	SSW. SW.	725	0·05
23	29·376	40·4	87·4	42	39	41·4	SSW. SW.	725	0·05
24	29·585	39·1	86·2	40	34	37·2	S. SSW.	238	0·08
25	,,	,,	,,	40	34	36·6	,,	440	0·08
26	29·049	45·9	95·6	52	40	48·3	SSW. SSE.	493	0·20
27	29·277	44·8	94·0	51	39	45·5	SSW. SW.	493	0·20
Jan. 1	29·277	44·8	94·0	51	39	45·5	SSW. SW.	493	0·20

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in Inches, corrected	29·762	29·376	29·585	29·764	29·049	29·277	29·094	29·164	29·277
Temperature of Air	,,	,,	39·5°	40·3°	41·3°	39·7°	42·7°	40·7°	42·3°
Temperature of Evaporation	,,	,,	37·5°	38·5°	39·5°	37·4°	41·2°	39·4°	41·0°
Direction of Wind	,,	,,	SSW.	SSW.	W.SW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	S.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of MR. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.—Next Week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, BUY BLAS. On Tuesday and Thursday, LOVES TRIUMPH. On Wednesday and Saturday, MASTER STANLEY'S HOUSEHOLD. On Saturday next, a Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN BEAUTY AND THE BEAST; or, the Yellow Dwarf and the Fairy of the Golden Mountain. Harlequin, Mr. Leotard; Clown, Mr. Lupino. Doors to be opened at Seven o'clock. Commence at Half-past Seven. Morning Performance at Two o'Clock every Wednesday, to which Children are admitted at Half-price, except to the Pit and Private Boxes.—Prices—Pit, Two Shillings. No charge for booking. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at ten minutes to Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee, MR. E. T. SMITH.—Every Evening this Week.—For Fifty-nine Nights, and Twice Nightly, the Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, LITTLE GODEY TWO-SHOES. Morning Performances, MR. BUCKSTONE, Jun., Acting Manager.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern as Lord Dundreary Every Night. Brother Sam's letter received every night. MR. SOTHERN'S Celebrated Impersonation of Lord Dundreary. Miss Louise Keeley every night. MR. BUCKSTONE'S Farce of ALL AT SEA, and during the Week, at Seven, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN and Lord Dundreary. After which, a Farce. Concluding with the Grand Transformation of RASHLEIGH; with MR. AND MRS. WILKIE. Cowpers and Miss Hartland.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, MR. BENJAMIN WEBSTER. Every evening during the Week, at Seven, the celebrated Drama, A SECRET OF LEAVES.—Messrs. J. L. Toole and F. Robson. And GEORGE DE BARNWELL. Mr. Bedford; Thorowgood, Mr. Wigan; Sir Leoline Comberback, Mr. Addison; Millwood, Miss Swanborough.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—MONDAY, JAN. 13, and following Night, BRISTOL IMAGOUS.—MR. S. J. Arnold, Mrs. Mat. and Mrs. Henry Mayhew, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Clarke, and Mrs. Frank Matthews, Miss Herbert Castell. To conclude with THE CASTE DE VISITE.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, MR. ALFRED WIGAN.—Open every evening with the New Pantomime (an original one) by Mr. Dacre. Every Evening, HARLEQUIN NOTHER GOOSE; or, The Queen of Hearts and the Wonderful Pasty; in which MR. FRANK MATTHEWS will introduce his Celebrated Song every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, when the Pantomime will commence at Seven and terminate at Half-past Eleven. THE TRANSFORMATION SCENE by Mr. Beverley.

BLONDIN.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—Blondin's last Few Performances can only be witnessed here. These Grand Combinations of Daring, Dexterity and Self-possession will positively close on Saturday next. Commencing on Monday, January 12th, and every Afternoon and Evening during the Week, at Three and Eight o'clock. The fast-fleet Flying Bullfinch from the International Exhibition—and Blondin will perform his Wonderful Feats on the Rope, Blindfolded, and by Stratagem, Carrying a Man on his Back, Wheeling a Barrow, Cooking and Eating his portrait, and each person paying to the reserved seats will be provided with an: Blondin will also perform his Feat of Crossing the Rope in a Sack. The public are respectfully invited to join him. Admission, 1s.; Children Half-price. N.B.—Three Morning Performances each week, at Three o'clock. Box Office open daily.

POLYTECHNIC.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—NEW AND OPTICAL PANTOMIME, HARLEQUIN AND CINDERELLA AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, by Professor Pepper, Mr. Bachelor, and Mr. Henry Nicholls. The Entire Company. Preceded by a New Prologue, entitled A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES, introducing Mr. Boole's "PHOTOBROME." and Mr. Dircks's illusion in illustration of Mr. Pepper's "Ghost Mine." Giant Cartoons Two. Juvenile Day and Distribution of Ornaments on Jan. 15.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Doors open at Half-past Seven. Conductor, MR. BENEDICT. Last Nights, Feb. Solo Pianists, Rein. Wehli, Lecarpa, Pauton, Wood, Sievers. Vocalists, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby and Mr. Sims Reeves. Violins, Messrs. Sainton, Ries, Sedlatzek, Jun., Blagrove, Carrodus, and Willy Hess. Violoncello, Piatti.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—EGYPTIAN HALL (Dudley Gallery).—Change of Programme.—MR. KENNEDY, the popular Scottish Vocalist, will sing Every Evening, by Desire, the Songs in the ENTERTAINMENT, entitled the Land of Scott and Burns, and in addition to the Songs, Recitations, and Sketches from the "Noctes Ambrosianæ." Every Evening, at Eight o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Admission, 1s.; a few Fauteuils, 5s., to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Every Night at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, at their Hall, 565, Oxford-street, Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and Keith, Prowse and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The BAND of the ST. GEORGE'S RIFLE VOLUNTEERS will give a GRAND CONCERT at the above Hall on Thursday Evening, Jan. 15, which is to commence at Eight o'clock. Conductor, Lieut.-Col. Lord Ranelagh. Vocalists, Miss Emily Mills, accompanying. Vocalists—Miss Emily Mills, Miss Florence Lancia, Mlle. Lascelles, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Patey. Instrumentalists—Clarionet, Mr. Lazarus; Concertina, Mr. Richard Lindsay; Violoncello, Mr. Howell; Cornet-à-Pistons, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. H. Lindsay (at the request of several members of the Committee). The Band, Conductor, and Staff of Mr. Benedict, The Band of the Rifle Brigade, conducted by Mr. Harris. Stalls, Committee-Room, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Frank Mori, and Mr. Austin, 2, Princes-street, Hanover-square; Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 5s. Tickets at Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and Cocks, 6d., New Bond-street; and at the Ticket Office, St. Privately. Volunteers are requested to appear in uniform.

HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—The Programme of the FIRST CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, beginning at Half-past Eight, is now ready. Sight-Tickets for Non-Subscribers (for One Guinea) Reserved Seat Tickets, numbered for the season, Half-a-Guinea. Immediate application for Subscription Tickets is necessary, as only sixty can be issued. Stight Tickets, &c., to-day.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—EXTRA CONCERT, MR. COSTA—FRIDAY, JAN. 16, MENDELSSOHN'S ATHALIE and MOZART'S REQUIEM. Principal Vocalists—Miss Parepa, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Weiss. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 7s.; Admission, 5s.; Tickets, 3s. 6d. Sofa Stalls, 5s., to be had, Jan. 6th, at 9 a.m. The office of the society are at No. 6, Exeter Hall.

WATER-COLOUR PAINTERS' LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—THE EXHIBITION NOW OPEN (by the kind permission of Messrs. Day and Son) at the GALLERY, 164, New Bond-street, from Nine till Five. Admission, 1s. Price Will close on saturday, the 17th inst. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.

JAMES ORROCK, Hon. Sec. Pro. Com.

Hours One Guinea. Illustrated Catalogue of the Paintings may be obtained at the Gallery. Jan. 8, 1863.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEW-YEAR'S REVELS.—The Palace will be lighted in the Afternoon, and the Amusements will be continued Another Week from MONDAY, JAN. 12, commencing each day at One o'Clock.

The Performers in Daily Pieces.

Open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Saturday, Half-a-Crown. Children under twelve half-price.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, will appear EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Saturday Morning at Three o'clock, in their New Entertainment, entitled MRS. REED'S DOZEN SERVANTS, and MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, entitled MRS. RUSSELL'S LITTLE PARTY.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES are NOW READY, and will be delivered at the HALL, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. MR. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. A Mortal Performance, in Eight Invitations. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT will commence a Course of Lectures on GEOLOGY on FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, at Nine o'Clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday Morning, at the same hour. Fee for the Course, Two Guineas.

THE RAILWAY STATION PICTURE, by W. P. FRITH, R.A., Esq., R.A., is NOW ON VIEW, at 19, CORNHILL, brilliantly Illuminated by the Patent Sunlight, from Nine o'clock in the Morning till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.

MR. JOHN LEECH'S GALLERY of SKETCHES IN OIL and WATER-COLOURS, from the Pictures in the International Exhibition, is OPEN every day from Ten till Dusk, Illustrated with gas, at the ARCADIAN MART, near the Bank. Admission, One Shilling.

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DANCING.—Miss LEONORA GEARY has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that her JUVENILE ACADEMY for Dancing, Deportment, and Calisthenic Exercises, will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, JAN. 13. Private lessons and Schools attended. Adult Pupils received daily for lessons in the new Valse and every fashionable Dance. Schools attended.—Three lessons, one guinea. A School Evening Carte, 14, Grafton-street, New Bond-street.

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W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S Patent SEWING-MACHINES. "LITTLE HERALDS."—If Thomas can be so taught to imitate that the Royal Commissioners have conferred upon him a special Medal, the award made by the Jury in July of a Prize Medal for Sewing-Machines, and the Jury have pronounced that the non-publication of the great sense from an official oversight."—*Sir. Newgate-street.*

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ness to declare himself solely responsible for the movements which ended in the carnage of Fredericksburg. But the people are not to be deceived by any such transparent advice. It may be perfectly true that the final arrangements for the attack were the General's own; they could hardly be otherwise; but it is notorious that the advance itself was a political as much as a military movement, and was a necessity of party. This is the fatal truth; and in the fact that, in order to meet the exigencies of party, as understood in America, it is permitted to slaughter 10,000 men, is or should be the death-sentence of the present system. It was well known that the attack could be successful only by a miracle, and M'Clellan had preferred to sacrifice his own position as head of the army rather than hurl it upon almost certain destruction. But the party found a General who owned himself no great master of war, and who did not hesitate to rush upon the Confederate intrenchments in a way that proved that he had not under-estimated his own professional ignorance. He was not even supplied with the means of making his mad attack in the best way; his pontoons were "forgotten;" and the whole chapter, from the beginning to the end, was one of misfortune. Still, and here is the most lamentable thing of all, the politicians of the North do not appear to consider that anything discreditable has been done. They are staggered by the magnitude of the slaughter which a party move has caused, but they are unable to see that such a step was one of guilt, or that the conduct of a campaign should be dictated by military considerations rather than by the unscrupulous will of a faction. It is difficult for English readers to realise this state of things. Perhaps they may form a very rough idea of it by supposing that we are at war with France; that a French army lies in a very strong position near Boulogne; that the Government, say Lord Palmerston, very unpopular, publicly proclaim not good, and that Mr. Disraeli's friends have been winning a great many elections, and threaten a crisis. At this moment, and desirous to please the people by a sign of vigour, Lord Palmerston and the War Secretary intimate to Lord Clyde that at all hazards he must attack the French. Lord Clyde obeys, and leads the army into a position of fire, where, throughout a whole day, our men are mowed down by artillery against which he can do nothing. At night he retreats, leaving ten thousand soldiers on the field; but Lord Palmerston has asserted his reputation for being in earnest, and Mr. Disraeli does not give notice of a vote of want of confidence. That is not a parallel case, but it is sufficiently like what has occurred to make an English reader indignant that such a state of things can be held compatible with Christian civilisation.

This fourth defeat of the North is no doubt very important, but it is not one which adds much to the glory of the South. The day could not have gone otherwise than as it did, and the Confederates had nearly as little to do as the madmen which delivered over the troops of the North to such inevitable destruction. The Confederates had really little to do but to serve their guns, and this they did admirably. Such part of the affair as partook of the nature of a battle did no discredit to either side, and Jackson himself, with either forced luck, or chose to retreat for a considerable distance. We do not believe the majority of the stories that impute bad fighting to the Northerners. If they fought badly at all it was because they were badly led; and the murderous system—there is no other word for it—of intrusting important movements to officers who have never been selected for their military skill or education, is responsible for anything like disgrace that may have attached to any of the regiments. The individual American fights excellently while he can depend upon himself: but the moment he is asked for the soldier's faith in his officer he is helpless, for he is in a land where reason forbids it, and where in this the officer will probably lend him to be knocked on the head to no good purpose. Then, very likely, the American walks away or runs away; but it is sheer insolence to call this cowardice. Give him officers, and teach him to obey them unhesitatingly, and the chronicle of this war will tell another story.

But it is the system which is the curse of the Republic, in the field and out of it. There is no such thing as political conscience; and the soldiers are as much made the counters in the game as they ever were in the old monarchical wars of Europe, against which so many well-deserved taunts used to be launched by popular writers. Only, upon the old kingly cross the Republican has engrafted a new species of cut-and-thrust. The Kings sent their men to the battle, but it was at least under commanders who knew their business, and who did not throw away life unnecessarily except under circumstances of a very peculiar description. Generals were sometimes accused of not utterly defeating an enemy because it was highly desirable that he should be left strong enough to ensure another year's campaign; but when they fought him they did so in a rational manner, had an object in view, and either gained it or retired in fitting time if the object were unattainable. But the American system sends men to battle under the leadership of officers who are chosen because they have political influence, or can make loud speeches, or are very liberal with their liquor at the tavern bar; or even because they have kept a tavern bar, and have not been over harsh in insisting on the payment of scores. With such machinery of war the enlightened people of America are content, or have been content, to fight the greatest contest which the present generation has seen. It is hardly conceivable that they will not one of these days make short work with a system which makes a battle a mere savage scramble, to which (again thanks to the system) men are hounded on to satisfy the exigencies of faction.

Mr. Charles Dance, the dramatic writer, died on the 5th inst. at Lewisham, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, having suffered for some time from disease of the heart. He was in his sixty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Dance was successively reptile fat, taxing office, and chief clerk of the late Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

THE COURT.

The Queen has graciously permitted an official announcement of the arrangements of the Court during the ensuing season. We gather therefrom that upon the occasion of the arrival in this country of her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra of Denmark, previous to her marriage, early in March, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness will land at Gravesend, and Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert at Gravesend, where her Royal Highness will be received by the Prince of Wales. Their Royal Highnesses will then proceed to London, and be conveyed in her Majesty's carriages, with military escort, through the metropolis to Windsor Castle. It is also the Queen's intention that in the course of the year before she shall be held, on the part of her Majesty, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and that Drawing-rooms shall also be held on her Majesty's behalf by one of her Royal Highnesses the Princesses, her Majesty's daughters, or, after her marriage, by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. Shortly after the marriage the Queen's first State Ball will be held, in her Majesty's name, an evening reception at St. James's Palace, at which the usual gentlemen invited by the Lord Chamberlain, by the Queen's command, will have an opportunity of offering their congratulations to their Royal Highnesses.

On the 3rd inst. the Queen drove out, accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Princess Louis of Hesse also took a carriage airing.

On the 4th the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Louis of Hesse attended Divine service at Whippingham Church.

On the 5th the Prince of Wales left Osborne for Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur accompanied his brother to London, and afterwards proceeded to Bagshot Park.

On the 6th the Prince of Wales left town for Sandringham Hall, his Royal Highness's estate in Norfolk.

On the 7th the Queen and the Royal family walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne.

Princess Louis of Hesse has suffered no injury or inconvenience from her late accident, and her Royal Highness is able to take her walks and drives as usual.

Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge have arrived in waiting on her Majesty's household, in succession to Major-General Seymour and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort with a visit at Badminton early in the ensuing week.

His Excellency the Saxon Minister has returned to town from Dresden, to resume his official duties.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch are entertaining a succession of visitors at Dalkeith Palace, near Edinburgh.

A Lieutenant-Colonel has left town for Lord Du Cheris's seat, Clandeboye House, Belfast.

The Countess of Fife arrived at her residence in Grosvenor-place on Saturday last.

Viscount Palmerston, left Broadlands on Wednesday for Osborne.

Sir Robert Peel has left Whitehall-gardens on his return to Ireland. Lady Emily Peel is staying at Nice for the winter. Her Ladyship is in improved health.

Sir Charles Younge, Garter King-at-Arms, has again visited the Chapel Royal, Windsor, with his assistants, and placed over the stalls the banners of the Knights-companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Frederick Guillaume Louis Charles of Hesse, the newly-elected Knights of the Order.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—A Copenhagen letter of the 20th ult. says:—"The Hon. A. B. Paget, the English Minister at this Court, and Mr. Hall, the Danish Minister at Berne, at Paris, who has received special powers from the King on the subject, have commenced the necessary negotiations relative to the marriage of Princess Dagmar's sister. There is a dot of 100,000 rix dollars (about £12,000), to be voted legislatively, will be allowed the Princess by the Rigsraad. The Princess will not accompany her sister Highness to London, but will only remain with her during the stay of the Danish Royal family in the English capital. Princess Frederick will probably stop in that country for some time after his sister's marriage, and he intends, it is said, to study for some months at Oxford."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The special services under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral were resumed on Sunday last, when a sermon was preached.

The new schools in connection with Twickenham parish church were formally inaugurated on New-Year's Eve.

The Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., Rector of St. Olave's, Hart-street, has been appointed Rural Dean of the Tower Division.

The Rev. E. Dowland, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Head Master of the Grammar School connected with that college, succeeds the Dean and Chapter to the mastership of the Salisbury Cathedral School.

Heston Church, Northampton, was reopened on Christmas Day, after having undergone restoration. The old roof was found unsafe, and, as portions of the building had nearly fallen down, and others had been pulled up in the progress of repair.

St. James's Church, Clifton, was consecrated on the 30th ult. The Archbishop elect of York preached. The building, which is a chapel-of-ease to Clifton parish church, has been erected and endowed to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Rev. J. Homan in his incumbency of Clifton.

The Rev. G. Bennett, B.A., has been elected Second Master of King Edward's Grammar School, Chelmsford. Mr. Bennett was selected from sixty-one candidates, has hitherto been Head Master of the Grammar School, St. Mary's, Rector of Jamestown, and Government Inspector of Schools in the island.

The enormous access of visitors to Westminster Abbey during the new year season has rendered necessary, we learn, the following arrangements have been made that may be effected with the least interference to Divine worship. On the 1st of January, when the Sunday service will be carried on in Henry VII.'s Chapel. On Sunday, the 11th, the Lord Bishop of Oxford will preach, the 18th, the north transept will be open to the public; and on Sunday, the 25th, Divine service will be entirely suspended.

There are in England and Wales 28 Bishops, 30 Deans, 72 Archdeacons, 1,000 Rectors in London and its suburbs, 5,000 Rectors, 1036 benefices; in Scotland 7 Bishops, 161 clergy (of the Episcopal Church); in Ireland 156 clergymen. There are 2,000 clergymen in the colonies, 4 missionary Bishops, and 1781 clergy. The senior English Bishop, the Bishop of Winchester, is 87 years of age; so long ago as 1826 the Episcopal Church of Connecticut was consecrated in 1810, when George III. was King.

THE ARMY.—APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Edward Rev. C. Dundas, Rector of Epworth, to be Rural Dean of the Isle of Axholme; Rev. R. W. Fuller to be Minor Canon of Sarum. *Rectories*: Rev. J. C. Bentley to Bramshott, Hampshire; Rev. Somerville Somerville, to Ash, Surrey; Rev. Charles Dale, Lichfield; Rev. O. Owen to Goxhy, Devonshire; Rev. C. W. Parker to Bradwell-juxta-Coggeshall; Rev. De Lisle Thomas, to Sandy; Rev. H. G. Ryve to Newington, Sittingbourne; Rev. W. Joy to Shudy Camps, Linton; Rev. F. H. Kendall to Tallaton, Cornwall; Rev. R. F. Lagard, Curate of Kiddington, Oxon, to Preston deancy, Northants; Rev. J. Phelps to Hatherden, Hants; Rev. H. Hall to be Incumbent of St. Paul's, Cambridge. Rev. G. E. Carwithen to be Chaplain of H.M.S. Indus, guard-ship of Steam Reserve, Devonport.—*Guardian*.

The Session is expected to open on the 5th of next month, and the *Globe* assures us that Ministers will meet Parliament with a satisfactory balance-sheet in their hands, and with estimates cut down to a reasonable standard.

The ladies of the National Choral Society have presented to Mr. Martin a beautiful silver and satin-wood baton and four splendidly-bound volumes of the oratorio, full orchestral scores, "in acknowledgment of his unwearied kindness and courtesy, and in recognition of his valuable services as founder and conductor of the National Choral Society."

The annual stocktaking of the Liverpool cotton market shows a total of 322,000 bales against 672,860 last year. Of the first-mentioned quantity 70,000 are American and 200,000 Surat cotton.

An American paper says that a great grandnephew of Oliver Cromwell is now living in Cincinnati. He is a shoemaker, and his name is Oliver Cromwell.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

8th Foot: Major-Gen. G. H. Mackinnon, C.B., to be Colonel.

ADMIRALTY.

Royal Marine Light Infantry: First Lieut. and Adj. J. M. Lyons to be Captain.—First Lieut. F. Finnemore Way to be Adjutant; Second Lieuts. J. A. Seeny and W. Sherran to be First Lieutenants.

A Lieutenant's commission in the Royal Naval Reserve has been conferred on Captain Frederick Wm. Worrall, of the ship Tudor, of Liverpool.

It is expected (says the *United Service Gazette*) that a general order will shortly be issued to discontinue the purchase system for commissions in the Military Train.

The examination of candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers commenced at Chelsea Hospital on the 5th inst., before Major-General Hamilton, C.B., vice-president, and the other members of the Council on Military Education. The examinations occupied the week.

Another monster casting, containing 25 tons weight of iron, and intended as a bed or anvil for the monster steam-hammer in use at the iron factories department of the Woolwich Arsenal, has been cast down. This casting will take three weeks to cool.

An addition was made to the Royal Navy on the 6th inst. The iron screw-ship Tamar was launched from the yard of Messrs. Samuda, at Poplar. She is described as being a smart-looking craft of 2814 tons register and 700-horse power.

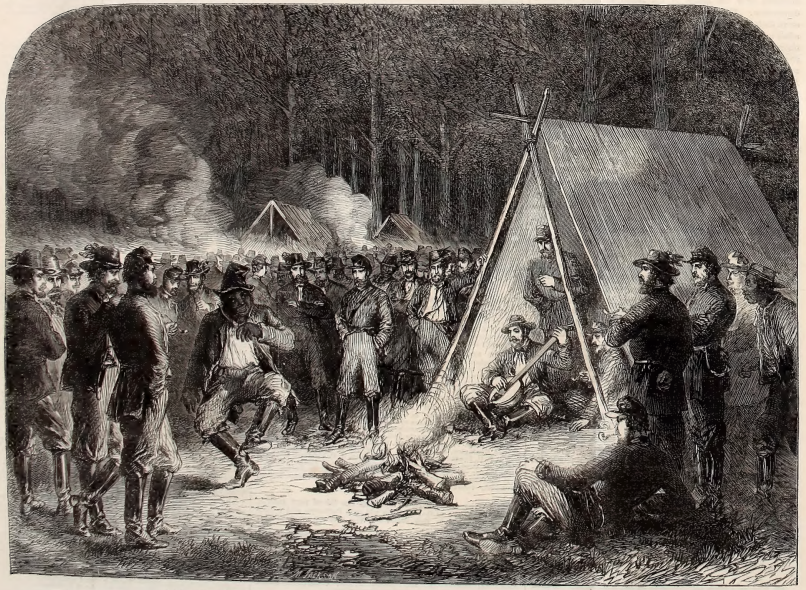
Up to the 31st of December 16,810 applications had been received, and 14,716 volunteers were enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve, of these 41 possess certificates of competency as masters, 307 as mates, 19 of service as masters, and 99 as mates. The force also includes 2289 petty officers in the merchant service.

The officers of the Queen's (Royal) Lancers gave a splendid ball on the 8th inst. in the Pavilion, Brighton. All rooms were most tastefully decorated; and the ceiling lances, destructive pistols, and brightly-polished swords, which, only a few years ago, had been used in the suppression of the Indian mutiny, were gracefully arranged on the walls of the principal saloon. The band of this distinguished corps, aided by Wippell's band, played throughout the evening, and with such spirit that the dancing, which commenced soon after ten o'clock, was kept up without a break till the dawn of the supper was announced, and the scene that presented itself reminded one of the gorgeous banquets given in Paradise by the late George IV. Invitations were sent to the principal visitors of Brighton, and to almost all the regiments serving at the town; in addition to the officers of the Royal Sussex Regiment, the Lancers were invited. Two officers of the Belgian Cuirassiers attended; and the uniforms of Hussars, Yeomanry Cavalry, heavy dragoons, Scots Greys, Highlanders, riflemen, infantry—gave a very enlivening appearance to the room.

THE ENGLISH NAVY.—The annual official return of the number, name, tonnage, armament, and horse-power of each vessel, both steamers and sailing-ships, commanded by officers in the Royal Navy on the 1st inst., under the authority of the Lords of the Admiralty. Including steamers of 60 of pre-bundle, the Navy of England on the 1st of July numbered 1014 ships of all classes. Of this number there are eighty-five iron-of-battle ships, mounting 2,000 guns, to 31 of which are attached engines of 8,000 nating; sixty-nine frigates, of from 24 guns to 46 guns each, mounting 1,000 guns, to which engines and horse-power; 21 of a line-of-battle ship's rate; seven corvettes, each mounting 21 guns; and upward's of 600 frigates and vessels of all classes, mounting about 1,000 guns. In addition to these there are, in round number, 190 gun-boats, each mounting two heavy Armstrong guns, and of 60-horse power. Lastly, a numerous squadron of iron and wooden floating forts built during the Russian War, and now laid up at Chatham. At present there are forty-three vessels actually commissioned, and employed in the service of the public and private dockyards, many of which will be completed and launched during the month of January. The following are the building:—Iron ships: The Agincourt, 50; the Minotaur, 50; the Royal Alfred, 50; the Northumberland, 50; the Conn, 50; the Hero, 50; the Caradoc, 32; the Research, 32; and the Enterprise, 4669 tons, 150-horse power, at Deptford. The iron-coast frigates Sultan, 4045 tons, 800-horse power, at Pembroke; the Orlando, 3750 tons, at Chatham; the Penelope, at Pembroke; and the Clwdonian, at Woolwich. The iron steam-frigate Prince Albert, of 2,000 tons and 500-horse power, recently been commenced for the Admiralty at Millwall. The number of line-of-battle and frigate-ships composing the squadron on the North American station is twenty-nine. The squadron in the Mediterranean numbers twenty-seven vessels of all classes. The Channel squadron consists of twenty-one vessels. The number of ships stationed on the West Coast of Africa, including the vessels composing the squadron on the South American coast,

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

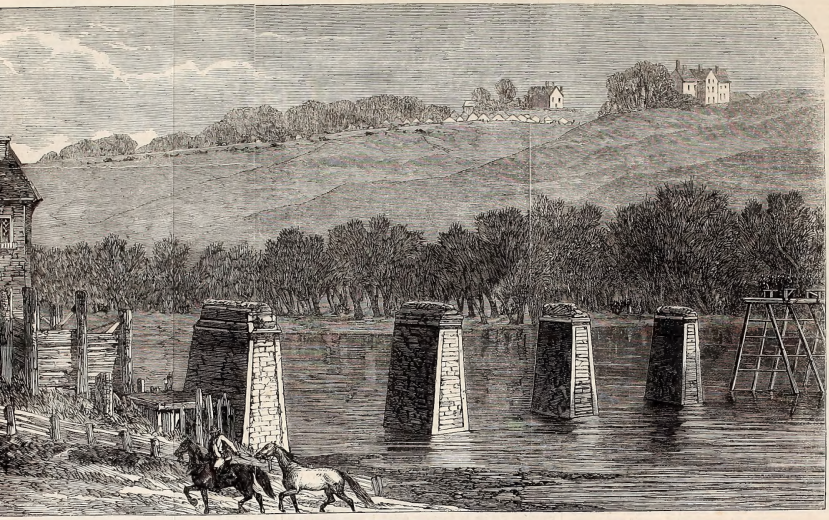
POSITIONS OF THE FEDERAL AND THE CONFEDERATE PICKETS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK AT FREDERICKSBURG, DEC. 4, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 44.



NIGHT AMUSEMENTS IN THE CONFEDERATE CAMP.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 44.

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, SCENE OF THE RECENT BATTLE BETWEEN THE FEDERALS AND THE CONFEDERATES.—SEE PAGE 44.

IN AMERICA.



ERICKSBURG, DEC. 4, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 44.

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, SCENE OF THE RECENT BATTLE BETWEEN THE FEDERALS AND THE CONFEDERATES.—SEE PAGE 44.

LITERATURE.

To the landscape-painter who would profit from many sensible hints we learn some useful expedients for facilitating his study from nature "on the spot;" to the general reader who would be interested with the details of a mode of life utterly unlike that of ordinary tourists, and certain adventures out of the usual track of fiction; to the thoughtful observer of the relations of the artist to society; and the lover of art and nature, we can recommend a two-volume work, lately published by Macmillan and Co., entitled *A Painter's Camp on the Highlands*. The book is not without faults, such as tiresome descriptions and irrelevant stories, a style often tediously prolix, and a reflecting many of Mr. Ruskin's peculiarities and prejudices, and a tone nearly always self-sufficient and occasionally offensively conceited; yet it bears out our recommendation by the value of the practical sense of the author, and the fascination of the sketches of real life, his autobiographic frankness and artistic enthusiasm. The life, his autobiographic frankness and artistic enthusiasm. life the author is Mr. Hamerton, a gentleman by education and by birth (as he of course says) but by choice and long-devoted himself to the study and practice of landscape-painting as a profession. He evidently belongs to that new class of painters who have in landscape pushed the positive character which nearly all modern English art is rapidly assuming, to that which might be termed "topographical." These artists aim at the utmost possible accuracy in the statement of the actual facts of the particular view shown in nature, the commonplace conditions, and the value of work before the scene itself, or from elaborate studies and memoranda taken from it, and trust as little as possible to memory or invention. Mr. Brett has carried this principle farthest hitherto, and is at the head of the literally imitative painters. Turner, we may remind the reader, is one of his "great shadowlights" the poet of nature in her opposite or representative and imaginative school. He painted everything more or less from memory and imagination, and always subordinated literal truth to the requirement of composition and his feeling for colour, form, and effect. "When Mr. Hamerton had decided the point, he, like his nature in would proceed to make a really fair dissatisfied with the ordinary preparations for a sketching tour. He therefore devised a portable hut, with plate-glass windows, capable of protecting against rain, snow, and cold, in which he could in perfect comfort, in the midst of a storm, paint the heather on a wild Scotch mountain side. The first experiment was a total rewreckfit on the sad and desolate mountains of Scotland. Desiring, further, to study the scenery surrounding Loch Awe, and being occupied with a series of adventures incidental to this gipsy life, with huts and double boats; some serious, as visits of night poachers; others humorous, as the history likewise of the English and Scotch servant; culinary difficulties, untamable horses, loch storms, prying country tourists, and the like, are related in the first volume, another is devoted to "Thoughts about Art," and contains the author's desultory cogitations during some years of artistic training, embodied in the form of miscellaneous essays upon criticism, and the probability of artists themselves using the pen to explain their works and to educate the public into the appreciation of their aims; and the want of a just recognition of the artist in general English society; upon picture-buying, wine and foolish; photography, amateurship, and disfiguring effects; the importance of accurate observation, transcendentalism, and the law of progress in art; painting from memoranda, and the use of models. These essays are, in a general sense, the comparisons are apt, and there is considerable power of analysis. But often the remarks are rather onesided, and sometimes prejudiced, as we may say in hasta. We agree, however, with Mr. Hamerton that "there is no subject in the world of which the full-world is less aware than landscape," to treat than art. It is eminently a subject requiring practical experience and especial study. It cannot possibly be grasped in its large relations by mere habitual familiarity with nature, because we know only claim to treat of it is their faculty of verbal expression. It requires also much technical knowledge. The devotion and enthusiasm are occasionally found in men who are not practically artists, the representation of which is the best out of art-criticism. Hamerton deals with works of art in their intellectual aspect only, with a slight admixture of technical matters, "the subjective reference to the facts of nature." "Our common critic at present have nothing to say, but they say it cleverly." Mere literary men are constantly imposed upon by the consummate tricks of the studio. The art-critic capable of a merely literary estimate of the merits of work of art were very painfully conscious of the history of the information he possesses. Yet we often hear the specious argument that the literary man represents the man of the intelligent public, and therefore is the best judge of what will please that public. The obvious answer to this is that the function of art is at least as much to teach as to delight, and that it is the highest office of art that it would be as reasonable to set up a mere literary man without any training as a judge of the attainments of the astronomer, chemist, mathematician, or engineer, as to permit him to expound the achievements of the artist. Art, technically considered, is only to be fully recorded in and read by artists. Even to the public, even out of the artistic profession, there are always a few capable of appreciating the highest excellence. On the other hand, the mere artist will be apt to estimate technicalities only. The true critics, the rule directors of public taste, "should be highly cultivated and just men, who feel the responsibility, and have had the personal acquaintance both with the products of art and the appearances of nature, and who have had practical experience in both." Mr. Hamerton devotes considerable space and makes many quotations to illustrate the little consideration felt for the artist and his calling in English society, as implied in the fact that he is not a recognised

NATIONAL SPORTS.

For lack of something better to do, not a few of "The Corner" men fraternized with the Manchester division on New-Year's Day at Manchester, and the backers of horses in general, and Lord Clifden in particular, may take it as an omen that the four races which composed the programme were won right off the reel by first favourites. The Cheshire Cup has closed with 173 subscribers, one of whom, the owner of Nutbush, did not name. In 1853 this great race reached 216, and again in 1856; while the average of 1860-61 has been 171. The Liverpool Steeplechase has closed with 74 entries, including those old standing clashes, Anatis, The Dane, and Ledsham. The Lancashire four stood next at 370gs. The highest public prices given by Lord Stamford have been 7,000gs. for a brood mare, Vanity, and 6,000gs. for a Royal yearling filly, Yamama.

Colonel Towneley is the principal illustration of the *Sporting Magazine*. The latest member attached to it is that which it is now thirty years since he first figured in the *Calendar* as the owner of Algiers and Sedgefield. More than twenty years passed away before the "white body and black sleeves" reappeared with Hesperithusa, and to some purposes, on the Ascot Hunt-Cup day. *Birdy* leads off with the pursuit of Sir Watkin Williams. The "Ten" is as formidable as ever, and "The Tale of the Old Customer" is a very neatly-written compliment from the weather-tot of Pet Wood, near Orpington bury, reappearing after his grandchildren's periodical sufferings at the hands of "Bob Ward."

Deerfoot and Faith run their one-hour's race, for £50 a side, on Monday, at Hackney-wick. It is expected, judging from Deerfoot's time at West Brompton Ground last year, that they will cover at least eleven miles a half.

Kingwater was beaten in the run-up for the Scarisbrick Cup at Southport, on Monday, (as did a better one than he) by a very fine force at Kenilworth, where Mr. Randell's Revenge and Mr. Rastez's Rebo, beat Mr. Gretton Regan, two Homesickfields, and Trap for the Kenilworth Stakes. The meetings for next week are Spithorne Club (Hampton Court), on Tuesday and Wednesday; 3rd Forest Club (Chingford), on Thursday; 4th, Wimbledon; 5th, Leamington; Leicester Club and Broughton, on Wednesday and Thursday; and Cork Southern Club, on Saturday, Hurdle, and Steeplechase.

Sport has improved with the Fytcheley, and there has been plenty of hunting in Leicestershire during the past ten days, but still they do not get the sport we expected after the first week in the year. The Duke of Rutland's have had one or two good days in the Weaver's Lodge country, and a very good one on Wednesday with Mr. Gretton's new cover. One fox slipped off before the hounds were thrown in, but they found a brace at home, and settled to one directly, away for Apethorpe by the Park Spinney, through the gap through Stapleford Park, where a slight check at the palings saved his life. Then to the Stapleford Park Spinney, where he bent to the right at a tremendous pace, over Lesothorpe Hill, along Burton Flat, over the grass to Wheat Hills, where they checked again, and then by Little Dalby and the Hoby Road to Brook Hill Gorse, the ten miles as the hounds ran it were done in little more than forty minutes. The pace was scarcely 9½ all a dozen miles, and 10 the time. Mr. Calthorpe on Fakeaway had the best of it, and the noble owner of the pack, Lord Wilton, and Mr. Burbidge on their greys, Mr. Gilmour on Bay Middleton, Mr. G. Johnstone on Sandboy, Mr. Hazard, and Lord De Grey also played. They then went to Freely Wood, and here a fine turn with a short-running fox put them at it up. Nearly five hundred met Lord Stamford at Brookby on Monday, and out of the lot the second whip had the misfortune to break his collar-bone. They found at Gumley Gorse, and had a short fast thing with very heavy jumping, past Doubleday's Lodge and over the road in the bottom to the Canal, where the pace was hot, fox was headed, and turned short through Ashby Pasture to Gaddesby. Near the village the hounds changed foxes, and here soon after when running up the valley for Cream Gorse Mr. Tailby has recently reduced his number of hunting-days from four to three, on account, it said, of a lack of foxes in the home country. A very large field met these hounds at Knossington on Tuesday. A fox slipped out of the gorse, and Mr. Tailby was there and they could do good with him, and went on to Overton Park Wood, and had six miles without a check by Pickwell to Little Dalby, the pace and fences all that could be wished. Then they found again at the Punch Bowl, and ran over Burrow Hills. The ground was very heavy, and it was a very trying day for both horse and hound. Mr. Arthur Harbord and its neighbourhood is very full, and the stud and riding of Captain Carnegie the talk of the hour. Melton Mowbray still many people to let, and a lack of foxes there has been very dull. Major Painter's stud has arrived, and upwards of twenty of his hunters are coming down to Melton for the Sir Stephens' stables. Two steeplechases, one for farmers and one for gentlemen (heavy weights), are spoken of for the day after Croxton Park races, and it is also reported that the Farmers' Plate at Croxton Park is to have more money added to it.

In the ensuing Term there are 157 applications to be admitted as attorneys, of which 82 are to be made for the first time.

HIS Majesty has signified to Miss Emily Faithfull her acceptance of a copy of the volume of poems just issued from the Victoria Press "in aid of Lucanieire, signifying, at the same time, her sympathy with its object.

The *Opinione* of Turin gives an account of a prolonged encounter with a party of thirty-four brigands, near Cavenna, Naples, in which only two were wounded, and those slightly, and one gala and horse fell to the tooth.

The Hawthorne, screw-steamer, from Cagliari, has arrived at Marstino Island, twelve miles from Sicily, having laid the cable successfully to that port. She was ordered thence to Malta to ship additional cable, required for carrying the line to Alexandria, and was expected to sail of course by currents.

The municipality of Florence have done honour to themselves and to the memory of Mrs. Barrett Browning by placing a marble slab in the wall of the house she occupied in that city, with an inscription cut in Italian, to this effect:—"Elizabeth Barrett Browning lived, wrote, and died in this house. She was a woman, a woman by virtue, a poetess by the wisdom of a sage and the spirit of a true poet, and made her poetry a golden band between Italy and England."

The life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution stationed on the Brunton Sands, North Devon, was instrumental in rescuing twenty persons from the wreck of Lorian, of Bremen, on the night of the 28th of the last mut. The ship was being towed across the bar by two steam-tugs, when the weather and the dangerous breaking passage drove the vessel upon one those dangerous sands. The life-boat of the institution stationed at Dunkerque, on the coast of France, was also the means of saving seventeen of the hetch Neuha, of Berwick-on-Tweed, which was totally wrecked on the Abertay Sands, on the night of Tuesday, in a most severe gale and snow weather on the 6th inst.——The late Mr. John Jolly, farmer, of Eastnor, Oxford, has left a legacy of two hundred guineas to the National Life-boat Institution.

AFRICAN GASTRONOMICS.—Of all insect delicacies in Africa, the white ants are the most delicious, and in the interior are much appreciated at the swarming season, are actively collected. They are then about half an inch long, of a pale greyish-red, and very fat. When roasted they have a delicious crab-like flavour. An idea of the esteem in which this dish is held may be formed from the expression of a native woman, addressing Dr. Livingstone, on the banks of the Zongo. "The Bayeiyi chief," he says, "visiting his white eating, I gave him a piece of bread and preserved apricots, and, as he seemed to relish it much, I asked him if he had any food equal to that in his country." 'Ah!' said he, did you ever taste white ants?' As I never had, he replied, 'Well, if you had, you never could have desired to eat anything better.'—*Cassell's Natural History.*

When, in 1859, Milan was delivered from the hands of Austria through the active intervention of France, the ladies of that city formed a committee for the collection of a fund among the people to purchase a sword of the French as a mark of gratitude to the nation that had so generously quit the land of the Austrian. Victor Vela, the sculptor, was commissioned to make it, and the conception of his genius, after having been exhibited for a few days in the rooms of the Albertine Academy at Milan, is on its way to Paris. The group, entitled "The Kiss of Italy to France," represents two females of the size of life, one being France the other Italy, the latter in the attitude of imprinting on the former the kiss of gratitude. The figure of Italy is bare to the waist, the remainder of the person being concealed by the rich folds of a mantle seen only behind; her hands are folded in an attitude of thankfulness. The figure of France is entirely covered with well-conceived drapery, and the whole group is surrounded by the emblems of the Italian and Gallic states some of the folds of the Imperial mantle. The group is of a character to do honour to the artist, and is spoken of in the highest manner as executed in execution and conception.—*Galignani.*

THE FRENCH AT MEXICO.—The first published, says *Galignani*, bears the date of Nuremberg, 1857; the first English one was in 1622; and the first French, in 1661, in which year a second edition was offered for sale in the Liter collection, and of which a duplicate exists in the British Museum. It is entitled *Voyage en Espagne et Italie*. The author visited Spain and Italy, and bears the date of February, 1334. The catalogue gave the following account of it:—"A curious and exceedingly rare journal, which appears to have been printed at Nuremberg. It contains the first announcement of the discovery of Peru, and the first mention of tobacco. It is also distinguished that we have been able to consult. In this printed sheet it is said that Francis Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, in 1534 sent to his Majesty (Charles V.) that a vessel had arrived from Peru with a letter from the Regent, Francisco Pizarro (Orinano), announcing that he had taken possession of the country; that with about 200 Spaniards, infantry and cavalry, he had repaired to the mountains of Peru, where the chief of the land (who refused peace) and attacked him, that the Spaniards were the victors, that he had taken the chief prisoner, and received from him as a ransom for his person, and liberty, a large quantity of gold from the said Cassika."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

THE prospect of the Mexican war has occasionable increased purchases have been effected in National Securities, and prices, almost generally, have been on the upward move. Consols have risen from 90¼ to 90¾, and Exchequer bonds have reduced, higher quotations are anticipated. Indian Stocks, &c., have ruled steady, and have been freely, at very full prices, and the Unfunded Debt has been remarkably steady.

The Discount Market is well supplied with capital, and the demand for accommodation has been much more than in the previous week. The investment quotations for the best commercial paper, however, are as follows:—

Bank Bills ..... 3 per cent. | Four months' bills ..... 3½ @ 4
Sixty days' bills ..... 3 @ 3 | Six months' bills ..... 3½ @ 4
Two months' bills ..... 3½ @ 3½

In the Stock Exchange very little capital can be had under 2½ per cent. Throughout the week the Bullion in the Bank of England has increased in the value of money. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ...	3	3	Berlin ...	5	5
Vienna ...	5	5	Hamburg ...	5	5
Trieste ...	5	5	Frankfort ...	5	5
Amsterdam ...	4	3½	Hamburg ...	5	5
Rotterdam ...	4	3½	Petersburg ...	5	5

The exchanges at New York remain at 145 to 145½, and the premium on gold 42 per cent. Further engagements of specie have been made for shipment to England. This week the arrivals from America have amounted to about £1,000,000. A large amount of specie remains on hand, but the Bank Directors at about £120,000 has been withdrawn for export purposes.

The following is the return of the Governor and Bank of England.

The Council for India have disposed of £600,000 in bills on India. The applications amounted to £1,800,000. The minimum rate of discount was 1s. 11⅛d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 2s. on Bombay and Madras.

The Bank of France, shares, and the Government Securities have been steady, and the Bank of Belgium has declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

We understand that the Japanese Government redeemed £1,934,050 of their public debt last year.

The Bullion in the Bank is by no means active, at 61¾ per ounce for bar qualities. There are very few dollars in the market; consequently, they are very dear.

On Monday, Home Stocks were rather higher, with considerable firmness in the Railway Share Market. Consols for money left off at 90¾, for account, 90⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞; Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 12s. pm.; Bonds, 1s. to 2s. pm.; India Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto Bonds, 2s. to 3s. pm.; and the Debentures, 102; the Five per Cent Rupee Paper realised 103¾. There were more business done in Foreign Securities. Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 72; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾; Five per Cent Annuities, 109½; Italian Five per Cents, 1861, 86; Ditto, Four per Cent Redeemable Paper, 84; Five per Cent Rente, 94; Spanish Certificates, 19; Ditto, Passive, 5; Ditto, Deferred, 19; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47½; Ditto, New Three per Cents, 45; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 1868, 76; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1871, 76; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1876, 76; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1877, 76; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1881, 76; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1882, 76; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1883, 76; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1884, 76; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1885, 76; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1886, 76; Ditto, Six per Cents,

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: GENERAL LONGSTREET'S CORPS (CONFEDERATES) CROSSING THE BLUE RIDGE FROM THE SHENANDOAH TO THE RAPPAHANNOCK, VIRGINIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Number contains three Illustrations by our Special Artist, respecting which he writes as follows:—

NIGHT AMUSEMENTS IN THE CONFEDERATE CAMP.

"Every evening, when we cluster around our pine-log fires, the 'darkies' press in amongst us and listen to the yarns their masters spin. In our camp we are fortunate enough to possess the most famous banjo-player in the Southern States, and when Sweny strikes up one of his quaint old Virginian breakdowns, some nigger is sure to 'wade' in and put his legs through a series of marvellous gyrations, to the delight of the sympathetic lookers-on, who beat time for him. Although the enemy is within cannon-shot, no one experiences the least uneasiness, and the universal refrain is, 'We'll sing to-night and fight to-morrow—bullyboys, oh!'"

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S CORPS CROSSING THE BLUE RIDGE, VIRGINIA.

"Of the entire Confederate army encamped near Winchester Jackson's corps alone remains, and that, I presume, will soon follow the main body into London County, where Burnside menaces with an immense army the line of the Rappahannock in this, the third, advance of the Federals on Richmond. The subject of the Engraving is one of the picturesque passes in the Blue Ridge, with General Longstreet's corps-d'armée passing through on its way to Culpeppar to hold in check the Northern forces. The scenery of these Virginian mountains reminds me forcibly of the Apennines, and recalls many scenes which I have witnessed with Garibaldi's forces in Southern Italy."

POSITION OF THE FEDERAL AND THE CONFEDERATE PICKETS AT FREDERICKSBURG ON DEC. 4.

"The Rappahannock at Fredericksburg (writes our Artist on the day he took the above Sketch) is scarcely more than a hundred yards in width, and this is the distance that divides the Confederates from the Federals. The pickets of each army are within earshot and in full view of each other, and they frequently indulge in remarks that might be taken exception to in polite society. While making the accompanying Sketch a sentinel who was leaning on his musket, looking over me, suddenly called out to a blue-coated German on the other side, 'How many men have you got over thar, Yank?' 'Doo or dree dousand,' grunted the Teuton. 'Oh, bring them along; that's nothing. We reckoned you had an army!' It is whispered at head-quarters to-day that an attempt will be made by the enemy to cross the river at three different points during the night. Everything is ready for them when they come, and the battle that will possibly take place within the next few days must determine, as far as the Federals are concerned, whether the war is to continue or not: it will be by far the largest and most important of the whole campaign. Probably not less than 250,000 men will be engaged. I am lying out in the pine-woods at the advance, ready to wield my pencil when the struggle begins. Every shot we hear as we lie with our feet to the fire during the long cold nights starts us on our legs, for we know the enemy has his pontoons ready to cross in the darkness. What a bursting of shells over my bed then will be when the ball opens!"

FREDERICKSBURG.

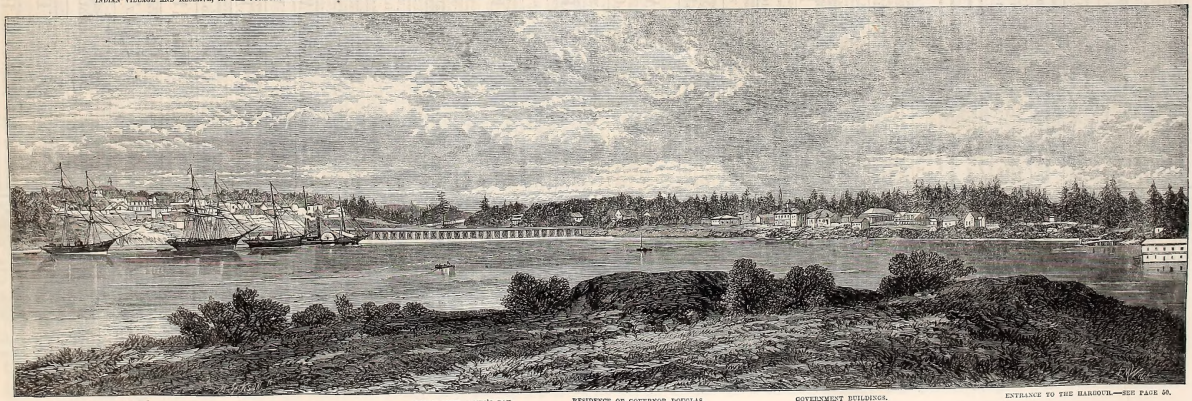
The little town of Fredericksburg, which has been rendered famous by the great battle fought near it on the 13th ult., had previously suffered much usage, having been alternately in the hands of Confederates and Federals two or three times. It is the chief town of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, and is situated on the right bank of the Rappahannock River, at the head of tide-water. It is between fifty and sixty miles from Richmond by railroad, and sixty-five miles by the turnpike, in a northerly direction. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, and has advantages for commerce and manufactures. The railroad from Washington, via Acquia Creek, passes through it, and as the through-trains generally stop at Fredericksburg Station for about an hour on each trip, a not inconsiderable chance trade was caused thereby in the immediate locality of the depôt. A good canal has been constructed from the town to a point on the Rappahannock River about forty miles above, by which large quantities of wheat, flour, and tobacco were formerly received for exportation. The river affords extensive water power, which, however, has not been much used. The hills in the neighbourhood, varying from forty to one hundred feet high, abound in fine granite and free-stone.

About thirty years since the prospect of Fredericksburg being a rapidly-rising town was very great; but it suddenly stopped in its prosperity, and after, as it were, standing still for about twenty years, gradually retrograded in importance. In 1840 its population numbered nearly 4000 souls, and in 1850, ten years after, it had only increased eighty-eight persons—less than nine each year, and being about two per cent in the decade—a remarkably small increase. Before the war it contained five churches, one orphan asylum, two seminaries, four newspaper-offices, and two banks. Such was Fredericksburg. The correspondent of the *New York Times* reports:—"It is 'living' Fredericksburg 'no more.' A city, soulless, rent by the wrack of war, and shooting up in flames athwart night's sky, is the pretty little antique spot by the Rappahannock, erewhile the peculiar scene of dignified ease and retirement."

The Rappahannock River rises in the Blue Ridge, but a few miles from the south fork of the Shenandoah, and pursues an easterly course to Fredericksburg, some sixty miles south-south-west of Washington city, where it is within ten miles of the Potomac. It has here become a broad navigable stream, though its extreme sources are hardly eighty miles distant. From Fredericksburg it has a general south-east course till it is lost in Chesapeake Bay, some twenty-five miles below the mouth of the Potomac. For the Bay, some twenty-five miles below the mouth of the Potomac. For the Bay, some twenty-five miles below are commanded by the Union gun-boats, prevent its course below Fredericksburg is commanded by the Union gun-boats, but above that city it becomes disputable, and has for months in good part divided the Union from the Confederate forces. It naturally forks towards its source into innumerable streams and rivulets, but at first, some ten miles above Fredericksburg, into two main branches, whereof that coming from the north-west retains the name of Rappahannock, while that from the south-west is known as the Rapidan.

VIEW OF VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, FROM HOSPITAL POINT.

INDIAN VILLAGE AND RESERVE, IN THE FOREGROUND. WILCOX'S ROYAL HOTEL. WESLEYAN CHURCH. NEW WAREHOUSE OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.



CHRIST'S CHURCH. BRIDGE OVER JAMES'S BAY. RESIDENCE OF GOVERNOR DOUGLAS. GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS. ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOUR.—SEE PAGE 50.

JULY 18, 1863

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On Jan. 4, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Fisher, Alton, Staffordshire, of a daughter.

On Nov. 29, at Raipore, Central India, the wife of Frederick Bolton, Esq., Department Public Works, of a daughter.

On the 14th of November, at Santiago de Chile, the wife of William Cross Buchanan, Esq., Engineer in Chief of the Northern Railway, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at 11, Princes-square, Bayswater, the wife of Captain J. Mansfield Weale, of a son, still-born.

On the 4th inst., at Woburn the Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand, the wife of Malcolm Francis Fraser, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Castle Hill, Countess Fortescue, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Lucy Harriet Vernon, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at 3, Chester-square, Lady Susan Vane Tempest, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 1st inst., at St. John's Church, Torquay, Devon, by the Rev. W. G. Parkes Smith, Thomas Kinnaird, Esq., R.M. Vice-Consul, Bona, Algeria, to Agnes Caroline, second daughter of Samuel Danford, Esq., of the Woodridings, Hazel Middlemore. No cards sent.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at No. 83, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, Jane, late of Wolverhampton (Upper Clapton), Ellen, only daughter of Alfred and Anna Lloyd.

On the 5th inst., at Hampton, Middlesex, Laura Ellen, the youngest daughter of the late Frederic Wm. Tupper, of H.M. Gold Regt., after an illness of six weeks. Aged four years.

On New-Year's Day, at Ivinton, North Devon, Joseph Higgs, R.N., in the 74th year of his age.

On the 3rd inst., in the Island of St. Croix, W.I., Alice Maude Meule, youngest daughter of the late G. J. Meule, Esq., aged 18. Fhe friends of

On the 27th of October, at Bizzera, by Tarnograd, Poland, Wm. Edward Hamilton, farmer, son of the late Mr. Wilson, farmer, Rogwood, near St. Andrew's, Pitlesbie, Scotland.

On the 2nd inst., at Drayton Hall, West Drayton, Arthur Hamilton, the beloved husband of Sarah Hodgson, Esq., aged eight years and five months.

On the 5th inst., at 3, Grosvenor-place, Lady Amelia Charlotte Marsham, in her 81st year.

On Nov. 21, at Bath, after a long illness, near Port Orotava, Tenerife, Anne, the dearly-beloved wife of Charles Smith, Esq., M.A., of the Lodge, Cudham, Kent.

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6 Dessert spoons	0 12 0	0 10 0
6 Dessert forks	0 13 0	0 11 0
6 Tea spoons	0 5 0	0 4 0
2 Egg spoons	0 5 0	0 4 0
1 Pair of sauce ditto	0 7 0	0 6 0
1 Pair fish carvers	0 7 0	0 6 0
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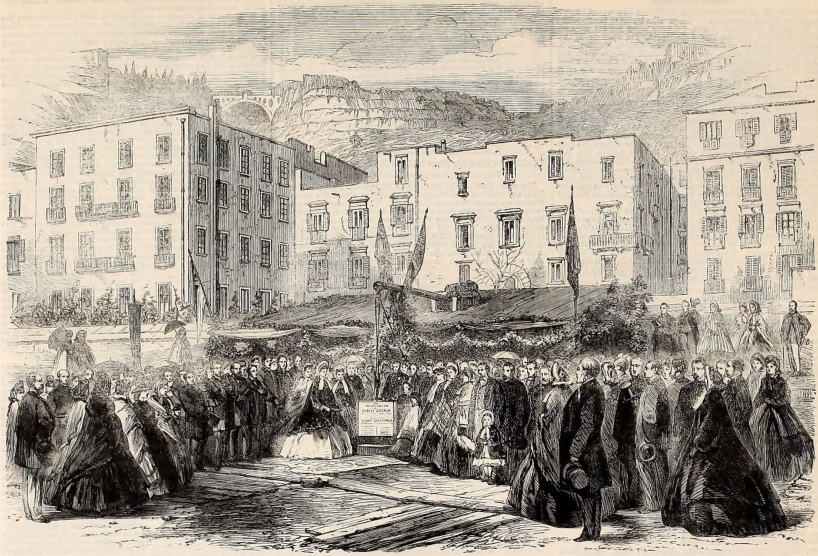

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF CHRIST CHURCH, THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH IN NAPLES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MESSRS. YATES AND POWER'S ENTERTAINMENT AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY: "THE INVITATION TO THE SEASIDE."—SEE PAGE 55.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A PROTESTANT CHURCH IN NAPLES.

On the 16th ult. an event occurred of the highest interest and importance to the British community in Naples—the laying of the first stone of an English Protestant church. Among those present were his Serene Highness Captain Prince Leiningen, the Duchess of St. Serene Highness Captain Prince Leiningen, the Duchess of St. Arpino, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Strachan, the Hon. Mrs. Rowley and her daughter, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. De Grey, and Lady Sarah Maitland and Colonel Maitland, besides a host of others more or less distinguished, who took a lively interest in the ceremony. The Rev. F. Maitland having offered up a prayer, the first stone was laid by the Duchess of St. Arpino, an English lady, who, though married to a Neapolitan nobleman, had clung to her religion and Church even when the days were evil. The architect is Mr. Smith, and the cost of the edifice will be more than three-fourths is already subscribed. On advancing to lay the stone the Duchess was thus addressed by one of the committee:—"She had been requested by the committee, on account, not its occasion, but of the high social position, but of her adherence to the faith of her fathers in Italy, when firmness was a great virtue. Another motive, too, had influenced them, and that was a desire to acknowledge through her husband—an Italian and a liberal-minded nobleman—the sympathy which they had received from the Italian nation, more especially from that great and good man who conquered the liberties of this southern province, and from the Sovereign who so honestly maintains the civil and religious liberties of the people."

The Duchess very briefly and gracefully replied as follows:—"It is difficult for me to find words to express the pleasure it has given me in having been selected by the committee to lay the foundation-stone of a Protestant church in Southern Italy. I must also thank the committee and express to them the gratification I feel at this flattering proof of their confidence, and that it is a day that will be long remembered in every heart to which the Protestant religion is dear, and with thankfulness to the Almighty that He has permitted us to belong to so pure a Church."

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BENDING ARMOUR-PLATES AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

The process of bending plates for casing the sides of our new ironclad fleet is of a most interesting and wonderful character, the immense slabs of iron, varying from 5in. to 4½in. in thickness, being converted into any form of curve by the hydraulic ram as easily as though they were sheets of paper.

These machines are manufactured by Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, Campbell, and Co., of London-yard, Poplar, and can exert a pressure equal to 1200 tons, being sufficiently powerful to bend and twist with the greatest facility iron or steel armour-plates up to 9in. thick, while cold, into any required forms requisite to fit the curves of the vessels for which they are intended. The diameter of the ram used is 26in., and the crossheads, of solid cast iron, exceed twelve tons each in weight; the machine is so admirably arranged that the cylinder and ram are made to traverse from side to side by one man with the greatest ease, and the plates can be moulded without difficulty.

This machine will take in plates 6ft. wide and of any length; it is also useful for bending or straightening large masses of iron, such as large shafts for machinery, rudder-posts, stems, and stern-frames for ships. It can be used as a punching-machine for pressing out large bosses for fan or any other purpose where enormous pressure is required.

The process of giving the required form to these plates is as follows:—By a simple and ingenious crane, which travels above, the plate is brought over the cylinder of the press, on the ram or piston of which a piece of iron is placed, and on this the plate is rested. Two similar pieces of iron are then arranged on each side of the upper surface of the plate, the whole being then kept down by a rod passing from the centre of it carries out the required form of curvature.

The most striking feature in this bending process is the perfect absence of all noise. The skilful workman who stands in front of the machine and controls the entire working, is furnished with thin wooden mallets of the size of a walking-stick, and strikes at different portions of the plates. His directions for moving the cylinder and starting the pumps are carried out by the assistant in front of him, who, by means of a lever, connects the cylinder to the pumps as required, and by a bell communicates with those who attend to the pumps. A gentle writhing of the plate is then perceptible, and the moulding of it accomplished.

"THE MORNING OF THE BATTLE OF AGINCOURT."

PAINTED BY J. GILBERT.—IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

It was a curious sight to meet with this really fine picture in an exhibition of "sketches and studies." Whatever estimate the artist may place on his work, we remember scarcely anything from his hand worthy the finishing, the careful and artistic display of his unrivalled facility of hand, and with such excellent balance in every part of design, colour, handling, and manipulation, that a carelessness—not to call even a water-colour "drawing" would seem disparagement; for, from the most opaque bold use of body-colour, it has the greatest impasto and almost the same force and richness as a painting in oil, while it is free from that embroilment of the opaque and transparent colours we sometimes see in this style of painting. In conception, also, we think this a more than ordinarily successful effort. Character, action, sentiment, feeling—the masterly distribution of the groups, rainy autumnal morning air; the dim dawn, hardly paling the still burning torch—the flare of which strikes no sparkle from the rusty armour—and scarcely permitting some of the figures to loom from the drifting smoke and driving clouds where fitfully sail or slowly circle the ill-omened carrion crows;—all this and more is here expressed or admirably indicated. We cannot, indeed, in justice, this time at least, withhold from Mr. Gilbert the very high praise that he has given us an adequate illustration of Shakspeare—an illustration deeply felt, imaginative, and, moreover, free from exaggeration.

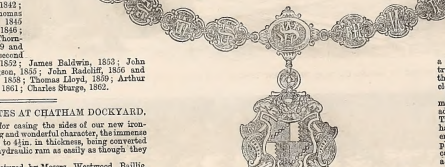
Further description of the subject is needless when we can quote the passage in "King Henry V." which Mr. Gilbert has illustrated, and so successfully that it would be unfair not to do so. It is that in which Lord Grandpree, to the French camp, speaks in pity and contempt of the worn and half-starved little English army, which, though but one to six, within a few hours overthrew the fresh and confident hosts of the foe, and almost annihilated the choicest chivalry of France:—

> Yon island carrions, desperate of their bones,
> Ill-favour'dly become the morning field:
> Their ragged curtains poorly are let loose,
> And our air shakes them passing scornfully.
> Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host,
> And faintly through a rusty beaver peeps.
> Their horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
> With torch-staves in their hands: and their poor jades
> Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips;
> The gum down-roping from their pale-dead eyes;
> And in their pale dull mouths the gimmal bit
> Lies foul with chew'd grass—still and motionless;
> And their executors, the knavish crows,
> Fly o'er them all, impatient for their hour.
> Description cannot suit itself in words
> To demonstrate the life of such a battle,
> In life so lifeless as it shows itself.

To which the Constable (Constable) of France confidently rejoins:—

> They have sold their pastures, and they stay for death.

The main facts of the great Battle of Agincourt, fought Oct. 25, 1415, and which enabled Henry V. soon after to obtain the crown of France, are known to almost every child. We may, however, venture to remind the reader that the French force numbered 60,000, the English only 15,000. Of the French, there were, according to some accounts, 10,000 killed (of whom 3000 were persons of rank) and 14,000 taken prisoners. The English loss, which included the Duke of York and the Earl of Suffolk, has been set down at an incredibly small number. St. Remi asserts, with more probability, that we had 1000 put hors de combat. Among the French slain were the Dukes of



Brabant, Alençon, Bar, the Archbishop of Sens, one Marshal, thirteen Earls, ninety-two Barons, and 1500 Knights. Among the prisoners (which were far more numerous than the whole British army) were the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and 7000 Barons, Knights, and gentlemen.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The Engraving of this town at page 45, in to-day's Issue, is a reduced copy of a clever photographic panorama by Mr. Geo. R. Fardon, a pioneer of the art in Vancouver Island, whose views in that department at the International Exhibition were examined with interest by many.

Victoria is situated on ground which rises gently from the water for a few hundred yards, and then as gradually descends; a ravine traversing the site through its centre will be found a valuable assistance to perfect drainage.

The inlet, a portion of which forms the harbour of Victoria, is a shallow river-like estuary, abounding in oyster-beds and extending to within a few yards of Esquimalt Harbour, some three miles distant. At its mouth, to the right of our Engraving, a stern-wheel steam boat is departing for Fraser River, or to load with coal at the Nanaimo mines. This class of boats is particularly adapted for the navigation of that rapid and in places very contracted river. At this point of land she is passing has been used as an Indian graveyard, and is ornamented with mutilated and uncouth life-sized wooden images.

A short distance beyond on this promontory is a group of Government buildings; the larger one is used as offices by his Excellency the Governor, and behind it is the Provincial Parliament House, and the smaller ones on each side are the Treasury and the Land Offices. To facilitate access to these, the long white wooden bridge has been erected across James's Bay, which, at low water, is a mudflat.

Over the hill, abreast of the prettily-placed residence of the governor, lies the favourite drive, walk or ride to Beacon-hill, which may be termed the Hyde Park of the Victorians. Nature has favoured this spot greatly. It is a well-conveyed mound, about 120ft. in height; around its base are the racecourse and cricket-ground. On three sides it is surrounded by a natural park of oak and fir-trees; on the other its summit has been levelled into small bays by the waters of Puca Straits, here about twenty miles wide. From this eminence snow-capped Mount Baker, with an altitude of more than 10,000ft., is a grand object in the eastern horizon; and to the north, partially obscured by trees, the church spires, houses, and suburban cottages form a pleasing picture both to eye and mind.

There are two Episcopal churches in Victoria—Christ's Church, seen on elevated ground near James's Bay, and St. John's, an iron structure, centrally located in the suburbs. The former is a wooden colonial edifice, and the latter was kindly contributed by friends in England. The Established Church in this colony is self-supporting. It should be mentioned, however, that the munificence of Miss Burdett Coutts endowed the bishopric of British Columbia, and to this, though a separate colony, Vancouver may be termed a dependence.

Of buildings for worship there are also a Wesleyan—the spire of which is an ornament to the town—a Roman Catholic, a Congregational, and a Presbyterian chapel.

All branches of education are taught in half a dozen schools; the charges are moderate in all, and the poorest residents can well afford to bestow good education on their children. The Bishop has had a large schoolhouse erected on the Indian reservation, where young aborigines are zealously instructed, and show considerable aptitude.

Hidden in the Engraving by the large new warehouse of the Hudson's Bay Company is a brick prison, whose inmates are principally those guilty of selling ardent spirits to Indians; and there is by a handsome fire-proof building for the Treasury.

There are two fire companies, formed on the voluntary self-supporting system.

The wharfage is ample. The old warehouses of the company have been lately removed. Fort-street runs through the centre of the former enclosure, and several fine brick houses have been built on this portion of the town land. In consequence of limited space for wharfage, the old bridge leading to Esquimault (seen on the left) has been removed, thereby increasing the deep-water frontage, and bridges have been substituted over shoals higher up the inlet.

The Victoria Gas Company, Limited, has a small investment, running nearly parallel to the water; and Johnson, Yates, and Fort streets, from the water towards the interior. Temporary wooden shells of houses and shops were built when the town was an experiment, are being replaced by substantial brick ones, and of three about fifty have been erected. Two new wharves are constructed of wood, and were frequented in the six months ending June 30, 1861, by 650 vessels of 53,443 aggregate tonnage, and crews numbering 3525.

The imports for twelve months ending on the same date were £463,935 in value; during March, 1862, they amounted to £52,350. It was estimated that 25,000 persons annually passed through Victoria and Vancouver in the summer of 1858, and in the following spring that not more than 400 of them remained in the latter colony, whilst the population of Victoria was reduced to fewer than 2000. Since that year there has been a steady increase; the population of British Columbia being considered as 6500 in 1861, and that of Vancouver as 2500, four-fifths of whom resided in Victoria and its vicinity. It is reasonable to attribute this gradual accession to the effect of private advices, and to regard it as a mere satisfactory immigration than that produced by exciting news from the goldfields lately published.

The prosperity of Victoria mainly depends on its being a free port, thereby enabling merchants to supply the North Pacific markets with European goods at lower rates than will remunerate competitors in other cities on that coast. To effect this result the revenue is derived from direct taxation and the sale of Government land; these sources appear likely to yield sufficiently if expended with prudence.

The second ground Victoria is very picturesque, and pleasant walks, rides, or boating excursions may be taken in every direction; several lakes within a few miles afford sport for the angler; but, though grouse or other game is driven far from the settlement, wild water-fowl are plentiful in the season, and the sportsman will supplied with fish and a variety of game by those who fish or hunt for a livelihood. The climate of Victoria from June to October is truly delightful; during the winter months snow seldom remains on the ground, but much rain falls, and in these months the climate closely resembles that of England during the same season.

In the rich and extensive gold district of British Columbia the mines, owing to the extreme severity of its winters, are not worked to advantage, and miners seek a more agreeable home during that season. This consideration and a general desire to render it more attractive has caused Victorians spiritedly to provide amusements in order to enjoy and profit by the society of those who would otherwise seek a pleasanter winter residence, and there is now a neat small theatre, a concert-room, several billiard-rooms, a bowling-alley, a lecture-room, a gymnasium, a philharmonic society, a horticultural society, a Freemasons' lodge, a St. Andrew's society, and numerous dinners and masons' lodge, a St. Andrew's society, and numerous dinners and masons' balls are given on board her Majesty's vessels of war. Whilst we reflect that in 1858 Victoria was a sleepy, semi-Indian village, and that then, as now, it was virtually Vancouver, and contained not more than 250 persons, the progress of its surrounding and prospects should be convincing proof that it offers satisfactory inducements to settlers.

We fear, however, that many of those who have recently flocked to Victoria are ill adapted for colonial life. Those who are wanted are wanted badly, or nearly so. Female domestics, of which latter classes but few proceed to this remote colony, owing to the length and expense of the voyage. By the latest advices Governesses could not be obtained for £8 a month, tools and food found; and female domestics were not to be had for £6 a month, with board and lodging. Nor is this state of things likely to alter for the present, as it has now prevailed for some time on the North Pacific coast. The benevolent exertions of the British Columbia Female Emigration Society are, therefore, certain to redound to the advantage of the women who proceed to the colony under their auspices, and to that of the colony itself, where they are so greatly needed.

A letter from Cantes (Turn) says:—"The tribunal of this place, at its last sitting, has cancelled the will of Father Lacordaire as far as regards a bequest given to the children of the Illuminated Asylum."

The *Accesoire* of Naples states that a merchant of Salerno, who called Albano, was carried off a few days ago by a party of brigands, who demanded 4000 ducats as the price for his ransom. The poor woman managed to scrape together 70 ducats and sent them to the brigands, but could not be obtained for the remainder, to the effect that his head would soon follow if the rest of the sum were not forthcoming. She applied to her friends, and succeeded in collecting the remaining 130 ducats, upon which her husband was released.

The spread of the Nonconformist principles amongst the Nonconformist special settlers appears to have been considered as important event for Auckland, a public meeting having been given to the movement by the Auckland Wesleyan Church. The immigrants were all in excellent health and spirits. Captain Wilson had taken the Government barque to the Waitemata Harbour. The great proportion of the settlers' mill on their way to the Orawahaoo block. Five near Lanes and two of the general desires to remove to their new allotments. Mr. Brogden, the work of transporting the baggage to the block was being proceeded with. Five couples were married. A smaller party had already proceeded with. Several of the emigrants have taken employment in town until such time as their services are required on their own allotments.

Now and Then has made an entirely new appearance, and is published in Paris instead of Brussels. It has been increased in size, contains six columns to the page in small print, and is sold for 50 centimes (5d.). In its programme it claims to be regarded as a cosmopolitan organ, animated exclusively by those international ideas which, it informs the world, already so far united all civilised countries that they are now adopting "the same forms of government, the same codes, the same coinage, the same weights and measures." It furthermore says that it removes to Paris because that capital is the centre of the civilised world, capable of the widest diffusion, and place its cosmopolitan character beyond doubt, the *Nord* prints in its first number a string of advertisements, and not a single article.

The latest measurement of those freshwater seas, the American lakes, are as follows:—The greatest length of Lake Superior is 360 miles; the greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 1027ft.; elevation, 627ft.; area, 32,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 900ft.; elevation, 587ft.; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; the greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 1020ft.; elevation, 574ft.; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 204ft.; elevation, 309ft.; area, 6000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth is 60 miles; its mean depth is 500ft., 262ft.; area, 6000 square miles. The total length of all five is 1345 miles, covering an area altogether of upwards of 84,000 square miles.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD MONSON.

The Right Hon. Sir William John Monson, sixth Baron Monson, of Burton-in the county of Lincoln, and a Baronet, who died in London on the 17th ult., was the only son of the Hon. Colonel William Monson, M.P. for Lincoln, by his wife, Anne, daughter of John Debonnaire, Esq., and was grandson and heir of John, second Lord Monson. He was born the 14th of May, 1796, and was educated at Christ's Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1820. He succeeded as sixth Baron on the death of his cousin, Frederick, in 1850. Baron, the 7th of the present line of

October, 1541. He married, the 8th of May, 1826, Eliza, youngest daughter of Edmund Lechmere, Esq., of Bedfordshire, by whom he had six sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter survive. The eldest son, William Monson, M.P. for Lincoln, by his wife, Anne, daughter of John Debonnaire, Esq., and was grandson and heir of John, second Lord Monson. He was born the 14th of May, 1796, and was educated at Christ's Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1820. He succeeded as sixth Baron on the death of his cousin, Frederick, in 1850. Baron, the 7th of the present line of Monson, is married to Eliza, daughter of Edmund Lechmere, Esq., of Bedfordshire, by whom he had six sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter survive. The eldest son, William John Monson, M.P. for Lincoln, has held for ages a high position in that county. In 1811 the Baron Monson was created Knight, Master of the Harriers, and Master Falconer to James I., was created a Baronet, and his descendant, Sir John Monson, K.B., the first Lord Monson of 1728. This title became extinct on the death of the second peer, and the present Baron's second son was created Lord Sondes, and was grandfather of the present Earl Sondes; while his eldest son, John, created Lord Monson, continued the main branch, and was grandfather of the Lord Monson just deceased.

ADMIRAL SIR G. E. HAMOND, BART., G.C.B.

Sir Graham Eden Hamond, second Baronet, of Hollycombe, Sussex, G.C.B., K.C.T.S., Admiral of the Fleet, who died on the 20th ult., at his residence, Norton Priory, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, was the only child of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart., by his wife, Anne, daughter and heiress of Major Henry Graeme, of Hanwell, Middlesex, and grandson of the famous Captain Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, R.N., who, for his daring valour and efficient service during the American War, was created a Baronet on the 30th of December, 1781, Admiral Sir Graham Hamond, G.C.B., died on the 30th of December, 1779, and succeeded as second Baronet, on the death of his father, on the 12th of September, 1828. Admiral Hamond's own career was that of a very distinguished officer. He was born in 1784, and entered the navy in 1798, under the command of his cousin, Sir A. Snape Douglas. He thence removed with him to the Queen Charlotte, bearing the flag of Admiral Lord Howe, and shared in the victory of "the glorious 1st of June." He afterwards served in the Mediterranean, and was at the capture of Genoa by Admiral Hotham, in 1795, and of Toulon, in 1796. He was made a Lieutenant in 1803, being constantly employed on the Leeward Islands station, and assisting at the taking and destruction of a fourth, a ninth, and a tenth privateer, and at the capture of the Curieuse, of the Diligente, and of La Valette, he was appointed to the command of the Blanche, and in that vessel participated in the Battle of Copenhagen, in 1801. He commanded the Lively, captured off St. Mary three Spanish frigates laden with treasure, and destroyed a fourth. During a subsequent cruise in the Lively, he also captured the San Miguel, and the same day, in company with the Polyphemus, he took the Santa Brigada, after a running fight which lasted for several days and was in specie. While in command of the Victorious he assisted at the reduction of Trinidad. He was afterwards appointed, in 1810, Commander-in-Chief of the South-American station, and held that command for fourteen years. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1825, a Vice-Admiral in 1837, an Admiral in 1841, and Admiral of the Fleet on the 10th of November, 1862. He was made a C.B. in 1815, a K.C.B. in 1831, and a G.C.B. in 1847. In 1824 he was appointed Lieutenant for the Isle of Wight and for the county of Hants. Admiral Hamond married, Dec. 30, 1806, Elizabeth, daughter of John Kaines, Esq., of Penzance, Cornwall, by whom he has had two sons—the elder of whom survives him—and three daughters, of whom two have married. The younger son, Graham, is widow of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Hood, Grenadier Guards, who was killed in the trenches before Sebastopol on the 18th of June, 1855, wife of William George Sneyden, Esq., of Spring-hill, Cowes, Isle of Wight. The Admiral is succeeded by his only surviving son, now Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, the third Baronet, a Captain in the Royal Navy, who was born in 1811, and married, at Oulsbridge, in 1844, Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Miles Eley, Esq., and has four sons and a daughter. This family of Hamond is of old standing in Kent, and has for centuries held considerable possessions and filled honourable offices in the Royal Navy. The aunt of the Admiral just deceased was, by her marriage with William Douglas, Esq., of Leith, mother of another eminent naval officer, Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, Captain on the "glorious 1st of June" of Howe's flag-ship the Queen Charlotte. Admiral Hamond's younger son died a Commander in the Royal Navy in 1847.

SIR MICHAEL BRUCE, BART.

Sir Michael Bruce, eighth Baronet, of Stenhouse, in the county of Stirling, whose death occurred on the 14th ult., at Scotstown, his seat in Aberdeenshire, was the eldest son of Sir William Bruce, the seventh Baronet, by his wife, Anne Colquhoun, daughter of the late Sir Archibald Fairlie, Bart. He was born on the 21st of July, 1796, and was educated at Dunfermline. He was formerly in the Bengal Civil Service. On his succession his father, as eighth Baronet, in 1837, he married, on the 10th of June, 1822, Isabella, only child and heiress of Alexander Meir, of Scotstown, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of James Gordon, Esq., of Banffshire. By this lady he has no issue, he is succeeded by his only son, Sir William Cunninghame Bruce, the ninth Baronet, born in 1831, who is a Lieutenant in the 8th Regiment, and was married on the 21st of August, 1850, Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. Walter O'Grady, K.C., and grandaughter of Standish, first Viscount Guillamore, and Baron of the Exchequer, in Ireland. This family of Bruce claims kindred with the ex-royal Swedish House of Bernadotte, whose present representative, Sir Robert de Bruce, a noble Norman who came over with the Conqueror, Sir Robert's descendant, Sir William Bruce, was created a Baronet in 1629, and was direct ancestor of the Sir Michael Bruce just deceased.

SIR MATTHEW BLAKISTON, BART.

Sir Matthew Blakiston, third Baronet, of Gibside, whose death, in his eighty-first year, occurred on the 23rd ult., within a month of that of his mother, was the eldest son of Sir Matthew Lady Blakiston, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Cuthbert Sharp, K.C., of Cosgrumme, in the county of Durham, and was the grandson of Sir Matthew Blakiston, Knight, an eminent London merchant, who was Lord Mayor of London at the coronation of George III., and who was created a Baronet on the 22nd of April, 1763. The Baronet just deceased was born in London, on the 12th of April, 1782, and succeeded his father as third Baronet on the 20th of September, 1809, and thus had the baronetcy more than half a century. He married, the 12th of April, 1810, Lucy, eldest daughter of James Mann, Esq., of Linton Place, Kent, by Lucy, his wife (daughter of Sir Horace Mann, Bart., British Ambassador at Florence for forty-six years, and his wife Lady Lucy Rich), and has had seven sons and six daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters survive him. The eldest daughter, Margaret, married, in 1837, General Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B., Governor of Malta; the second, Lucy, to the Rev. William Nixon Hooper, M.A., Rector of Winchester Cathedral; and the third, Caroline, to Charles Curzon of Lincoln's-inn. Sir Matthew Blakiston is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Matthew Blakiston, the fourth Baronet, who was born on the 15th of January, 1811. This family is a branch of the ancient house of Blakiston of Blakiston, in the county of Durham. Twice before have baronetcies (now extinct) been conferred by Royalty on the Blakiston family, one on each side of the family.

GENERAL SIR P. BAINBRIGGE, K.C.B.

General Sir Philip Bainbrigge, K.C.B., who died at St. Margaret's, near Titchfield, Hants, on the 29th ult., was the descendant of an ancient family resident in the counties of Leicester and Derby. He was the eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Philip Bainbrigge (who was killed at the battle of Talavera, Dec. 10, 1799) and Rachel, his wife, daughter of Peter Dobree, Esq., of Boulogne, Guernsey, in which he was born, in 1786, and obtained his first commission in the 20th Regiment, in 1803. He afterwards entered the Royal Military College, High Wycombe, and on the completion of the course of study, with distinction, he was appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the fourth division of the army in the Peninsula, then in the case of Torres Vedras. In 1812, on the advance of the army into Spain, he was brought to head-quarters, as he had examined and made a satisfactory survey of the country over which our army was to advance, then in possession of the enemy. He was soon after appointed to the Quartermaster-General's department, obtained with the rank of Major, and continued in this position till the end of the campaign of 1814. He was at Cadiz during the siege, and at Tarragona. In the retreat from Burgos he rendered valuable service by extricating a division of the army from a critical situation. He was at Vittoria, the Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Bilve, and Toulouse. He was made Deputy Quartermaster-General in Dublin in 1841, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1846. In 1852 he commanded the forces in the Island of Ceylon, and acted there on the re-grey general satisfaction until he left on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General, in 1854. After his return home he took a deep and active interest in the volunteer movement. He was made C.B. in 1837, and K.C.B. in 1860; he received the reward for distinguished services: he was made Colonel of the 97th Connemara, in 1854; he also was for many years a member of the Royal Geographical Society. He was married, in 1841, to Mary, daughter of Joseph Fletcher, Esq., of Liverpool, by whom (who survives him) he leaves (with four daughters) three sons:—Philip John, a Lieutenant in the 97th Regiment; Joseph Henry, in holy orders; and Arthur, a Captain in the 13th Foot.

LADY FORBES.

The Right Hon. Horatia Lady Forbes, whose death occurred on the 24th ult., was the second daughter of Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart., by Horatia Nelson Ker, by his wife, the Hon. Theodosia Monson, daughter of John, second Lord Monson, and was born on the 17th of May, 1787. She married, the 2nd of April, 1808, Lord Forbes, Premier Baron of Scotland, and a Baronet, the head and representative of the ancient and noble family of Forbes, of Pitsligo, in Aberdeenshire, and possessor of the Bruce estate, Aberdeenshire, granted to John de Forbes in the beginning of the twelfth century. Lordship was married to Lord Forbes, the stream Guards, and was at Waterloo. Her Ladyship was married to Lord Forbes on the 2nd of May, 1823, and leaves issue Horatio Courtenay, Master of Forbes, four other sons, and a daughter, Emily.

MRS. THOMSON.

Mrs. Katharine Thomson, who died at Dover of gastric fever on the 17th ult., was the widow of the late Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson and daughter of Mr. Thomas Bigsby, of Epsom, in Lincolnshire. She was well known to the public as the author of several works of biography and fiction. Her first production was a "Life of Jane Wesley," written for the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and was much commended by Lord Brougham. A novel called "Constance," published without her name, her earliest venture in fiction; it was very successful. This and her "Life of Raleigh," and "Memoirs of the Court of Mary, Queen of Scots," and "Memoirs of the Duchess of Marlborough," gave Mrs. Thomson a prominent place amongst the list of lady authors. The former work was originally required for those desiring her material for a series of historical novels—"Anne Boleyn," "Reginald Castle," "The White Knight," "The Chevalier," and "Constance Sherwood." Mrs. Thomson published "Lives of the Jacobites," "Tracey; or the Apparition;" and "Widows and Widowers," and "Lives of the Princesses of the Royal Houses After Dr. Thomson's death, in 1849, Mrs. Thomson resided abroad for some years, and on her return to England she published two novels, "Lettice Arnold," and "Faults on both Sides," and "The Life of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham." The most favourably accepted of her later works were those written conjointly with her eldest son, "The Queen's Favourite," and "Sir Wilfrid Hudson's Secret Society," published under the pseudonym of "Grace and Philip Wharton." The third son, Mr. Bigsby Thomson, is the author of "The Art of Pleasure or Society," was entirely her own, her fellow-workers and youngest son, John Thomson, having died in the Queen's Bench prison, in 1854, aged 24, a sad shock from which his bereaved mother never quite recovered. During a long residence in Paris, Mrs. Thomson was intimate with the best of the literary

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

RELICS OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Of the Hospital buildings in Southwark a few remain for removal, including the new south wing, the entrance-gates, lodge, &c.; and portions of the old buildings on the south side, including the entrance from St. Thomas's-street. Strange mutations have come over this spot, which for six centuries and a half had been the site of an hospital, or nearly three centuries and a half before it was refounded and endowed by the pious King Edward VI., who confirmed the gift only ten days before his death. Much injury was done to the property belonging to the establishment by the fires which took place in Southwark in 1676, 1681, and 1689, although the hospital itself suffered no damage on either occasion. The fire of 1676 consumed 500 houses in the Borough, "yet," says Hatton, "as by the particular will of Heaven, was extinguished at this hospital." However, at the close of the seventeenth century the buildings had become so much decayed that a subscription fund, to which Sir Robert Clayton, Knt., was a great benefactor, was raised to enlarge and re-edify the hospital, and the first stone of the new edifice was laid by Sir John Fleet, who was Lord Mayor in 1692. Additional buildings were raised in 1732; a new north wing in 1836, and south in 1842.

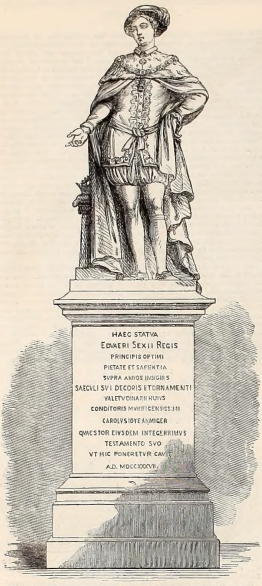
The great change took place in 1836, when the street to New London Bridge was formed, in place of the old narrow High-street, which was cleared away to the house just past the hospital site. We have a distinct recollection of the principal front of fifty years since,—the huge iron gates and stone piers, with a statuette on each of the latter—a male and female crippled patient. The gates, and the two large houses on each side, were erected by Mr. Guy, at an expense of £3000. The centre of the principal front, in the first quadrangle, was of stone, and presented a characteristic composition. On the upper story was a clock, under a circular pediment; and beneath was a niche, containing a statuette of Edward VI., with a sceptre in his right hand and the charter in his left. Lower, in niches on each side, was a man with a crutch, and a sick woman; and under them a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a sling: the Royal arms, and this inscription:—"King Edward the Sixth, of pious memory, in the year of our Lord 1552, founded and endowed this hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, together with the hospitals of Christ and Bridewell, in London." Hatton, in 1708, describes the Queen's arms in the pediment, pine-apples and festoons, and the figures of the cripples; besides the figure of Charity between two cripples, on the east side of the court, which had a Tuscan colonnade. After these crippled figures had been removed from the piers and niches, they were placed in the shrubbery-plots with grotesque effect.

The second quadrangle or court had St. Thomas's Church on the south side; on the east the court-room, over a Doric colonnade; and on the north the chapel for the use of the patients, where service was performed daily. In the centre of this court was placed a bronze statue of Edward VI., by Scheemakers, bearing this inscription, on one side in Latin, on the other in English:—

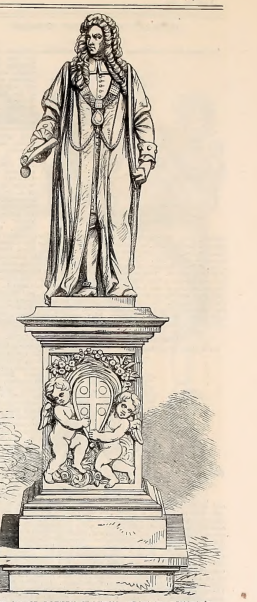
This Statue of King Edward the Sixth, a most excellent Prince, of exemplary piety, and wisdom above his years, the glory and ornament of his age, and the most munificent founder of this Hospital, was erected at the expense of Charles Joyce, Esq., in the year MDCCLXXXVII.

Scheemakers was a Flemish sculptor, who settled, about 1735, for many years in England, so that this statue of King Edward was one of his earliest works executed in this country. It is a very graceful impersonation of the amiable young Monarch; and the small pedestal, with his crown laid upon a cushion, is picturesque. Scheemakers also executed the bronze statue of Guy, in Guy's Hospital, and many monuments in Westminster Abbey.

The third court of the hospital was surrounded by a Tuscan colonnade, with an entablature, from which ascended a long range of Ionic pilasters. In the centre was a statue of Sir Robert Clayton, which Hatton, in 1708, describes as "curiously carved in full proportion, in the habit of Lord Mayor, with a charter in his hand, and standing on a pedestal about 6ft. high, all neatly cut in marble. The pedestal is enriched with Sir Robert's arms, supported with two Cupids, &c."



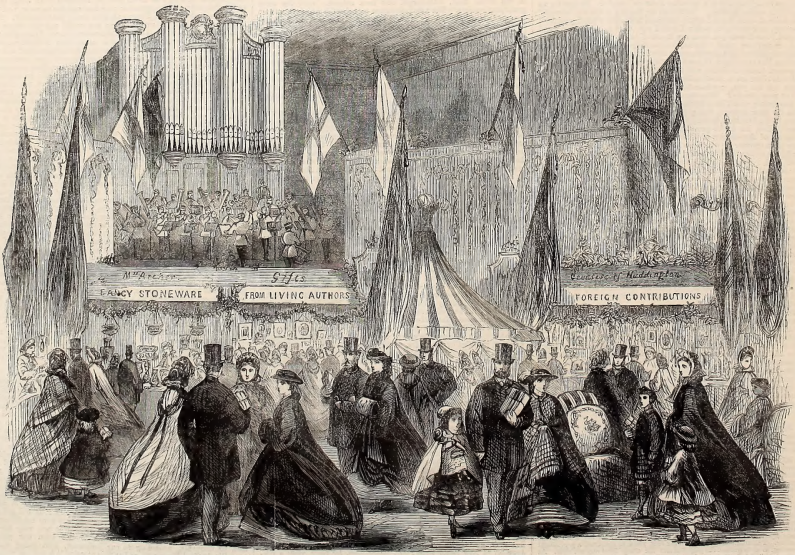
STATUE OF KING EDWARD VI., BY SCHEEMAKERS; FROM ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.



STATUE OF SIR ROBERT CLAYTON; FROM ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

THE FIRE AT THE TOWNHALL, CHESTER.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER-PARTY IN THE SCHOOLROOM OF ALBION CHAPEL, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



BAZAAR HELD IN THE MUSIC-HALL, EDINBURGH, IN AID OF THE SCOTTISH INSTITUTION FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The statue had then been erected seven years. The pedestal has the following inscription, in Latin and in English:—

To Sir Robert Clayton, Knt., born in Northamptonshire, Citizen and Lord Mayor of London, President of this Hospital, and Vice President of the new Workhouse, and a bountiful Benefactor to it; a just Magistrate, and a brave Defender of the Liberty and Religion of his Country; who (besides many other instances of his charity to the poory built the Girls' Ward in Christ's Hospital; gave first towards the rebuilding of this house £500; and left by his last Will £2000 to the poor of it. This statue was erected in his lifetime by the Governors, as an Act of gratitude for their esteem of so much worth; and to preserve his memory after death, was by them beautified anno Dom. MDCLXXII.

Sir Robert Clayton, "the prodigious rich scrivener," was "the fanatick Lord Mayor" of Dryden's "Religio Laici." Sir Robert lived in sumptuous state in a house, or palace, in the Old Jewry—a magnificent residence, with a superb banqueting-room of cedar, painted with "The Historie of the Gyants' War."

Now were assembled otherwise a handful of the benefactors to the hospital; for in the noble court-room were portraits of Edward VI., William III., and Queen Anne, and Sir Robert Clayton, by Richardson. Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Sir Gerard Conyers, Sir John Eyles by Vanloo; Sir James Campbell, &c.—all Knights, and very likely extremely solemn also, of the foundation. King Edward VI. likewise founded the adjoining parish and church of St. Thomas; and there is a portrait of the King at the end of the hall, with a long and very curious Latin inscription.

Schoemakers' statue of Edward and the statue of Sir Robert Clayton have been removed to the temporary hospital at Walworth; and we doubt not that, wherever the institution may hereafter be located, to these memorials of regal and civic munificence places of honour will be duly assigned.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—In this magnificent edifice there are more than 8500 square feet, or two acres, of leadwork exposed to the sun, the soot, and the weather; and the bad work of the dome now demands very extensive repairs. Fears also are aroused as to the effect, or tea-acres and a half, of stonework likewise exposed to the sulphurous vapours and smoke of London, to say nothing of the action of which the superficial area (including the crypt) is about twelve acres; but this suffers less since the cathedral has been properly warmed in winter. The cost, to the extent of £34,000, its total value may be estimated at £1,500,000.

NEW EXETER CHANGE.—Some of our metropolitan street architecture is doomed to very brief celebrity. Scarcely twenty years have passed since Mr. Tom Hughes's "Tadpole and Tapwell" first dined, and pineapples were first cried about the streets "a penny a slice" that New Exeter Change, the scarcely-lingering Cadogan-street to Wellington-street, rose under the hands of Mr. Sydney Smirke. We remember the fine flourishes about the polygons, and hexagons, and heptagons, and polychromatic embellishment; but a more very result could scarcely be named among our architectural fancies. The adjoining frontage, to the Strand, Gothicised by Mr. Pennethorne, is of red brick, with stone dressings, however, are more successful. The New Change is now in course of removal, is having failed in almost every thing save notoriety, and "for the Lacote Mr. Fuller." The arcade, with its soltariness, we can spare; the quaint frontages deserve a longer existence.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER AT ALBION SCHOOLROOM, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

A large dinner-party assembled on the 23th ult. within the walls of these magnificent schools, including upwards of 500 persons connected with Albion Chapel and its Sunday-schools sat down to the good old English fare of roast beef and plum-pudding, which was provided at the expense of the Sunday-school superintendents. There were 20 rounds of beef, 210 plum-puddings, 4 loads of potatoes, and 100 lb. loaves, provided for the occasion Christmas party. The room bore quite a festive appearance with its flags and banners of every hue; and the welcome words, "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you all!" were to be seen on banners. Just as the last dittuy on the instruments played during the dinner; and, after full justice had been done to the contents of the baskets, the meeting was called to order.

Mr. Mason, who presided, made a spirited speech. He said:—"Can any one deny that this is a glorious night to behold? To-day let us forget the troubles of the past, for the day is the very birthday of peace; and while at other times I would commend with all my heart prudence, economy, and foresight, to-day I say, 'Let us make merry, and be glad,' and I wish you from my heart of hearts a merry Christmas and a happy new year. To-day let us forget boards of guardians, relief committees, and gaywagging. I think it is proper and fitting on an occasion like the present to meet together as we are doing to-day and forget our animosities, the faults of the past, and the misunderstandings, and to do all we can to cheer each other's spirits and to excite each other's hopes. I ask you, my friends, are you not proud of your country, and of your manufactures? Who would have thought that the operatives of Lancashire would have evolved such a glorious spirit of kindness from the very depths of misery, from the lowest depths of all, and back down to the humblest factory worker, as this great crusis of ours has done? Yes, I am proud of my country, and let us be proud above all of the county of Lancashire. And if there is one thing more than another of which we have a right to be proud, it is the exhibition of the manly and Christian feeling which has been displayed, intelligent, loyal spirit of the working classes of Lancashire.

You are assembled here not to listen to speeches; but it did seem appropriate that a few words of encouragement should be spoken, and a few words of kindly sympathy expressed on behalf of those who have suffered so much during the past twelve months. If there be one thing more than another in which I rejoice, it is that feeling which we have seen to exist between the employer and employed in the quarrel of our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, and to which it mainly owing the distress at this particular time. I have got one thing to thank God for, and that is that the rich and people, that it would have immensely increased our difficulties and troubles if we had had to contend at the slightest degree with the private quarrels of the American people. I know we all heartily wish for the termination of this quarrel, not on the ground that we are suffering, but on the ground of humanity and Christian feeling, and that we shall not cease to pray that the bloodshed may be stopped, and that peace may be restored between the two great free nations of the continent."

Several glees followed the speech, and baskets full of apples and oranges were handed round. The Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., minister of Albion-street Chapel, afterwards addressed the assembly. Mr. Mason then proposed the health of Lancashire chairman, Mr. Bright, which was heartily responded to. After three cheers for the ladies, who had assisted so materially at the entertainment, the assembly separated.

Mr. Hugh Mason, who presided, is the only millowner whose factory is working full time. It was most touching his allusion to it when the dinner was given. He is an influential and active member of the Central Relief Committee in Manchester as well as of the Borough Relief Committee of Ashton-under-Lyne.

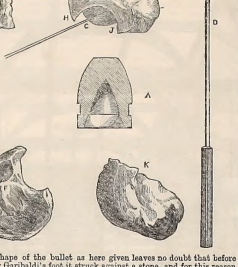
Two letters have been received in Glasgow from Garibaldi. They contain a message from the General's deep gratitude to the English people for remembering him at a period when sympathy was doubly welcome to him.

Mr. Sydney Whiting has lately received from the Prussian Government, through the Prussian and Zollverein commissioners, a magnificent gold medal, struck at the Berlin collection, in testimony of their expressive of their appreciation of the great assistance rendered by Mr. Whiting in his capacity of editor of the official catalogue.

The *Monde* gives the following details relative to the works for restoring the cupola on the Church of the Holy Sepulchre:—The French architect and the one sent by Russia—a German by birth and a Protestant—have made a minute examination of the present state of the cupola. They have ascertained that all the woodwork is so worm-eaten that at the first heavy squall of wind the top of the cupola might fall on the tomb of the Saviour. The architects propose, in the first place, to construct a scaffolding covering as a protection for pilgrims and the clergy from any accident. As to the cupola itself, every one has long agreed as to the necessity of it; it is said, be constructed in bronze."

THE BULLET IN GARIBALDI'S ANKLE.

DR. RYAN, who, it will be remembered, was in attendance professionally on Garibaldi whilst the General was laid up with a broken ankle, has obligingly forwarded to us some drawings (herewith engraved), accompanied by the following particulars relating to the bullet found in the wound, and elucidatory of the reason why its presence there had been of such little consequence.



"The shape of the bullet as here given leaves no doubt that before entering Garibaldi's foot it struck against a stone, and for this reason its originally conical form (A) was changed into that presented in the Engraving. To strengthen this opinion there is the fact that, when the bullet was extracted from the wound, it was found to want more than four grammes, when compared with the weight of an ordinary conical (Bersaglieri) bullet. It is also evident that the bullet thus shaped entered by breaking the internal malleolus exactly at his sharpest edge (B), making a triangular wound; and that it slightly touched the tibia in its articulation with the astragalus, and a little above it. By the position thus described it will appear that the ordinary speculum used by Professors Partridge, Ripari, and others passed under the neck formed by the bullet, and did not allow of its being felt, as is apparent in the Engraving at letter C. It was only when Mr. Partridge's speculum (D) was used that the button (E) struck the bullet (F), carrying away a black substance which, on being analysed, proved to be lead. The first out by Professor Ripari's speculum (G) was from a sharp edge (I), and by the pressure exercised by the knife the bullet was pushed inside. The doubt of the presence of the bullet in the wound is thus explained. A further obstacle to the determining whether the bullet was still in the foot was presented by the little bone (G), which barred the bottom of the wound across the two points of the letter H and J. This bone was only removed when Dr. Basile introduced into the wound the bit of sponge to facilitate the subsequent extraction of the projectile."

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SCOTTISH INSTITUTION FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

A BAZAAR of ladies' work and other articles, in aid of the funds of the Scottish Institution for Imbecile Children, has recently been held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, and was attended with the most gratifying success. The new institution on behalf of which this effort was made is at present in course of erection at Larbert, in Stirlingshire. A sum of about £9000 has already been raised, but it is hoped that the proceeds of this bazaar would be sufficient to meet the expenses of that portion of the building now in progress, and that afterwards there would be contributed, by annual subscription, what funds may be required for maintaining that part of the institution. The building, when fully completed, will be capable of containing 200 inmates, and of that number it is intended that two-thirds shall be maintained at the public expense. The first portion of the premises is expected to be ready for occupancy in spring, and another portion will be opened in the ensuing summer.

The object being thus of a philanthropic character it was no wonder that, during the three days the bazaar was held, the hall was thronged by a crowd of fashionable company, and that very large sales were effected. The decorative arrangements were carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Bonnycastle, and the various stalls were fitted up around the hall in a very tasteful manner, each being distinguished by a coloured scroll bearing the name of the lady who presided and conducted the sales, and separated from the adjoining by a shield surmounted by national flags. The orchestra was similarly decorated.

The articles contributed to the bazaar were arranged in a style different from anything to which the public had hitherto been accustomed on similar occasions. The usual arrangement was to a certain extent classified, instead of, as formerly, each stall being much the same as those adjoining it in regard to the description of its contents. The principal stall, at which the Countess of Haddington presided, assisted by Lady Bingham, was devoted to the display of foreign manufactures. The articles contributed were received from the interior of China, Japan, India, Canada, America, Germany, and other countries. The next stall contained "articles of furniture," with some excellent specimens of sewed work, and was presided over by Mrs. Simpson, Portobello. The adjoining one, at the end of the hall, exhibited about 1000 ornamental articles of "vertu," with some excellent specimens of sewed work, and was presided over by Mrs. Simpson, Portobello. The adjoining one, at the end of the hall, exhibited about 1000 ornamental articles of "vertu," with some excellent specimens of sewed work, and was presided over by Mrs. Monzies, containing dolls and other toys, then came Mrs. Dunn's, devoted to children's dresses; then Mrs. Thomson Carmichael's, miscellaneous; next, that of Mrs. Keith Johnston, containing articles of clothing for the poor. On the opposite side of the hall the first stall reserved it was that presided over by Mrs. Guthrie and Mrs. Irving, of Falkirk, at which were displayed the fancy productions of female industry, chiefly of sewed work—and baskets of artificial flowers and fruit. Adjoining it was Mrs. A. Thomson's, containing baskets, "cosies," and sewed work; then Mrs. Bruce Gardyne's, articles of the same sort, that of Mrs. Romanes, on which, besides the children's dresses announced on the cards, were some interesting ecclesiastical specimens, and a considerable herbarium of British ferns; next, a stall for game and dairy produce, presided over by Mrs. Foster, Abbotsford Park; then Mrs. Archer's stall, exhibiting a miscellaneous collection of articles; and, finally, a stall for worsted work, under the charge of Mrs. Campbell, Newington. The refreshments were abundantly provided by Messrs. David Doull and Co. It may be mentioned that the credit of the tasteful, orderly, and convenient arrangement of the contents of the respective stalls was due, we understand, almost entirely to Mrs. Davidson, Abbotsford Park, Merchiston (the secretary), and to Miss Anderson, Langton Villa, Grange, whose exertions greatly contributed to the success of the bazaar.

A substantial addition is about being made to the ranks of the baronetage. We understand (says the *Globe*) that in the course of a few days an official notification will be made that her Majesty has conferred this distinction upon six gentlemen. They are—Mr. William Brown, of Liverpool; Mr. Frank Crossley, of Halifax, M.P. for the West Riding; Mr. David Barker, of Doncaster; Mr. Edward Ellice, M.P. for the Coast of Coromandel Assembly of New South Wales; Mr. Henry Rich, for many years a conservative Member of Liberal opinions, and Chairman of Committees; and Mr. Thomas Davies Lloyd, of Bronwydd, a Welsh gentleman of ancient lineage, well known and popular throughout the Principality.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

IN more than one instance we have of late had the inquiry forced upon us —what is a Druid? Of course one means the interrogatory to apply to this, the nineteenth century, and not to that period when the Druids were the British priesthood. A few months since we were called upon in a critical capacity to say something about a book which addressed itself to the sporting world, and which professed to be the production of "The Druid;" and though in many parts full of interest, much of it was as mystical to us uninitiated as would be a manuscript containing the translation of the sacred graves at the period when Caractacus (the Prince, not the Derby horse) flourished. Again, last week, one finds a Cabinet Minister holding revel with an assembly of Druids at Oxford, when he addresses by titles as high-sounding as any that the original ancient priests could have invented, but as far as we can make out, whose lodging himself to be one of the mysterious fraternity with which he was surrounded. In this he uttered those caw-me-caw-thee sentences which members are prone to lavish on their constituents. However, given the Druids—whatever they are—the question for discussion here is the inter-connection between the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and a member of the Cabinet, and the election of Oxford. When such a gentleman pronounces in public, those who go to listen to him and the pearls of information to drop from his lips; and no previous experience induces them to leave that they will learn absolutely nothing. Of all men and members in being, Mr. Cardwell is perhaps as good at delivering a speech, and learning by heart every topic on which he touches, not exactly where it was before, but rather enveloped in greater haziness. A specially rectangular pupil of Peel, he has brought to the art of verbosity in his practice to a climax. To hear him answer a question or give an explanation you fancy you have the full force of the French satirist's estimate of the pleader who commenced his oration with the creation of the world; you understand how it has been said that language was invented to conceal man's thoughts. You can imagine the way of person who has been described as unable to take a cup of tea without a stratagem; and yet all the while Mr. Cardwell is conveying information of such plummet which was to sound the intellectual and political wells which are ostentatiously exhibited before you would not have to go very deep. If you can realise a mere exposition on the Athanasian principle, but mightily diluted, delivered in a way which suggests that the Apostles' Creed has been put into a parliamentary form, a conventicle and forced to intone after the manner which is adopted by a certain sect in the Church, you have the eloquence of the Chancellor of the Duchy complete. Whilst Mr. Cardwell has displayed an official aptitude for sinking. In 1853 he was President of the Board of Control for India. Numbers, and earned some reputation in that department; and when Lord Palmerston came in with his Coalition Government Mr. Cardwell, being a supporter of the Premier, was put into a berth—that is, Mr. Milner Gibson, who was to be conciliated, declining to be Governor-General of India, was taken by Mr. Cardwell's place. For some time he was supposed to be managing very well, and it was whispered that he had caught inspiration from the blarney-stone, which made him a bigger lion than Macready. When the home secretaryship became vacant, on Sir George Lewis's going to the War Office, the most sanguine of outsiders could not understand, Mr. Cardwell lapsed from the home secretaryship to the Duchy of Lancaster, and a Minister who, if he has any merit at all, possesses that of indefinite willingness to work, was relegated to a sinecure place. The reason why was not, he became so feeble mentally as he does the multitude at the Oxford Druids, who are probably up to this time trying to discover what his speech to them the other day was about.

There seems to have been considerable, on the part of the electors of Stroud towards Mr. Horsman. Not so long ago a deputation of that body intimated to the latter gentleman a break in the chain of continuity between member and constituents; to which he curtly replied that he had no experience of such a thing. Now, however, Mr. Horsman is in happy and pleasant communication with those whom he is supposed to represent, or, at any rate, the malcontents did not show their teeth at the recent assemblage at which they were described as Britons. Possibly the Stroudians may have discovered that which some other persons thought they saw in the course of a speech by Mr. Horsman last Session. There was much greater existence than usual on his part—that is to say, his speeches were few and far between, and their tone more moderate. It was as if the member had resolved that one knight venture to hint such a thing, one would say that there were indications, from the Parliamentary career of Lord Palmerston, that there was less leaning towards that anomalous Radicalism, which rather pronounced for Lord Derby than not, than was evinced in former years. If one was sanguine enough to insinuate that perhaps some of this change may have been the result of Parliamentary chastening; for, unless one's memory greatly deceives one, it is the first occasion that in the Session of 1861 there were occasions when two-thirds of Mr. Horsman's addresses were spoken to empty benches. Often it happened that while Mr. Horsman was speaking work himself up into a climax, which was taken to be a peroration, and a very effective one too, lost; and the orator would find that they should be in the state of titillation which careful orators use to their advantage, having a wise sense of favours to come; when, lo! he would take breath and start off with a sentence which would open a new speech, and particularly came, and everybody as inevitably walked off. Nevertheless, we take it that one of the best services a person can do to a great speech from Mr. Horsman, in which he runs amuck against all and sundry, no party or statesman being able to get quite out of his way.

Time was when Mr. Bernal Osborne was peculiarly useful to the House. It was the privilege of the constituency of Cottonopolis to help up a dreary debate by exposing the platitudes of the Treasury Bench, and to make Democracy incarnate in Parliament in the persons of Messrs Bright and Milner Gibson. Now Manchester is content to be represented in its more mature years by sending to the House whatever two men of their town and trade, pure and simple, who—if what one hears be true—are remarkable chiefly for their reticence, and who in their way are as much arbiters of commercial affairs in their own city as Rothschild and Baring are in London. Practical men—men of good sense and business habits, who mind their own work. Mr. Bazley and Mr. Aspinall Turner occupy excellent positions in the House. Mr. Aspinall Turner is a gentleman who rarely rises to speak; but in both instances, and especially in that of Mr. Bazley, whose recent appearance at a meeting of his constituents in Manchester has been called forth by the attacks, they are a source of strength. Mr. Bazley is one of the most assiduous attendants at the sittings of the House. Having devoted considerable attention to a particular subject, his handsome benevolent face and his manly form may be seen at all hours or most hours of the day seeking information. On his return to Manchester Mr. Bazley is accepted as an authority; and anything he would have to say thereon would be regarded carefully by statesmen of all parties.

We have heard a good deal of Conservative reaction of late. The waning of a few members of Parliament who were formerly considered Conservatives, but who invariably declare that they have no desire to disturb Lord Palmerston, has enabled those members of the Opposition who would like to disturb him if they could to assert that they sympathise with them. However this may be, it does not seem to be of much consequence for the policy of Ministries nowadays is so much defined that it matters little by what name those who govern men and guide the State call themselves. Still, it is rather interesting to witness an attempt at reaction in Sussex, and which, that which has hitherto been confined to words. The public assemblage at a society service of Conservatives, the Duke of the Conservatives to power, although it has its birth in that part of England of which a sarcastic lawyer said that the latter is seen to wear the better he understood why the wise men came from the east, may mean something. Nay, at Torquay, where the Devonshire members have been out-speaking from their point of view, there lay hid the Arch-Conservative himself, and if it did not suit Mr. Disraeli to appear while the lesser puppets were exhibiting, it is not too much to suppose that he had was not very far off from the strings. Once and again it has been our painful task to distaste, according to our judgment, that rising statesman, Sir Stafford Northcote, and on this occasion it is not our purpose to say much of his speech, which, as the leading banner of the Conservative creed, and the recorder of the deeds of that party, he

maintained the reputation which he has gained in the House. Filling up platitude on platitude, he culminated to a definition, which, if it means anything, means that the Opposition is only capable of showing its teeth when it is in the Session, and that must be at a moment's strength once a week in the Session, and that must be at a morning and not at an after-dinner sitting. Now, if Sir Lawrence Palk, who is a mournfully-earnest member, had said this, no one would have minded it; or if Mr. Kekewich, a very pleasant, gentlemanly, and sensible man, had so delivered himself, it might have been thought that he had meant to perpetrate a joke. But, coming from a prominent Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a minuted leg of his party, proximate Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a minuted leg of his party, proximate Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a minuted leg of his party, proximate

THE WRECK OF THE COLOMBO.

In a previous Number we announced the loss of the mail-steamer Colombo. This vessel, one of the fine fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was 2107 gross tonnage, and of 450-horse power, classed A 1 in Lloyd's register, and built in 1853. She was bringing the Australian, China, and Calcutta mails, when, on Nov. 19, she went ashore on one of the southernmost of the Laccadives, known as Minicoy Island, 447 miles from Point de Galle. By the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Massilia we have received full particulars of the loss of the Colombo. Owing to the thickness of the weather, no observations could be taken after leaving Galle, and on the morning of Nov. 19, at four o'clock, the weather continuing very thick, nothing being visible at a ship's length and the rain coming down in torrents, speed was reduced to "half slow." Two hours afterwards breakers ahead were reported a quarter of a mile off; and before the engines, which were immediately reversed, could have any effect on the vessel, she forged ahead, and the swell and a strong wind drove her bodily on the coral beach. She touched so lightly that no one on board felt the shock. There was a strong current to the northward at the time of about three miles an hour. After striking, she fell over to windward, exposing her deck to the sea, which poured down the hatchways and skylights in torrents. As nothing could be done to save the ship, the boats on the land side were cleared, and by eight a.m. all the passengers and crew were safely landed. A drenching rain continued, which was the more felt as most of the ladies and children were lightly clad. Awnings and spars were brought on shore, and by two p.m. the passengers were comfortably housed until better accommodation could be obtained at the village, a short distance off, where they repaired the next day and took up their abode until the arrival of assistance. A native boat, with an officer, was sent to the nearest land, 210 miles distant, to telegraph the news of the disaster to Bombay, Galle, and Calcutta. An abundance of provisions was obtained from the wreck. On Nov. 30 the Ottawa arrived from Bombay and took the passengers to Suez. Eighteen hours after striking the ship parted in two pieces, midships. The disaster appears to have been occasioned by insufficient allowance having been made for the strength of the current, which, notwithstanding a mile and a half an hour had been allowed for it, drove the vessel some 32 miles out of her course. The passengers speak in great praise of the presence of mind shown by Captain Farquhar under the trying circumstances, and his unwearied exertions for their comfort and convenience. A short time before the disaster Captain Farquhar had succeeded in saving a vessel from shipwreck.

The following description of the Island of Minicoy is taken from Horsburgh's Directory:—"Minicoy or Malicoy Island (the centre) in lat. 8 deg. 17 min. N., long. 73 deg. 7 min. E., is about six miles and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth, extending in the form of a crescent from N.E. to S.W., with the concave side to the N.W., where a circular coral-reef projects about three miles, and is joined to the extremes of the island on the reef near the west point of the island. There is an inlet with trees on it, an l at the north end of the island there is a passage through the reef, with two fathoms—the deepest water—through which the boats and small vessels pass; but it is narrow and intricate. When the boats are within the reef, the water is deeper—two and a quarter and three fathoms, over a bottom of hard coral; but chains would be necessary to secure a vessel were there any swell. This island is very populous, and the natives are hospitable. It is well planted with cocoanut-trees, and may be seen from the deck of a large ship about three and a half or four leagues." It is, doubtless, on the coral-reef mentioned that the vessel struck.

NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM AT ABERDEEN.

ST. PAUL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, STALYBRIDGE.

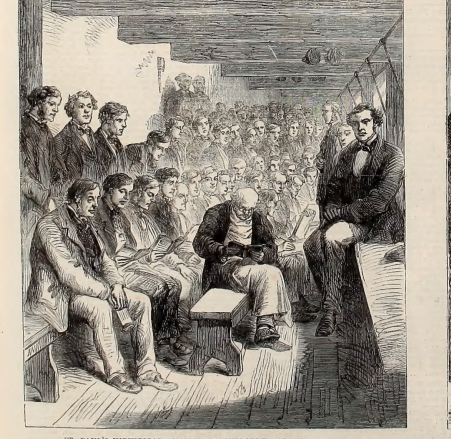
These schools are held in rooms provided in his mill by Robert Platt Esq., who, although his own hands are fully employed, as he has never ceased working full time, yet has kindly given these rooms for the benefit of those who are out of work. One of our Engravings represents a part of the shoemaking class at work. Here the men are taught by a shoemaker, himself out of work, to make and mend shoes. This is very popular with the young men. They have already repaired, free of cost, one hundred and twenty-one pairs of shoes belonging to those who attend the female and male schools, and it is intended to repair gratis the shoes of all amongst them needing repair. In another Engraving we have the old men in school, with spectacles on nose, poring over book, or copy, or slate. The oldest scholar here is seventy-nine years of age. The quietness and docility of these men, rough as many of them appear to be, are very remarkable, and quite touching. A drillmaster attends twice a week, and a singing-master attends on the alternate two days. The taste for music is most remarkable.

ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, ABERDEEN.

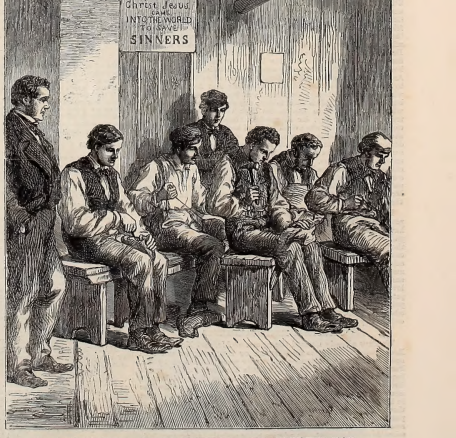
This institution provided, originally, accommodation of a mixed class—viz., paupers and boarders. The managers, undertaking in terms of the Lunacy Act to provide accommodation for the whole paupers of the county, resolved to erect a detached establishment for boarders, of which the accompanying Engraving represents the south-east aspect, and to convert the original buildings into a pauper asylum. The building is erected on an elevated situation, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, about two miles from the centre of Aberdeen. The pleasure-grounds are extensive, beautifully wooded, and laid out in terraces, drives, &c., the extent in all being about twenty-four acres. Internally, the accommodation is most complete, and of a nature which, while it precludes the idea of restraint or confinement, is at the same time in accordance with perfect safety to the inmates. It is also varied, so that a patient may have a suite of apartments for complete privacy, or may live in the common rooms with the others. The building was erected under the charge of Mr. Ramage, architect, Aberdeen. The cost of the building, including furnishings, was about £11,000. The number of boarders who can be accommodated in it is sixty-six.

MESSRS. YATES AND POWER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The Egyptian Hall is now the locale where Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Harold Power's "Invitations" are accepted by a numerous body of friends. These invitations, as our readers are well aware, are illustrated by scenes from the exquisite pencil of Mr. William Beverley. One of these we have selected this week, the beauty of which will doubtless secure general approbation. It is representative of the seaside. As to the entertainment itself, it has been thoroughly successful with the public, who have welcomed it as in some sort a revival of the pleasing style of lecturing which the late Mr. Albert Smith so successfully introduced. There are great diffrunons, however, between the two, nor always to the disadvantage of the new candidates. Their youth and associations are greatly in their favour, and they are both capable of sketching off character with the happiest effect. As public déinestors, who have proposed "to catch the manners living as they rise," they have a wild field of artistic labour before them, which we have no doubt will render up much of its fruit to their use in the selection and execution of their future subjects. Their present invitations are very acceptable: those yet to be expected will probably be more so. They have commenced well, and their progress is among the recorded facts of the season.



ST. PAUL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, STALYBRIDGE: SCHOOL FOR ADULTS.



ST. PAUL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, STALYBRIDGE: THE SHOEMAKING CLASS.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863.

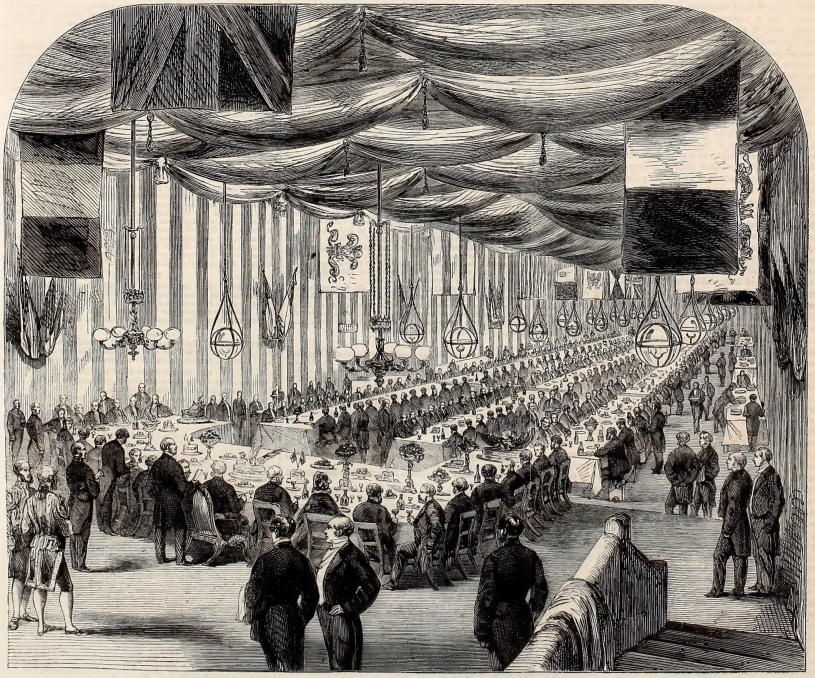
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1184.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

THE SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

THE position and the power of France have always given and must always give her a peculiar weight in the affairs of Europe. At no time more than the present is it an admitted fact, however little pleasing it may be to the pride of other nations, that the occasions on which the ruler of France is expected to pronounce publicly and formally, whether in the shape of a curt sentence to an Ambassador or in a set speech to his Chambers, are looked forward to with a marked sense of their importance to the tranquillity of the world. When the reception of the diplomatic body on New-Year's Day has passed over without the enunciation of anything beyond courteous commonplaces, expectation turns to the probabilities of what will be the tone of the address of the Emperor to his senators and deputies. For a long time previously the likelihoods of that speech have been canvassed all over the Continent with so much eagerness as to lead to the belief that there are few who do not think that in it are involved the issues of peace and war; and when it has been delivered, and it is found to contain no sensational paragraph, nothing on which the phantom of an offence could be fastened, and merely fulfils that formal if not meaningless character which is taken to belong to set regal declarations, a long sigh of relief passes over the European States, and it is assumed that the business of the world may go on for the ensuing year. Far be it from us to insinuate that anybody has been alarmed; but the acknowledgment of the passing away of a political crisis if tacit is universal.

If any special expectations were formed with regard to the speech of the Emperor to his Chambers this year his Imperial Majesty, who has a talent for surprises, has certainly disappointed them. Any notion that a programme for the future, so



OPENING OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY: BANQUET AT THE FARRINGDON-STREET STATION.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 74.

far as it is comprehended in the next twelve months, would be laid down has been effectually dissipated. The Speech is a retrospect, a review of the results of the last five years of the second empire, with an infusion of congratulation and laudation which is exhibited so judiciously as at once to gratify the self-consciousness of Frenchmen and to avoid wounding the most delicate susceptibilities of other countries. Most, if not all, of the results to France to which the Emperor lays claim are undeniable. In the gross they amount to an assertion that she has gained rather than lost ground as a nation, and that her attitude and status in the world are to all appearances assured.

There is something of a personal disclaimer in that early sentence of the Speech in which the Emperor hints at the aptness of people to seek in the acts of Sovereigns hidden motives and mysterious combinations, and it would seem as if he meant to proclaim that, in the sentiments which his Speech contains, this time at least, he has no after-thoughts and no mental reservations. Without this most of us would probably be ready to accept the assertion that his policy has been simply to increase the prosperity of France and her moral ascendancy. Of the success of his policy in the latter respect there can be no doubt; and we are not prepared categorically to affirm that nothing has been done which has contributed to the prosperity of France. Taken in connection with that paragraph which tells of the conclusion of negotiations of treaties of commerce with other nations, such an assertion is to a considerable extent borne out, and we in this country at least ought not, indeed cannot be, disposed to gainsay any policy which tends to enlarge the capabilities of a people for that trading and commercial interchange on which is founded our own material prosperity.

It is to the last five of the ten years of the second empire that the Emperor points as having especially produced those results which have, as he believes, added to the stability of his dynasty and the extension of the influence of France in her foreign relations, as well as her advance in material improvement. It is insinuated with some skill that during that period a pure despotism has been tempered down to a point which almost touches constitutionalism; and a notable example of the extension of the power of the Legislative Body is adduced in the fact that the Executive has abandoned one of its prerogatives by intrusting to the Chambers the determination of proper scope and limits of national expenditure. However shadowy and meagre the reality of this sketch of the growth of what, for want of a better word, we must call the advance of popular institutions in France may seem in our eyes, yet it must be confessed that in point of efficiency as a defence it has been wanting; and, if the French people are called upon to be thankful for small mercies, and are content therewith, it is not for other folk to criticise and condemn their condition.

When an Imperial manifesto like that which has just been promulgated is carefully framed on the principle of declaring nothing for certain which can be made to answer and to deal with it can only do so in its own sense, and, that being purely historical, comment descends almost to verbal criticism. Proceeding with the points of the speech from this point of view, one is led to observe on the lightness of hand with which the question of Mexico is touched, and with what ingenuity its object is made to appeal to a pervading feeling of the people of France—their national honour and their military prestige. The settlement of the long-disputed question with Switzerland of the right of territory in the Vallée des Dappes is, perhaps, the one subject which in the European interest, independent of pride and of complications which might at any time have led to hostile demonstrations under circumstances in which other Powers could scarcely have been in a position to stand by and look on. On his Italian policy the Emperor has touched with singular abstinence, and he only indicates that the acknowledgment of France has at once vindicated the independence of Italy and the inviolability of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope—a reconciliation of an anomaly which is not equally clear to every one else besides his Majesty, and which is not traced in his speech by any logical process. One intimation may be deduced from this part of his statement, and it is to connect the only index of future policy which it contains—namely, that no intention exists in his mind at present to make any alteration in the status quo at Rome.

Perhaps the most frank declaration which the Emperor makes is that which relates to his views on the question of mediation in the quarrel between the contending States of America. He avows that he has been for some time ready to interpose with an offer of mediation, and has been only restrained by the decided opposition to such a course adopted by the other maritime Powers of Europe, without whose co-operation he tacitly admits that action on his part might not have been successful. He intimates that a favourable opportunity may arise he will be ready to offer his friendly offices to the Americans, even if he does so alone. There are not wanting those who have insinuated that the establishment of a large French force in Mexico was but a preliminary to some such step on his part of the Emperor, whose diplomatic action, he may be supposed to think, would not be the less forcible from the fact that something like an army was disposable almost on the American frontier. It is only fair, in discussing this portion of the Emperor's policy, to admit that reasons springing from other than mere political ambition may have mainly influenced his conduct and his wishes. The pressure on that manufacture which depends on the American cotton supply is felt keenly in France, and no one knows better than Louis Napoleon the social dangers which lurk in the haunts of the unemployed workmen of that country. It is with a view to meet for awhile this peril that, if he is unable to hold out hopes of his being able to bring peace to America, he proposes a grant of public money applicable to the mitigation of the distress which the cotton famine is causing.

It may, perhaps, be observed that while there is no special mention of the alliance with England which has hitherto generally been thought worthy of a sentence in the Imperial Speech, there are half a dozen significant words relative to the reconstruction of the navy of France, which are of interest to this country. That matter is spoken of almost as if it was an accomplished fact; and if one were inclined to seek for large suppositions beneath scanty expressions, the phrase might be construed into an intimation that the design of maritime equality, if not of supremacy, of which the Emperor has been so often accused, is not laid aside or disregarded. If we were to venture to give an opinion we should say that this boasted reconstruction of the navy, which, of course, means the introduction of armour-plated vessels of war, is intended to be carried out as has been found necessary to stop short, and that ere long there will come a reaction on the subject of the construction and armaments of fighting-ships which will render it necessary that another reconstruction of the navies of the world should be commenced.

Taking a general and comprehensive view of the document, on the issue of which so much expectation has been founded, it may be said that it has disappointed that expectation, but to our conception in an agreeable manner. From its tone may be deduced the conclusion that for some time to come the empire is to be tolerably peace; and if there be any who would found on indications are given of the activity of France in the affairs of the world, we think it can be asserted that the world prefers the unambitious course which has been pursued.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Chambers were opened, on the 12th inst., with the usual ceremony, in the Salle des Cent Gardes, at the Palace of the Emperor at Paris. It was well received, and, as will be seen from the translation of it given in another column, was pronounced by the Times

After the ceremony of opening the Chambers a dinner of forty-two covers was given at the Tuileries, at which there were present all the members of the Imperial family and the officers of the Cent Gardes and of the Guides, who had served as the escort, were present. At half-past nine there was a ball, at which the court numbered about 450. Their Majesties entered the salons at ten. The Empress wore a dress of sky-blue satin, splendidly trimmed, and a magnificent parure of diamonds and rubies.

The Corps Législatif was opened on the 13th inst. by its President, the Duke de Morny. The Duke eulogised the Emperor's Address, and expressed his hopes that the Deputies would not lose sight of the fact inculcated in the Address, that their language and attitude must have a constant

ITS RECEPTION.

The Federal Generals in the South seem to interpret the proclamation each according to his own views. Thus, General Sutton, the adjutant-general of Florida, who has addressed the people of Louisiana, informing them "that the changes suggested therein" do not take effect on the 1st of January, nor at any precise period. No public demonstration will be allowed, and the slaves are advised to remain on their plantations "until their privileges shall have been definitively established." Nor will they be allowed to take the law into his own hands. Coloured soldiers are to be put under surveillance, and neither allowed to make nor receive visits. No fugitives will be entertained in their quarters, but no encouragement is to be given to the slaves to leave their masters.

General Butler's proclamation has already received a number of fugitives, and in Norfolk the freed men have celebrated the great event. They met together on the last day of the year, and listened to addresses from their own orators. Headed by a band of music, they paraded through the principal streets of the city. They carried several Union flags, and cheered loudly for emancipation.

WAR NEWS.

The army of the Potomac is still inactive.

On the left wing a battle commenced between General Rosecrans's army and that commanded by Generals Joseph Johnston and Bragg. The battle took place near Murfreesboro', in Tennessee. It lasted two days, and at the close the Confederates still held their intrenched positions within which they had been driven on the first day's fight. The losses were very heavy. Three Federal Generals were wounded, and the Confederate Generals Cheatham and Rains were killed. The latter was a brother of Mrs. Gen. Price, who is said to have none but Federal reports of this battle.

The Richmond papers say that the Federals attacked Vicksburg on the 27th, 28th, and 29th ult., and were repulsed each time.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Richmond *Whig* contains a violent article upon England for refusing to accept the Confederate position proper. It says, that "England could have made fast friends with the South, but that time has now gone by for ever."

General Banks has superseded General Butler at New Orleans. The latter has been recalled to Washington at the instance of the French Government. Banks has issued an address to the people of New Orleans defending his proceedings by reference to severities practised in Mexico and French Guiana in the last three centuries. He alludes to Great Britain and France "as the most polished and the most hypocritical nations of Europe," and boasts that, though he may be cursed in the salon, he will be blessed in the cottage.

WASHINGTON.

The President has signed the bill admitting Western Virginia as a separate State.

Mr. Smith of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior, and not Attorney-General of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, has resigned his office, presumably because of his disapproval of the emancipation policy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions to the effect that the war against American commerce carried on by Alabama is not rebuked by the British press, nor the fitting out of vessels armed for war by the Government, and that the American merchants in the rise of freights are subject, to a certain extent, to the evils which would attend a state of war with England, which England enjoys the advantage of. The Committee was appointed to report what action the Chamber shall take in the matter.

Mr. Thurlow Weed has been appointed Governor of New York. He made a speech declaring that he would uphold the State Constitution and see to it that the laws were respected; that his position gave him the right to be consulted upon the policy that kept the Union would be one and indivisible before his term of service expired. His first act was the removal of the New York Police Board Commissioners and Superintendent Kennedy, for permitting the use of the New York Police Station for the illegal detention of citizens.

The Governor's annual message, just issued, has recommended the passage of an act providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in that State. He also advocates the raising of a gigantic revenue. The State Legislature is strongly in favour of carrying out the same policy, the only question being whether the Governor's plan is sufficiently speedy in its operation.

Captain Wynn, of the British Army, had been arrested in Baltimore, on his arrival from England, on the charge of acting as an emissary of the Confederates. His companion, another British officer, was not interfered with.

The Great Eastern was to have left New York for England on the 3rd, but, in consequence of a heavy fog, the pilot advised that she should be detained for a few hours longer.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, states that thirty-eight Indians, implicated in the massacres, the massacre, were hung at Mankato, on the morning after Christmas Day, and that the gallows was so constructed that all fell at once.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 26.

PARLIAMENT was opened on the 7th inst. by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, whose speech on the occasion was of the usual negative character of such effusions. The only thing of any importance in the Governor's speech was the advised attempt was made to oust the Ministry, the result of which, however, will tend to strengthen and perpetuate certainly the term over which the present government.

The Land Act passed last Session has been found to be so defective in its construction as to give great facilities for squatters and speculators getting possession of the best of the land in the place on the outskirts of towns. Ministers admitted the defects and promised to introduce a short bill to remedy them, and until that was passed they had suspended the selection clauses of the measure. On the evening of the 24th inst. the annual meeting of the Victorian Acclimatisation Society took place, when a good attendance of members were interested in the work, as well as a sprinkling of the fair sex, amongst whom was Lady Barkly, the Governor's wife, who occupied a seat on the left of the chair of his speech paid a well-merited compliment to Mr. Edward Wilson, to whose indefatigable exertions, not only in this but the other acclimatisation societies, indebted for our and their acclimatisation societies. The report, which was read by Mr. Secretary Ramsay, was then adopted for selection and consideration. There was £1172; and, in addition to the £2000 voted by Parliament for the maintenance of the Society, £1000 had been paid, leaving the current year's income £2500 for building and fences, and £500 from special votes passed in previous years for particular purposes. Of these amounts £1000 only remained available. The report further stated that measures were in progress for the introduction of the Angola hare, quail, pheasants, and various kinds of birds from England; deer, Cashmere goats, and black partridges from India; and other valuable animals from the Cape of Good Hope.—For all which money had been remitted. After the reading of the report, Professor M'Coy delivered a most learned and able dissertation, and his paper will be a valuable application to this colony.

A few days since Kendalls arrived here from India, bringing with him a rare and valuable collection of birds and animals. Amongst them are two orangoutangs.

The news that another All-England Eleven cricketers are about to pay us a visit is received with great satisfaction by the colonists. Whenever they do come they may calculate upon receiving a welcome as enthusiastic as that with which the former visitors were received. Mr. Charles Dickens will also visit this year in Sydney.

The town is upside and the drams in the old country will be pleased to hear that we have the opera here to a perfection that would do no disgrace to London or Paris. Mr. Howitt has brought over with him a troupe of the first discriminating audience. "The Huguenots," Meyerbeer's masterpiece, has been produced, and performed in a manner that would lead strangers to suppose that a liberally-conducted opera company will meet in Melbourne with a brilliant reception and success. Mr. Charles Packer is the lessee of the attracting crowded houses at the Haymarket, where he has appeared as Ephraim Smooth, Jacob Earwig, for the first time, as Macbeth.

Letters have been received from Mr. Howitt announcing the probability of his arriving in Melbourne about the middle of next month with the remains of Burke and Wills. Arrangements are being made for a public funeral, which is expected to be a very grand affair. The monument to the memory of the deceased heroes—for which £4000 has been voted by Parliament—is to be erected in the reserve surrounding the Parliament houses.

A service of plate has been presented to Mr. Landsborough by his friends and admirers in Melbourne. His Excellency the Governor made the presentation, in the Exhibition-building, in the presence of a numerous and brilliant audience. Similar honour has been conferred upon Mr. M'Kinlay, in South Australia, where, a few days ago, the Governor presented him with £1000, voted by the Legislature.

Trade is in a healthy condition. Large quantities of wool are daily arriving from the interior for shipment to this port, and prices are realised at high rates. There was a "run" of short duration on the Colonial Bank a few days ago.

There was a keen contest for the office of mayor of the city this year, as it is expected that the attainment of his majesty by the Prince of Wales will result in knighthood to the occupant. Mr. Colon, M.L.A., of the firm of Fraser and Colon, was the successful candidate. Mr. Colon belongs to the Jewish persuasion.

There was a destructive fire at Sandridge a few days ago, by which property worth £4,000 was consumed. Less than half of it was insured. Much of the property belonged to industrious working men who lived in their own houses. Some of them have lost everything they were worth. There is consequently a good deal of distress resulting from the fire.

The following are the names of the North Sea fleet:—Melbourne and Sydney, was completely wrecked on the 6th inst. She struck upon a rock, and went down in a few minutes afterwards. There were a number of passengers on board of whom had a narrow escape with their lives. The crew and passengers lost everything they had with them, and were taken off by the ship Ann Mary. Cargo valued at £9,000, neither the steamer nor cargo being insured. This is the second steamer that has been lost since the company took to the route.

A collision took place on the Williamstown Railway yesterday, which fortunately did not result in fatal consequences, although many of the passengers were much shaken.

The continued dry weather is causing much anxiety throughout Queensland, and rain hasn't been known to fall since. The cotton crop in the latter colony is looking well. Four shiploads of immigrants arrived in Brisbane in the course of four days, and there was no necessary intervention to be had for employment of labour, however, for all, and for as many more as like to come.

The last mail from Sydney is to the 26th inst., and there is a greater disposition than ever on the part of the natives to bring their differences with the British authorities to an amicable settlement.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS,
SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

THE Session of the Senate and Legislative Body was opened on the 12th inst. by the Emperor, who delivered the following Speech :—

Gentlemen Senators and Gentlemen Deputies,—

I have convoked you to open the Session earlier than usual. To anticipate the term of its Session fixed by the Constitution would have been in my eyes an act of ingratitude to the country. Chamber and I distrusted the necessities. The time no longer exists when it was considered necessary to seize the opportunity of a happy moment to obtain the fulfilment of the reasonable wishes of electors. To-day every one may perceive that there is no longer in the masses the dictatorship (*meilleure*) of a single man. The country wishes to be governed by the smallest breath which appears to agitate the political atmosphere.

Since we last met, Europe, which for a long time has seemed to cast a glance on what we have accomplished during the past five years, for it is only by contrasting a present with a past duration that we can appreciate the progress—Europe which has received the direction of affairs.

People attribute to me projects of conquest, of sovereign arrest and mysterious motives of combination, and yet my policy has been simple—to increase the prosperity of France and not to diminish that of neighbouring countries, and without weakening, the power placed in my hands abroad ; to favour, according to the interests of each, the development of the principles of order and of liberty towards a better future ; to develop our commercial relations with the countries which have understood the community of interests ; and to see if we cannot disappear from the papers of diplomacy the old questions in dispute, in order to set aside all pretexts for complications. I am ready, to-day, to receive with the reparation of every insult to our flag, of every injury inflicted upon our countrymen, and to which the Government, by its representations, would not have been permitted to apply these principles :—

In the East the Treaty of Paris and the Danubian provinces to form only one and the same people could not find an insensible, and our concurrence has contributed to constitute them. Moreover, we have supported with our arms and with the complaints of Servia and of Montenegro, and of the Syrian Christians, a patient negotiation which, without wounding the rights of the Sultan, secures the independence of Italy without making any compromise with the revolutionary ; without ceasing to be the chief of the good understanding with our adversaries for a single day ; and without abandoning the Holy Father, who overcomes and our past engagements oblige us to sustain.

We have endeavoured in the cases of simple wishes which might have arisen with Spain, whether from the non-demarcation of the frontiers, or from the ancient habit of the Court of Madrid to address itself to us in all its embarrassments, to the Despot Valley. Treaties of commerce have been, or are on the eve of being, concluded with Belgium, Switzerland, Turin, and with the Zollverein. Finally, expeditions to China, Cochin-China, and Mexico prove that there are no causes to detain us from giving to the world the spectacle of our power unimpeded. Such events could not have occurred without bringing about considerable expenses. The estimates which will be laid before you, however, has been aggravated by two provisions ; the carriers which separated us from the country, and the necessity of not leaving the army in the state of inactivity in the far East ; and, better still than conquest, we have acquired cities to the world by the opening of ports to the commerce of all nations of Governments.

During the years which have just elapsed it has been given to me to meet with the majority of the reigning Sovereigns, and from those interviews have sprung memorable results for the security and the good order of Europe. Thanks to peace cannot be disturbed by the events which have just taken place in Greece.

This rapid exposition of the past will enable you to form a judgment of, and notwithstanding the pressure of contrary events and of opposing opinions, I will not change it. Whatever I have always done in my conscience is the line of conduct.

In all which concerns more especially the internal situation I have desired, on the one hand, to efface by a complete amnesty, so far as in me lay, the memory of civil dissensions, and on the other to restore to the national sentiment of the great bodies of the State, I have called upon you to take a part more direct in the affairs of the country. The Senatus-consultum has accomplished all the guarantees which the liberty of discussion could demand. I have maintained the right of the Chambers to interpellation, and I have called upon Legislati to contract the expenditure in a more absolute manner, and to give more of stability to the budget. The Council of State has been reformed in order to relieve the finances, the army and navy have been reduced to peace proportions, and I have been able to reduce taxation, and by the successful conversion of the Rentes a large strike has been made towards the consolidation of the debt. The relations between the different Powers not having yet considered themselves able to join with me, I have been obliged to defer the reduction of the duties upon salt. Others submit to you for its object to stop the effusion of blood, and prevent the exhaustion of a country to the last of its resources by a prolonged struggle.

I will not enter with you into the detail of several administrative reforms—such as the institution of the Court of Accounts, the law upon the press, the establishment of institutions favourable to the poorer classes, the great public works, the encouragement given to agriculture, and the acts by which the existence of the prosperity of our colonies, despite the suppression of the colonial system, have been guaranteed. Your patriotism will know how to take care to gain more and more the affections of the Arab people, and to protect the rights of the Christian population, and the other administrative measures of each of these measures.

You are about to mark by useful labours the close of your period of service ; and, when you return into your departments do not leave it unknown that I am ready to receive the wishes and the complaints which any valuable objects, we owe this to the devoted co-operation of the great bodies of the State, and to the unanimous sympathy of the country, and that, nevertheless, much remains to do to perfect our institutions, to spread over them, and to consolidate them. I count upon you, Senators, Deputies, and fellow-citizens that I shall be always ready to accept what is for the interest of the Government, and to do what is for the welfare of the country. Whatever I have commenced, to avoid conflicts which only beget uneasiness, to strengthen the Constitution, and to found a liberal institution, and to rally around them who, like yourselves, accept without afterthought the actual regime, who wish for order and liberty, and who, without troubling themselves about the spirit of the epoch and by a real patriotism, enlighten in their independence the Government, and thus contribute to maintain and improve any party interest the stability of the State and the greatness of the country.

A new journal has been started in Copenhagen, having the peculiar feature of an English summary and an English leading article. The journal itself is daily, but the English columns will only make their appearance once a week.

From official returns it appears that there are published in Spain 1,000 periodicals, of which 1 is published in Andorra, 1 in Ceuta, 2 in Navarre, 13 Italian, 16 Hungarian, 3 Roumain, 2 Greek, 1 Slovack, and 3 Hebrew. Of these 1,000, Madrid has 200.

An extensive series of experiments is about to be made in France with the type-telegraph invented by M. Bonelli, by which five hundred dispatches of twenty-five words each can be printed within an hour. Should the experiments prove satisfactory it is intended to introduce this telegraph on the principal railway lines in France.

Mr. Price, the contractor to whose execution the works on the South-Eastern of Portugal Railway have been intrusted, has just returned from Lisbon, and reports that he will be prepared to open sixty miles of that railway in the month of June next, and the remaining twenty miles very shortly afterwards. It appears that the works have been executed in a very superior manner, and give great satisfaction to the Portuguese Government. One of the engines, the Don Luis, built by Beare, Peacock, and Co., of Manchester, intended for this line, gained the medal at the late Exhibition.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Horse Guards : Vet. Surg. M. J. Hughes is on Veterinary Surgeon of the First Class. 4th Dragoon Guards : Vet. Surg. L. Byrne is to Veterinary Surgeon of the First Class.

5th Lancers : Lieut. J. Chaffey to be Captain ; Cornet W. J. St. Aubyn to be Lieutenant. 11th Hussars : Lieut. Hon. C. Lambton to be Captain.

13th Hussars : Capt. J. Ferris to be Veterinary Surgeon.

Royal Artillery : G. I. Rollings and E. Harrison to be Veterinary Surgeons of the First Class.

Military Train : Vet. Surg. W. Death to be Veterinary Surgeon of the First Class.

Grenadier Guards : Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. A. E. Stanley to be Adjutant.

Coldstream Guards : Ensign Bathurst Bagg, A. Wyatt to be Surgeon-Major ; Assist. Surg. C. V. Kelly to be Surgeon.

1st Foot : Lieut. R. Gray to be Captain, by Purchase. 3rd : Capt. C. M. Pyne to be Captain. 4th : Capt. E. J. Cox to be Captain ; Cadet G. S. Cooper Morton to be Ensign. 5th : Staff Surg. J. Mumby to be Surgeon. 7th : Ensign G. Cuthbert to be Lieutenant, by Purchase. W. F. Stokes to be Ensign. 10th : Ensign W. Hastie to be Lieutenant. 11th : Lieut. and Capt. H. Hall to be Captain. 12th : Lieut. and Capt. C. Hall to be Captain. 13th : Capt. G. Hall to be Major. 14th : Lieut. and Capt. W. M'Lachlan to be Adjutant. 15th : Lieut. and Capt. H. Lloyd to be Captain. 16th : Capt. C. Dupuis to be Captain. 17th : Cadet A. Gaussen to be Ensign. Staff Assist. Surg. R. J. Jackson, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon. 20th : Capt. F. J. Grimaud to be Major ; Lieut. J. L. Vis to be Captain. 21st : Ensign A. C. Bayly to be Lieutenant ; Cadet T. R. Lefebure to be Ensign ; Lieut. F. J. Jessett to be Adjutant. 99th : Staff Assist. Surg. W. Hall to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps : Ensign J. D. Crease to be Lieutenant.

DEPOT BATTALIONS.—Capt. W. H. Wood to be Major.

RECRUITING DISTRICTS.—Brevet Col. L. S. Osborne to be Inspecting Field Officer.

ROYAL MILITIA.—Lieut.-Col. Commandant Sir J. Shaw Stewart, Bart., resigns. W. A. Hay, M.P., Kilbucho, and W. J. Lockhart, Esq., Cleghorn, to be Deputy-Lieutenants.

3 BRIGADE.—Capts. G. Allgood, G. A. Williams, C. J. Nicholson, L. Forbes, R. H. M. Aitken, A. Lumsden, H. Forbes, and J. C. Aitken, and J. C. Aitken, and Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. Alexander Capt. and Brevet Major G. Allgood, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

ARTILLERY.—Royal Regiment : Lieut. and Capt. J. Hall to be Captain. Garrison, F. N. Farth, C. S. F. Fegan, 9 D. E. March, and W. F. Wright to be Second Lieutenants.

The *Gazette* of the 13th instant published a long list of promotions in the Indian army.

Captain Adrian Dalton, C.B., has been appointed Captain of Greenwich Hospital, in the place of Captain Willis, deceased.

Rear-Admiral Digby Marsh died at Cambridge last week, at the age of sixty-two.

Sixteen vessels have been paid off during the last quarter, and seventeen more are under orders to return home. To supply their places that seven ships have been commissioned.

A veteran, Donald Gordon, has died in Newcastle at the age of ninety-two. He was a sergeant-major in the Inniskillen Dragoons, the Regiment of Foot in fourteen battles, in Egypt, the Peninsula, and New Orleans.

Her Majesty has ordered that, from and after the 16th of December, 1862, it shall be lawful for all military officers in her Majesty's service to enter into the military service of the Emperor of China, or to accept any commission.

Earl Grey, Under-Secretary of State for War, made an official visit of inspection of the new barracks at Cashmin on the 12th inst. The noble Earl afterwards went over the Royal Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico.

A general order from the Horse Guards, promulgated at Aldershot parade, directs that the cavalry shall in future be armed with lances are to be invariably worn under the chin, both by officers and men, on all occasions.

The Paris papers announce the death of Dr. Gunning, an old Anglo-Parisian physician, who was Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals at Calais, which post he held during the Peninsular War. He was a friend of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, afterwards Lord Raglan. He went to Paris with the soldier's army, and there he resided from that time. He expired on Friday last, from an attack of bronchitis, at the ripe age of ninety.

"It has been decided for the future," says a new memorandum, issued from the Horse Guards, "that in future the half-yearly competitive examinations for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to the object for which they are established, namely, that the successful candidates will be regarded as qualified for commissions in the Line on account of the examination which they have undergone, and without undergoing examination to the Royal Military Academy. The same rule will also apply to the competitive examinations for admission to the Military College, Sandhurst."

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

On the 14th inst. the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the 36th Middlesex took place at the Drill-hall, Cowley, Uxbridge, in the presence of a large audience. Major M'Murdo, C.B. The hall was completely filled by the volunteers and their friends.

A match was fired on the 14th inst., between the second (Inland Revenue) company Civil Service and the second company of the Artist Corps, at Wimbledon. Ten men were selected from each of the companies. The Artists won by 26 points.

On the 7th inst. the contest for three silver cups, given by the Marquis of Donegall, for the three first prizes in the Private Chatsock ; the second prize was won by Private Bell ; and the third prize by Ensign Ibbs.

The 38th Middlesex (Artists' Corps) held their fourth half-yearly supper on the 8th inst.

The battalion match, between twenty members of the West Middlesex and twenty of the St. George's, took place on the 12th inst. at the target of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers, kindly lent by the West Middlesex. Private Smith, of that corps, having made the highest score, received a tankard.

The presentation of prizes to the 2nd Leicester, or Belvoir Castle Company, took place on the 8th inst. at Belvoir Castle. Afterwards a handsome entertainment was given by Lord Robert Manners, to which all the Manners presided.

The annual meeting of the 9th Kent (Chatham) Volunteer Rifle Corps was held on the 8th inst. at the head-quarters of the company. A silver inkstand, subscribed for by the officers and members of the corps, was presented to Captain Cole, on his retirement from the command of the company.

The 1st Cambridgeshire Corps had a competition last week for a challenge cup. Ensign J. Fuller, Private Hitsman, and Private A. Smith, 1st, were the successful competitors in the gravel victorious.

The 19th North York Volunteers held a rifle contest on the 8th inst. The match between the married and single volunteers was the chief attraction. The terminated in favour of the latter. Lieutenant Hall's prize was won by Ensign Fowle; who, however, gave way to the second shot, Private Hollins. The second prize was subsequently divided by Colour-Sergeant Holt, Sergeant Oliver, and Corporal May, who did not shoot off.

The Alabama had played a bold trick. On the 7th of December she intercepted the New York and Aspinwall steamer Ariel, off the east end of Cuba, and took from her 9000 dols. The Ariel was then allowed to proceed on her course for 178,000 dollars in specie, which she had received at Aspinwall for the Southern Confederacy. The result of this proceeding was that on the return voyage the Ariel did not touch at Cuba from Aspinwall, but the Federal Government had sent a war-steamer to fetch it. The West Indian mail brings us further intelligence of the Alabama. She captured the ship Tonawanda and captured an American barque, laden with provisions, and after having taken out the crew, and put on board a prize crew, she allowed the barque to go free to the vessel. He had also seized a Federal schooner, but as her cargo was the property of British subjects he released her. He promised to give the captain signing a bond to pay a certain sum of money to the Confederate Government in case of the loss of the vessel.

THE CAREER OF THE ALABAMA.—(To the Editor.)—Will you grant me space to correct a few of the numerous errors in Mr. Underhill's communication to the *Statesman* referring to the Confederate cruiser Alabama, a copy of which has been forwarded to me from Cadiz ? 1. She was set built under contract with a Mr. Bulloch. 2. Her engines are by Penn, of London, Day, Summers, and Birkenhead. 3. She was, after having Birkenhead, steam directly to the island in the Atlantic, 4., but proceed direct to and ships in Madeira Bay on the coast of Wales, taking in there a portion of her crew, boulet stores, &c. 4. Her destination was not "Turkey," wherever that may be, but Teneriffe, one of the Azores. 5. She was then commanded by a Captain Bullock. The gentleman who took charge of her from this time she left the docks till she was delivered into the hands of Captain Semmes of the Confederate navy, was Captain M. J. Butcher, R.N.R. 6. The Alabama and an English papers to prove her ownership in fact, she carried no papers whatever. 7. She was no visited daily by large parties of the inhabitants of "Tarisea," or Teneriffe. Obviously on the 22nd of January A.D., Until Jan. 12, 1863.

GREAT FIRE AT PLYMOUTH.

On the morning of the 6th inst. a fire broke out in an isolated block of buildings at Plymouth, consisting of an hotel, assembly-rooms, and a theatre. The site occupies more than an acre, and the buildings were erected by the Corporation at a cost of £50,000.

During the performance of the Christmas Pantomime on the night of the 6th inst. at the theatre, at which there was a crowded audience, there was a strong smell of fire, and some uneasiness was in consequence displayed; but confidence was restored after a strict examination of every part of the building and a declaration that the supposed smell of burning timber arose from a piece of burning wood from a fire in one of the apartments of the building. The performances were brought to a close, and the audience left in as merry a mood as could be wished. After the house was clear, on a suspicion that a smell of fire still existed, the manager, Mr. Newcombe, his son, and others again went over every part of the premises, and the house was left under the assurance that all was right. Not long afterwards, however, the alarm was given of the outbreak, which showed itself by the smoke making its way into the apartments of the Royal Hotel, adjoining the theatre. The police and the agents of the fire-offices having engines soon received intelligence of the occurrence, while signal-guns from the citadel and the guard-ship in Hamoaze aroused the military and naval authorities. The fire-engines immediately attended, but the fire-plugs could not be got any way for want of the keys, and the military, though turned out, were kept at "stand at ease" till an official request was made for their attendance. At last a detachment of Royal Marines, under the command of Colonel Clavell, arrived with the barrack fire-engine, followed by a detachment of the 73rd with an engine from the citadel, under the command of Major Wood. The 32nd Light Infantry also sent a detachment, accompanied by Major Clapcott. A large party of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, were also present, as was also Brigade Major Keith. The naval brigade was accompanied by Captain Vessey, of her Majesty's ship Royal Adelaide. The Mayor, superintendents, and a strong body of police early on the spot. The other engines in attendance were the West of England (which arrived first), the County Fire, and the South Devon Railway—making about seven in all.

The fire meanwhile had raged furiously, threatening the hotel, the inmates of which were aroused and escaped. A little before one o'clock flames had spread to the ballroom, and in a short time the whole of this splendid room was doomed. At a quarter past one the roof of the beautiful portico fell in with a tremendous crash, and a dense volley of smoke and sparks shot up from the lurid mass. From that time huge rafters all aglow kept falling. In a short time the card-room and the assembly-room of the hotel were destroyed, and, with a rising wind, the whole building seemed doomed. But by three o'clock the firemen had got the mastery, and by about ten o'clock in the morning the fire was completely subdued.

THE THEATRE AND ROYAL HOTEL AT PLYMOUTH, SHORTLY AFTER THE LATE FIRE.

This alarming fire was attended with comparatively little damage. On an inspection of the premises the body of the theatre was found to be but little damaged by fire, the loss being confined to the vestibule, staircases, refreshment and property rooms. Between the theatre and the Royal Hotel were the assembly-rooms. Of these, the building which immediately adjoins the theatre, and contained the staircase leading to the ballroom, a handsome billiard-room on the ground floor, with a large cardroom over, and ample cellars beneath, nothing remains but the bare walls, the fire having raged here with the greatest violence. From this building the hotel is separated by another large building, containing on the ground floor the tearoom, and on the first floor the ballroom, with wine and spirit cellars on the basement. Here the fire caught the roof, about a third of which is destroyed, carrying with it also in its fall destruction to about a third of the ceiling and of the flooring of the ballroom. The remaining portions of those rooms are almost intact. To the east of this building is the Royal Hotel, the business rooms of which the fire did not reach. Some of the upper bedrooms suffered, however, in the exertions made to extinguish the adjoining fire. This fire, therefore, although it has occasioned great inconvenience to the lessees of the hotel and theatre, has in neither instance peremptorily suspended business for any length of time. The hotel business continues without interruption, and the theatre will be reopened within a very short period—if, indeed, it be not already open.

GREAT FIRE AT LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

ONE of the most calamitous fires ever known in Louth took place on the 3rd inst. About one o'clock in the morning flames burst forth from the second-story windows of Messrs. Sutton and Oldroyd, drapers, so fiercely that before engines could be got to the spot the whole of the upper part of these extensive premises were crackling in the flames. The inmates, twenty in number, who fortunately slept at the back of the premises, were roused only just in time to save their lives. About two o'clock the whole of Messrs. Sutton and Oldroyd's shop and back buildings were a mass of flames; and Mr. Coleridge's on one side, and Mr. Preston's and Mr. Haxey's on the other, were on fire. The shops opposite were charred, and it seemed that they must ignite, and probably would have done so had not the engines played upon them until the worst of the fire was over. It was soon found that the three fire-engines of the town were powerless to stay the fire; and, as the whole of Mercer-row, the principal business street in the town, was in danger, engines were telegraphed for from Grimsby, Alford, and Boston. The engine and the brigade from the latter town, a distance of thirty-four miles, arrived in less than one hour from the dispatch of the telegram, and rendered essential service in arresting the progress of the flames. The supply of water in the immediate neighbourhood was soon exhausted. Engines were then employed to pump the water from St. Helen's Springs—a distance of about two hundred yards—an engine being placed at about every fifty yards to pump the water on to the scene of action. At seven o'clock the massive front walls fell inwards burying the whole of an extensive stock of drapers' goods, valued at about £10,000. The fall of the walls so far smothered the flames as to make the danger to the adjoining buildings very small. The engines continued to throw water on the mass of ruins until Sunday morning. All the sufferers are insured, though not to the extent of their losses. The whole of the damage done amounts to about £14,000. The cause of the fire was a beam in a flue igniting. The sketch from which our Engraving is taken was made by Mr. T. W. Wallis, of Louth, on the morning of the 5th inst.

NEW IMPERIAL CHINESE SQUADRON.

OUR Engraving represents some of the vessels of war fitting out in this country for the Chinese Government, under the immediate superintendence of Captain Sherard Osborne, C.B., a distinguished officer of our naval service, and a gentleman of large experience in affairs relating to the country for which they are intended. They are mostly selected from that class of vessels belonging to this Government known as despatch gun-boats, and are commissioned by commanders of our own Navy, and each carry about four guns of heavy calibre. They will number about ten vessels in all, and will shortly leave this country for their destination.

SCENE OF THE RECENT FIRE AT LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

VESSELS OF THE NEW IMPERIAL CHINESE SQUADRON.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 24.

SUNDAY, Jan. 18.—Second Sunday after Epiphany. Prince Rupert died, 1682. Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727. Battle of Preston, 1715. Prince of Wales married, 1863.

MONDAY, 19.—Charles Bridges married to the British under Wellington, 1812. Adieu captured by the British, 1813. The American Declaration of Independence published, 1776. Battle of Nashville, 1815. Lee, Commander of the Confederate forces, surrendered at Mill Springs, Kentucky (the Confederate General, Zollicoffer killed). 1862. New moon, 4h. 3m. p.m.

TUESDAY, 20.—Fabian, Bishop and Martyr, about 253. Day assigned for the Meeting of the first English Parliament, 1295. Great Britain and Ireland lodges the Independence of the United States of North America, 1783.

WEDNESDAY, 21.—Agnes, Roman Martyr, 304. The Holy Innocents' Day. Battle of Junin approved, 1709. Louis XVI. beheaded at Paris, 1793.

THURSDAY, 22.—Vincent, Spanish Deacon and Martyr, about 303. The Spanish Armada defeated by the British, under Sir Eyre Coote, at Wandewash, in India, 1760. Lord Byron born, 1788.

FRIDAY, 23.—Opening of the Royal Exchange, London, by Queen Elizabeth, 1571. Death of William Pitt, while Premier, 1806. Important Commercial Treaty between England and France signed, 1860.

SATURDAY, 24.—Frederick the Great born, 1712. Charles James Fox born, 1749.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 30	1 0	1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0	3 30
12 53	1 23	1 53	2 23	2 53	3 23	3 53

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer corrected.	Barometer reduced.	Dew Point.	Minimum in the Night.	Maximum in the Day.	Mean of the Day.	General Direction.	Resultant Velocity.	
Jan.	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches
6	29·940	30·041	·67	33	42·3	37·8	SW. SE.	177	·243
7	29·961	30·062	·71	37·3	44·9	41·1	SW. S.	211	·000
8	29·967	29·978	·72	37·8	41·7	39·8	SW. SSE.	161	·038
9	29·787	29·878	·94	39·7	49·2	44·4	SW. W.	207	·000
10	29·873	29·964	·93	36·7	39·0	37·9	SW.	175	·036
11	29·902	29·993	·77	27·3	41·7	34·5	NE. S.	248	·000
12	30·094	30·185	·92	27·8	42·8	35·3	NW. W.	161	·422
Means	29·932	30·029	·78	33·3	40·4	36·8	SW.	192	·820

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:

Barometer	29·233	29·016	29·748	29·749	29·833	30·147	29·950
Temperature of Air	38°	37°	39°	39·5°	47·5°	45°	42°
Temperature of Evaporation	··	33°	38°	37·5°	37·5°	37·5°	41°
Direction of Wind	··	SSW.	SSW.	CALM	NW.	NW.	NW.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the management of Mr. LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON. Sole Lessee—On MONDAY and THURSDAY next, the Performances will commence at Seven o'clock, and will be followed by the ENTIRELY NEW OPERA, entitled THE PURITANS' DAUGHTER, Every Evening the Great Tragedian, Mr. CHARLES KEAN, will appear in his Original Character of LOUIS XI., in the Drama of THE KING'S MUSKETEER. Every Evening the Grand Pantomime Fairy Tales, Moonbeam and Sunlight; or, the Seasons of Flowers, Every Evening at Seven o'clock. Every Evening at Half-past Seven. Every Evening at Half-past Seven. Every Evening at Half-past Seven

resounded with thanksgivings of a still higher kind, and we should have rendered grateful homage to Providence for having strengthened a kindred nation to wipe away a stain upon humanity.

Even as it is, and in spite of the fact that for all practical purposes the proclamation is a sham, the words cannot be read without emotion. The President decrees freedom to the slaves in ten States. But the more we should have rejoiced had the measure been one of peaceful civilisation the more bitter is the feeling that the document was prompted only for the embarrassment of an enemy, and that it will be in most instances a *brutum fulmen*, while perhaps in others it may bring on melancholy results. It is not the Government of America that issues this proclamation, but the chief of certain States that are seeking empire over others. The document is no noble State paper, the crowning of a deliberate and generous policy, but an experiment designed to help on a disastrous and unjustifiable war. It is simply an attempt to explode a mine under the feet of those upon whom cannon have thundered in vain. The President of the North, if he believes that his proclamation will take effect, is in the position of a soldier who employs some new and barbarous method of extermination at his antagonists. Could the notification really effect what some of the Abolitionists profess to desire, the savages who poison wells, the miscreants who leave poisoned stores behind them, are humane and civilised enemies in comparison to those who sign and publish this document. But we will not believe that the Abolitionist doctrine is that of Mr. Lincoln, who has always been accounted a kindly, if coarse and shortsighted, man. He does not think that his notice that the slaves are free will set four millions of revengeful Africans firing, plundering, and slaying; but he probably does hope that he will embarrass the Confederate General; and, moreover, he has obeyed the dictates of the powerful faction that has hitherto made him its tool, to the eternal detriment of the once mighty Republic which he was elected to govern.

Yet it is impossible not to feel a great and a new anxiety while we await information as to the results of this step. The President vows to his friends and supporters that on the 1st, and did not issue the proclamation until the second of the month. That the Confederates knew that it had been finally resolved upon may be assumed as certain, and it is equally so that they will have taken the most determined means to meet it. Indeed, the counter-proclamation of Jefferson Davis, though couched in angry and mainly directed against a man who had been recalled before the Southern document was issued, is intended as a repressive agency. Mr. Lincoln tells the slave that he is free, and that he will be supported in what he is curiously called his country; Mr. Davis tells him that if he is taken across the dividing line whose limits he never shall be liable to suffer death, and that he himself shall be handed over to the tender mercies of the State to which he belongs; and the slave knows what that means, and would, if captured, gladly compound for the more merciful doom decreed to his white officer. All this is very terrible, and even if we can see a fearful revenge thus menaced shall be taken, America will be glad hereafter to tear from her history the pages in which such documents are preserved—to destroy such evidences that the boasted advance of education and civilisation had done so little for her nations that they had recourse in war time to means of indiscriminate massacre. But we should not that the President of the Southern States has done more than issue this proclamation. He has caused it to be understood wherever there is a negro who can carry arms. The Lincoln proclamation will have been kept out of the Slave States as much as possible, but Mr. Davis will not keep out any such precaution. He knows that the Abolitionists are active and skilful, that they have a complex "underground" agency in the South, and that they will use every effort to make the negroes aware of the Washington manifesto. It will be impossible to prevent its coming to the knowledge of thousands of slaves. But we mistake the stern character of the Confederate authorities if they have not made preparations for dealing in the most terrible manner with the first Africans who may take advantage of Mr. Lincoln's verbal enfranchisement of the race. The Abolitionist may have cause to shudder at the example that will be made of those whom they have incited into an attempt to defy soldiers flushed with four great victories over the North.

But, on consideration, we are inclined to retain our conviction—which is, in all probability, Mr. Lincoln's (we hope so)—that if the slaves have to be moved by documents they would not have been moved much sooner. They showed no signs of insurrection, so far as we know, when their masters were weak; they now know that their masters are strong and victorious, and it is improbable that the black man's inclination to rise will be stirred by the news of a victory which has been received

PANORAMA OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY M. EDOUARD CHARNAY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 87.

Y M. EDOUARD CHARNAY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 87.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION FOR THE RELIEF OF LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—A second exhibition has been opened this week for the relief of the poor unemployed operatives in the North. The excellent exhibition at the German Gallery, New Bond-street, of works given by a large number of our best water-colour painters, has already been noticed in these columns. The second exhibition, which is larger, and contained in two rooms of the Society of British Artists' apartments, in Suffolk-street, is a miscellaneous collection of works of art, the free contributions of professional artists and also amateurs, some of whom are perfectly qualified to claim, if they would, professional recognition. It is astonishing how many persons are distinguished in some other way, or well known in the fashionable circles of London society, have come forward, in the simple guise of modest amateurs, to contribute to this exhibition. The result is altogether one of the most varied, charming, and agreeable little public shows we have seen.

No one certainly will be offended if we give the *pas* in this notice to works which have been contributed by artists of assured reputation. Royal Academicians and others, because such gifts have not a marketable value, and their presentation is especially honourable, since it amounts to depositing so much value in the hands of the secretary. First, then, we will enumerate a pen-sketch and a finished water-colour drawing by Mr. Millais, R.A., by a picture of "The Disobedient Prophet" slain by the lion, in which the dead body is admirably foreshortened, and the colouring varied and effective; next, several admirable studies contributed by Mr. Cope; then Venetian and other sketches by Mr. Cooke; spirited sketches of a costermonger, a sandboy, and Swiss, Welsh, and Highland peasants, by Mr. Stanfield; an exquisite vignette illustration to "The Grave," by Montgomery, and other finished studies by Mr. Creswick; Rhenish and French studies by Mr. D. Roberts, R.A.; Mr. Maclise's gift for his illustration of Tennyson's "Dora;" a finished oil study by Mr. Calcott, in one of the nooks of honour, in the vicinity of "Queen Catherine;" an impressionist picture, by Mr. Desanges, of "Christ Raising the Son of the Widow of Nain;" a deep-toned bust of a Roman soldier, by Mr. Weigall; and a richly-painted study of a Cadi-Ruler by Mr. Buckner; a head by Mr. Leighton; a study for a picture of Mr. Samuel Solomon, R.A.; Mr. Smith's drawing of a girl at a cottage-window watering a pot of flowers by Mr. Boughton, a still nearer approach to the peculiar merits of Edouard Frere than two small works which Mr. Boughton has previously made his debut (as far as we remember) at the British Institution last year; a drawing of a cow-boy, by Mr. Oakley, R.A.; a study by Mr. Phillip; Mr. Boyce, both remarkable for detail truth and finish; a drawing by Mr. Nesbit; a picture of a fairyland by Mr. H. Moore; a drawing of a wood-nymph, by Mr. Redgrave, R.A.; Mr. Frith's drawing of a lovely fruit and flower subjects by Mr. and Miss Lance and the Misses Mutrie.

The works of generally less-known contributors (for the most part amateurs) are, in many instances, specimens of considerable merit. Many are technically imperfect, many are exaggerated; but all the amateur performances are entitled to respect for the proofs they afford of the love of Art, and even the exaggerations are generally evidence of a sympathetic admiration for the intense artistic perceptions of which they evince more or less.

Among the most interesting contributions to this collection are some small water-colour drawings of still-life and etchings, after Turner, by Mr Ruskin. They are chiefly colour—but a study of "Fish" affords the dictum that "there should be no touch without white"—on blue paper; the latter is a species of tinted paper which Mr. Ruskin uses and sets ample. They have the most minute delicacy and variety of form and hue, and consistently illustrate the leading principle of "Modern Painters," that the only way to arrive at the highest truth is accurate objective imitation. Such effortlessly minute and painfully subtle work as this is, however, only a part of the machinery of art, and represents a very small space in its infinite range. One of Mrs. Newton's copies after the old masters, a large and very careful copy, after the Rev. Boogeycot, of the Marriage of St. Catherine, in the National Gallery, is deservedly placed in a conspicuous position. This lady (the wife of the painter) has buried ruins at Hulcaster, which contributes a chalk portrait of Princess Alice of Hesse, for which her Royal Highness not only sat expressly, but graciously added the autograph. The slightly-pensive sweetness of the Princess has been perfectly caught. There is also a number of water-colour copies after Rembrandt, Vandyke, &c., by a Monsieur Borz, some of which are remarkable for force of colour. The catalogue informs us that "by the kindness of Lady Eastlake the artist has sent from Rome that a proportion of the proceeds of their sale will be devoted to the purposes of the exhibition." Mr. Ian Robertson has a clever, bold, free, and meritorious oil landscape—a view of "Clapton in the Vale of Portington."

Among works not yet noticed the landscapes in water-colours preponderate in number and merit. In this class are several noteworthy drawings by Mr. Walker and Andrew Scrase, pictures by Mr. Newton, and some of the artist-fi.nd who nursed poor Keats, the poet, on patches in the last illness of that poet, and who is now living in the city. A view by Mr. Arthur Severn of "St. Paul's, from the Thames at Westminster," under an effect of silver morning light, is striking by boldness, and an elaborate observation of atmosphere. But the works in this class deserving attention for merit or interest of some kind are so numerous that our limited space compels us to mere enumeration. We must be content, then, with enlisting the visitor to examine the drawings of Mrs. Russell Gurney's "View from the Chalet of Vilard, above the Rhone Valley"—which is a fine and delicately finished in execution; Miss M. Gastineau's mellowtoned view of "Windermere;" several admirable drawings by Mr. Bodichon, particularly a view of "Algiers," and another of "Kildare Castle and Cathedral;" Mr. Boddington's "Gulf of Spezia," with a pearly morning effect; another striking effect of "Sunset at Athens, with local mist, by Miss Catherine North; two Italian scenes, pure in tone, and well composed, by Miss Mutrie; Mr. Lee Wyndham's drawing of Kicklorn by Mrs. Lowes, reminding us of G. Fripp; a view, by Miss Jackson, of the Bridge of Sweethearts at Nuremberg, with the enowy peak catching the first pink ray of sunrise; a fine study of a stormy shore by Mr. J. L. Hall; a sketch in the trenches of Sebastopol, by Viscount Duncannon; Mr. Wyke Bayliss's "A Street in Tanglers," by Mr. Brabazon, evincing true though unfinished effect; Mr. Ray of Ely; Mr. Jay's "Bay of Naples;" Mr. Twopeny; a clever sketch for a picture by Mr. Pilleau; a moonlight view of Llanberis by Mr. J. A. Bostock; Welsh and Swiss scenes by Miss Blake; Miss Sabine's "Highland Burn;" Mr. Fripp's works of Lady Belcher, Mesdames Edward Romilly, Ludlow, Sturch, Hutton, Pinhorn, and Miss Sharpe; Mr. Hine's "Bay of Naples;" the drawings of the Hon. E. Scott, Mr. Collier, G.C. and M.P.; and Messrs. Aylmer, Kempe, C. Gordon, Parry, Nottingham, Pocock, Cheney, Harper, and Jenyns. There are scenes of every kind of beauty in this collection, especially of the magnolia in blossom, which are extremely captivating by their richness and delicacy of handling and power of colour.

Among figure-pictures still claiming attention is a rustic fireside in oil, by Mr. Hardy, certain qualities of effect and the evident painstaking in which are very commendable. Mr. Boddington's "Flight into Egypt" seems to deserve a better place. As nearly as we could judge, it is conceived and executed in the true spirit of early Italian art. Its appropriate imitation fifteenth-century-shaped frame was alone a great novelty. Miss Boddington also sends drawings reminiscent of Venetian colour. Mr. Dicey's manly water-colour study of a Roman boy and girl should not be overlooked. Mr. Fallourd has also played student and painter subjects. A pretty female head by Lady Harry Vane; a subject by Miss Gillies; a sketch of an old man reading, by Lady Belcher; and the works of Mr. Fripp, Miss Benham Carter, and Miss Lucette Barker likewise agreeably diversify the department.

The Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt contributes two proofs of etchings entitled "Where Shadows Coom," and "The Rose of Dawn," which are almost as indescribably strange and widely imaginative as anything left by poor Blake. Nonsuch, of steam-hammer renown, sends proofs of his well-known etchings "Everybody for Himself" and "The Fairies," which are as elaborately and exuberantly fanciful as anything by George Cruikshank. Dr. Hadon's etchings have a very degree of technical excellence. Mr. H. J. Lucas's pen-and-ink studies are also extremely elegant. But, perhaps, the most purely beautiful and imaginative pen-drawings are two by the Hon. Mrs. Boyle of "The Nativity," in which the angelic visitors are introduced with the graceful and pious fancy of early Italian art; and the other of a dead infant in its coffin laid out on the margin of a rain sea, over which, towards the setting sun, glides the mediæval "ship of souls." In addition to these framed works portfolios full of drawings have been contributed to this exhibition, besides drawings by old masters, photographs, china, &c. We are glad to learn that a very large proportion of works have already been sold—a result which the moderate prices, very judiciously asked, in almost every instance.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The ninth annual exhibition of the Photographic Society was this week opened to the public. It occupies the same rooms in the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street; the remaining two apartments being occupied by the Exhibition for the Relief of Lancashire Distress, noticed elsewhere. The first year's exhibition of this Society was variously illustrative of the art, and especially of its many new applications, which are becoming collectively very large, however that unforeseen demands on our space oblige us to defer till next week a detailed notice of the many interesting and valuable features of this display. In the mean time we may point out that the system of "enlarging" photographs, in which the future of some branches of photography is doubtless situated, has received increased attention; that the very valuable processes for transferring the photographic images to stone, wood, &c., already employed in the Ordnance Survey, are receiving development; that the difficulties attending the production of pure carbon prints are being surmounted; and photographic portraiture is becoming every day more perfect. Groups of objects as represented to the perception by our binocular vision: The photographic art is becoming more educated in the principles of art as well as science. Admirable photographs of our Architectural Exhibition, Loan and National Collections, are exhibited by the London Stereoscopic Company, in Regent-street. Among the noteworthy also are the Eastern and other subjects by Mr. Bedford; the lake and river pictures by Mr. Vaughan; the Egyptian studies by the figure-studies by Viscountess Hawarden; the large and fine foreign contributions in the south-west room, and the works of Messrs. Mudd, Heath Wilson, Wilson Laws, H. P. Robinson, Mr. Rejlander, and Vernon Heath. There are no portraits for purity and beauty of outline like vignettes of this kind, and Mr. Heath's are in many striking likenesses by Claudet. Among the coloured photographs the miniatures of Messrs. Lock and Whitfield decidedly bear the bell, not only for artistic excellence but also for the respect paid to the likeness.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE weekly evening meetings of the Society of Arts were resumed on the 14th inst., when a very interesting communication was read by Mr. Solomon Cutler, of the Photographic Institution, Educationally considered," was read by Mr. Samuel Highley, F.C.S., and by Mr. Solomon Cutler, on the practical application of the photographic art are well known. The lecturer gave a brief description of the various processes employed in taking the portraits of models being exhibited on the table; and several very ingenious and portable modifications of the camera, adapted for taking portraits under circumstances of considerable attention; as also a new description of artificial light, introduced by Mr. Highley for photographic purposes. It gives a blue light of pure color, the light from which, though faint, is exceedingly rich in actinic and chemical power. The lecturer was followed by a short but very animated discussion which, when brought near the flame, glowed as if incandescent.

Mr. Highley subsequently exhibited to the Photographic Society of London, a standard size, which he fixes at 34in. square, should be adopted for three purposes—viz., for exhibition, for the Royal Academy, and for reproductions will require to be magnified to this extent before the photograph is taken, and the negative will, therefore, be of the size of a large octavo schromatic microscope, was fully explained. For slides of natural scenery, figures of various kinds, &c., the lecturer recommended a semi-transparency, of 3-4 in. diameter. At the conclusion of the lecture a very interesting collection of slides was exhibited, illustrative of the use of hydrogen light, and afforded ample proof of the value of this means of illustration. Mr. Highley has, for many years, been engaged in the production of slides for the purposes of the microscope, and has, we believe, produced more slides than any other person in England. The exhibition of the common flea, magnified to a size to be seen by an audience of several hundreds, and of the Acarus Scabiei (Itch of Goethe's "Reynard the Fox," Schmorr's Bible pictures, and copies of some of the choicest productions of the Stereoscopic Company, as well as numerous by a series of views, the production of Mr. Jones, and copied from the celebrated collection of Mr. Ponsford, of Bath, illustrative of the geology of the cotton famine in the Lancashire districts which have appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and which, we understand, are to appear in the "Athenæum" which followed, Mr. Pocrall, the secretary of the London Stereoscopic Company, explained the mode in which the stereoscopic engravings so as to afford interesting scenes for the magic lantern at a small expense. He also explained the mode of manner in which these drawings bore the unexpectedly severe test of being magnified so as to fill a space of many square feet, and yet retaining their sharpness and delicacy more than life size. Another gentlemen present remarked upon the value of the stereoscopic process in the representation of machinery, instancing its enabling him to illustrate to his pupils the first steamers produced in the Thames from the model of Symington, which plied for a few months only, but he may so express it, the distinguishing characteristics of the various species of steamers. The lecturer, in reply to a question, stated that there was a strong conviction of the great value in an educational point of view of the glasses exhibited, which concluded by paying a high and well-merited compliment to Mr. Highley.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

At the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on the 12th inst., Mr. Farnall reported that the number of persons relieved in the week ending the 10th inst. was 439,000, and £36,667, including the £20,000 from the balance of the Indian Famine Fund. The total sum now in hand is £1,000,000. Mr. Bowser read a report on the clothing which were received at the Bridewell depôt during the week was 132 packing of the week ending the 10th inst. 1,000 packages were delivered to districts in 1620, of which 77 were dispatched last week.

Mr. Farnall, in the course of the discussion, read a number of flour and oatmeal to the Lancashire operatives, the gift of the inhabitants of Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island.

In consequence of a suggestion emanating from Commodore Yelverton, C.B., the officers and men belonging to the Coastguard have come forward with a day's pay towards relieving the distress existing in the manufacturing districts. The sum already collected amounts to upwards of £1,000.

A county meeting in aid of the Lancashire distress was held at Worcester on the 16th inst., when Lord Lyttelton, who presided, read a letter from Sir J. E. Shuttleworth, who said there was reason to expect that "the mills in the principal towns would be at work in a month." The meeting passed a highly encomium on the liberality of England during this sad calamity.

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., is expected to address his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 21st inst.

An International Agricultural Exhibition is to be opened at Hamburg on the 14th of July next, for the space of one week. The countries are making exertions to induce all steam navigation and railroad companies to convey at reduced rates of freight live stock, machinery, agricultural implements, and produce that may be destined for the exhibition.

We read in the *Daghladet*:—"The States of Holstein have been convoked by a Royal patent, dated Dec. 23, according to which they will meet at Slyeben on Jan. 24. It is nearly two years since the last Session of the Holstein States, and, under the circumstances of the present time, the debates will be looked for with great interest."

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A POWERFUL OXYDISING MIXTURE has been made known by a Dutch chemist, M. Bastger. It is formed by a mixture of three parts of oil of vitriol and two parts of permanganate of potash. Ether, alcohol, sulphur is crystized to sulphuric acid with a rending noise. If a small portion be placed in a flask the air in it is instantly combined.

COMPOSITION OF LUCIFER-MATCHES.—In the *Repertoire de Chimie* is a memoir by M. Winkelried, giving an account of a series of experiments on substances suitable to be employed in this important manufacture. He states that sesquisulphuret of antimony, nitrate of chlorate of potash and hyposulphite of lead give the best results; those which contain sugar, charcoal, ferrocyanide of potassium, and nitrate of lead take fire very readily also, but are hygroscopic, and are therefore inferior to the former. The matches prepared with hyposulphite of lead present the advantages of being devoid of phosphorus and of being very economically prepared.

AN ACCLIMATISATION OF AMERICAN PLANTS at the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Chiswick seems very successful. Mr. Harvey and Caddy-y, of Knephill, the chief exhibitors, have informed the council that they have now in their stores of plants ready on sale at the Chiswick Gardens. They say, "In ordinary seasons we should be able to fill two or three cart loads, but this year our failure has been so. We never saw such an occurrence, nor does the oldest man in our nursery. Of course, reasoning only; but we have always found that the hotter the year the more we have made."

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN THE LOBSTER has been minutely considered by Dr. M. S. Clos'on, who has published an elaborate paper, with many engravings, in the *Montpellier Medical Journal*. He says, in conclusion, that a careful consideration of the minute structure of the nervous system of any animal, and especially of that of the lobster, shows us that histologically and physiologically the vertebrate and invertebrate animals are nearly allied. In every case all the ganglia and interganglionic cord of the lobster correspond to the spinal cord of the vertebrate, while the cephalic ganglion is analogous to the encephalon, and functions in the same manner. The single decay to segmentation seen in the lobster is the most advanced form of the nervous system in the invertebrate animals, and in this division the nervous system does not form the centre round which all the organs are grouped, as it does in the vertebrate animals, but is itself subordinate to the organs, as it has been lightly such generalisations as of these kinds. Such an examination makes us esteem the labours of Swammerdam and Milne-Edwards in the crustacea, as being only a prelude to a more natural and philosophical classification.

RESPIRATION DURING SLEEP.—In a paper on the quantity of air necessary for respiration, read before the Academy of Medicine, at Paris, M. Dalzevie, after referring to the habit of wild animals which retire for rest to dens and to the instinct which leads them to choose the most secure of such air, a practice imitated by man in the savage state, and by soldiers, who select sheltered situations when they bivouac, said that animals vitiate the air exhale by day the oxygen which they absorb during night. Should not ventilation by night as by day? Ventilation ought to inspire during sleep a little of the gas which they exhale when awake?

PHOTOGRAPHIC WATER PAPERS.—A process for their production has been patented by Mr. Thomas Sutton, of Maidstone. The papers are first borne in the laboratory furnace, and the ashes left without combustion for several hours at the same heat. They are then washed. They are then weighed, and ten parts of these cinders mixed with five parts of dried carbonate of soda. The mass is then fused from two to three hours at an elevated temperature, produces readily granules of silver; and the drop of silver which dissolves readily in nitric acid. Nitrate of silver is then dissolved in water, and the silver remains under the form of a black powder at the bottom of the vessel. It is then washed and dried carefully. In general, sates produced from the cuttings of proofs, from the débris of old films, &c., renders from three to four ounces of their weight in silver, and the drop of silver contains from one to two per cent of gold.

PURE PEPSINE.—Pepsine may be precipitated from its solutions by agitation with finely-divided phosphate of lime, or other animal charcoal. Dissolved in water containing phosphoric acid, it may be precipitated when the solution is saturated with salt. The pepsine may also be precipitate of phosphate of lime without always being found in a state of combination with it. In this case it is treated with water containing acidulated, when the pepsine is in a state of purity hitherto unknown, which has resulted him to ascertain its composition and properties. It is a white, pearly mass, of a faint odour, and a taste resembling that of the tincture. The details of his process for obtaining it from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the pig, will be found in the last number of the *Journal de Pharmacie*, where it is said that our notions respecting pepsine ought to be modified by the results of his analysis of it.

A NEW PHOTOMETER, invented by Professor H. Dove, is described in a paper which appears in the *Philosophical Magazine*, for December. The instrument consists of a tube, which is blackened internally, and which has a diaphragm at the source of light from the same, the increase of the acting surface of the same being facilitating it to measure the quantity of light. The instrument is the singular projection of that surface, in which case the cylindrical aperture can be made to correspond to the circumference of the inside, that only rays which pass through the diaphragm reach the eye. The rotation of an ocular prescribed by Professor Nicol after the manner of Wollaston, is introduced in the aperture of the objective tube. For details as to the mode of construction of the instrument and the manner of using it we refer to the paper itself, merely adding M. Dove's estimation of the advantages of his method over existing methods, which is to the effect that it is very delicate, is applied to objects of any size in the same manner, whether they are brightly or feebly luminous, and is free from the disadvantages of the interposition of opaque; that, moreover, it is fitted for determining the intensity of light of optical instruments, and that of several different methods of measurement which mutually control each other; and, lastly, that it is obtained by means of instruments which, for the most part, are found in almost every man of science.

THE AMERICAN FOSSIL ELEPHANT (Elephas Columbe of Dr. Falconer) forms the subject of a most elaborate article by Dr. Falconer in the new number of the *Natural History Review*. It is of great importance, its range of habitat, geological position, its range in time, its distinctive characters in relation to the mammoth and living Asiatic elephants, &c., and has thus contributed a copious monograph on a subject of the highest interest to naturalists. It appears that the remains of elephants of the molar teeth, from Georgia, Mexico, in America, and from Brazil, on Asiatics.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND commenced his Sixth and last lecture "On Water," at the Royal Institution, on Saturday last, by exhibiting a large mass of ice in crystals, lent to him by the Spanish Prince, the Conte de Montemon, who is accordingly deserving of acknowledgment. The lecturer then proceeded to the most interesting series of experiments, showing the properties of hydrogen—its extreme lightness in relation to atmospheric air, its solubility in atmospheric air; its feeble name made dazzlingly brilliant by the introduction of pieces of steel spring, lime, platinum, &c. Hydrogen was shown to be capable of forming as a strong glass vessel, by means of the electric spark, some drops of water were produced. The lecturer then proceeded to show how hydrogen combines with steam. This greatly expanded form of water is colourless and transparent, and much lighter than air. The lecturer showed that it could be condensed again, forming a vacuum. On this property is based its employment as a balloon gas. Later in the day the interesting phenomenon of "Leidenfrost" was given in some ingenious apparatus, which several times during the lecture exhibited the phenomenon of water in a globular form. Water in this form was shown by means of the air-pump that water boils at a lower temperature in a vacuum than in the open air. Professor Frankland stated that that water is continually passing into vapour at ordinary temperatures, and that the layer of water which thus exists above the surface of water is continually lure, receiving and retaining the heat-rays of the sun. The lecture concluded with experiments on chemically pure or distilled water, and mineral and other impure waters. The various impurities contained in fresh waters are eventually deposited in the sea, whence they go into vapour by evaporation; hence it is considered that sea water is becoming more charged with salts. Professor Frankland, in his next lecture, will enter still more fully, as it course, he had been able to point out only a few of the interesting and important phenomena connected with the subject of water and hydrogen.

The following courses of lectures will begin next week:—Tuesday, Professor Odling, "On Animal Chemistry;" Thursday, Professor Tyndall, "On Chemical Affinity;" Saturday, Professor Savory, "On Life and Death." The Friday evening lecture will be given by Professor Tyndall, "On Radiation through the Earth's Atmosphere."

A Madrid paper states that a steam-carriage for common roads has been tried with complete success.

A member of the Belgian Central Society of Agriculture has recommended to the public a newly-discovered variety of the potato, which is remarkable in the triple point of view of being productive, early, fertility of soil, and capable in a variety of what is called chariot in Belgium. Its stalk grows to the height of 2ft. 6in., and bears many bunches of flowers. It is a truly vivid color, and produces no fruit. A field of one acre of third-class quality recently produced 12,000 kilogrammes of potatoes. The neighbouring farmers were astonished not only at the enormous produce, but at the absence of any unsound potato. The crop was dug on Oct. 12.

A letter from Bagdad, in the *Moniteur*, says:—"The excavations carried on among the ruins of Babylon, under the direction of the French Consul at Bagdad, have resulted in some interesting discoveries. In the Nimrond Mourid, which was visited by Mr. Layard in 1840, were found four bas-reliefs of colossal dimensions, each sculptured on a large slab of stone, and representing allegorical figures. The greater part of the bas-reliefs bear long inscriptions in cuneiform character. Its remarkable for their state of preservation. A certain number of other sculptures of smaller dimensions, representing scenes of Assyrian life or warlike episodes, have also been discovered. These artistic treasures are on their way to Europe.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Baron Wilde has recovered his health, and resumes his seat on the Bench.

Three fires occurred at Putney on the night of the 9th inst., doing trifling injury to property; but in each case a child's life was lost.

It is the intention of the directors of the Agricultural Hall at Islington to hold a dog show in it during the ensuing Epsom week, and to guarantee the prizes.

Last week the births of 1554 children—1024 boys and 930 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1852-61 the average number (corrected) was 1510.—The deaths in London last week were 1158, and were nearly the same in number as those of the previous week. The average number of deaths in the second week of the ten years 1851-60 is, with a correction for increasing population, 1179. Of eight metropolitan districts, whose deaths are recorded, the oldest was a widow, aged ninety-six years.

The formal made to the guarantors of the International Exhibition and others to purchase Captain Fowke's structure, with the view of rendering it a fine art permanent building, resulted last week in a failure to have received but little support, and to have been finally abandoned. The future destiny of the building, therefore, remains uncertain, and various schemes are being mooted for the settlement of the point. One of these is that the Government should come to some arrangement with the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and at once relieve them and those interested in the sale of the British Museum building of all their embarrassment and anxiety.

Our present system of dealing with convicts was under discussion on the 12th inst., at meetings of the Juridical Society and the Law Amendment Society. At the Juridical Society's meeting Mr. Worsley read a paper, in which he denounced the ticket-of-leave system. He proposed to remove from the Executive the power of interfering with the duration of the sentence, and to repeal the Summary Jurisdiction Act. These opinions were opposed to and favour in the meeting. At the Law Amendment Society's meeting a paper was read by Mr. Commissioner Hill, who also read, in which he advocated the system of ticket-of-leave. The system was necessary, but that it had failed in consequence of the unwise manner in which it had been administered.

On the 12th inst., the day appointed for proroguing the Imperial Parliament was performed by the Lord Chancellor, the chief of the commission appointed by her Majesty for that purpose. Lord Campbell was accordingly found his seat on the woolsack, with the customary formalities, by virtue of the commission, declared to be at an end. His great task was now accomplished, and Parliament should be again prorogued until the day thereon named, and it would then commence its arduous and engrossing duties for the year. It was unnecessary, upon which day it would assemble for the dispatch of "divers urgent and important affairs." The Peers present on this occasion were simply one dozen, a number many minutes, and there were but few persons present.

The trial of the six persons charged with having been connected with the publication of the Englishman paper from the Lowenstein Mills, and with forging Bank of England notes, was brought to a close on the 10th inst. by the jury, without quitting the box, returning a verdict of guilty, although in the case of the latter Mr. Justice Byles stated that there could be no doubt that he had been completely deceived by the others, and that he had only escaped by a law in the evidence. Griffiths, who seems to have carried on a regular system of engraving apparently with the intention of passing it on a private scale, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude; Burcher, who was the main agent in putting the forged paper into circulation, to ten years' penal servitude; Hannay, who printed it, was promoted the robbery of the Bank paper, to twenty years' penal servitude; and Wilkinson, a member of the gang, who was also engaged in the description of punishment.

The Metropolitan Railway Company propose to take Parliamentary powers to purchase additional lands for the purpose of their undertaking, and for enlarging their powers of compulsory purchase in certain of respect of the Bishopsgate section of Western extension. Also, in the parish of Paddington, near the junction of South Wharf-road with Praed-street, and adjoining to the Great Western Railway, where it crosses with Conduit-street, and also as to the incomplete portions, comprising the line of extension intended from Praed-street, Paddington, and Edgware-road to the Great Western. The particular lands and properties proposed to be taken are in the parish of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, and are bounded by Conduit-street, Bathe Moorfield, New Union-street, Moor-lane, and Tenter-street; and between Whitecross-street and the Old Street-road, on both sides of the line in relation to Finsbury Railway, and between Vine-court and Maidenhead-court, adjacent to Moorfields, and Vine-court and Maidenhead-court, adjacent to Moorfields, St. Sepulchre and Liberty of Glasshouse-yard are in and near Cowcross-street and Sharp-street, in the parish of St. James's, Clerkenwell, and in the parish of the clinic of deviation declared by the Finsbury-circus Extension Act. These are Bonhill-street, Finsbury, and intervening properties between Bonhill-street, and Crondall-street.

LAW AND POLICE.—The 12th inst., being the first day of Hilary Term, a number of law were opened.

In the Court of Arches, it has been intimated to Dr. Lushington that appeals for a new trial in the case in which he was plaintiff, and Sir George Grey defendant. The action, it may be remembered, was brought to recover damages from Sir George Grey, in consequence of the publication by the plaintiff alleged, to present a petition of right to the Queen. The verdict was for the defendant, and if Sir George Grey presented the petition, the Queen's application was refused.

An important case, involving the possession of a large amount of property, has come before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood. The plaintiff is the Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Earl of Egmont, and the defendants are the Rev. William Lionel Darell, Bart., and Harriet Mary, his wife; Mary Tierney, widow; and Mary Anne Darell (an infant). Plaintiff's Mary Isabella Darell, and the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole; Charles Spencer Perceval; Thomas M'Mahon; and Jane Terry. The question at issue is the validity of the will of Henry Darell, late of Sarsoot, the plaintiff's grandfather, for the purpose of estates within the jurisdiction of the Court, to the defendants, or those whom they represent. It has been admitted by the heir-at-law, the present plaintiff, but he is not by an allegation that the deceased Earl, by his will, bequeathed the equity of redemption of the following property, of the estimated value of £850, and upwards. A similar suit is pending in Ireland, and the object of the present bill is that the two suits may be consolidated and heard together.

A man named John Povey, who describes himself as a gambler by profession, was tried and convicted two or three months ago at the Central Criminal Court of the offence of stealing a purse, containing a considerable sum of money, from the pocket of Lord Ingestre. He was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for six years. He was removed to Newgate, and a few days ago it was discovered that he had got some money, and was preparing to take out a pond in his cell door, which opens upon the corridor, and that he had very ingeniously contrived to hide his place with soap. Search was then made known to the governor, and the prisoner was subjected to a rigorous search; but he had succeeded in secreting the sum of £855, the whole of which being composed of bank notes of £100, £50, and £5, and five sovereigns. The prisoner was searched, and was carefully watched, but he was not free from apprehension and after he had been committed to Newgate. How he became possessed of the money is not known, but here is no doubt that he intended to be employed in an attempt to bribe the officers to connive at or assist in his escape. The money is to go to the Crown, as entitled to it under the Act for Corporation of London.

At Guildford, on the 10th inst., a railway contractor, named William Backwell, lately living at Greenwich, and more recently in Italy, where he had been employed as engineer for a railway between Genoa and Novi, on which he was charged with not surrendering to his bankruptcy on the day fixed for his last examination. The bankrupt's liabilities amounted to £70,000. The warrant for his apprehension was placed in the hands of Sergeant Hayden, of the detective force, and he arrived at the prisoner's retreat at Shere, on the 7th of August. As, however, there was no treaty between this country and Italy, it was necessary for Hayden to obtain the assistance of the local authorities, and the aid of a company of Carbineers, under the direction of the Questura. The bankrupt, who was concealed between the ceiling and the roof of his house, was then lodged in prison, and after some negotiation with the authorities it was arranged that he should be sent to this country and there discharged. Upon this Hayden started off for the frontier, and was ready waiting for the arrival of the Lord Clyde, accompanied by three Italian gendarmes. Another difficulty, however, arose in consequence of the Italians refusing to allow the bankrupt signed a particular document absolving the Italian authorities from the consequences of an illegal arrest. They lay under no obligation to do so. The prisoner, while the Carbineers were on the other hand, stated that they had orders to shoot the prisoner if he attempted to escape. After much delay, during which the vessel was nearly frozen in the snow, the bankrupt decided to return to England, in preference to a renewed incarceration in an Italian prison.

Mr. F. Oliver, late bandmaster of the third battalion 60th Rifles, stationed at Thoptkopje, Burmah, has received from the host and buglers of that corps a handsome memento, consisting of a silver goblet and salver, of Burmese make and design.

The distress from the dearth of cotton is great in various parts of Austria; but at Reichenberg, in Bohemia, "the cotton-spinners," says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, "have not the means of keeping soul and body together."

A telegram from Alexandria states that the Viceroy of Egypt has placed at the disposal of France eight hundred negro slaves. They are to be embarked in a French war-steamer and dispatched to Mexico.

THE SPRING CIRCUITS FOR 1863.

THE Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer have chosen their different circuits as follow:—

HOME CIRCUIT.—The Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Mr. Justice Wightman.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—Lord Chief Justice Erle and Mr. Justice Williams.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—The Lord Chief Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Willes.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Crompton and Mr. Justice Channell.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Byles and Mr. Baron Wilde.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Keating.

NORTH WALES.—Mr. Baron Bramwell.

SOUTH WALES.—Mr. Justice Mellor.

Mr. Justice Blackburn will stay in town and transact business at Judges' Chambers during the absence of the other learned judges.

A telegram from Bombay, of the 27th ult., announces the withdrawal, by the Government, of Contract Bill.

The *Chroniqueur des Arts* states that Prince Napoleon has exchanged his Roman villa in the Champs Elysées with Prince de Demidof, and he forwards to the latter, by the shortest route, the will he will leave that Prince de Demidoff had formed, in the house in which the Emperor resided during his exile in London, and which he purchased.

A banquet was given at Alexandria by English merchants on the 31st ult., to Sir Henry Bulwer, as British Ambassador to the Porte. His Excellency, in reply to his entertainers, enlarged on the importance of India, the East, and with considerable emphasis laboured to impress the party with the enormous value to foreign Powers of peace with the Government of Egypt. He could ever be tolerated by England. His Excellency alluded but slightly to the intimate friendship he had always entertained for Mehemet Ali, and which betrayed an unwillingness to dwell unnecessarily upon probabilities only calculated to provoke feelings of international discord or irritation.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE continued shortage of the supplies of bullion and of the precious metals for export purposes, and the withdrawal of over £200,000 in gold from the vaults of England, Scotland, and Ireland, during the week, for the purchase of the stock of bullion in the Bank of France, have had some influence upon the markets for these articles. The value of silver has not materially changed to some extent, and prices have, consequently, ruled somewhat lower than in the previous week. The quotations for Spanish doubloons, American eagles, and twenty-franc pieces, on the whole, the quotations have been fairly supported. The Unfunded debt has slightly increased.

The supply of money in the general discount market is abundant; nevertheless, the demand for loanable capital has been somewhat active, and the lowest rates for the best paper are now as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	.. .. 3½ to — per cent.	Four months' bills ..	4½ to 4¾ per cent.
Two months' bills	.. .. 4 to 4¼ ,,	Six months' bills ..	4¾ to 5 ,,
Three months' bills	.. .. 4 to 4½ ,,		

At the usual meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, held on Thursday, the minimum rate of discount was advanced to four per cent. This rate was followed, on the same day, by several of the joint-stock banks and discount houses. The Joint-Stock Banks are now giving 3 per cent for money at call, and 3½ per cent for short loans.

On the Continent capital has ruled very firm in price. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris	4	3½	Amsterdam	3	2½
Berlin	5	4½	Hamburg	4	3½
Berlin	5	4½	Frankfort	4	3½
Vienna	5	4½	St. Petersburg ..	5	5

The total imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £150,000, and the whole of the same has been received from the United States of the gold now on passage from Australia is about £645,000, and the next two steamers are due with about £300,000 more. The rate of the New York exchange comes at 147½ 148, and the premium on gold 3¾ per cent. There has been no change in silver.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Union Bank of London, the net profits of the six months have been £37,222. 2s. 2d., which, with £2,222. 17s. 10d. undivided of 15s. per share for the past half year was declared, which will absorb £37,500, leaving a balance to carry forward of £1,944. 19s. 9d., exclusive of the out of the financial year, in July next, of £35,222 0s. 10d.

The issue of £500,000 of Exchequer bills to meet the Indian Council at £500,000. It is possible, however, that another issue will take place before the expiration. The tenders for the bills will be received on Wednesday.

The Stock Market was very dull on Monday, and prices ruled somewhat lower:—Consols, for money, were 93¾ 94; Ditto, for the account, 94 94. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾ to 93¾; Exchequer Bills, 11s. to 18s. pm.; Bank Stock, for the account, 214 216; India Stock, 214 216; Long Annuities, Bruce Paper sold at 36¾; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 112¾; India Five per Cents, 102¾ 103; Annuities, 1874, 2¾ 3; Ditto, 1885, 2¾ 3; Ditto, 1903, 2¾ 3. On Tuesday the quotations showed signs of weakness, and the transactions were very limited:—Consols, for Account, realised 94 94; Ditto, for the February, 93¾ 94; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾; Bank Stock, 214; Long Annuities, 18¾; India Stock, 214 216; India Five per Cent. Paper, Four per Cent, was 103; Ditto, Five per Cent, 1861; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 1858, 112¾; Ditto, Five per Cent, 1858, 102¾; Ditto, Four per Cent, 1861; and the Bonds, 14s. prem. On Wednesday a further depression took place in Consols, which left off at 93¾ 94 for money, and 94 94 for account:—Consols, for Money, were 93¾ 94; Ditto, for Account, 93¾ 94; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾ 94; Exchequer Bills, 13s. to 15s. pm.; Bank Stock, 214 216; India Stock, 214 216; Long Annuities, 18¾; India Five per Cents, 102¾ 103; Annuities, 1874, 2¾ 3; Ditto, 1885, 2¾ 3; Ditto, 1903, 2¾ 3. On Thursday no change of importance took place in the quotations; but the market was dull:—Consols, for Money, were 93¾ 94; Ditto, for Account, 93¾ 94; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾; Exchequer Bills, 13s. to 15s. pm.; Bank Stock, 214 216; India Stock, 214 216; Long Annuities, 18¾; India Five per Cents, 102¾ 103; Annuities, 1874, 2¾ 3; Ditto, 1885, 2¾ 3; Ditto, 1903, 2¾ 3. Bonds, 9s. prem.

On Friday the Bank Stock was 216; India Stock, 216; the Four per Cent Indian Stock, 103; Consols, for Transfer, realised 94 94; Consols, for February, 93¾ 94; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾; Bank Stock, 214; Long Annuities, 18¾; India Stock, 214 216; India Five per Cent. Paper, Four per Cent, was 103; Ditto, Five per Cent, 1861; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 1858, 112¾; Ditto, Five per Cent, 1858, 102¾; Ditto, Four per Cent, 1861; and the Bonds, 14s. prem. On Wednesday a further depression took place in Consols, which left off at 93¾ 94 for money, and 94 94 for account:—Consols, for Money, were 93¾ 94; Ditto, for Account, 93¾ 94; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾ 94; Exchequer Bills, 13s. to 15s. pm.; Bank Stock, 214 216; India Stock, 214 216; Long Annuities, 18¾; India Five per Cents, 102¾ 103; Annuities, 1874, 2¾ 3; Ditto, 1885, 2¾ 3; Ditto, 1903, 2¾ 3. Bonds, 9s. prem.

The total deposits of the London Joint-Stock Bank has been held. The usual dividend of 12½ per cent per annum was declared, together with a bonus of 2½ per cent.

With the exception of Greek Bonds and Turkish Consolids, the market for Foreign Securities has been dull. Spanish Passives have been heavy, and prices compared with last week. The greatest depression is in Peruvian and Italian Bonds, which are 1 to 2 per cent lower. Ditto, Deferred, 21¾ to 22; Ditto, Certificates, 93 to 93¾ per cent, and Venezuela, 19½ to 19¾; Brazilian Five per Cents have ruled steady, at 102 to 102½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92¾ to 93¾; Ditto, Four per Cents, 92¾; Ditto, Coupons, 93; Italian Railway Bonds, 93¾ to 94; Ditto, Coupons, 93; Italian Railway Shares, 19¾ to 20; Ditto, Warrants, 4¾; Ditto, ex Coupons, 19¾; Ditto, Deferred, 21; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 93¾ to 94; Ditto, Four per Cents, Certificates, 1862, 47¾ ex div.; Russian Five per Cents, 89¾; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 92¾ to 93; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1862, 84 to 84¼; Ditto, Deferred, 66¾ ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 24¾; Ditto, Certificates, 93; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 103¾ to 104; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1862, 93; Turkish Four per Cents, 1018; Turkish Consolids, 85¾; Venezuela Three per Cents, 19¾ to 19¾; Ditto, Deferred, 8¾; Ditto, Certificates, 8¾; Ditto, Coupons, 69¾ ex div.

The sailings in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have not been to any numerous; yet prices have been well supported:—Alliance have changed hands at 39½; Australasian, 85 86; Colonial, 33½ 34; Commercial of London, 23½ 24; North American, 56½; Chartered of British Columbia, 10½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20½ 21; City of Glasgow, 23½ 24; Colonial of Australia, 2½; London, Bances Ayres, and River Plate, 19½; London and Colonial, 4½; London and Eastern, 3½ 3¾; London and Hanseatic, 2½ 2¾; London and Provincial, 14½; National Provincial of England, New, 8½; Ditto, 10½; Oriental, 20½ 21; Provincial of Ireland, 10½ 10¾; Royal British, 2½ 2¾; Standard of British South Africa, 19½; Union of Australia, 53; Union of England and Wales, 14; and Union of London, 39½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in improved request, as follow:—Canada 6s per cent, 103½ 104; Ditto, 5s per cent, 100½ 101; Ditto, 4s per cent, 96½; Cape 5½ per Cents, 1873, 110; Ditto, 1880, 113; Mauritius 5½ per Cents, 111½; New South Wales 5s per Cents, 1867, 104½; Ditto, 5s per Cents, 1871, 104½; South Wales Five per Cents, 1868 to 1892, 99¼ ex div.; New Zealand 6s per Cents, 1871, 104½; Ditto, 6s per Cents, 1877, 104½; Ditto, 6s per Cents, 1879, per Cents, 104½.

A fair business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities:—Bombay & Gua, 1; Crystal Palace, 3¾ ex div.; Electric Telegraph, 19½; English and Australian Copper, 7½ 8; European and American, 1¾ 2; Ditto, Limited, 1¾; General Omnibus, 14; Malleable Iron, 2¾ 3; Mediterranean and Egyptian Steamboat, 2¾ ex div.; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 8½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 3½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78; Ditto, New, 6¾; Ditto, Deferred, 6¾; Submarine Telegraph, 6¾; Ditto, New, 6¾; Royal Mail Steam, 6¾.

The Railway Share and Railway Share Market have been somewhat limited, and prices have rather given way. There has, however, been no actual pressure of sales. The following are Tuesday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Great Eastern, 45¾; Ditto, East Anglian, 1¾; Ditto, Eastern Counties, 10¾; Ditto, Great Northern, 107½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110¾; London and Blackwall, 7½; London and Brighton, 117¾; London and North-Western, 97¾; London and South-Western, 105¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42; Metropolitan, 119¾; Ditto, Extension, 10¾; North British, 51¾; North-Eastern—Berwick, 93½; North Staffordshire, 16; South-Eastern, 63½; South Wales, 68; West Midland—Oxford, 47¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 93½; Ditto, Four per Cent, 84½; London and South-Western, 75½; Midland—Leicester and Hitchin, 96½; Scottish North-Eastern, 74; West Midland—Oxford, 47¾.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 101½; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 104½; Cape Town and Dock, 109; East Indian, 107½; Great Indian Peninsular, 103½; Great Southern of India, 105; Madras, 103½; Scinde, 104½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7½; Bahia and San Francisco, 2½; Dutch Rhenish, 11½; Recife and San Francisco, 18½; San Paulo, 9½; and South Australian, 22½.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of	£39,936	A decrease of bullion of	£333,186
An increase of the deposits of	£1,370,424	An increase of rest of	£39,936
An increase of other deposits of	£370,424	An increase of reserve of	£39,936
A decrease of securities of	£1,153,136		

The total circulation is now £27,016,049. Public deposits stand at £4,290,750; private deposits at £16,772,782. Securities amount to £31,165,978; and the stock of bullion is £14,102,169.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 12.—There was a very poor show of English wheat on sale here to-day. Selected samples commanded very full prices, but the trade ruled very dull in every, as sales were extremely narrow. Foreign wheat was in fair demand, and fine milling sorts however, commanded very little attention. No quotable change took place in the value of malt. The barley trade was very dull. Prices were in favour of buyers. In our quarter, and other kinds were tolerably firm. Both beans and peas sold slowly, at the late decline in the value of the former article.

Monday, 14—and very little change in the value of any kind of produce to-day. Generally speaking, the trade ruled inactive.

English Wheat, Essex and Kent, 40s to 54s; ditto, white, 42s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 54s; ditto, white, 44s to 56s; grinding barley, 26s to 28s; distilling ditto, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 34s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk, 36s to 38s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 36s to 38s; Scotch, 36s to 38s; Chevalier, 40s to 44s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 23s; potato ditto, 23s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 18s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; Galway, 20s to 22s; Sligo, 20s to 22s; Limerick, 20s to 22s; tick beans, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; maple, 34s to 36s; Egyptian beans, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk, 32s to 34s; Yorkshire, 32s to 34s; Scotch, 32s to 34s; Harlings, 32s to 34s; Foreign, 32s to 34s; Indian corn, 30s to 32s; white ditto, 32s to 34s; flour, 40s to 44s.

Arrivals this Week.—English: Wheat, 540; barley, 1290; malt, 1140; oats, 70; flour, 230. Irish: Oats, 600. Foreign: Wheat, 2000; barley, 3200; oats, 12,300; flour, 500 sacks.

Remarks.—Clover seed is still in request, at full prices, and there is rather more demand for spring in London. Canary seed is firmly held, and is a turn, with a moderate sale.

Linseed, English, crushing, 43s to 45s; Calcutta, 60s 3d to 60s; hempseed, 44s to 46s per quarter; rapeseed, 40s to 42s per last; coriander seed, 18s to 20s per cwt; canary seed, 56s to 58s per quarter; red do. 52s to 54s per bushel; English rapecake, 7os to 72s per quarter. Linseed cakes, £10 to £10 10s per ton; Baltic, £9 10s to £9 15s; Mediterranean, £9 to £9 5s; English rapecake, 45s to 50s per quarter; linseed meal, 50s to 52s; white ditto, 54s to 56s per cwt.

Provisions.—Beef, Mess, 90s to 92s; Prime Mess, 100s to 102s; Prime Cargo, 80s to 82s; Mess, 84s to 86s per bbl. Pork, Mess, 80s to 82s; Prime Mess, 90s to 92s; Prime Cargo, 70s to 72s; Mess, 74s to 76s per bbl. Bacon, 54s to 56s; Middles, 52s to 54s per cwt. Lard, 54s to 56s per cwt. Butter, Cork, 104s to 106s; Limerick, 104s to 106s; Waterford, 104s to 106s; Friesland, 104s to 106s; Kiel, 104s to 106s per cwt. Cheese, 52s to 54s; Cheshire, 56s to 58s; Double Gloucester, 52s to 54s; Single ditto, 48s to 50s per cwt.

Tea.—The demand for all kinds is quiet, at about previous currencies.

Sugar.—The market for raw sugar is heavy, and prices are barely supported. Refined goods have ruled dull, at late rates.

Coffee.—The demand is almost wholly confined to small parcels; nevertheless, the currencies are firm, although the stock is large for the time of year.

Rice.—Fine sorts are in good request, and steady, at very full prices. Inferior kinds support late rates. Bengal, fine, 15s 6d to 16s; ditto, middling, 14s 6d to 15s per cwt. Carolina, on board. Hams, lard, and other provisions rule about stationary.

Spices.—Pepper, 4½d to 5d per lb. Cassia lignea, 30s per cwt. Ginger, 40s to 42s. Nutmegs, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per lb. Cloves, 6s 6d to 7s per lb. Cassia buds, 4s 6d per lb.

Saltpetre.—The demand for refined is fair for the season, at late prices. Crude is dull for export. Refined goods, 24s to 25s per cwt. Crude, 20s to 21s per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum, 1s 10d to 2s per gallon. Brandy, 2s to 2s 2d per gallon. Proof Leewards, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; proof East India, 1s 4d to 1s 5d per gallon. Brandy is worth, 2s to 11s 9d; Hollands, 1s 6d to 1s 7d per gallon. Geneva, 1s 4d to 1s 5d per gallon. Irish, 20 o.p., 12s 6d per gallon. Malt, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per gallon.

Hops and Grass.—Mid. per bag, £7 10s to £8 5s; Sussex, £7 5s to £8 10s; and straw, £3 10s to £4 per load. Town-tops, £4 to £5 5s.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s 3d to 19s; seconds, 16s 6d to 17s 6d.; Hartley, 14s 6d to 15s.; and manufacturing coals, 13s 6d to 14s per ton.

Hops.—Fine qualities have sold readily, at full prices. Inferior sorts continue dull, at late rates. Mid. to fine, £6 to £8 8s; Kent pockets, 70s to 100s; Weald of Kent, 60s to 76s; Sussex ditto, 60s to 76s; Yearlings, 80s to 120s per cwt.

Wool.—The demand for all kinds is quiet, at about previous currencies.

Potatoes.—In supplies moderate, and the demand for the article is inactive, at from 4s to 11s per ton.

Manchester Goods Market (Thursday, Jan. 15).—Notwithstanding that the show of heavily goods has been on a very limited scale, the market has generally ruled somewhat lower, and has been nearly equal to Monday. The extreme value of the best makes has been 5s. per 81b. The supply of shops was very moderate, and the demand for them was quiet. Buyers and sellers were both off freely, at full quotations; but all letter heads were a dull inquiry, at late rates. In Manchester, on Wednesday, the market was very dull, and prices were in favour of buyers. In Glasgow, on the same day, the market was dull, at late rates. Mid. Orleans, 8½ to 8¾; fair, 8¾ to 9; good, 9¼ to 9½; fine, 9¾ to 10; good fair, 9¾ to 10; fine, 10¼ to 10½; middling, 8¼ to 8½

"ROSENLAUI, SWITZERLAND: WINTER—SNOW ON THE MOUNTAINS."—SEE PAGE 74.

DAVOUD PACHA,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF MOUNT LEBANON.

After the civil war in Mount Lebanon between the Christian and Druse sects, during the summer of 1860, the Sultan's Government, as well as the five great Powers of Europe, were in no small degree puzzled as to how this vast district should be governed for the future. It was proposed at first to select one of the native princes of the country; but, owing to sectarian disputes and jealousies, this became a simple impossibility. The population of Mount Lebanon amounts to about 400,000 souls, divided into six sects—Maronites, Greeks, Greek Catholics, Druses, Moslems, and Metualis—all hating each other, and all determined not to be ruled over by any member of another creed who is a native of the mountain. The great majority of the population is Christian; and this fact, together with the recollection of the help given to the Druse sect by certain Turkish officials during the civil war of 1860, made it almost impossible for the Porte to place a Moslem as ruler over Lebanon. It was therefore decided by the representatives of the great Powers, as also by the Sultan's Commissioners, that the mountain should be governed by a Christian, named by the Porte, but not a native of Lebanon. The unanimous choice fell upon Davoud Effendi, who was then the Director-General of Telegraphs throughout the Turkish Empire, whose Portrait we here give, and who thenceforth became Davoud Pacha, the first Christian ever raised to the rank of Muchier, which is the third or highest rank of Pacha.

Davoud Pacha has, by all accounts, shown himself fully worthy of the great trust reposed in him by his Imperial master. From a state of utter confusion and anarchy into which the hereditary native feudal chiefs had brought the Lebanon, he has, in little more than a year, brought the Government into something like order, and throughout his pachalic life and property are as safe as in the best organised countries in Europe. The Christian population of the Lebanon submit cheerfully to Davoud Pacha because he is a Christian, whilst the Druses, Moslems, and Metualis are obedient to him because he is named by the Porte and is not a Christian of the Lebanon.

Incred Davoud Pacha is a Catholic Armenian (that is, of the sect of Armenians who, whilst retaining their own ancient rites and ceremonies, are in communion with the Roman Catholic Church); but, although a sincere and even devout member of his own church, is by no means a bigot, and has placed no obstacles in the way of Protestant schools or missionaries in the mountain. Wherever amongst the natives of Lebanon he has found persons of education and intelligence he has employed them, no matter to what creed they belong; and in more than one instance he has braved the outcries of fanatic Catholics or Greeks, and employed native Protestants in the service of Government. Amongst others he has on his personal staff and employed in the police corps of the Lebanon an English officer formerly in the English cavalry, a French officer who belonged to the Chasseurs à Pied, and a Hungarian officer.

The subject of this brief memoir was born at Constantinople in March, 1816. He belongs to one of the oldest Christian families in Turkey, and which suffered during the persecutions of 1827. He has been no less than twenty-eight years in the service of the Porte, having, after a complete University course at Berlin, commenced his official career as professor of modern languages in the Ottoman Military College of Constantinople. He afterwards entered the diplomatic line as Secretary to the Ottoman Embassy at Berlin, then at Vienna, and afterwards at Paris, whence he returned to Berlin as Charge d'Affaires, which post he held at various times for a period of nine years. In 1854 he accompanied Ali Pacha as chief secretary to the Conference of Vienna. In 1855 he was Imperial Commissioner for the question of the navigation of the Danube, and in 1858 went as chief secretary with Fuad Pacha to the Conference of Paris. In the following year he was named Director-General of Telegraphs, and under his auspices all the great lines of telegraphic communications now long completed throughout the Turkish empire were commenced. In 1861 he was selected by the Porte and the five Powers to fill the very difficult post of Governor-General of the Lebanon, with the rank of Muchir, or Pacha of the highest grade, and is the first Christian ever named to that rank under the Sublime Porte. Davoud Pacha speaks French, English, Italian, and German, and has, in the first of these languages, published a history of the seven years' war, which is well spoken of. He in former years gained more than one great prize medal, &c., by his writings and dissertations before the Berlin University, and is a Member of the Academy of Science in that city.

DAVOUD PACHA, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF MOUNT LEBANON, THE FIRST CHRISTIAN PACHA NOMINATED BY THE PORTE.

TABLE BAY PATENT SLIP.

TABLE BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean in Southern Africa, is capable of sheltering the largest fleets, and, except from June to August, always affords safe anchorage. Cape Town, the capital of Cape Colony, lies on its south-west shore, and at its back is Table Mountain, so conspicuous in our Engraving. A patent slip has recently been constructed in Table Bay by Messrs. De Pass, Spence, and Co., and Messrs. Robert Granger and Co. Erected on the sheltered side of the breakwater, it is capable of taking up ships of 2000 tons. The "ways" are fastened to the solid rock. The cradle is made of the best teak wood. Steam power is employed to haul ships up. Competent judges have pronounced it the best and largest work of the kind ever undertaken. Our Engraving shows the Australian Navigation Company's fine paddle-steamer Coonanbara under repair on the patent slip. She was supplied with a new rudder and all the steering apparatus, which she lost in a tremendous gale off the Cape while on her voyage from London to Sydney. This is the fifth vessel that has been on the slip since it was opened for use a month or two ago. The Coonanbara weighed, with her coals, stores, and machinery, upwards of 1000 tons, and her length resting on the slip was upwards of 210ft. This thoroughly tested the efficiency of the ways and machinery of the slip, which, however, is capable of taking up much larger vessels.

THE AUSTRALIAN PADDLE-STEAMER COONANBARA, ON THE NEW PATENT SLIP IN TABLE BAY, CAPE COLONY.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings, for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On Nov. 29, the wife of Captain George Ward, Brigade Major Commanding at Dinapore, of a son.
At Linford Hall, Northampton, Lady Lyveden, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Knesssall, Notts, Edward Lysaght Griffin, Barrister-at-Law, son of the late Lord Bishop of Limerick, Griffin, Barrister-at-Law, son of the late Lord Bishop of Limerick, to Beatrice Fanny, third daughter of George William Crabtree, of Nuneham.
On the 27th ult., at St. George's Church, Southwark, Henry George Berry Child, of West Smithfield, to Emma, third daughter of David Davies, Blackfriars-road. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at the Three Tuns Hotel, 87, High-street, Borough, Southwark, of bronchitis, Sarah, the beloved wife of Samuel L. Harris, in the 55th year of her age.
On the 12th inst., at the Parsonage, Patcombe, Westmoreland, Thomas Wilson, son of the Rev. William Wilson, Incumbent, and youngest daughter of Thomas Bell Brownbridge, Esq., of Lincoln.
On the late John Muir Greenwood, Esq., of Lincoln.
At Sanford, Lincoln-road, Peterborough, on the 4th inst. of the Grenadier Guards, and formerly of the 4th Light Dragoons, in his 82nd year.

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3. Three stops 16 16 0
4. ... seven 19 19 0
5. ... eight 21 0 0
6. ... nine 26 5 0
7. ... seven stops and knee action ... 30 15 0
8. ... nine 36 15 0
9. ... nineteen 50 0 0
WITH PERCUSSION.
10. ... nine stops 39 10 0
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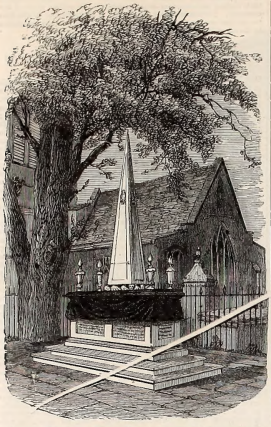
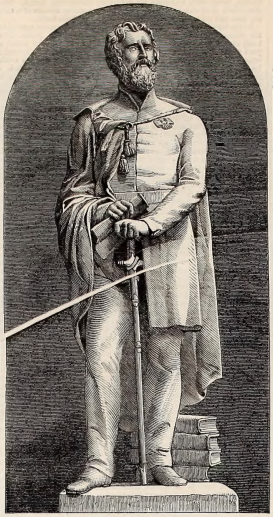
WALLER'S TOMB AT BEACONSFIELD.

THE beautiful tomb at Beaconsfield, erected by his son to Edmund Waller, the poet, has, at last, been restored by Mr. Henry Harley, statuary, of Windsor, at the cost and pursuant to the directions of



WALLER'S TOMB AT BEACONSFIELD, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, RECENTLY RESTORED.

Mr. H. E. Waller, of Farmington, Gloucestershire, the poet's descendant and representative. The renovation has been most carefully and creditably executed by Mr. Harley, and the tomb of black and white marble now stands out in all its pristine beauty—a magnificent memorial, well worthy of that admiration which Dr. Johnson once bestowed upon it. The elegant Latin inscriptions by Rymer of the Fœdera are visible again, and the area around the tomb is repaired, embracing in its precinct, the fine walnut-tree which overhangs the monument, and recalls the Wallers, an ancient and time-honoured family, that tree being their crest. The whole is a striking object, and, combined with the tablets to Edmund Burke, who lies buried in the church close by, forms a double attraction to all who may wish to visit the shrines of the mighty dead. In an article in



STATUE OF GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NAPIER, K.C.B., RECENTLY PLACED IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

the first series of his "Vicissitudes," Sir Bernard Burke thus speaks of Edmund Waller and his tomb:—

"An earlier sojourn of genius in Beaconsfield has left a memory there, not so venerable, it is true, as that of Edmund Burke, yet most pleasant to dwell upon—a memory which, with strange tenacity, attaches to the place far more closely, and with far more visible marks, than even the memory of Burke. The genius we allude to was Edmund Waller, the first lyric poet of his time, and the worthy precursor of Robert Burns, and Tom Moore, and the other great lyrists that were to succeed. Beaconsfield was the favourite and constant residence of Waller in his lifetime (his splendid seat, Hall Barn, still remains), and it is, in death, his last earthly resting-place. Edmund Waller's stately tomb in Beaconsfield Churchyard tells us, in most graceful Latinity, that he was 'of the poets of his time easily the Prince; that when an octogenarian he did not abdicate the laurel he had won in his youth; and that his country's language owes to him the possible belief that, if the Muses should cease to speak Greek and Latin, they would love to talk in English.' This epitaph records the truth. Waller may claim rank among our

NEW CHURCH AT NOCTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

greatest poets, and he had the rare faculty of never varying in his talent, and of writing just as ably at all periods of his life, whether in youth, manhood, or age.

"Waller's tomb was the work of filial affection, having been raised by his son at a costly expense. . . . The poet well deserves this sacred memorial who could, when in his extreme old age, and close upon his death, write such lines as these:—

> The sun's not quiet when the winds give o'er;
> So, calm are we, when passions are no more;
> For then we know how vain it was to boast
> Of fleeting things, so certain to be lost.
> Clouds of affection from our younger eyes
> Conceal that emptiness which age descries;
> The soul's dark cottage, batter'd and decay'd,
> Lets in new light through chinks that time has made;
> Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,
> As they draw near to their eternal home;
> Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view,
> That stand upon the threshold of the new."

The present venerable Rector of Beaconsfield, the Rev. John Gould, D.D., now in his eighty-third year, has long been creditably

MEXICAN COSTUMES: A SCENE IN ONE OF THE SUBURBAN VILLAGES OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.—SEE PAGE 84.

active in his exertions to preserve and renovate the tombs and memorials, within his parish, of Burke and Waller, and it must be gratifying to him that so much has been done in his time by the kinsmen and namesakes of each notability. But it is still to be desired that this plan of monuments to great people being restored by their descendants should be more generally inculcated and carried out. It seems, for instance—Chelsea is much needed in many places. Take one, for instance—Chelsea, where, in the old churchyard, Sir Hans Sloane's fine tomb is perishing for want of repair: a fact, we are sure, which need only be made known to his descendants and inheritors of his wealth to be duly known to his descendants and inheritors of his wealth to be duly attended to by their affectionate gratitude. Our Engraving of Waller's tomb is taken from a sketch by Mrs. Hughes, of Gwersylas.

STATUE OF GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NAPIER, K.C.B.

SCULPTURED BY G. G. ADAMS. IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

A SECOND member of the illustrious family of Napier has just received monumental commemoration in St. Paul's Cathedral. It has stated to the country that Sir William Napier, the historian of the Peninsular War, was placed a week or two ago close to the principal door of the entrance, and opposite a composition statue to that of Sir William's gallant brother Sir Charles Napier, who "Conquest," and "Administration of Scinde" Sir William wrote, and described so ably and affectionately. For his literary rather than military achievements will this Napier be chiefly remembered. Military abilities, however, of no common kind Sir William doubtlessly possessed. It is proved by his conduct in the successive campaigns in the Spanish peninsula, as a simple Captain of a company, as Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Moore, and to the 43rd Regiment; at Almeida and Busaco, in and as Commander of the 43rd Regiment; at Almeida and Busaco, in the various combats following Massena's retreat; and at Fuentes d'Onore, the subsequent actions and Badossa, at the Nivelle and the Nive, and at Orthes; but still more is it proved by the knowledge of the principles of strategy displayed in his work. Had Sir William never commanded an army, and his personal bravery and the wounds he received are not therefore considered worthy of record, he would have fired with the same energy and ability the subject with the most charming and inspiriting effect.

The marble now erected to this gifted and brave man is the colossal in size (measuring 8ft. 6in. high), and is the result of a public subscription. As a work of art it is creditable to Mr. Adams, but the sculptor and composer very unadvisedly not only with the companion statue of Sir Charles, which is also by Mr. Adams, but with most of the works by this artist exhibited in St. Paul's—the figure is in proper costume, and a military cloak backs the statue in his proper costume, and a military cloak backs the statue in his proper figure, supported chiefly by the right shoulder. The figure is firm upon the base, the base well balanced, principally on the left leg; the right leg is flexed and the foot slightly advanced, giving a sense of pausing rather than progress. The head, resting on the sword and the right holding the scroll appropriately indicate the double character of General and Commander-in-Chief. A pile of the Victor's wreaths stands on the back of the pedestal. It may, perhaps, be objected by some critics that the drapery is treated too broadly, and especially the upper forms which the cloak has been given more definitely. Better, however, emptiness itself in these unimportant parts than that slavishly minute copying of every folds and are faithfully rendered. To us the happiest part, or rather characteristic, of the statue is the pose of the head, which is a little turned back, and, like a portrait statue, turned considerably on one side. This at once removes that tameness which is the almost constant fault of the full face in the class, and is suggestive of a little energy of the personage represented. We can fancy that a vivid recollection of some exciting scene has suddenly invited Sir William to look behind him, the half-consciousness of its having occurred far away, the eyes involuntarily turn aside to search the distance or the past, and that, while looking into the eye, the head is at the same time slightly retracted, is of equally involuntarily to raise what might prove, after all, only a fleeting image. The gesture by which action is suggested, common to a literary men, especially novelists and descriptive writers of all kinds.

NEW CHURCH AT NOCTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE greater portion of the village of Nocton belongs to the Countess of Ripon, and for some years her Ladyship has had it in contemplation to erect a new church as a memorial to her late husband, the Earl of Ripon. Some time ago instructions were given to Mr. George Gilbert Scott, who preserved suitable designs, which, with the exception of the old church was pulled down, and Mr. William Huddleston, of Lincoln, was engaged to erect the new edifice. We understand (says the *Lincoln Gazette*, from which these particulars are abbreviated), that originally the church joined the old hall, but, being in a dilapidated condition, it was razed to the ground as it was not in view of the village, as a convenient distance from the mansion, about a century ago. The second church, which was built by Mr. Fraser, his predecessor, was dedicated to All Saints, that being the day on which the late Earl was born. The church is built on the old site, but is extended a few feet south, east, and west, and is one of the most beautiful churches in the county of Lincoln. It is in the Early Decorated style, and consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, and apsidal chancel, with heating-vault underneath. The lower part of the tower forms the entrance or porch, on account of the whole of the village being situated to the east of the church. The tower is rather low boiler windows, and is intended to be carried out at some future time and surmounted with a spire. The height of the tower is 50ft.

The exterior of the church is built of finely hammer-dressed native walling-stone: the whole of the dressings, internal and external, are of Ancaster stone. On the north side of the tower the foundations of a future aisle are put in, and the arcade is placed in the new south wall, so that the whole of it can be removed with very little trouble. The clerestory windows are also introduced on the south side. The whole of the roofs are of Memel timber, and nine-drawn between the rafters are laid and covered with plain and ornamental Broseley bridled tiles, and surmounted with an ornamental Staffordshire ridge. The nave and chancel roofs are open-timbered with lead.

The whole of the inside walls are finished in rough stucco; the nave and chancel seats are of pitch pine, and are all open, the chancel seats being elaborately carved, and the whole of them stained and varnished. The communion-rail is of oak, and has been executed in Ancaster, red, Mansfield, and Caen stone, with green polished marble shaft to the angles; the inside panels is metal and brass, and the lectern is of wainscot oak, and is very elaborately carved, being one of the most delicate productions in the county of Lincoln. The chancel floor is laid down with encaustic glazed tiles, of a very handsome pattern; the remainder of the floors are paved with Godfrey's four-inch tiles, laid in diagonal patterns. The whole of the windows are glazed with smooth cathedral glass, slightly tinted, and the ventilation is on the principle of Mouse's patent. The tracery is glazed in geometrical patterns, and the screen between the vestry and chapel is of metal and brass. The font is of Caen stone, with seven marble shafts, and stands at the west end of the nave. The capitals of the pillars between the chancel and the mortuary chapel are very elaborately carved, one in imitation of the passion flower, and the two respond capitals in imitation of the rose and the lily. All the carving, internally and externally, is in imitation of natural foliage. The internal shafts of the windows of the chancel, chapel, and west end of the nave are of Derbyshire polished marble. The tower arch, tower, belfry, vestry, and mortuary-vault, are all framed of pitch pine, covered on the outside with oak boards, hung with elaborate wrought-iron ornamental bands. The altar-cloth is of elaborate needlework, the prevailing colours of which are blue and gold. A handsome little organ has been built.

In the interior of the church there is a splendid monument erected to the memory of the late Earl of Ripon, executed by Mr. M. Noble. The tomb stands about 4ft. high, and is some 7ft. in length and about a yard wide: it is of Devonshire marble and Bath stone, with splendid ornaments and medallions. This portion of it is from designs made by Mr. Scott. Upon the top is the figure of the Earl, lying in a sad recumbent position, in his peer's robes, the head resting upon a cushion, the whole of the figure, from the pedestal to the marble. The likeness, which is said to be admirable, was executed from a cast taken after death.

The cost of the church, up to the present time, is upwards of £5000, and of course the expense of the tower and spire will be considerable. The work has been carried out in a manner which redounds to the credit of Mr. Huddleston: it is also to the entire satisfaction of the Dowager Countess of Ripon and the Vicar of the parish.

The churchyard has been enclosed with iron railings on all sides, and is inclosed by a neat stone coped wall. On the north side is a sycamore tree, which is to be preserved, as it is a fine specimen. This tree has been strictly attended to. Around the tree a wall has been built after the style of a sunk fence, so that the earth cannot fall upon the trunk to cause it to decay.

The church has recently been consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln.

OPENING OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

THE inaugural ceremony connected with the opening of the much-talked-of and long-projected Metropolitan Railway was celebrated on the 9th inst. by an experimental trip and a subsequent banquet at the Farringdon-street station. Full as long ago since the first practical steps towards the realisation of the idea, the success of which is now so triumphantly established, is due to Mr. Charles Pearson, the solicitor for many years to the Corporation of London, whose property it first originating it. Of the difficulties which opposed the scheme which Mr. Pearson proposed, it is the offspring of his original project, and therefore to his name should the credit chiefly be accorded, for to him it owes its life to be completed. The early struggles of the company were enormous, and more than once the scheme was on the point of being hopelessly abandoned. It was finally abandoned for ever had it not been for the well-founded and universal outcry at the impediments to circulation in London arising from the narrowness of the thoroughfares.

It was the consideration that induced the Corporation of the City to advance £200,000 to the company. The Act empowers the City the use of the Great Western and Great Northern Companies, enabled the present company to begin the work with a fair prospect of success. The Act, as we have already stated, empowers we only overcome. There remained the great and novel task of borrowing under ground, and the difficulties and dangers of sinking wells, of working in the midst of water-pipes, gaspipes, sewers, mains, and cloches. Those who may use the line will never be able to appreciate the skill, the labour, the danger and the stupendous resources which were exerted in this part of the undertaking. The public will, however, sufficiently find an adequate description of the difficulties which were encountered in this underground world of London. In Mr. Jay's part of the contract between the Metropolitan Railway Company and the latter of this formidable barrier: after heavy rains during the progress of the work the mass of the earth above the tunnel became loose and liable to slip. The great undertaking is, however, accomplished; and, for the first time in the history of the world, men can ride in pleasant carriages, and with considerable speed, through a subterranean way, with water-pipes, and besides sewers and mains.

The preliminary trip was made on the 9th inst., trains, bearing about 650 invited passengers, started from Paddington about one o'clock and proceeded along the line to Farringdon-street, passing the two intermediate stations, Bishop's-road and Edgware-road, satisfactory, and sanguine hopes were expressed as to the success of the undertaking.

THE BANQUET.

At the Farringdon-street station a banquet had been prepared, and was partaken of by the guests. It was held in a large room specially erected for the occasion adjoining the station. It was 200ft. long by 100ft. broad, and constructed to accommodate 700 persons, for which number tickets were issued. It was lined throughout with white calico, and the roof of the whole of the arches and stations were suspended from the ceiling and side walls. The bands of the City police were in attendance, and kept the approaches to the station free from any of the noisy enlivening airs. Amongst those present were the chairman of the company, Mr. Wilkinson, who also presided at the dinner; Mr. Pearson, Mr. Fowler, M.P., Mr. Hall, M.P., Mr. W. Wood, M.P., Mr. Ayrton, M.P., Sir S. M. Peto, M.P., Mr. H. Lewin, M.P., Mr. Bass, M.P., Mr. Pinsent, Mr. Thomas Farrer, Hill and Lady, Colonel Sir J. Hamilton, Bart., Mr. Malins, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Jones, Aldermen Sidney, M.P., Humphery, Challis, Abbis, Allan, Wilson, Lawrence, Dimsdale, Gibbons, Cubitt, Carter, Lawrence. Several interesting speeches were made, some of them containing valuable information respecting the progress of the undertaking. Mr. the engineer of the company, in replying to a toast, said he carefully felt somewhat proud at the result of that day's proceedings. They had accomplished what was considered impossible. They had proved thereby showed that they had brought to completion that line, which might be regarded as the commencement of the Underground Railway. In a great work of a novel character, and of which a large share of the responsibility in one department devolved on him. He called it the first experiment, for he (Mr. Fowler) considered the completion of the Finsbury-circus, and not where they were now assembled. Having referred to the difficulties which had attended the undertaking, he said it was at first contemplated to work the trains by atmospheric traction; but, having to consider that system, he reported that, however beautiful and perfect, the atmospheric system had not been used, and it was necessary to have a new one. He prepared the models of the present engines, and the construction of the whole of the engine made upon that model, with some slight modifications of detail, was now in use on the line. He believed it would be found that it worked well. While it gave the necessary power, it was also smokeless. The object accomplished, he believed, was worth all the difficulties encountered, and he was glad to see that the Underground Railway was only the means of relieving the traffic of the city of London and connect the railway lines on the north side of the Thames, by which passengers from the north will, by means of the London, Chatham, and Dover line. He must say, on behalf of the directors, that they Johnson Johnson, the resident engineer, and Mr. Jay, the contractor, received valuable assistances from Mr. Johnson, the resident engineer, and was well supported by the contractor. The result was, that the greatest unbelievers must now be convinced of the practicability of the line. Mr. Farrer, the deputy-chairman of the company, in proposing "The health of Mr. Pearson," said—"I am convinced it cannot be said that he was the principal officer," said:—The company felt that they were under a deep debt of gratitude to the Corporation for their munificent subscription of £200,000 towards the construction of an undertaking so novel in its nature. He hoped they would be recompensed by a return of interest for their money. He could not refrain from paying by of saying how deeply he regretted that his friend Mr. Charles Pearson had not lived to see the completion of the line, which was he was the originator. In speaking of Mr. Pearson, he thought he was justified in correcting an idea which seemed to prevail—namely, that Mr. Pearson remunerated by the Metropolitan Railway Company for his services. Now, Mr. Pearson never asked for, and never received, any such remuneration, and was never connected with the Metropolitan Railway Company. And when, after it was put on its legs though his exertions, Mr. Pearson was asked how they could remunerate him for his labours, his reply was:—"I am the servant of the Corporation of London: they are my masters, and entitled to all my time and services. If you have any return to make, you must make it to them." Among the other speakers were Lord Harris, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Lowe, Sir M. Peto, and Mr. Jay, one of the contractors.

The Metropolitan Railway was fairly opened to the public on the 10th inst., and it was calculated that more than 30,000 persons were carried over the line in the course of the day. Indeed, the desire to travel by this line on the opening day was more than the directors had provided for; and from nine o'clock in the morning till past midday it was impossible to obtain a place in the up or Cityward line at any of the mid stations. In the evening the tide turned, and the crush at the Farringdon-street station was as great as at the doors of a theatre on the first night of some popular performer. Some lightening of the pressure was obtained by the Great Western lending some of their engines and carriages supplemental to the rolling stock of the company, but notwithstanding the throng, it is gratifying to add that no accident occurred, and the respect of the passengers was unanimous in favour of the smoothness and comfort of the line.

"ROSENLAUI," SWITZERLAND: WINTER—SNOW ON THE MOUNTAINS.

THE View from Rosenlaui we have engraved is the most remarkable in the neighbourhood of the great Scheideck; and, therefore, a favourite subject with the artists and also the photographers. Messrs. Bisson Bisson, Freres, have turned their attention so successfully to Alpine scenery. The View is taken from the road or path to Kreyenes; the foreground is partly in the meadow plain, carpeted with soft turf, which, especially since the very general introduction of the picturesque Swiss fire and other implements, resembles in summer an English lawn. The roughly-built Swiss chalets, all the more pleasing to the artist's eye for their irregularity, are detached or clustered; and in the distance rise the Wetterhorn, the Wellhorn, and the craggy peaks called Rosel-Horner, together forming a group almost unrivalled for picturesque beauty. The novelty of the View we also have modern is that it is the winter aspect of this noble scenery, and therefore not seen by the summer tourists, or explored even by the guides or boys attendant on the Alpine club. In such a view as this with the snow everywhere on the ground, we the more readily understand some of the peculiarities of the Alps. We see the desirability of raising the chalets clear above the snow; and can imagine that from the ever-descending ice, and the rare, heavy, and rolling snow, when there is no fear of the avalanche, it is necessary to fence the roadside; and that the winter storms which sweep these valleys would tear the roofs off the houses from the gable ends if large stones were not placed to secure them. But, after all, it is wonderful that these hardy peasants can so well endure the rigour of the winter months, and that flocks and herds, and support themselves through the long winter months, when they have little means of trading, and are shut in, as it were, in these mountain fastnesses by the outer world. The summer visitors to this locality usually halt to refresh themselves and their horses at the Rosenlaui Hotel, which is built but well over the ground close to a source of mineral water (nearer to the famous glacier of Rosenlaui), and which supplies five or six rude tubs of wood serving as baths. For these, however, resort there is no lack of guests. The winter does not, of course, make much difference in the aspect of the mountains. The Rosenlaui glacier and the Wellhorn Schnee (the Angels' Peaks) on the left afford little lodgment for the snow. Summer or winter makes no very great difference to the now hoary head of the Wetterhorn, which rises, 12,000ft. or so far away terrible Wetterhorn (the Tempest peak), or the sharp hatchet of the Rosel-Horner, more curiously called cone of the Kleinschneider, or the lower Metterberg. We may mention that from the Grindelwald side the Wetterhorn, even when its base is a mile distant, seems to overhang terribly. It rises in such stupendous and sublime precipice of Alpine limestone apparently close above the traveller's head as he looks up from the valley. Its coloured a man who, to give the effect of the echoes from the vast cliffs of the Wetterhorn, blows the *Alpine horn*—a rude kind of wood six or seven feet long. A few seconds after the horn has ceased the few and simple notes are returned to the ear refined and softened by passing through even an actual cone of reverberating among the crags. On the very top of the Scheideck (6711ft. above the sea) there is a chalet which affords some accommodation at certain seasons to travellers between the Wellhorn and the Engelhorner, in our Engraving, lies the remarkable Glacier of Rosenlaui. It is smaller than the glacier of the Rhone, but it is celebrated above all others in Switzerland for the unbroken purity of its white surface and the clear transparent azure of its icebergs. This peculiarity arises doubtless from the character of the rocks around it; these, in decomposing, do not turn into black gravel or mud, which stains and disfigures the Grindelwald. If the reader will refer back to the extend his knowledge of the wonderful phenomena of glaciers, their formation, flow, and effects, to the interesting article in our last Number, on the subject, or, to read Mr. James Forbes's very interesting "Travels through the Alps of Savoy," and his philosophical observations on glaciers in the same work.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart., of Queen Court, Thames Ditton, late of Lisbon, proved in London by the executor, the Rev. Frederick Sullivan, Vicar of Kimpton, Herts, the testator's brother. The other executor appointed was Captain Kilkerran Sullivan, R.N., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, since deceased. The will bears date June, 1854. The Admiral died at Lisbon, who was unmarried, succeeded to the baronetcy in 1814, on the demise of his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Sullivan, who died a bachelor. The present Sir Edward Sullivan, the testator's nephew and heir-at-law, succeeded by his son, the present Sir Charles Sullivan, now in his forty-third year. The testator bequeathed to his executor, Mr. Frederick Sullivan, personal, he leaves to his wife, Lady Sullivan, for her life, bequeathing to her Lady-ship for her own absolute use his furniture, plate, jewels, and other effects, &c., and, upon her Ladyship's decease, directs the real estate, over which he has a power of appointment, to his brother with the charge, to be divided between his younger son and two daughters in equal portions.

The will of John Adolphus Young, Esq., of Hare Hatch, Berkshire, late of Lincoln's-inn-fields, was proved in London by the executors, William Young, Esq., the son, Charles Edward Jones, Esq., the son-in-law, and Edward Jones, Esq., the brother. The personal property was sworn under £40,000. The testator was of the established firm of Young, Jennings, and Young, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitors, and died at an advanced age, having executed his will in 1860, and a codicil in September last, bequeathing to his son, William Young, his interest in a mortgage settlement, a life interest in certain freeholds for herself and a daughter, and leaving to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, an annuity. All the residuary estate are devised to his son, Adolphus William Young, Esq., M.P. for Yarmouth, 1857-9, formerly Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands, and subsequently Chief Justice of the Legislative Council of that colony. The residue of his personal property, after the payment of his debts, is to be divided into four equal parts amongst his (the testator's) children and a son-in-law. There are legacies to servants.

The will of John Cattley, Esq., of Shabden Park, Chipstead, Surrey, and of Moorgate-street, and a bullion merchant, was proved in London on the 31st ult., by the executors, personalty under £600,000. The executors and trustees are the relict, together with John Garrett Cattley, Esq., the son, William Edward Cattley, Esq., the son, and Frederick Cattley, Esq., and an advanced age, having executed his will in 1860, and a codicil in September last, bequeathing to his wife, Mrs. Cattley, during her widowhood, a life interest in the furniture, as well as in the residue of his estate, real and personal. To children, by his first marriage, he bequeaths £5000 each, as part of his share, at a valuation, all or any part of the complimentary plate presented to the testator by the London Assurance Corporation. He also bequeaths a legacy of £5,000, and to each of his (the testator's) six daughters, £1,000, besides the share of the property, as they may become due which, equally amongst all his children. Legacies of £700 are bequeathed to his executors, and annuities and legacies to his servants.

France, Russia, and Turkey have signed a convention for the reconstruction of the organ of the church of the Holy Sepulchre.

The Great Eastern Railway Company is about to place ten additional passenger and thirty additional goods engines upon its system, at a cost of about £100,000. The proceedings of the Bread-fruit Society, announced as likely to take place, has been postponed till the winter has been passed.

The following cause recently came before the Breadalbane Peerage was lodged on Thursday week with the Sheriff Clerk of Chancery:—"Should a petition be presented by John Alexander Gavin Campbell, Esquire, of Glenfalloch, or by any other party, praying to be served nearest and lawful heir of line and provision, or in any other character, to the Most Noble the Marquis of Breadalbane, who died on or about the 9th day of November last, the sheriff-depute reserve to be heard on behalf of Charles William Campbell, Esq., of the 10th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, eldest son of the now deceased Charles William Campbell, Esq., formerly residing at Boreland, and thereafter at No. 11, Howard-place, Edinburgh, as nearest lawful heir to the title and estates of Breadalbane."—HENRY BUCHAN, S.S.C., Edinburgh, Jan. 8, 1863.

CONCERT IN THE GREAT HALL, HAMPTON COURT PALACE, IN AID OF THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS FUND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

CONCERT IN THE GREAT HALL, HAMPTON COURT

PALACE, IN AID OF THE LANCASHIRE FUND.

WE last week gave a short notice of the morning concert given in aid of the distress in Lancashire and Cheshire, in the great hall of Hampton Court Palace, on the 2nd inst. We now engrave a View of the Hall as it appeared on that day. Her Majesty had graciously accorded her permission to the choristers of the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court, to attend, and the concert found the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, the officers of the 18th Hussars, and various members of the aristocracy, &c. The performance, conducted by Dr. Bellr, went off very successfully, and to the satisfaction of the numerous audience, assembled chiefly from the surrounding neighbourhood. The effect of the gaily dressed concourse in the old Gothic hall, aided by a bright day, was very good. One would have thought this hall, with its elaborately-carved and pendanted roof, ill adapted for musical purposes, but this was hardly felt at the concert. Mdme Alberoni's voice seemed to lose none of its accustomed power, whilst the solos of Messrs. Wilbye Lazarus, on violin and clarinet, were as delightful as elsewhere; and there was a charm and novelty about the whole affair, which was very refreshing. It was decidedly a good idea. The various artistes gave their services gratuitously, and the sum realised was upwards of £140.

The Great Hall of Wolsey's Palace—often, though incorrectly, called the "Cardinal's Hall"—is among the finest of our ancient buildings. It was really not built when Wolsey gave up his palace to Henry VIII., and, though finally designed by him, was not commenced until several years afterwards. It stands on the site of an older hall, and was commenced in 1531. Some writers say that Wolsey was the date of the erection of this hall; but satisfactory evidence has been found in the accounts of works executed at Hampton Court Palace in the Public Record Office to show that the old hall was taken down and the new one commenced about the year stated above, and, as appears from the same evidence, the present hall was completed in 1535; and we may feel pretty certain that the main features of the room have remained unaltered to the present time, although Keen in his day did his best to injure it, and sundry modern decorations are not in the best taste.

The hall is so well known by the Londoners, and by many "country cousins" also, that few words of description are needed. Having ascended to the height of about twenty-four feet from the floor-way of the first court, we enter the hall beneath the minstrel gallery. It is 106ft. in length, 40ft. in width, and 60ft. in height. The high-pitched, richly-carved timber roof is particularly beautiful, with its elaborate pendants, spandrels, and corbels. It is abundantly lighted by windows on each side and at each end. The bold window in the south side, at the upper or dais end of the hall, is the bow window, with "richly-carved pendent fans." On the dais was constructed the temporary orchestra for the concert. At the opposite, or this end of the hall an arched doorway—the top of which appears in the Engraving—leads from the dais into the ante-room, or Presence Chamber or Withdrawing Room, in which, on this occasion, refreshments were provided for the performers, &c. The walls are hung with a group of St. George and the Dragon, and the knight in "real armour;" and on each side, on brackets, stands a figure in half armour. Antlers of stags heads are arranged at the back of the hall, and this with crossed weapons beneath. The stained glass is modern, having been well executed by Mr. Willement some years ago.

One of the most remarkable and interesting features in this hall are the tapestries or arras which hang beneath the windows. In all probability they belonged to the same suite that hung in Wolsey's Hall, though not originally in the Great Hall. They are in separate pieces; around each is an arabesque border, and the centre compartments of the subjects illustrate sacred incidents in the life of Abraham, and various allegories. Many of them are very excellent, designed with grace and boldness, while the execution is perfect. The high lights are worked in gold. They well repay careful inspection. Many of the designs are attributed to Bernard van Orley, a pupil of Raphael.

Some very curious and interesting particulars as to the building of this hall, &c., may be found in the extracts from the accounts in Felix Summerly's useful "Handbook of Hampton Court." The same authority says that the carpets and cushions were used for the first time on the occasion of the banquet given by Henry VIII. to the ambassadors of the Emperor Charles V., on the 31st of May, 1535, when the hall was crowded and the audience as enthusiastic as ever; and this was all the more remarkable as the concert did not present any peculiar feature of attraction in the shape of new pieces or new performers. The concert began with Hummel's celebrated "Military Septet" for flute, hautboy, horn, bassoon, clarinet, violoncello, and double-bass, most admirably executed by Messrs. Hall, Sainton, Pratten, Lazarus, Reed, Paque, and Howell. Though short in its musical pulse, this was its first performance at the Monday Popular Concerts, and it was received with the warmest expressions of delight. This was the great feature of the concert, and it was admirably played. Two pieces were Beethoven's sonata in A major, the second of the set dedicated to Hoffe, one of the best beautiful as well as the earliest of the great master's works, performed by Hallé in a manner which we have never heard surpassed; Mendelssohn's fine sonata in B flat for the piano and violoncello, played by Hallé and Piatti, and Beethoven's well-known and charming quartet in C minor, performed by Messrs. Sainton, Watson, Webb, and Piatti, the latter being encored at every audition. The vocal portion of the concert was less satisfactory. Much disappointment was caused by the absence of Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, who was prevented from appearing by sudden indisposition. Miss Banks was summoned at very short notice, and sang extremely well, but (as must happen in such cases) her selection was not the happiest. Dr. Arne's beautiful "How Pleasbue sinketh in the west," sung by Mr. Winn, was the most agreeable vocal performance of the evening.

Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S Choir gave their first concert of the season at the Hanover-square Rooms on the evening of the 14th inst. The programme was very interesting. It included the "Hymn Celeste" of Leonardo Leo, a pretty old choral fugue of the old Italian school; Haëtun's part-song, "The Maypole;" Benedict's part-song, "Ould Ley-days;" Mendelssohn's magnificent psalm for an eight-part choir, "Why rage the heathen?" and Mr. Leslie's part-song, "Evening." All these, and several other fine pieces of the same class, were admirably performed, principally under the direction of Mr. Goldwin, Miss Cox, Miss M. A. Walsh, Mdme. Clara West, Miss Barrow, Mr. Bodda, Mr. Matthews, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. G. F. Marler, and Mr. Shirley Hodson: and the choir was of the very great strength, being 120 voices. Mendelssohn's solo on the pianoforte was played by Herr Willem Coenen, a young pianist of great merit. Altogether this concert was highly successful, and augurs well for the brilliant season for this excellent society.

The SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY gave their first performance of this season in Exeter Hall on the evening of the 16th inst. It consisted of Mendelssohn's music for the tragedy of "Antigone," and of Mozart's "Requiem." Next week we shall make a few remarks on this performance.

It is proposed to amalgamate the Charing-cross and South-Eastern Railways on such terms and conditions as the two companies may think fit, subject to the assent of two-thirds of the votes of the shareholders in each company; the agreement to take effect either before or after the completion of the works of the Charing-cross line.

The judgeship of the Marylebone, Brentford, and Brompton Coun y Court (Circuit No. 61), rendered vacant by the death of Mr. J. Adolphus, has been conferred on Sir John E. Eardley-Wilmot, Judge of the Bristol, Chipping, Sodbury, and Thornbury County Courts (Circuit No. 54). Mr. Willes, the Judge of the County Court of Northumberland (Circuit No. 1), will succeed Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot; and William Brandt, Esq., of the Northern Circuit, will succeed Mr. Willes in Northumberland.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE SCORESBY MEMORIAL CHAIR.

IF ever man deserved to be ranked as a "martyr to science," the late Dr. Scoresby undoubtedly deserves to be considered as entitled to such distinction. His long life was devoted to the interests of his science; when ten years old he accompanied his father to sea, as the distinguished North Polar navigator. This early passion for nautical life grew with young Scoresby's growth, and father and son continued to sail together on the same eight years, the latter keeping a journal of their voyages; and at the age of sixteen he was appointed chief mate of the ship. The winter intervals of his whaling voyages the young navigator devoted to scientific study bearing upon his peculiar profession. To this knowledge he subsequently added his own observation and experience in the voyages of the Arctic regions; and, before he was of age, he and his father navigated the highest northern latitudes attained in ordinary sailing. Having made seventeen voyages to the Spitsbergen or Greenland whale-fishery, young Scoresby, now captain, published their results, the first original work of its kind. This led to a series of whaling-fishery to ascertain the enterprise in geographical discovery, which had not before been united with the pursuit of whalers. After his retirement from the whale-fishery, Mr. Scoresby's early religious impressions led him to enter the University of Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.D.

At the close of the year 1822 Mr. Scoresby directed his attention, practical magnetism and its relation to navigation were most actively pursued by him through his life; and, at an iron foundry established at shipbuilding, he specially applied himself to consider the influence of the iron of ships upon their compasses, and the requisite correction of the indications of the latter; and he subsequently published various papers of these important investigations. In 1855 he communicated to the British Association a summary of his magnetic researches and the evidence in their favour, in which he recalled attention to his plan of a *compass-adjuster*, as affording a simple and effective mode of ascertaining the direction of a ship's course; and to exemplify this, and to determine other questions in magnetic science, Dr. Scoresby undertook, in 1856, a voyage to Australia in the screw-steamer, iron steam-ship. Everything corresponded with theory; but he never recovered from the exhausting efforts of this great scientific labour for a frame approaching seventy years of age. Upon one occasion, when a violent cyclone was raging, he ascended the mizen rigging to place his self-acting log in operation, and was thrown to the lee 30ft. He returned to England in shattered health, and gave a most interesting account of his voyage to a large audience at Whitby; but, while preparing the results of his labours for publication, he died in May, 1857, and was buried at Torquay, where a tablet has been erected by his widow to his memory.

The emigrant, merchant, shipowner, and underwriter all owe much to the well-directed energies of Dr. Scoresby; and, as a memorial of his eminent services, the leading members of the mercantile bodies of Liverpool, who were more immediately benefited by his labours, have recently, by subscription, presented to his widow a handsome chair, made of timber taken from the Royal Charter, the initials of which appear on each side of the compass, which crowns the whole. Beneath is the inscription-plate, made from a copper bolt from the above vessel: it is supported by anchors, the hempen cables of which are twined over the top of the chair. Underneath is a carved representation of the wreck of the steamer, and the line "Thou, Lord, rulest the raging of the sea." Below the seat of the chair is the Scoresby's crest and motto. The following is the inscription upon the back:—

This chair, made from a timber of the Royal Charter, in which iron steamship the Rev. William Scoresby, D.D., F.R.S., at the age of sixty-six, underwent his last labours in the service of humanity in the year of our Lord, 1856, is presented to Mrs. Scoresby, by the owners of the vessel and other friends associated with the deceased philanthropist and navigator, as a token of their best, in grateful remembrance of the services rendered to navigation by her husband through a long life of unwearied devotion to science.

The chair has been presented to Mrs. Scoresby, with an appropriate address, signed by Mr. T. Brocklebank, chairman of the Liverpool Dock Committee; Mr. C. Lamport, chairman of the Underwriters' Association; and Mr. W. H. Jones, chairman of the Wrecked Property Association.

Mrs. Scoresby, in acknowledging this handsome memorial, refers to her loved husband's exertions in these touching words:—

In earnest pursuit of the enquiries in which he was a subject which for some time had occupied my late lamented husband's attention, and it was for this reason he undertook the voyage to Australia in the screw-steamer in which had the privileges of accompanying him.

It is very gratifying to me to find in your address how candidly you have acknowledged the services which my late husband rendered to the commerce of Liverpool; and, as I was a supporter in his voyages in any way lessened his death, I can only say his valuable life was shortened that he might, by the sacrifice, be of more extensive benefit to the world at large.

As emanating from the town with which Dr. Scoresby had been so long closely connected and which has most largely benefited by his benevolent exertions, this present is a proper tribute to a most scientific navigator and his amiable widow.

The chair is a good specimen of ornamental cabinet-work by Messrs. W. Hayes and Son, of Liverpool. The accompanying illustration is from a photograph by Mr. W. Keith.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.—After a long suspense Mr. Fechter's experiment has at last made its first appeal to the public at this theatre. His first care was to provide it with a good and convenient house, and one that should look clean and neat. He has accordingly had its interior renovated, though not re-embellished, the ground-work remaining undivided by Mr. Charles Mathews being well adapted for its purpose and yet in good condition. The ceiling has been newly painted in panels, and the names of our great dramatic poets inscribed in its different compartments. The old and advice, too, of Messrs. Defries and Sons have been called in, and they have replaced the old chandeliers from before the boxes, thus obviating the heat and smoke that were so annoying. The auditorium is now lighted by their patent sunlights, arranged so as to resemble a glass chandelier; and it is also well ventilated by means recommended by the same distinguished firm, and which are more effectual than any that have been employed. The new arrangements of the house are, so far, satisfactory. Other improvements have been introduced, such as doubling the lobby between the entrances and the officials who take care of articles of dress, umbrellas, &c.

The theatre was opened on Saturday, and attended by a numerous and fashionable audience. The drama provided was a new piece for the occasion—one by M. Paul Féval, adapted by Mr. John Brougham. An honourable arrangement has been made with the French author, in pursuance of the international Act, so that no arbitrary alterations have been made to disguise, at the risk of impairing, the integrity of the piece. Mr. Brougham has, however, transferred some of the characters into an Irishman, named Carrickfergus, which he acts himself. He has also added to the last scene a strange piece of extravagacious colouring to the manners and to the opening and serves to vary the tone during the progress of the action. The new drama is entitled, "The Duke's Motto." It consists of a prologue and three acts, the first of the three being very long, and, we think, originally two. The Duke indicated by the title is Don Juan de Nevers (Mr. F. Charles), who, being threatened with assassination by the Prince de Gonzagues (Mr. G. Vining) for the hand of his ward, visits his wife in secret for the purpose of receiving his infant daughter through the window of the château, that she may be placed in safety out of the reach of the villanous Prince. The child is carried into the care and custody of Henri de Lagardère (Mr. Fechter), a gallant captain who has a duel on his hands with the Prince; but' detention in the Bastile claims of the free dancers who have the Prince's commission. He locks up the braves in the room of an inn on the Spanish frontiers, and proceeds himself to the Prince, after receiving the infant, to treat with Nevers; but, instead of fighting him, proposes to defend him against the accusal alleged, and to take charge of his child in order to ease the father should fall. He does fall, being shot by the infamous Prince himself; but Lagardère manages to escape, vowing to avenge the death of his friend by the protection of his daughter.

Twenty years elapse between the close of the prelude and the first act of the drama. The scene opens with a rugged and mountainous gorge, wherein are assembled some Zingari, who, with Zillah, their Queen (Miss O. Leclercq), dance a ballet, composed by M. Petit. Here Lagardère (Mr. Fechter), who had his party, meets with Hector Peyrolles (Mr. Widdicomb), a cowardly fellow, with a reputation for bravery. Peyrolles, discovering Lagardère, has him arrested and one Æsop, a hunchback (Mr. Raymond). Lagardère, with Blanche, his ward, are also present, and learn that Gonzagues has married Nevers's widow in contempt of the edict of the latter, and the discovery of the fact whether the heiress be dead or alive. Gonzagues resolves to make sure that she is dead, and he finds to be a child and a foundling, as Nevers's daughter. Lagardère counteracts this plan by slaying Æsop and immediately assuming his garb and character. The scene changes, and a family council is held in the oratory of the Princes de Gonzagues, who still reverses the memory of Nevers, and is surrounded by the portraits of her and her chamber. The Regent Orleans (Mr. M'Intyre) presides, while the Prince announces that he is prepared to produce the long-lost Blanche; but Lagardère, as Æsop returning from the portrait, tells her of the intended fraud. She therefore refuses to receive Zillah as her daughter, and the Regent declares that Blanche shall appear at court, and undertaking to produce her at the Regent's ball. It is the intention of Lagardère to denounce at the ball the iniquitous Prince as the murderer of his cousin, and to this end he has procured the shall appear with the documents of her identity in her possession; but he is defeated in both by the machinations of Hector Peyrolles, who steals her abduction, and thus secured both her and the papers in question. Of this subject he is defeated by Lagardère underground by means of a signal, that of dropping his glove—and poor Lagardère is paralysed, and declines to proceed further in the business. Gonzagues then assumes the demands, and denouncing him as the murderer of Nevers, secures his incarceration, intending to have him assassinated in prison. With this conclusion, indeed, the fourth act opens. Peyrolles is employed to execute the sentence, but, of course, is incompetent to the task, and the attempt only affords to the captain the means of effecting his liberation, and he is discover Blanche's whereabouts, again disguising himself as Æsop, he visits the Prince, whom he finds carousing with his companions in the gardens and conservatory in the Rue St. Magloire, and learns from him that Blanche is in the palace. Pretending to fall in with his plans, he accompanies the Prince to the house, in which he finds the wandering marriage instead of being murdered, and offers himself as the wilting husband. The Prince, in his confusion assents to the proposal as a jest, and send for Blanche. The poor girl pleads for pity in vain; but when she recognises her protector in the hunchback she readily falls in with all his suggestions. He tells her that he is about to make magical influence, under which she accepts him as her husband. A burial-service is performed, and signed and sealed, Lagardère affixes his signature and declares himself. The entrance of the Regent prevents the contest, and Lagardère now professes himself to be a servant of the Prince, in which he is recommended at the ball. He points to Blanche as the daughter of Nevers, and allows to the astonishment of the Regent in which he and the dying Duke had written the name of his murderer. The agitation of the Prince reveals his guilt, and he seeks to destroy the paper by burning it. Lagardère prevents him, exclaiming, "There is no escape, sir, but you have written your own name in it." He next defies him to mortal combat, and the curtain falls during the mutual struggle. The work of justice having been thus perfected, Blanche throws herself into her preserver's arms, and the curtain falls to great applause.

In these details the reader will perceive substance of a drama that is full of action and incident. The audience are whirled through a crowd of particulars that are permitted to think of nothing but the coming solution. The character of the gallant hero interests them by his bravery and devotion, and Mr. Fechter plays it with the utmost skill and effect. The changes of character which Lagardère to Lagardère are most adroitly executed, so as to deceive the audience as well as the Prince. The fencing and other actions is capital, severe, and sustained by the actor with the utmost spirit. All, too, is marked with that artistic finish which conceals the art ordinarily employed, and presents the scene in the natural development; but we must remember that it is a melodrama which we are describing, and that no sustained attention is required to the words of the piece, which are passionate appeals. Acting in such plays is a very simple process, and mainly consists in carrying out the stage directions. Mr. Fechter, indeed, brings life to the skeleton and invests it with a personality; while those that surround him are comparatively the mere puppets of the scene, and move only as the *string* is pulled. Miss Heath, by Messrs. Gates and Cuthbert, is admirably painted, and highly conducive to the general effect.

The drama was preceded by a slight sketch, entitled "A Sudden Attack," in which Mr. Shore, as a Captain of the Guards, forces his attentions on a lady of title who has taken refuge in Mdme. Celeste's lodging-house. As an introduction to the evening's entertainment it served by its pith, or rather a lively manner, a provisional half-hour, and was allowed to pass without encore. A new curtain painted for the stage commanded the admiration of all from the taste displayed in its arrangement, and the National Anthem, which was sung at the conclusion of the performance, brought the entire company on to the stage, and kept the audience in the theatre to a late hour.

NEW ADELPHI.—On Monday Miss Marie Wilton made her début at this theatre in "The Little Treasure." She is engaged for a limited number of nights, and was, as might have been expected from her previous popularity, favourably received.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

ABOUT that guardian of the public purse whom we know by the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer there hangs a tradition that he is a moody, dreamy individual, on whose brow care sits brooding, and who is everlastingly engaged in recondite arithmetical calculations, in which he is endeavouring to reconcile an anomalous juxtaposition of farthings with millions. He may be imagined to be a hapless being whose nights are sleepless and whose waking thoughts are divided between the unpaid-for land-drain of financial critics, who assail him with ruthless intentions the presentation of his annual balance-sheet. Bowed with a premature old age, he sits with a quenchless thirst of gold, and personifying the fabulous avaricious man who is always wanting more, he may be supposed to be a victim under the slow torture of ineffectual efforts to get money, with neither time nor thought to spare upon any other object. Nor does this idea apply only to the Minister of Finance for the time being, but to the whole list of his predecessors, but with equal force it is applicable to one who has resources in plenty, and who, from the strenuous decency of his character and refreshing rain. When he is pursued by all the difficulties range highest, for he has to answer satisfactorily that most perplexing of questions—what will he do with it? During the Parliamentary recess, now fast drawing to a close, Mr. Gladstone, so far from playing the part of a voracious calculator, who can read wonders about as heartily as that of Mr. Babbage at the disturbing music of a street band, and who seeks solitude and quiet for predestinating his cunning Budget, has seemed to have adopted the character of travelling representative of the Cabinet. Not a week has passed but the newspapers have produced columns headed "The Chancellor of the Exchequer on" something—Metaphysics, finance, diplomacy, social statistics—everything by turns; and at last, rather than that eloquent tongue should cease to sound on the pleased ears of rapt audiences, he absolutely takes up something like the task of Scheherazade, and tells interminable stories in a local manner. There, in short, the phrase and manner tossed down to the semi-mystic comprehension, he tells how once upon a time, he travelled in Sicily, and how there was a good people behind as a sort of mild magic, akin to that credulity which connects the death of wealthy cattle with the muttered curses of a neighbouring old woman. Liberty having been restored after the oppression of the land, ignorance, and superstition, and credulity have been swept away, and the Sicilians become so judicious, and so decided in knowing, that they detect even their idol Garibaldi when he makes a mistake, and will not be induced to follow him when he only shines like a will-o'-the-wisp. Then, after the reverse to the cause, the false cut all sorts of obstacles, increase on the year by two millions, and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer has got over this portion of his limited brow, and sits pleasantly telling pretty stories to his country neighbours!

There has been an immense eruption of Members of Parliament all over the country in the last week, but they have been evoked by the call of remunerative duty, and have been about as much like exciting what, in a certain sense, is their own work, in the shape of Highway Acts, and so on, as the moon is like a cheese-toasted by a candle. Each has his characteristics which inspire the notes which appear in this column have been prominent, but there are gleanings here and there which, if not lively, are at least of a character to show that really characteristic outbursts on the part of Colonel North, who, scarcely overlooking the Conservatories of Oxfordshire, and the hothouses of Staffordshire, and orchard-houses of Herefordshire, has been content to be the champion—self-elected, of course—of the Army in the House of Commons. Of course, the Colonel is about as good an impersonation of the gallant gentleman's tongue-errantry on its behalf as was Dulcinea del Toboso of the romantic imaginations of Don Quixote de la Mancha. It is almost, if not wholly, unconscious of the devotion it inspires; and, if it were conscious, would probably be more amused than sympathising. Take the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Loftus Tottenham, who has been a pupil at Sandhurst, who entered the Army in 1852 (this is all the record which can be found of his history), who is a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tower Hamlets Militia, and who, in these days of free locks and lithpian cravats, holds to the stock of the period when George IV. was king. He has a right to it, and he has a right to say what he always speaks in the name of the Army. And who are the more uninitiated among the people to gainsay him? Certainly not those ignorammuses may be permitted to agree with him in the indignant remontrance which we offered the other day to the sticking of guns aspirated from the Crimea on pedestals in the streets of provincial places, where they are anything but ornamental, and as trophies are as bad take enough. Our remonstrance hit always upon the question of the indignant Russians, who suddenly come upon the spoils torn from them, stacking their muzzles up in the High-street of Kettle-Pottington, and wishing to melt the cannons into the metal, which might so easily have been utilised in the pot and pan way instead of being converted into a ugly ornamentation of a street. Then, the sentiments of the whole Army, having been enunciated by Colonel North at the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions, were indorsed in a few grimly caustic sentences by Mr. Henley; and another gun—which Lord Panmure presented to the country, probably because no "Down's" could make such a present, have been doomed to a life of cold obstruction and to rot, unless some benevolent marine-store dealer takes them to the hospitable fires.

He that has not seen Lord Palmerston at Romsey, when his foot is on his native sward, has not seen one of the brightest sides of that social Saleidoscope, always ready to present more facets to the eye of the looking, if one may say so; and, if ever the words "friends and neighbours" had a real, unaffected, and hearty ring of confidence written them in the gatherings of the inhabitants of the quaint little town which stands at the gates of his demesne. On the principle implied in the phrase, "a man is not a prophet in his own land," the Mayor of Romsey must believe that he has considerable influence in the Government of the country. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the friend of the Prime Minister cannot but be an occult influence on public affairs. But, speaking with all seriousness, there is something very pleasant in the free and genial intercourse between Lord Palmerston and those amongst whom he lives: and a day is well spent which is passed in witnessing the honest heartiness of welcome of the citizens in the flowing together of neighbours there is always drawn into the circle a gentleman who, as a representative member for Hampshire, ought not to be a mere first aide-de-camp to Lord Palmerston; but the Hon. Ralph Dutton, to whom we allude, has fallen wholly into the spirit of the place, and is as much

"THE HOLY FAMILY," GOBELINS TAPESTRY, AFTER RAPHAEL, PRESENTED TO THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

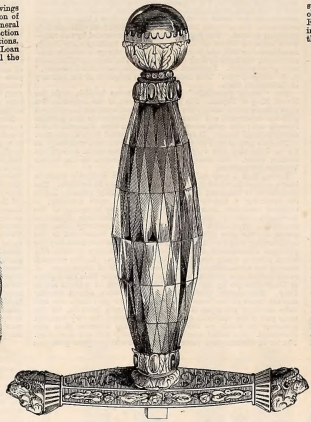
THE LOAN COLLECTION.

WE this week submit to our readers a second series of Engravings from some of the most remarkable objects in the Loan Collection of the South Kensington Museum. We have already given a general description of this really magnificent and unparalleled collection (June 21, 1862), and also (on the 10th ult.) a number of illustrations.

One of the most remarkable and memorable features of the Loan Collection is due to the fact that to it were contributed all the specimens of Henri Deux faience known in this country. There are only fifty-four pieces of this ware in Europe: twenty-nine are in France, one in Russia, and the remainder have been exhibited in one of the cases at South Kensington. So rare are they that these pieces are valued at an average of £1000 each; consequently, this case is worth some £25,000! A large proportion are contributed by Sir Anthony and other members of the Rothschild family. This pottery, known in France as "Faience de Henri Deux," or of his mistress, "Diane de Poictiers," is a perfectly original and unique variety of earthenware, produced somewhere in France during the later years of the reign of Francis I., and the reign of Henri Deux, by, in all probability, one single potter, or, at all events, invented by him; and imitated by only one assistant or descendant instructed in his methods. Yet, despite the researches of the last twenty or thirty years, its inventor and the place of its production are shrouded in mystery. All that is known is the ownership of some of the pieces, evidenced by armorial bearings and initials. Its rarity may be a sufficient recommendation to mere collectors, but its intrinsic merits give it an interest to all. It is quaintly pleasing, and in some respects beautiful as well as original; its designs are marked by ornate and elaborate ornamentation, yet the general effect is extremely chaste. It is also strikingly typical of the French Renaissance, so much so, indeed, as to preclude the possibility of its having been produced, as was some time supposed, by Girolamo, of the famous family of potters della Robbia, who settled in France during the first half of the sixteenth century. Whilst displaying great variety of form and decorative detail the pieces are all conceived in the same characteristic general style which, though strongly and unmistakably national, is also in the highest degree both personal and local. There can, in fact, be little doubt that, as in the case of the Palissy ware, this famous pottery was the work or invention of one individual artist, whose labours were evidently anterior to those of that very remarkable "artiste en terre." The ware[is, as the writer in the catalogue justly remarks, "scarcely less remarkable from a technical point of view. Its fabrication displays novelties of a singularly interesting nature. Every circumstance denotes that the producer was an original genius, one of those representative men who arise only at rare intervals in the province of art, as, indeed, in any other sphere." The rarity of the Henri Deux ware is not remarkable. On the contrary, it is surprising that so many of these fragile pots, in the hands of a man, should have escaped the chances and changes of three centuries. Something also of an historical or romantic, as well as an artistic or technical, interest attaches to this faience from the consideration that, like the Sèvres porcelain of the age of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., it was apparently the *potterie de luxe* of the brilliant Courts of Francis I. and Henri Deux, as evidenced by the ciphers, armorial bearings, &c., which occur on so many specimens—the same Courts which gave so much encouragement also to the Limgusin enamellers. "To all appearance, the art died with its author, or was continued only for a brief period after his time, the inherent difficulties attending the production of the ware being probably too great to allow of any remunerative result to the mere industrialists of the day, even had they been capable of continuing the complex and difficult processes of the master." We may mention that a great number of pieces came originally from Touraine, the stronghold of the French Renaissance, and notably from Thouars. Two principal processes have been followed in this pottery; first, "the modelling of portions in relief, which were made separately, generally in moulds, afterwards carefully modelled up by hand, and finally stuck on or *appliqué* to the body of the piece before it was fired;" and, secondly, the flat ornamentation, consisting of interlaced scrollwork, roettes, initial letters, &c. In this last consisted the greatest novelty, as the *appliqué* process had been used in the Italian wares. There are no duplicate pieces of this pottery. Although the ewers, candlesticks, tazze, saltcellars, &c., have a sufficiently close general resemblance to each other, they all vary widely in their outward forms and details; each specimen, indeed, appears to have been virtually unique of its kind. We will now describe the three very representative specimens we have chosen for engraving, borrowing the details from the official catalogue.

The large "ewer or aiguière" is a most celebrated and exquisitely-beautiful piece of Henri Deux ware, and unquestionably in every respect the finest and most important specimen now extant. The body of the piece is oviform; all the plane surfaces are covered with incrusted interlaced ornament of several different designs; the pattern on the lower part of the body contains the letter "G," repeated in the centre of numerous small compartments, formed by the interlaced diaper; on the widest or most salient part of the body four beautifully-modelled Medusa masks, in high relief, are attached or applied. The foot or base forms a series of elaborate mouldings, further enriched by applied strapwork scrolls in relief, pecten shells, cherubs' heads, &c. The neck of the ewer, likewise richly diapered with incrusted ornamentation, is divided into two portions by a bead or torus moulding in the centre, the portions above and below this moulding respectively being campaniform, each of the bells being turned in opposite directions. The spout or mouth of the vase is shaped as a large pecten shell, underneath which, in front, another grotesque female mask is attached to the neck of the vase; the handle is formed by a syren with her head downwards, and fore quarters resting on the body of the vase, whilst the extremities are formed by two serpents, which form the elegantly-curved grip of the handle; the involuted extremities, where they join on to the large pecten shell at the mouth of the piece, terminate in two serpents' heads modelled with great spirit. This celebrated piece was purchased at the sale of M. Odiot, a silversmith and well-known collector, of Paris, about the year 1845, and is beautifully engraved in Shaw's "Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages." The price paid for this piece at the Odiot sale was 2000*l.*, or 2,400*l.* in all probability it would now realise at least £2000 sterling. It is described and photographed in

GROUP OF VENETIAN AND ORIENTAL GLASS.



MURAT SWORD HILT.

VENETIAN AND FRENCH GLASS.

BIDERON.

EWER, OR AIGUIERE.

HANAP.

GROUP OF HENRI II. WARE.

Mr. J. C. Robinson's "Notice of the Magniac Collection." The design is entirely unique, and the piece is also the largest known specimen of the ware, its extreme height to the top of the handle being 14½in., and the greatest diameter of the oviform body 9in. It may be observed that the letter "G" in the diaper on the body of the piece, which has been adduced by M. Delange as indicating the artist's name, "Giroliamo" (Della Robbia), is, with more likelihood, the initial of the original proprietor of the ewer, or personage for whom it was expressly executed; no armorial bearings or other insignia are borne upon it. This piece belongs to Hollingworth Magniac, Esq., and although it has just been returned to the owner, we could not omit noticing it.

The "Bibron" or water-pot is also a most beautiful piece, and certainly one of the finest specimens of Henry Deux ware extant. Its general shape is oviform or pear-shaped, but spherical at its widest portion being uppermost. More correctly speaking, the body is divided into two portions, the lower and smaller one supported on a moulded foot, being in shape like a small campaniform vase or bell, crowned with an elegant group of mouldings; on this rests the larger half of the body, which forms a somewhat flattened sphere, round the centre of which is a projecting torus or twisted cable moulding; a short moulded neck surmounts this, and the mouth is closed in with a flat cover, forming two semicircular valves, hinged on a central transverse bar or pin. A short tubular spout, richly moulded, projects at an oblique angle from the upper portion; underneath, or at the base of which, is a mask in relief, surrounded with foliage or caulicolous ornament. A curved bracket or suspension handle, in three divisions, of most elegant design, spans the piece. The inlaid ornamentation, with which the surface of the vase is entirely covered, consists of the richest interlaced band or scrollwork, rosettes, strings of guilloche ornament, &c.; in brilliant reddish colour; a curved band or fascia, on the neck or shoulder of the piece, has a row of ciphers, being the letters A M, elegantly arranged as a decorative monogram. Although there are no armorial bearings there can be little doubt that the monogram is that of the Constable Anne de Montmorency. Extreme height to top of handle, 9¾in.; diameter at widest part, 5¾in. It is the property of Andrew Fountaine, Esq.

Round-shaped "hanap," with spout and handle, is another very remarkable specimen of Henri Deux ware. Considered on the whole, this is perhaps the most beautiful of all the minor pieces; its period appears to be that of the large "Magniac" ewer. The shape is characteristic of French Renaissance: hanaps in brass and silver of this same type hang very commonly just with us. Its general form is that of an inverted cone, supported on a low moulded foot; the handle is formed by a boldly-modelled figure of a satyr in full relief, his outstretched arms clasping the circumference of the lip or margin, his feet resting on a projecting mask. The spout on the opposite side is a large figure of a lizard, also in full relief, with a gaping mouth, through which the fluid was poured; on the breast of this animal is attached a lozenge-shaped escutcheon, with the arms and numerous fleurs and charges of armorial ornamentation, the latter in dark brown inlay. The lizard spout is glazed with green enamel. Engraved in the "Manchester Art Treasures," pl. 9. Height, 7¼in. This hanap is in the collection of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart.

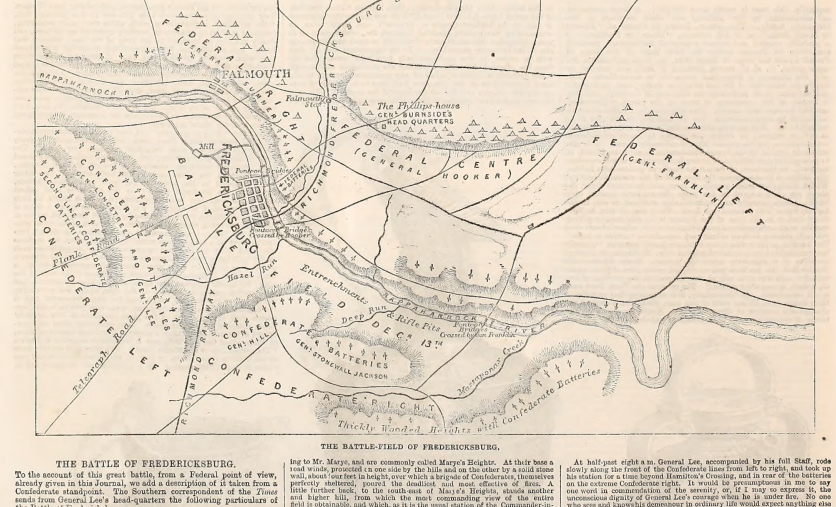
The "Murat Swordhilt" was, as its name implies, made for Murat, King of Naples. The handle is formed of the largest-known aqua marine set in iron; the jacinth mount is mounted in coloured gold-leaf ornaments, and there is a collar of turquoises and jacinths at each end; the gold cross-piece is set with three diamond terminating in lions' heads. It belongs to Mr. Beresford Hope's collection.

The two groups of Venetian and other glass might well tempt us far in describing the very interesting manufacture in ancient and modern times. We must, however, limit ourselves to the famous Venetian productions.

Venice, from a very early period, carried on a profitable traffic in beads, a trade in which it may have succeeded the Phœnicians. The arts declined when the great Republic with Asia Minor possibly lost its obtaining a knowledge of the art, or, more probably, it obtained when the great Constantinople at the beginning of the thirteenth century, consequent upon the declining Byzantine dominion. Workshops were certainly in full activity from this period till the year 1291, when they were all transferred to the neighbouring island of Murano. During the fourteenth century the principal manufacture consisted of beads, imitation jewels, &c., which found a ready market in Asia and Africa. In the fifteenth century the manufacture of glass vessels became of importance. A new direction was given to the manufacture arising from the capture of Constantinople by the Turks and the revival of ancient art in Italy. The former event threw the glass trade almost entirely into the hands of the Venetians, and the latter gave them new and more excellent principles of design. It was not, however, till the early part of the sixteenth century that the first of the very beautiful processes for which we now chiefly prize the Venetian glass was discovered. The earlier specimens are generally gilt and enamelled. Not far in the sixteenth century the frosted and *millefiori* glass was introduced; and later, the *schmelz* and "lace," or *vitro di trina* and *latticeino* glass. The discoveries were at first religiously kept secret by the manufacturers themselves; and against their divulgence the Venetian Government passed most stringent orders, and threatened the severest penalties. These manufacturers who remained faithful to the interest of the State in this lucrative trade—who remained silent, and were content to work at Murano—were ennobled citizens of Venice, and eligible for the highest official positions. In fact, each signal honour was paid to them that masters of the art were regarded as little inferior in dignity to the greatest nobles, and the highest privileges were extended to them. During the whole of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Venice was the principal glass manufactory of all Europe, and it supplied every conceivable variety for ornament and use. Early in the eighteenth century, however, the Bohemian manufactures became fashionable, and from that time the art gradually declined at Murano, and it is now almost extinguished.

The principal varieties of Venetian glass are—1st. Objects in white or stained glass, ornamented in enamel colours and gilding. 2nd. Cracked, or frosted glass, sometimes with masks, flowers, &c., blown in relief on it from within. This kind is supposed to have been made by suddenly cooling the glass while blowing it, so as to crack the surface, then beating it again carefully, and blowing it a little more so as to widen the cracks open, and, finally, arresting it in any other glass. This kind of glass has been successfully imitated in modern times. 3rd. Glass ornamented with latticeino, or small *milk-white* or otherwise coloured threads (vein a ritorti), which, in beautiful spiral forms, are fused in rods of glass and blown. 4th. Pieces, in which two of these sets of spiral threads, going different ways, are conjoined so as to form a network, or "latticino" (either of white or other coloured threads), between each mesh of which a little air-bubble is formed. This kind, known also as "vitro di trina," or "vasi a reticelli," has called all efforts at successful imitation. 5th. Mosaic glass, in which slices of coloured glass rods were placed within two layers of white glass, and fused into masses ready to form vases, &c. This, termed "millefiori," or "vitro fiorito," has been very successfully revived in the present century. 6th. Glass in which very small particles of gold are arranged in patterns and fused, or in which metallic filings are dropped in the process of fusing, so as to form patches or blotches of gold, &c., termed "aventurine." 7th. Dark mottled glass of many colours, fused and blended, which, when held to the light, shows a deep ruby colour. To this species the German word "schmelitz" has been applied. A combination of this with the gold specs of the aventurine is called "Schmalz aventurine."

(*Continued on page 82.*)



THE BATTLE-FIELD OF FREDERICKSBURG.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

To the account of this great battle, from a Federal point of view, already given in this Journal, we add a description of it from a Confederate standpoint. The Southern correspondent of the *Times* sends from General Lee's head-quarters the following particulars of the Battle of Fredericksburg:—

The morning of the 11th of December—a memorable day to the historian of the Decline and Fall of the American Republic—broke still and warm, while, as on the preceding day, a thick haze enveloped the town of Fredericksburg and the circumjacent valley, and delayed the uprising of fire by the antagonistic batteries until the sun had been up some three or four hours. It was strange to contrast—during the 13th of September, with Saturday the 6th, and to compare the intense cool of the earlier Saturday with the spring-like warmth and calmness of the latter. The day which I am describing was one of those outbursts of that Indian summer which lingers long and fondly in beautiful Virginia; its morning hour which shrouded heath, and grass, and forest trees was the ordinary prelude to the warmth and glow of the sun at noonday. As the fog lifted about ten in the morning, and the sun burst through the veil, then the long lines of the Federal army, which had passed the whole preceding day in deploying and preparing for the attack, were distinctly visible in the plain, and gave awful indications of the amount of the Federal destruction had crossed the river. The Confederate army, widely sundered by the strategical stories about the strength of their foe, waited calmly, drawn up for the most part within the fringe of the woods, confident in their position and in the valour which has never failed them. And here it may be as well finally to dispel those illusive under which it is the custom of the Northern press to call the ingress of defeat, when the fact itself admits of no denial. The whole number of Confederates in the field this day did not exceed from 81,000 to 82,000 men. Of these, some 25,000 men, taking the very highest estimate, took part in the fight.

It is impossible for me to describe the positions of each of the numerous Confederate batteries which stretched along the length of their six-mile lines of battle. It will suffice if I indicate the batteries which were most busily engaged, and bore the brunt of the action. By far the most important position was occupied by the Washington Artillery, commanded by Colonel Walker, of New Orleans, and posted on Lee's hights in the immediate rear of the town of Fredericksburg, not more than 400 yards from the town. These hights, which are precisely of that altitude which is most favourable for the play of artillery, are surmounted by a brick house, now riddled by round-shot, belonging to Mr. Marye, and are commonly called Marye's Heights. At their base a road winds, protected from one side by the hills and on the other by a solid stone wall, about four feet in height, over which a brigade of Confederates, themselves perfectly sheltered, poured the deadliest and most effective of fires. A little further back, to the south-east of Marye's Heights, stands another and higher hill, from which the most commanding view of the entire field is obtainable, and which, as it is the usual station of the Commander-in-Chief, is now known as General Lee's hill. From this hill during a large portion of Saturday a 30-pounder Parrott gun, cast at the Treadgar Works, in Richmond, poured a destructive fire into the Federals. Suddenly, about three in the afternoon, on its thirty-seventh discharge, this gun burst with a tremendous explosion, but happily did no injury to any of its attendants. At the moments of its explosion Captain Brooke, of the Grenadier Guards (favourably remembered for his behaviour under fire), Major Venable, of General Lee's staff, and Major Hamilton were standing within a few feet of the gun. Their escape without injury was little less than miraculous. As the Confederate line trends away from the hights, the left, under General Hood's division, were actively engaged against the advancing columns of Pennsylvanians; but, next to the batteries on Marye's hights, General Lee's hill, I should say, was the artillery commanded by Colonel Walker took the most effective part in the action, as it guarded a flanking fire which the enemy's left bore other battery deserves favourable mention, which is stationed in the spurs and mossy copses of the hill-side, and commands from the left of General Lee. On the extreme right of the Confederate line, in front of the centre, is posted General Stuart's cavalry, a few batteries of Stuart's Horse Artillery were thrown forward, to flank the Federals, directly on the opposite bank of the river. General Stuart's cousin, Major John Pelham, his Chief of Artillery, to advance one gun considerably towards the river, and to open upon them. Major Pelham obeyed, and opened the fire of a 12-pounder Napoleon gun with great precision and deadly effect into the Federal flank. The galling discharges of this gun quickly drew upon it the fire of three Federal field batteries, while, from across the river, two other heavy batteries joined in the cannonade. General Stuart's cousin and his gun were the target. For hours not less than thirty Federal cannon strove to silence Major Pelham's pop-gun, and strove in vain. The unyielding and unintermissive courage of Major Pelham, his couperove under the deadliest fire, have not made him unconscious, but more than noble pride from the respect of more glowing eulogy than upon this occasion. General Lee exclaimed, "It is surprising how young officers seem to me as they grow older" (Major Pelham is not more than twenty-two); General Jackson remarked, "With a Pelham upon either flank I could vanquish the world."

At half-past eight a.m. General Lee, accompanied by his full Staff, rode slowly along the front of the Confederate line from left to right, and took up his station for a time beyond Hamilton's Crossing, and in rear of the batteries on the extreme Confederate right. It would be presumptuous in me to say one word in commendation of the serenity, or, if I may so express it, the unconscious dignity of General Lee's courage when he is under fire. No one who sees and knowingly denounces in ordinary life would expect anything else from one so calm, so undemonstrative, and unassuming. But the description applied after the battle of Aboa to Lord Raglan by Marshal St. Arnaud, and in which, noticing Lord Raglan's unconsciousness under fire, he speaks of his "antique bearing," seems to me so applicable to General Lee that I cannot forbear recalling it here. At a subsequent period of the day General Lee resumed his station on the hill which takes its name from him, and thence, in company with General Longstreet, calmly watched the repulse of the repeated Federal efforts against the heights on which he stood. Occasionally General Jackson rode up to the spot and mingled in conversation with the other two leading Generals. Once General Longstreet exclaimed to him, "Are you not scared by that fire of Yankees you have before you down there?" to which General Jackson replied, "Wait till they come a little nearer, and they shall suffer more one of us will name them."

The battle opened when the sun had let in enough light through the mist to disclose the near proximity of the Federal lines and field batteries. The first shot was fired shortly before ten a.m. from the batteries in the Federal centre, and was directed against General Hood's division. The Pennsylvanian batteries were boldly under a heavy fire against the Confederates, who occupied one of the copse-wood spurs, and for a time permitted to hold it, when the concentrated Federal batteries opened on them, and a determined push was made by the Federal infantry in front of the woods to a section from charge of the Texans drove the Yankees out of the copse with a yell from which nothing could subsequently rally them. Simultaneously a heavy fire was poured from the batteries of General A. P. Hill's and General Ewell's divisions, which was vigorously replied to by the Federal field batteries. The only advantage apparently gained by the Federals in this quarter, and which is recorded in General Lee's report, was on the occasion of the collapse of a regiment of North Carolina conscripts, who broke and ran, but whose panic was rapidly taken by more intrepid successors. The cannonading now became general along the entire line. Such a scene, as one terrific and sublime, no mortal eye never rested on before, unless the bombardment of Sebastopol by the combined batteries of France and England revealed a like awful manifestation of the hate and fury of man. The thundering, bellowing roar of hundreds of pieces of artillery, the light pole of missiles—the screaming, hissing, whistling, shrieking projectiles—

the wreaths of smoke, as shell after shell burst into the still air, the savage go on of rounded among the trees of the shattered forest, formed a noise likely to sink for ever into the memory of all who witnessed it, but utterly defying verbal delineation. A direct and continuing fire swept each battery upon either side as it was unmasked, volley replied to volley, crash succeeded crash, until the eye lost all power of distinguishing the lines of combatants, and the whole plain seemed a lake of fire, a seething mass of molten lava, coursed over by immeasurable fiends drunk with fury and revenge.

Twice the Federals, gallantly led and encouraged by their officers, dashed against the forces of General A. P. Hill and General Early, and twice they recoiled, broken and dismantled, and incapable of being again rallied by the utmost efforts of their own Confederate guns; but the third time a horrid carnage took place on the plain, and only desisted from the pursuit when they came within the range of the Federal batteries posted on the heights of Fredericksburg. Then General Stuart's Horse Artillery pressed hotly upon the flying foe, and, after a fire, subsequently ascertained to have been very effective, was ordered to open upon the Confederate right, where the antagonists fought upon more level terms, the ground at that point on each side was nearly of the same elevation as itself; but even here the Federal loss in officers and men was enormous, and they were compelled to retire from the field, and to abandon for the present their service, field and steam as the eve of the day which was to be their last approached, and the sun sank behind the mountains which bounded the horizon. Many general officers were carried to the Federal rear grievously wounded, and one of the Confederate officers reported that a well-known General Grey fell upon the right, and only one—General Cobb—upon the left.

Meanwhile, the fiercest and most desperate struggle against the lines of General Hood, A. P. Hill, and Early, was little more than a repetition of what was accomplished with the troops directed by the Federals in the immediate neighbourhood of Fredericksburg. The impression that the Confederate leaders would not be heavily upon the offensive, advancing in their character, for fear of injuring the town of Fredericksburg, is believed to have prevailed among the Northern General officers. But the moment the Federals had fairly entered it they served to show. To the Irish division, commanded by General Meagher, was especially assigned the difficult task of dislodging the troops of the town of Fredericksburg and forming, under the withering fire of the Confederate batteries, to which Marye's Heights, towering immediately in the rear, from Meyer at Fontenay, at Alburn, or at Wabrina was more undoubted courage displayed by the men of the Irish brigade than on the occasion which they directed against the almost impregnable position of their foe.

Than any mortal men could have done the position before which they were wantonly sacrificed, defended as it was, it seems to me idle for a moment to believe; but the valour which in the fatal encounter of the 13th of last month of Colonel Watkins's guns are the best evidence what manner of men they were who were led on to the slaughter. Ireland has indeed had her full share in the gained glory on a thousand battlefields, and never more richly deserved it than at the base of Marye's Heights on the 13th day of December, 1862.

An opportunity of sending this letter, with an encouraging prospect of its reaching England, and not the less favourable account of the gallant deeds done on the Confederate left of the town of Fredericksburg and of the battlefield until a subsequent letter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The second Monday at "The Corner" finds Lord Clifden a firmer favourite than ever, and a great Derby horse in the betting. Handicappers have mounted their "considering caps" in earnest, and have abandoned the work out for the present. The six great handicaps have abundance of work cut out for them this January, are as nearly as possible equal to the task of framing weights which will place each horse in the race on the same footing as regards chance of success. Assessing is in the former, and in the latter we have Curbiere (who was supposed to have broken down), Thurnall, Gaiety One, Rockfield, Lord Clifden, and Buckstone; while Tun Whiffler and Scoschrometer are supposed to be enjoying the five months' privacy of "a sealed boxinstinct." The last named has not likely in the stables, and, according to some, in the very stall occupied last year by Carnotaeus. Right out of the box Harry Jardine's racehorses were sold at York last week, and Montrose was purchased to lead gallops for the Axke stable. The *Life* says its annual table, that only by 22 are, to be sold by ledge, dead or out of training in the 268 Derby entries, and 35 in the 101 Oaks entries. The former are now reduced to 246 and the latter to 48. The *Sporting Life*, applying itself in a very elaborate way to the mania which exists for backing jockeys, proves that any one putting £5 on to Fordham each time he rode last season would have lost exactly £1665; and the *Field* publishes a letter from Mr. Frank Buckland, the celebrated naturalist, in which he avers it as his opinion that there is no better way of taming vicious horses than placing them in the society of a donkey, and adduces Trumpeter and Umpire as cases in point.

"Deerfoot" and Mills met for their hour-race on Monday, over a very heavy course, at Copenhagen, and the Cockney Indian would never looked better; but Mills did not look or go from the post in his usual free style; and, from the disinclination of many of his friends to back him, it was pretty patent that he had not taken such care of himself in training as usual. Between the seventh and eighth mile Deerfoot began to lead him, but Mills drew it, and recovered so much that at the end of the first ten miles, which was done in 52 min. 8 sec., he led, and there was not much difference between them. At the end of the twelfth mile the Indian made a fine right away from him and made him roll from dizziness. However, he would not give in, but pitched another mile, and at the end of that he stopped as if he was shot, and was supported away; while the Indian, who was nearly twenty yards in front, dashed on, and completed the hour-journey in something like twenty-three or four times into the air with a war-shout, apparently as fresh as if he had been taking an exercise canter. It was said that we are one degree of heat less in the dance covered in the hour was 11 miles 540 yards, or about 180 yards less than was performed by Deerfoot at Beeston. The track was dry, and the atmosphere were much better. Although Mills's friends will have it that the Indian is not thoroughly game, when his opponent has confessed himself to make the pace severe all the way, and to be at a stern chase, he is so for the undoubted champion-runner of the Old and the New World. The future of the pedestrian is not very bright, for a great inferiority in point of strength and muscle, it was a wonderful performance on Mills's part.

Mills and Deerfoot will be the Ten-Mile Champion Cup on Feb. 2; and early in March Mills runs Deerfoot six miles, giving him one hundred yards' start.

Lord Royston and Major Painter have joined the Meltonians; and we regret to hear that, owing to the frost in the early part of last Monday, both Colonel Markham and Captain Wombwell have met with severe falls. It is reported that Sir F. Johnstone and his brother have each made a most excellent debut with the "Quorn Course," as it is called. The Duke's had a very fast forty minutes on Wednesday week, from Hose Gorse to the Revine Wood, only six up at the Earl's Thursday week. Dalby (who advertised four days this week) had a very good 1h. 10m.; and on Friday week (Jan. 3) the Quorn had a most successful run, from which a fox killed. On Saturday The Duke's had a good gallop with an afternoon fox, and on Monday Lord Stamford had a nice outgoing run from Ashby o' Gaunts and killed, which was followed up with a good fox and a satisfactory finish from Barkby Holt.

Lord Strathmore has won for three out of the four great stakes at Ridgway Club (Lytham), one of which was won by Weathercote, a daughter of Hedgegrom and the well-known Attorney. Ashdown Park meeting is now fixed for March 2, and the two leading stakes for 61 dogs, and the 32 beaten in the first ties are framed somewhat on the plan of the Waterloo Cup. Mr. Farrell has not yet appointed a judge. The meetings for next week are Kenilworth (Amicable) on Tuesday; Whitehaven and Cumberland, in the county of Kildare, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Haverfordwest on Tuesday, &c.; Marcehn on Wednesday; Alnour Club on Wednesday and Thursday; and Prees (Salop) on Saturday.

Two lives were lost on the morning of the 6th inst. in the Solent. The Penitensar and Oriental Company's vessel Ceylon was coming up the river, when she ran into a brig which was being towed out to sea. The tug, a steamboat belonging to Wm. Symonds, was lying on board the brig, and the steamboat's crew was killed, and the fireman of the tug was drowned. Other persons suffered severe injuries.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANDEW.—The very beautiful prize problem by Mr. Saver and Mr. Campbell, in our last, were printed under "Chess Enigmas," because we had not space to present them on Saturday. They merit the attention of every lover of ingenious chess strategy.

R. D. V.—A solution from the match-games lately played, with annotations, is preparing for our Chess Column, and will appear shortly.

J. T. TROUGHTON.—It is now understood that Mr. Steinitz will not play a match with Mr. G. E.—Every day copy of "Lucena" would probably fetch from seventy to one hundred guineas. The beautiful facsimile by the late Mr. Fiorini, of type-founding celebrity, may be bought for a couple of pounds.

J. H. MACKENZIE.—Your last problem, of course would, no doubt, prove highly entertaining and instructive, but it would be to multiply pages beyond our limit. The latter course, we take it, is to print a well-arranged selection, that could hardly fail of being popular.

F. J. DUFFY.—The list was published in our No. 1,147 of 1865.

EXSALSIOR.—Quite wrong. You have forgotten that Black had not castled the Rook.

J. HOPKINSON.—Your solution is correct.

J. HOPKINSON.—Your favour of the 7th inst. duly received. The problem will be published by Mr. Simpson, of King William-street, Charing-cross, we believe, in a few days

J. HOPKINSON.—Your solution is unsound. Mr. Kipping's is the correct one.

W. C.—Nos. 12 and 13 have a second solution. No. 09 shall appear.

W. H. SALTER.—Your solution is correct; but the first move is destructive of all subsequent interest in the game. We shall be glad, however, to see it at your leisure.

J. D.—Your solution is correct.

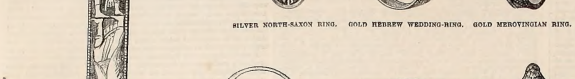
J. D.—Solutions of Problems Nos. 1 to 129 must be given next week, if we can spare room.

R. H.—Mr. Monday has declined to play chess at present. When he resumes the old amusement it will be time enough to call upon him for the game you desire to see.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 931.—By Mr. Kennedy, Mr. W. Ward, Dr. Pole, Mr. Wormald, Mr. Keeble, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Hyde, Mr. W. P. Hewitt, Mr. Wyvill, Rev. Jas. Cox, F.C.P., Argus, N.C., Mr. Lucas, Mr. Lindley, Mr. Lacy, Robin Hood, F. I. Smythe, W. R. B., Xerxes, Peter, Leonard, A Germ, R. St. George, C. E. Perugini, Mr. Bloxam, Mr. Bowyer, C. S. Forbes, Mr. Hargreaves, Mr. Hampton, Mr. Dawson, G. R. D. Guinness, Mercury, Felix, B. F., Wanderer, Dublin, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bird, College Victoria, Louis Dervis, Mr. Hopkinson, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hoare

THE LOAN COLLECTION.

SILVER NORTH-SAXON RING. GOLD HEBREW WEDDING-RING. GOLD MEROVINGIAN RING. GOLD ENAMELLED RING. RING OF HORN OR OF HOOF.



GOLD ETRUSCAN RING. RING OF HENRY, LORD DARNLEY, HUSBAND OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. GOLD ANGLO-SAXON SIGNET. GOLD BYZANTINE RING.

GOLD ITALIAN RING. WYLMOT GOLD SIGNET. SILVER NIELLOED RING. GOLD NIELLOED RING, SUPPOSED TO HAVE BELONGED TO ALHSTAN, BISHOP OF SHERBORNE. GOLD SIGNET.

ANCIENT RINGS IN THE POSSESSION OF EDMUND WATERTON, ESQ., OF WALTON HALL, WAKEFIELD.

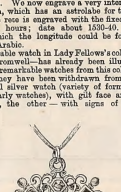
(*Continued from page 80.*)

Our first group of glass includes one specimen of Oriental and four of Venetian manufacture. On the left is a Venetian *ewer*, of fine form, of white glass, somewhat dusky in colour. It has a trefoil-shaped mouth, and the body is ornamented with flutes and a central band, with two lions and a shield, all moulded in relief. Height, 11 in.: the property of Alexander Barker, Esq. The next is an elegant Venetian ewer of white glass, ornamented with scrolls of foliage in green enamel, among which are small white birds; among the scrolls are also three circular medallions, from which proceed wavy rays, and which have originally contained the monogram "‡R," now defaced; the handle is unfortunately broken off and lost, but our artist has replaced it in the Engraving. This ewer is remarkable for its peculiar decorations and the great lightness of the glass. There is a doubt whether it is Venetian work. It is engraved in "Art-Treasures at Manchester," Vitreous Art, plate 3. Height, 12¼in.: the property of Robert Napier, Esq. To the right of this there is a small Oriental bowl or vase and cover, with a high foot. Both the body and bowl are ornamented with a band composed of three enamel medallions, with patterns in green, white, and red, between which are inscriptions on a blue ground. The rest of the vase has designs in outline, with a number of bands of Oriental characters of a small size. The inscriptions seem to be repetitions of the Arabic title, "The Wise." Height, 10in.: the property of Martin T. Smith, Esq. In the front is a very elegant Venetian tazza of dark bluish green glass; the lower part of the bowl, which is shallow, is moulded like fine basket-work; on the stem are lions' heads and shields in relief. Height, 6¼in.; diameter, 6in.: the property of Alexander Barker, Esq. To this collector also belongs the small cup to the left of this, which is of a brilliant emerald green colour, mounted with two handles, and ornamented bands in gilt metal. Height, 3¼in.

Our second group contains three specimens of Venetian and one of French glass. First, on the left, is a Venetian flask of elegant shape, with vertical ribs, in each of which is a thread of opaque white glass; in the spaces between are fixed small scrolls of opaque glass of different colours; the foot and top are of white metal (Bernal Collection, 2934). Height, 9¼in.: the property of F. Slade, Esq. Next is a fine tall covered Venetian cup of white glass. The bowl and cover are ornamented with projecting spikes of glass; the stem is composed of twisted rods inclosing red, yellow, and blue spirals, and terminating in dragons' heads with blue crests. Height, 16¼in.: the property of Martin T. Smith, Esq. To the right is a Venetian tall-standing cup and cover, of white glass, both ornamented with spiral gilt ribs; the former has a border of scalework. On the top of the cover is a shield of arms purposely erased. This fine specimen is of the fifteenth century. Engraved in "Art-Treasures at Manchester," Vitreous Art. Height, 16¼in.: the property of F. Slade, Esq. In front of this is a most noteworthy French drinking-glass on slender stem. It adds greatly to the interest of this specimen that its French origin is unquestionable. Although it is certain that very extensive manufactories of glass existed in France during the sixteenth century, the absence of any sure marks of their nationality renders it difficult to identify their products. The bowl, which is very wide, is divided into three compartments by enamelled lines; in one of the compartments is represented a gentleman with dress, holding a flower, and with the motto, IE VIVRAY; in another compartment is a lady holding a heart, MO CVEVR AYME; in the third compartment is a device, consisting of a goat (bouc) trying to climb out of a vase of water (eau), being a rebus of the name of Boucau; round the rim is a gilt band, in which is left clear, by taking away portions of the gold, an inscription as follows: IE SVIS A VOVS ICELAN BOVCAV ET AVOVSAVSY POVC. It is of early sixteenth-century work, and was engraved in "Art-Treasures at Manchester," Vitreous Art, p. 10. Height, 6¾in.; diameter of bowl, 6¼in. A family of the name of Boucault was settled in Provence: the property of F. Slade, Esq.

Two especially remarkable collections of clocks and watches have been contributed to the South Kensington Museum—namely, those of C. O. Morland, Esq., and Lady Fellows. Mr. Morland's collection was in four classes, illustrating the construction of watches from the period of their invention, about 1500 to 1540, down to the eighteenth century. We now engrave a very interesting clock-watch from this collection, which has an astrolabe for taking astronomical observations. The rose is engraved with the fixed stars revolving as the index to the hours; date about 1530-40. This is the first instrument by which the longitude could be found at sea. The characters are all Arabic.

The most memorable watch in Lady Fellows's collection—the watch worn by Oliver Cromwell—has already been illustrated. We now engrave four other remarkable watches from this collection. We regret to say, however, they have been withdrawn from public exhibition. The first is an oval silver watch (variety of form being a common characteristic of early watches), with gilt face and two dials; one showing the hour, the other—with signs of the zodiac—the



SEVIGNÉ OF GOLD AND PEARLS.

month and day of the month. The face also indicates the age of the moon, day of the week, &c.: maker, William North, London, seventeenth century. The second is a crystal-cased watch, fluted with fluted rays; silver dial and silver outer case; maker, Aymé Noel, seventeenth century. In the centre is an octagonal metal-gilt watch, with crystal face and small dial; on the back of the watch is a small pendulum, which projects below to the edge of the case; seventeenth century. To the right is an oval metal-gilt watch, engraved with sacred subjects and inscriptions; a silver band round the side of scriptural subjects, and inside the lids the Crucifixion and offerings of the Magi: maker, John Wrighte, seventeenth century.

The "Sevigne," of gold open filagree scrolls set with pearls, is an example of Spanish work of the seventeenth century, in that branch of jewellery which was carried to such perfection by Cellini and others in Italy. It is one of many contributions by the Rev. J. Beck, a gentleman to whom we are likewise indebted for the arrangement and descriptive notices in the catalogue of the historical miniatures, and some other portions of the Loan Collection.

MR. WATERTON'S ANCIENT RINGS.

Among the works of art in the Loan Collection at the South Kensington Museum was a collection of rings formed by Edmund Waterton, Esq., for the purpose of illustrating the history of fingerrings from the earliest date. A few of these have been selected for illustration.

Gold Etruscan ring. Around the hoop are figures of Hercules and Juno Lanuvians in relief. Hercules is clad in the spoils of a lion, and Juno in those of a goat. With his right hand Hercules holds the *scalus*, or knot, which Juno grasps with her left, and she in her right holds the gavy or girdle, the other end of which Hercules seizes with his left. In the space between the girdle and knot a small scarab is set. This ring was found in the Maremma in 1855, and weighs 475 grains.

Silver ring, curiously ornamented with lacerine work. North Saxon workmanship of the eleventh century. Found in the Thames at Chelsea in 1856.

A gold Hebrew wedding-ring of the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Gold Merovingian ring, with a projecting bezel set with a sapphire *en cabochon*. A similar ring is in the museum at the Porte de Hal, in Brussels.

Gold enamelled ring, of the sixteenth century, set with a turquoise and surrounded by six garnets. This ring is stated to have subsequently belonged to Frederick the Great, of Prussia, whose orphar is cut upon it.

Ring of horn or of hoof, surrounded by a thin hoop of silver, and with a bezel of silver affixed, in which is set a *crapaudine* or toadstone. A ring of the hoof of an ass was held to be efficient against epilepsy; and, although the fable of the stone in the head of a toad has long been exploded, it may be amusing to read the following description of the "crapaudine," which is given by Nicholas de Nic "Lapidary:"— "Some say this stone is found in the head of an old toade: others say that the old toade must be laid upon the cloth that is red and it will belch it up, or otherwise not. You may give a like credit to both these reports, for as little truth is to be found in them as may possibly be. Witness Anselmus Boetius, in lib. ij. in the chapter on this stone, who saith that, to try this experiment in his youth, he took an old toade and laid it upon a red cloth, and watched it a whole night to see it belch up his stone; but after his long and tedious watchful expectation he found the old toade in the same posture to gratify the great pange of his whole night's roadmesse."

The King of Henry, Lord Darnley, husband to the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. On the bezel it bears the two initials M. H., united by a lover's knot, and within the name HENRI L. DARNLEY, and his arms as Duke of Albany, and the year of their marriage, 1565.

Massive gold signet, bearing the bust of a man, and the name +AVFERT OF ALFERT. This and the preceding one are of Anglo-Saxon workmanship.

Gold ring, chased, bezel formed of two birds, possibly intended for peacocks. Byzantine.

Gold Italian ring, fifteenth century; found at Foggio Mirabebo, in 1860.

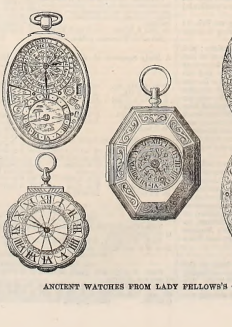
Massive gold signet, with the rebus of the Wylmot family. On the foot of the tree there is an E, on one side WY, and on the other OT. Supposing the tree to be an elm, the name reads Wy-elm-ot, or Wylmot. Fourteenth century.

Silver nielloed ring, with the head of a lady, and in front of her face a flower. Rings of this sort were used as engagement rings in the sixteenth century in Italy. They are very rare.

Massive gold ring, nielloed, and bearing the name +ALHSTAN, the letter N being represented by a Rune. This is generally believed to have been the ring of Alhstan, who was Bishop of Sherborne from A.D. 823 to 867. It is fully described in the "Archæologia," vol. xv., p. 47.

Gold signet, with a coronet I. This is an early example of this type of signet, and gold rings of this class are most rare.

CLOCK-WATCH, WITH ASTROLABE.



ANCIENT WATCHES FROM LADY FELLOWS'S COLLECTION.

NEW HOMES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

HAVE our town improvers yet discovered the folly of attempting to do their work without a preliminary consideration of all the more important issues involved? Every high time they should do so. Never perhaps was a more signal illustration afforded of the evil that may be unintentionally done while thinking only of legitimate works of improvement than in the various architectural operations in London during the last few years. New and noble streets have been erected, always have been advanced into the suburbs parts of the metropolis; while to make room for these and similar works large masses of squalid and filthy houses have been swept away. Is not all this admirable, especially the last part of the business, which has resulted in the demolition of so many dens of vice and misery? Go into the districts in question and you will get your answer. Look at what you have admired the stately facades, the breadth of the streets, and the immense gain to the general convenience of the vast thoroughfares; go down the lanes you can from the neighbourhood (it hardly matters in what direction) and note carefully what you find there. You will be struck before you considerably advance with the same original bad quality as those which have been pulled down, but made infinitely worse while becoming proportionately denser than before. Is not this a very large generality? Why should you wonder at such a result? The matter is very simple. A large, poor, and wretchedly housed but hard-working population had a certain number of tenements to accommodate a certain and very large number of men, women, and children within a certain area of convenient locomotion. Suddenly your improver starts into activity—destroys at one fell swoop scores, perhaps hundreds, of these dwellings—makes no sort of new provision for the poor class of people whose former miserable lot now becomes inhabitants to flock for shelter to the buildings that do remain. Then, of course, they enter upon a new and terrible competition with the existing tenants, which is for the most part finally settled by fresh discoveries in the art of huddling the largest possible number of human beings into the smallest possible space, with the little regard to sex, decency, or morality, and with no regard at all to the common principles of health, or efficiency for daily labour. Has been the constant character of our greatest metropolitan improvements. Not that London has been any worse, probably, than Liverpool, or Manchester, or Birmingham, or Glasgow in this principle, or absence of principle, must everywhere produce the like effect. It is not that the object of improvement or the improvement is wrong in the special things undertaken, but that there is or has been a recklessness that almost becomes criminal in refusing to consider the after consequences upon the poorer classes who are so little able to help themselves.

But this has been recognised at last. Lord Derby—to his honour be it recorded—has taken the lead in enforcing the novel but obviously right and necessary rule that the promoters of improvements shall make due provision for the people they displace. This ought henceforward to be made an invariable condition of every legislative authority for the passing of any bill for the purpose. It must then have the satisfaction—a very humble one, certainly—of knowing that we are not directly and ostensibly adding to the misery of the working classes to be made inexhaustibly worse in order that in convenience or beauty our cities may become a little better.

But how are we to combat effectually the way of even keeping matters as they are—that is, the continual increase of the population. Now, as London is the largest town in size as in population, the number (in the localities we are at present referring to), steady and serious effort on the part of philanthropists is necessary to prevent there "being more than a very few of the miserable wretches who are forced from becoming perfect nests of fever, degradation, and misery. But such men, and the people who do the best work of London, have their buildings have been erected, many old ones repaired and purified. The late estimable Prince Albert gave a powerful impulse to the public consideration of this sympathy. Of late years, too, the most earnest work of womanly love and Christian charity, Miss Coutts has erected a large quarter of model dwellings, but on some scale not at all at a substantial benefit of her act by the very "beautiful clock-tower recently erected in its centre.

But what are these things but like trying to still a roaring and raging sea by pouring drops of oil upon it? There is good done here and there, but the great mass of misery remains untouched on a seemingly hopeless scale of magnitude. It is estimated that not less than 200,000 of the poor will be turn out in one or other of the ways we remarks as there *are* souls to be regarded when we intend to talk only of bodies) that are now living in this, the first city of the world in wealth and civilisation, in a state that cannot for a moment be compared in point of physical welfare with that of our beasts of burden.

Yet there are those who do the best work of London who, with struggle on with gallant perseverance, maintaining their independence to the last; making no unmanly moan, submitting to the inevitable calamities of life, but with Christian faith and fortitude to the very end with Christian knowledge and culture. *Are they to be helped?* Not fitfully and spasmodically, but on some scale and in a manner worthy of our knowledge, progress, and means, and calculated to cope effectually with the herculean difficulties of the task?

We cannot but guess that Mr. Peabody's magnificent gift will be the first and most promising indication that a right answer is about to be given to the question. We should but see in it a proof of the power and the strength that is likely to set on foot a great social revolution which shall not cease till every family in the empire is wholesomely and comfortably housed. If our great towns are all that they may be quite sure that the country districts cannot remain unchanged. For these even now have to feel their character and influence. Neither country gentlemen will not allow so great a blot to remain upon the national life, to be a perpetual source of contrast and of discontent with their own more favourable lot. Mr. Peabody, as we learned by nobler motives, are already at work. But we do not at present propose to treat of the agricultural labourer, but of the town poor. It is obvious reasons for considering separately the wants of the two classes of the people; for, generally, small houses and cheap garden land are desired by the one, while to the other gardens are unattainable, and large high houses necessary on account of the value of the soil. Let us then consider for what is the present grouped for working classes in the denser parts of our great city.

A hundred and two thousand pounds! This was the sum that the eminent American merchant proposed to bestow on the poor of London in recognition of their state and his own profitable connection with our country. The first board of trustees are all men of wealth and gratification, and many of us have speculated on the use to which the trustees will put so large a sum. That matter is not settled yet precisely as we could have wished. The money is not to be fritte away among a dozen different objects; the whole of it is to be devoted to the amelioration of the dwellings of our city. Not a penny to public homes of the working class. We are further told that plans are in progress, and to be before long laid before the public, and be matured into effect. This, then, is a favourable moment for glancing rapidly at the more essential elements of the matter; and it we do not pretend to do more than this, by anything we may say, we shall put the minds of the excellent men chosen by the founder to realise his noble views at ease as to anything so familiar to the experience of our readers with what we conceive to be the object thereto be sought.

First, we do not want to build homes for that large and in every way interesting class of the population, who, however poor and badly lodged, are still able to do something towards their own social improvement—namely, we mean, the upper stratum of each of the labouring poor. The first thing we come to, but we must deal with the worst cases first as far as possible, it seems to us, that should guide all the operations should be that of providing homes for the very poorest and *most* wretchedly-housed classes only. Let us have, ideally, a row of four-line, below which we know a single family can be allowed to sink, but above which everything is left untouched. To accomplish this, the rent must be at least as low as the lowest of existing rents; but this secured—and in combination with clean, sound, and well-ventilated rooms—the private speculator would be at once driven from the field, or compelled to do what is far more desirable, and what is finally the one thing needful, to make his own houses as good and as cheap. Then, then, is the problem to be solved. We want healthy and comfortable homes for at least 200,000 people at the price now paid for unhealthy and squalid ones: a formidable difficulty! How can it best be met? If even so large a sum as a hundred and fifty thousand pounds be devoted exclusively to the erection of new model houses, with the freehold—or at least an easy perpetual—tenure of the land, we shall have helped just so many people as will be fortunate enough to become their tenants, but the great sea of domestic discomfort will remain unaffected. But if the experience of the admirable Cottage Improvement Society of Hastings be borne in mind, we shall be drawn to the conclusion that it is the *conversion of existing tenements, not their destruction*, that will enable us to meet any question of the kind (size of dwelling and all). That society has paid ten per cent interest to its members for several years; and, though we do not hold it up as a model for Mr. Peabody's trustees, who do not need, and ought not to take, above half that interest for the money laid out, we do strenuously urge that they are interested the due consideration of this most important point. Think how easy it will be, by large contracts with public spirited builders, to have an immense number of houses repaired, made sound and healthy with every substantial requisite as fast as the house themselves can be purchased and handed over! Of course there will have to be carefully-devised preliminary plan. Not a single house should be left with a leaky roof, decayed walls or floors, or imperfect drainage. Sufficient sites for playgrounds, schools, and churches must obviously be secured. Not a room but should have its fireplace, chimney, and ventilation. Not a single house but should have its own without. And as such houses are always in rows, or blocks, it would not be at all difficult or expensive to add two advantages which would be extended of the very highest value to the poor. One is the promptly dispose of the one, and pipes with hot water circulating to and fro would be required for the latter. The second would be to let a house set apart for the residence of a man who should see to it, and who might collect the rents, and receive a certain low salary for exacting control over the management of the houses, so as to see that they were not abused.

While, however, we would look to this simple and effective yet eminently conservative measure to deal *at once*, by its own force and by the force of its influence upon existing tenements, with the worst of the existing masses of tenements that desecrate the name of home, we do not think Mr. Peabody's munificence should be exclusively confined to this. We would have the trustees, if they see their way clearly, should engage and exhaust the resources of science in devising the *best and cheapest* means for housing populations in the centres of towns. It is impossible to say how much may not be done simultaneously in both directions—antagonistic as the two look—if we call together our best engineers, our best architects, our best sanitary men, and practical builders; our inventors, philanthropists, and social improvers. Let them consider and give the public opinion the benefit of whatever is of intrinsic value in our club system. Their food might be purchased and dressed better and more cheaply by their own joint arrangements. Let the best of the dwellings have a large room, at least, might be set aside on the ground floor for a common dining-room. Let the principle of the club, the transaction of business—individual or corporate—that might be found desirable. Then the different floors might be adapted to the means of different grades of poor. Let the highest too expensive for the well-paid artisan, and the least eligible being within the means of the lowest. Let the whole be constructed in towers, with galleries (which would add to the picturesqueness of the exterior and the roominess of the interior); or inside, every set of rooms about them into the galleries, and every room to have its own access from any kind of intrusion. If the buildings are very large and high, a shaft with a lift (as in the Tower of Babel) might be added. The sick, infirm, or heavily-laden, might be raised by a mere touch of their own hands, as in the co-operative cotton-mill, at Rochdale. In cases even of different grades, a lavatory with hot and cold water for clothes, a playground for the children, and afford a pleasant promenade on the roof—perhaps with a band playing—might be properly guarded by a wall, which might be made to add dignity to the appearance of the roof of the pile. And this reminds us to say that the working classes are not, as love very much to think, poor in artistic sense. It would be worse than absurd to spend a considerable sum of money in the construction of a block of model houses and all it should be at least handsome in general form and proportions, regarded in its aspect, and cheerful-looking as regard to the colour. These might each have a single window tax, high enough to hold and conceal a row of pots, above which the plants and flowers, which there were any love of nature, many would be sure to cultivate and afford solace to many within pining for a sight or smell of the fresh country. These artistic instincts cannot prudently be neglected, even in the poorest of homes.

In certain localities where shops may be needed it would be well to encourage the construction of a row of shops on the ground floor to lessen the rent of the upper stories and bring together the tradesmen and their customers. Such a plan, however, would require careful watching lest any harm than good would be done with this kind of interference with trade. All such matters should be regarded as only fairly falling within the scope of the trustees' duties and not entered into any too obviously a necessary or advisable part of the original scheme. Every available shilling should be devoted to the first object, which is, as this be now done with as much vigour and skill as the case admits of we believe the results will be a series of clearly-marked steps—from philanthropic to ordinary speculation—from London to the other great towns of the empire—from the towns to the country, and so taking us in the end to the most favourable and long-sought-for point of all, that one when we may not only wish, with Henry IV. of France, that every working man in the kingdom shall be able to have his pullet, or its equivalent, in the pot, but that every one shall be able to put in the meantime he has obtained at least a house and a fireside where he can sit down in comfort and peace and rest his head at night, and feel that he and his family are no longer in danger of pollution by the very denial to them of all the decent necessities of a Christian and civilised home.

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

THE doings of the French forces in Mexico have naturally caused public opinion to be directed to its capital, towards which they are preparing for an early advance. We have, therefore, given on pages 64 and 65 a panoramic view of this fine city. Mexico is 7468ft. above the level of the sea. It stands nearly in the centre of an extensive plain, which, from being surrounded by high hills or mountains, is commonly called the Vale of Tenochtitlan, which was the name given to the town before the year 1530. This vale has an oblong form, extending from south to north fifty-two miles, and from east to west thirty-four miles. Its circuit, measured along the crest of the ranges which inclose it, is nearly 205 miles; and its area is 1710 square miles, or nearly equal in extent to the county of Lancaster; but about one-tenth of its surface, or 164 square miles, is occupied by four lakes. The largest of these lakes, that of Texcuco, which covers a surface of seventy-seven square miles, occupies the centre of the vale, and is only about three feet and a half lower than the great square of the town, which stands on its western shore, on a swampy ground. Towards the southern extremity of the vale is the lake of Chalco, which contains a small island and the pleasant village of Xico, and is separated by a line from the lake of Xochimilco. The surfaces of these two lakes is nearly four feet above the great square in the town, and they occupy nearly fifty square miles. Their water is fresh, while that of the other lakes is brackish or salt. North of the lake of Texcuco is the lake of St. Cluadio, which covers about twenty-seven square miles, and is nearly twelve feet higher than that of Texcuco. It is divided into two parts by a dike, and its northern portion is called the lake of Zumpango. The north-western corner of the vale is occupied by the lake of Zumpango, which is likewise divided into two portions by a causeway. The western lake is that of Xoyotepec, and the western that of Zuldatpec. This lake is nearly thirty feet above the lake of Texcuco, but occupies only ten square miles. During the rainy season, the surface, determined chiefly from the ranges which inclose the vale, is poured into these lakes, and, as they have no outlet, their superfluous quantity enters the lake of Zampango, which is the most elevated. It frequently happened that in very wet seasons the water which accumulated in these lakes inundated the lower parts of the vale, and rose several feet in the streets of Mexco. To prevent such an occurrence the Spanish Government caused a canal to be dug through the mountains of Nochistongo, which lie north-west of the lake of Zumpango, by which the superabundant water from the lake is carried off. This stupendous work, known by the name of the Tajo of Nochistongo, is about twelve miles long, and for more than 1000 yards is cut through the solid rock to the depth of 200ft.

The mountains which inclose the vale are lowest on the north side, where they rise only a few hundred feet above the level grounds of the vale, but they are higher on the other sides, especially on the south and south-east. Near the south-eastern angle is Mount Istaccihuatl, which is 17,343ft. high, and is always clad in snow. On the south it is connected by a ridge with Mount Popocatepetl, which is 17,884ft. high, and also always covered with snow. It is connected by a ridge with Mount Ajusco, which is 13,420ft. high. Further south, but without the height of 17,884ft. The surface of the vale itself is not a level plain, but is intersected by very irregularly shaped rocks, which are sometimes isolated and sometimes in groups and connected together. The most remarkable are the Cuests de Barcuotes, north of the town, which rises 288ft. above its base; and the Cerro de Guadalupe, which is to the north-east, and rises 1035ft. above the lowest part of the vale. The descents from the western range and the lakes are rarely studded with villages and towns, and contain numerous fields of cultivated ground, the wheat and the other grains and vegetables of Europe are raised in abundance; large herds of cattle graze on the lakes are reared, and the nature being covered with a saline efflorescence, and the cultivated spots and villages are distant from one another.

Mexico is one of the largest towns in the world. In the dry season it is at some distance from the lake of Texcuco, whose waters in the rainy season are sometimes driven entirely over it to the eastern border of the town, which is protected against inundations by dikes. The streets are very wide, and at right angles to each other, so that by looking down any two of them you can see where they cross each other, the spectator commands a view of nearly the whole town. They are lined with footpaths for the walks of the foot passers. The private houses, though spacious, are rather low, seldom exceeding one story; but, being constructed either of amygdaloid or porphyry, they look on an air of solidity and of magnificence. The moderate height of the public as well as private buildings is owing partly to the difficulty of laying the foundations, which are so insecurely found at a very few feet from the surface, and partly to the frequency of earthquakes. In consequence of the water all the larger buildings are raised upon piles. The roofs of the houses are flat, and as they sometimes communicate with one another for a considerable distance, they afford a safe promenade in the cool of the evening. The best apartments, which are generally painted, are towards the street, and all the windows are protected by gratings.

The squares are spacious, and generally surrounded by buildings of a town about as a good style of architecture. The principal square in the Plaza Mayor, which, on two sides, is surrounded by the cathedral, and the palace, and on the two other sides by shops and dwellings-houses, with the mint, the hall of the Inquisition, and the palace of Cortez. In the centre of the square was formerly a magnificent equestrian statue of Charles IV., by Tolsa, which has been removed since the Revolution. This square is the market for vegetables and fruits, those of the south of Europe being cultivated in the vale of Tenochtitlan itself, while the fruits of the north are brought from the plain of Cuantla Amilpas and from Istla. Manufactured goods are sold in the shops under the colonnades, of which there are several on a large scale, and all well supplied with goods from Europe and China. Several principal shops open into the Portales, and immediately petty vendors, the lesser ones, crowded with their stalls, boxes and in baskets. The Parian, or bazaar, is a square building, divided into narrow compartments for the cross streets, and others subdividing it. The palace, in which the Viceroy formerly was lodged, and which at present serves as the residence of the President of the United States, and also contains the Senate House and all the principal public offices, is a building of great extent, being 600ft. in front, and under cover it contains separate staircases and suites of apartments. One of these courts contains the Botanic Garden, which, however, has been much neglected of late. The College of Mines is a large edifice, built in a plain and magnificent style; but, though handed barely seventy years ago, it is falling to ruins from the defect in the foundations. It contains a rich collection of minerals, and in one of its rooms a professor gives lectures on chemistry and mineralogy. The Academy of the great prints, is a noble building, which contains a collection of about 1200 prisoners. The Hospital, now converted into artillery barracks, is a large edifice. The University is also a large building, but is not distinguished by taste or magnificence; it contains a collection of Mexican antiquities, among which is the celebrated stone of Montezuma. The Academy of Fine Arts, which is a fine building, has a great collection of models, with casts of all the best statues of ancient and modern times, and a gallery of paintings.

The numerous churches and convents, with their cupolas and steeples, give the town a magnificent appearance. The cathedral stands on the north-east front of the Plaza Mayor, and is 426ft. long and 203ft. broad, and has a fine Gothic architecture; but the interior, which is very handsome. The entire character is lofty, magnificent, and imposing. In the outer wall of this church is fixed the bolisteck, a circular stone, covered with hieroglyphic figures, by which the Aztecs or Mexicans used to reckon the months of the year, and which is supposed to have formed a perpetual calendar. Another ancient monument of the Aztec Empire is distinguished by its extent, architectural beauty, and wealth.

The Alameda, or public walk in the south-westernmost of the town, resembles a park. It is laid out in lines, diverging from different centres, and is planted with a great variety of trees. In the centre of the Alameda, which is fed by water from the great aqueduct leading from Santa Fé to the city. The water is carried along in trenches, in so far as water has passed, and is discharged into the lake of Texcuco. As the ground on which the city stands is so soft, the roads leading to it are raised six or eight feet above its level; they are broad, paved in the middle, and bordered by stone with double rows of trees. These roads, called paseos, afford delightful road.

As the water of the lake of Texcuco is even saltier than that of the Baltic, according to the experiments of Humboldt, and as the water which is found a few feet under the surface is also brackish, the city is supplied with drinkable water by two aqueducts, which bring it down from sources situated in the mountains west of the vale. The larger aqueduct, leading from Santa Fé to the Alameda, and thence to the lake, is 11,135 yards long, and in one-third of its course is supported by arches of stone and brick plastered over. Its water, which is very pure, is distributed through the city. The other aqueduct, that of Chapultepec, is 3638 yards long, and rests on 904 arches, which are 9½ft. apart, and the columns 4ft. thick; the width is about 6½ft.; the stream of water is 2½ft. wide, and 3ft. deep. This water,

which is less pure, is consumed in the suburbs contiguous to the city on the south.

The city is partly supplied with provisions and vegetables by small boats, which bring them over the lake of Texcuco; but as the lake is very shallow in January and February, the supply is then generally stopped, and the city depends, especially for vegetables, on the supply by the canal of Ixtapalapan, which leads from the lake of Xochimilco to the town. This canal is narrow, but is always covered with small canoes loaded with fruits and vegetables. It passes through the Chinampas, or floating gardens, which, in their present state, are long narrow strips of ground, redeemed from the surrounding swamp and inundated by small canals. They are well cultivated, bound in fine vegetables, and their edges are planted with poplars. It is stated that they originally consisted of wooden rafts, covered with earth, and floated about in the lake when it was full of water, whence their name is derived. At present they are stationary, but it is said that there are still some floating gardens in the lake of Xochimilco.

The most remarkable object in the environs of Mexico is the Palace of Chapoltepec, which is built on a rock, to the foot of which the water of the lake of Texcuco extended at the time of the conquest by Cortes (1521). The palace, which was built by one of the Viceroys of Mexico, is properly a fortress: but it is now in a very dilapidated state. The place is frequently visited by the natives and foreigners on account of the fine view it affords over the city and the greater part of the vale of Tenochtitlan.

The population of Mexico has been variously estimated—some accounts fixing it at from 140,000 to 150,000, whilst by other authorities it is stated to exceed 200,000. It consists mostly of creoles, or descendants of Spaniards and Indians. The lowest class of the people—Sarngates, Guachinangos, or Leperos—live in a state of abject poverty, which is owing to their indolent habits. They amount to about 30,000. The manufactures are not important, except those of plate and tobacco, which latter is carried on for the benefit of the Government, as in all the Mexican States. Gold lace is also made. There are also a few manufactures of soap, cotton, and hats; but by far the greatest part of the manufactured goods for the consumption of the inhabitants are imported from Europe: silk stuffs, and especially stockings, also from China. The commerce of Mexico is limited to the importation of these foreign goods, and to the exportation of the produce of the mines.

STATUES AROUND A LIME-TREE IN NUREMBERG CASTLE, EMBLEMATIC OF BAVARIA, SWABIA, WURTEMBERG, AND THE TYROL.

MEXICAN COSTUMES.

IN our representation of Mexican costumes on page 73, the scene is laid in one of the suburban villages of the city of Mexico. In the background is an Indian trotting off to the market with his huanacha wicker cage—upon his shoulders, probably full of chickens. He "bowls" along, his eyes fixed upon the ground, apparently lost in thought, and nothing regardless of all which passes by. To the left, mounted on a spirited yegua (mare), a descendant, doubtless, of the Arabian race of horses, is a well-to-do ranchero (owner of a rancho or farm). The central figure, who is dismounted, is also a farmer, in his ordinary Sunday or feast-day dress. His calsoneros, or leather trousers, open from above the knee, are set off with silver buttons, and show his white calsones (drawers). The bota campanera—of stamped leather, embroidered with gold, silver, and coloured silk threads—is fastened at the knee, and protects the ankle and foot. Between this and the knee is stuck the knife, carried for the double purpose of protection and cutting the reata, or leash of the horse. His roomy cotona (jacket) is of coffee-coloured leather, handsomely embroidered with coloured silk, and from the shoulders of which are hung a number of silver pendants, called almanes. A Chinese sash of red or flesh-coloured silk is girt round his waist, and the ends, which fall behind him, terminate in gold tassels. The most striking part of this picturesque and certainly appropriate dress of the habitual horseman is the sombrero. Its wide brim, sewn round on the inner side with three or four bands of woven silver and gold threads, each band varying in width from 3in. to 1in.; the heavy large silver or gold chapetas (ornaments fastened on to the side of the crown, often in the form of the Mexican eagle, &c.): the thick gold toquilla (in the form of a snake, generally), coiled round the base of the crown, with silver fastenings, combine to make it a ponderous covering for the head, but one that is very useful to guard off the fierce rays of the sun, and often adopted by Europeans in the Republic. Thrown over his saddle, or fastened upon the vaquilla of the horse, will be his manga (a kind of cloak). Another remarkable feature is the spurs: these have immense rowels in the form of a wheel. Ordinarily the projections on these wheels are quite blunt, and, as the wheel revolver, are really less painful and damaging to the horse than the needle-like instruments worn in this country. The material of which the espuelas (spurs) is made is often of silver, but some are of blue steel, inlaid with silver. The fastenings of the spurs at the side of the foot have large chapetas of silver. The horse is no less costly furnished than its rider. The foundation (taste) of the saddle (silla) is of wood, covered with pig-skin, and the trappings are of stamped leather, highly embroidered with gold, silver, and silk threads, silver buttons, buckles, chapetas, studs, &c. The anquera is also of stamped leather, and entirely covers the haunches of the horse. Upon this, and attached to the high projection at the back of the saddle, is the goat or tiger-skin vaquilla, which serves the purpose of the Highlander's sporan, and also to protect the zarape or manga from the sweat of the horse. The bridle is also studded with silver buttons, and the bit ornamented with large round massive chapetas. The weight of silver (and even gold) ornaments on the head and the back of the saddle, on the large Moorish stirrups, the trappings, bridle, bit, &c., is most extravagant, and often carried to ridiculous extent. The never-failing reata (lasse) is coiled up and fastened to the side of the saddle by one of the many useful correas, soft calf-skin thongs, which are drawn through two holes made close to each other in the saddle, vaquilla, &c., and knotted over chapetas, which serve to tie up the zarape (bags with provisions, &c.) The leather-covered sword is hung by a strap from the saddle-bows, and stuck through the broad stirrup straps, leaving the hilt quite free and handy, and the revolvers or other pistols carried at the waist of the rider or in the pockets of the vaquilla. Thus appears the frank, good-natured, and generally honest ranchero when in the village, or on visiting the capital. The Indians alongside him make a striking contrast to this gay cavalier. Their deep humility sets off the exuberant spirits and dashing air of the farmer, and their rags his dazzling glitter. The boys are collecting the tuns of the cactus, called tunil. This fruit is a species of fig, and very palatable: it also makes an excellent preserve, especially the light-green coloured one, called cjoncoxie. One of the stereotyped churches, with dome and two towers, a sandy road, the beautiful sauce (willow bearing quantities of red berries), the magney—(a cactus from which the famous drink pulque is made), complete the picture. Our View is taken from the exquisite work, published in Mexico, by Mexican artists, called "Mexico y sus Alrededores."

NUREMBERG CASTLE.

NOT the least interesting and picturesque feature in the most complete mediæval town in Europe—Nuremberg—is the ancient "Kaiserliche Burg" or Imperial Castle, situated on a sandstone eminence to the north of the town, which it overlooks and commands. Through quaint old streets of trascried windows and pointed gables, once busy with the hum of active commercial and manufacturing life, but now comparatively silent and deserted, we gradually ascend the toilsome Burgstrasse, and finally, reaching the massive gateway at the summit, pass beneath its frowning arch and come into the outer court, from which one of the most charming views of ancient Nuremberg—is the ancient "Kaiserliche Burg" or Imperial Castle, situated on a sandstone eminence to the north of the town, which it overlooks and commands. Through quaint old streets of trascried windows and pointed gables, once busy with the hum of active commercial and manufacturing life, but now comparatively silent and deserted, we gradually ascend the toilsome Burgstrasse, and finally, reaching the massive gateway at the summit, pass beneath its frowning arch and come into the outer court, from which one of the most charming views of ancient tower and spire, pinnacled roofs and castle wall, wide, smiling plain and distant mountain, may be seen. After sufficiently enjoying the lovely landscape and fresh breeze, we pass beneath another "castle gate" and enter the second court, in which grows the celebrated limetree, planted according to tradition by the Empress Cunigunde, seven hundred years ago. Its widespreading branches are supported by a noble trunk of about fifteen feet circumference, and beneath the chequered shade of its leafy cover, the parades of little feathered songsters are placed emblematic statues of Bavaria, Swabia, Wurtemberg, and the Tyrol—silent guardians of the territories which lie spread out like a map at their feet. Beyond this court we come upon another gloomy portal, which is opened, not, as we might expect, by some mail-clad warder, but by a neat, clean, garrulous little woman, who acts as cicerone over the Royal apartments, which still retain their magnificent old earthenware stoves, furniture, and paintings. There are still other curiosities to be noted here. In a horrid little dank, close room are preserved some of those dreadful instruments of torture with which our amiable ancestors wrung truth from reluctant lips. Here is the celebrated Virgin or Maiden, covered with spikes internally, which pressed against the incarcerated criminal; here are the thumbscrew, bootjack, and other elegant little inventions of the Middle Ages; and, moreover, books with plates descriptive of the several methods of application. Ah! the place is stifling. We wish to hear the song of birds once more, and breathe kind Heaven's air; and so we wend forth again, and, taking the west part the ramparts, walk meditatively to the silent graveyard of the Church of St. John, and linger over the tombs of names dear to all lovers of literature and art, and chiefly over his, the well-beloved Albrecht Durer:

"Emigravit" is the inscription on the tombstone where he lies:
Dead he is not—but departed; for the artist never dies.

TAMMANY HOTEL, NEW YORK (ABOUT TO BE PULLED DOWN), THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

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MARRIAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WITHIN a few weeks the eldest son of our most gracious Sovereign, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Heir Apparent of the British throne, will have assumed the full dignity of manhood by marriage with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. The preliminary formalities, for the most part, have been arranged and the contract signed. The approval of Parliament will, no doubt, be hearty and unanimous, and the celebration, in March, is anticipated with more than ordinary interest, not simply as a magnificent State pageant, but as a public fact of the highest importance to the future well-being of the kingdom. We may be pardoned, therefore, if, on the threshold of the event, we pause for a moment and endeavour to catch and indicate its national bearings.

Marriage is one of the epochs of life which, more perhaps than any other, gives its own colour to human character and destiny. Two hearts are thereby brought into closest contact, and, wherever love is in the ascendant, each becomes the complement of the other. The effect on both is usually looked forward to with hope, and, where there is a real and natural affinity between them, the result generally corresponds with the expectation. It is for this reason that we take a deep personal interest in the marriage of those whose future is, to any extent, mixed up with our own. We are gladdened by the thought that a new, a conservative, a refining and purifying element has been added to an existing combination of qualities which happens to be linked, more or less closely, with the conditions of our own being. Self-love as well as sympathy prompts us to anticipate the union with hope and joy, and with more than common cordiality we breathe forth a prayer that the marriage may be a happy one.

THE ROYAL MEET OF THE WEST NORFOLK HUNT AT SNETTISHAM: GOING TO COVER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 101.

In England we have learned by a double experience how closely the higher interests of the kingdom are touched by a loyal marriage. Confining our attention to that aspect of the matter which we can study with unalloyed thankfulness, we are under an abiding sense of the incalculable good which this country realized, during a long term of years, from the union of our beloved Queen with the late and still deeply lamented Prince Albert. We are but beginning to discover the vast extent to which, as a people, we were indebted to that man's rings for those characteristics of our national life which rinse for those characteristics of our national life which we now survey with pardonable pride. The influence which so unmistakably descended from the summit of society with all the steadiness of a trade-wind, which penetrated and freshened the obscurest homes, imparted health to the domestic virtues, quickened the pulse of industry, gave new life to social benevolence, promoted the germination and growth of a taste for art, science, and education, and kept the vessel of the State in its true constitutional course, has operated, perhaps, more powerfully than any other flowing from human sources, to exalt and dignify this realm. We felt the effect long before we were fully aware of its cause. We never knew the opiciousness of the spring until death sealed it up. It is no matter of surprise, therefore, that, as a nation, we should await with liveliest interest the wedding of the Prince of Wales, or that in our expectations we should associate with it all the satisfaction which hope, led forward by memory, encourages us to indulge.

If we may so say, England is fairly entitled to welcome the projected marriage of the Prince of Wales with joyous anticipation. The blood of parents whose personal excellencies won the admiration of the world and the love of the British people mingles in his veins. A mature partaking, it may be presumed, of the genial elements distinguishing each of those from whose union it is derived, developed under the most watchful and conscientious care, cultivated with sagacious assiduity, and placed, from early childhood, in the best position for acquiring full information and for maturing high habits, can hardly be wouldly marted without experiencing that ennobling and elevating change which woman's influence is needed to produce on manly virtues. Happily, in this instance, Love kindled the fire of Hymen's torch. The nuptial alliance was not prescribed by diplomacy. Young hearts kissed each other and exchanged vows before national policy was consulted. We are the more interested in the marriage to which the nation is looking forward, and we have the greater satisfaction in it, because it will have come about in the natural way. If rumour speak truly, it was sisterly intuition which first discovered the qualities which became a bride's title, and sisterly affection which first brought them under the Prince's notice. At any rate, the choice is that of his own heart, and all the conditions deemed essential to exemplify the truth of the old adage that "marriages are made in Heaven," are present in this contract.

The judgment of the people of England ratifies in the affection of the Prince. Glad that true love has given him his bride, they are also glad that his bride, according to universal repute, is worthy of him. The Princess Alexandra, destined in all human probability to share with her husband elect the first throne of the world, is said by all who have had the opportunity of ascertaining the fact, to be richly endowed with all the qualities likely to retain as well as win the heart of the Prince and to shed lustre on the high position she will occupy among us. Natural disposition and suitable culture, associated with rare personal beauty and with—what is still more precious—beauty of soul, will find, we trust, in the contemplative sphere into which the Princess is about to be introduced, fitting as well as ample scope for display, exercise, and development. She will enter a Court which the presence of a widowed Queen and the memory of the deceased Consort combine to hallow as the safe abode of purity, and be welcomed to the home of the Swedish virtues, where duty receives the profoundest homage, and where to be and to do good is the surest way to honour. It is not necessarily so. It has not been always so. Feminine loveliness has not invariably, not even frequently, found the atmosphere of the Royal Family the most favourable for its flowering into fruit; and in the blaze of light which surrounds the neighbourhood of a throne the moral graces of woman do not always attain their highest vigour. But it is happily different in the Court of Queen Victoria. The most delicate virtue will thrive there as in congenial soil. The best influences which a loving but high-minded wife can diffuse around her, like the fragrance of violets, will meet with due appreciation there. The Princess will, no doubt, trustingly bring with her all that heightens her own worth, confident that it will live and flourish and exhale its sweetness in her adopted as in her native home.

The national importance of the marriage fixed for solemnisation in March next is not in the least diminished by the fact that the alliance has no direct political significance. The day has gone by in which England could borrow either additional splendour or strength from continental Thrones. The connections of the Court of St. James's might vainly into every Court of Europe without bringing to us an atom of increased influence, but not without imposing upon us weightier and more embarrassing responsibilities. It pleases us, in the present case, that the Danish people come from the same original stock as ourselves, and that our Prince and their Princess are as nearly allied in race as it is possible, perhaps, for members of different nations to be. But the marriage, nevertheless, promises important, although indirect, political advantages. The British Throne, it is true, is surrounded, and therefore limited, by popular institutions, but its influence is immense. Whether it occupant secures the willing homage or excites the vigilant suspicion, of the British people, is an alternative the decision of which determines also another and more momentous one—namely, whether political progress shall be smooth, easy, and uninterrupted, or whether it shall be marked by convulsive efforts and be attended in its course with turbulence and perhaps bloodshed. The early and suitable marriage of the Prince of Wales offers us a powerful guarantee of quiet and untroubled constitutional advance. Against all the temptations to political partisanship to which the position of the Prince may lay him open, his admirable training will be well seconded by the satisfied repose of his affections, by the sympathy of his wife in all that is enlightened, wise, and noble, by parental solicitudes, and by the cares of married life, which tend more than any other to ripen the character, and will best fortify him against their seductive influence. A happy marriage is the surest of all prophylactics against restlessness of spirit. It is the source of a blessing for which we have reason to be and we count it a blessing for which we have reason to be and we count it a blessing for which we have reason to be thankful that the Prince will exert its benign influence before the other has had time or opportunity to assail the Prince's mind.

These and many similar considerations will prompt all loyal Englishmen—and where are the Englishmen that are not loyal?—to rejoice in the marriage of the Prince of Wales as a most auspicious national event—one of the bright epochs in the history of their country. For the sake of her Most Gracious Majesty—for the sake of the young couple who will then plight their troth on the altar of religion—and for the sake of this realm, whose best interests are so closely identified with those of the Royal Family—the subjects of the British Throne will, one and all, be present in spirit at the forthcoming solemnity, and to the supplications which will then be offered for the Divine blessing on the nuptial union they will add their unanimous and devoutest "Amen." For the sake of the people, it will be a holiday; and we trust that, looking back upon it from the distance of twenty years hence, every subject in the kingdom will have as much reason to remember it with gratitude as he now feels bound to cherish when he calls to mind the auspicious wedding-day of the parent and the Prince of Wales's lamented father. That the married life of the youthful and Royal pair may resemble that of Victoria and Albert in everything but its too early and abrupt termination by death, will be, we are sure, the fervent desire and prayer which will ascend to Heaven from the altar of every heart in her Majesty's dominions.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Treaty of Commerce between France and Italy was signed on the 17th inst.

The new Prussian Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries, Count Goltz, had a private audience of the Emperor on the 17th inst. to deliver his credentials. In reply to the friendly expressions of Count Goltz, in the name of his Government, the Emperor said that every thing in his power for the 22nd inst. publishes a report, signed by MM. Persigny and Rouher, which is followed by a decree of the Emperor appropriating the sum of five millions of francs to the Interior and Public Works. These credits are destined for the subvention of works of commercial utility, for the assistance of charitable institutions, and for the encouragement of works of an industrial character.

The distressed state of the labouring classes in France seems at length to have engaged the public attention. The Moniteur announces that, independently of the subscriptions opened for the workmen of the Seine Inférieure, the Emperor has contributed 100,000f. to be distributed among the different manufacturing towns.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official return of the receipts of the Treasury during the month of December, which amount to 1,103,637,000f.; being an increase of 91,120,000f. over the preceding year, and of 116,975,000f. over 1861.

The Budget of expenses for 1864 has just been laid before the French Chambers. The amount is, in round numbers, 1,778,000,000f. (£71,120,000).

It is stated that the Imperial Prince is to be placed next month under the care of a tutor.

M. Thouvenel has issued cards announcing that she will receive at the British Embassy on the evenings of the 28th and 31st of January, and the 7th, 14th, and 21st of February. There is not to be dancing.

Prince Joachim Napoleon Murat, chef d'escadron of the Guides, has been promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour.

The *Revue Nationale* has received a first warning.

Mr. Mitchell, the new British Consul-General, assume his functions of Ambassador at London.

M. Thouvenel, it is said, has refused the offer made to him by the electors of Saint Jean d'Angély (Charente-Inférieure), to bring him forward as their candidate at the next election.

The Emperor has signed the Royal decree confirmed the judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce, which had condemned M. Mirès to pay to the liquidators of the Crédit Mobilier the sum of 2,500,000f. by way of provision.

Marshal Canrobert's marriage with Miss Flora Macdonald has been solemnised at the British Embassy, and also (the spouses being of different religions) at the chapel of the Senate.

The celebrated sculptor, Pradier, a member of the Institute and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, died on the 17th inst., at the apartments he occupied in the Palace of the Louvre, in the 57th year of seventy-four. He intend to give a portrait of M. Vacant in our next Number.] The funeral took place on the 19th, and a considerable number of the members of the Institute and the Academy of Fine Arts were present. The two young sons of the late Paul Delaroche, Vernet's son-in-law, were the chief mourners. The Emperor and the Duc de Morny were represented by two of his Chamberlains to attend the funeral.

The curiosity and competition of amateurs were keenly aroused during last month by the sale of a portion of the collection of paintings and objects of art and virtù belonging to Prince Anatole Demidoff, ex-husband of the Princess Mathilde. The entire collection realized the sum of £40,000.

The Théâtre Français and the Odéon celebrated on the 15th inst., the 241st anniversary of Molière's birthday. The former theatres played "Le Misanthrope" and "Le Malade Imaginaire"; and the latter "L'Ecole des Maris" "Le Malade Imaginaire," and a new piece called "La Fille de Molière."

The long-announced "Maestro de Portici" was revived at the Grand Opera, Paris, on the 19th inst. The house was crowded, and the representation of Auber's work was, it is stated, in the highest degree successful. The *Temps* says, "The enthusiasm with which the air 'Amour la Patrie' produced, as usual, an immense effect; it aroused the enthusiasm of the entire house, and the patriotic sentiment which filled the words

the Confederates, during the night of the 3rd inst., to Sullabaun, thirty miles distant, on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway. The Federal General Rosencrans has occupied Murfreesboro', but was not able to pursue General Bragg's army, which retired in good order. The Federals acknowledge a loss of 4000 killed and 6000 wounded—of several thousand prisoners 2 pieces of artillery, 4 flags, 5 Williah and Rey are among the prisoners. The Confederate loss is estimated at 4500 killed and wounded and 1000 prisoners. Twenty-seven furnaces, supplied in the rear of the Federal army by the Confederate cavalry, were immediately shot by their captors.

Five thousand Federal cavalry have made a raid from Kentucky into East Tennessee, and destroyed nine miles of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, near Knoxville, thus preventing reinforcements from Richmond reaching General Bragg.

Despatches from General Grant to General Halleck report that General Sullivan defeated the Confederates under General Forrest, at Lexington, Tennessee, on the 1st inst., destroying six cannon and many prisoners. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is put down at 1000 men, and that of the Federals at 800.

General Sherman invested Vicksburg, in the Lower Mississippi, with 40,000 men, Commodore Porter's gunboats co-operating with 40,000 men, Commodore Porter's gunboats co-operating with the fighting for two days, with varying success. The Federals fought their way to within two miles of the city, capturing three lines of rifle pits, some of which assailed by fresh troops assailed by General Joe Johnston. After a hand-to-hand fight, the Federals were driven back to their first line of defences, with the loss of General Morgan and 3000 men. The Confederates have concentrated their forces from Jackson and Grenada at Vicksburg.

The celebrated iron-clad, the Monitor, the first born of Mr. Ericsson's military genius, sprang a leak, while off Cape Hatteras, on the 31st, and sank. The Monitor was towed by the steamer Rhode Island, which succeeded in saving a portion of the officers and crew. Five officers and nineteen men belonging to the two vessels were lost. One hundred and fifty men were saved by the steamer Rescue.

At New Orleans General Banks had released 112 State prisoners sentenced to imprisonment. He had also issued an order permitting the clergy of New Orleans to resume their functions under certain restrictions.

A large proportion of the officers of the Kentucky regiments had sent in their resignations in consequence of the issue of Mr. Lincoln's latest proclamation. The volunteers from this State share the sentiments of their officers.

ASSEMBLY FUNDS.

General Halleck has rescinded the order of General Grant excluding all Jews from his department.

President Lincoln arrived at Washington, and dined with Mr. Seward. He was also the object of a popular manifestation in his favour at the National Hotel.

The Jacob Tome Institute, New York, was crowded on the 5th inst. to its fullest capacity by an audience of white and coloured people of both sexes, on the Emancipation Proclamation. Representatives of the European, African, and mulatto races occupied the platform. Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Lewis Tappan, and the Rev. Dr. Denton, a white man; and by the Rev. H. H. Garnet, the Rev. J. S. Raymond, Professor W. J. Brown, the Rev. Mr. Pennington, and other coloured men of distinction.

The returns of the annual immigration at the port of New York show that the number of immigrants was 76,000, or 15,000 more than in 1861. The immigration exceeded the Irish in 1862. We are told from England follows third.

Owing chiefly to the astonishing and sudden development of the American grain trade with Europe, 1862 was a peculiarly favourable year to the transit business of railways and canals. The New York canals, which only earned 900,000 dols. as against 1,000,000 in 1858, paid over to the State which owns them 4,000,903 dols. in 1862. The principal item in the increase of receipts was the tolls on wheat, the former years of peace. Some of them, as the New York and Erie, and Illinois and Michigan Canals, have never paid, or long since ceased to pay, dividends, commenced to pay them in 1862.

Gold has risen to 36 per cent premium.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Governor Horatio Seymour to the Governor of the State of New York was delivered to the Legislature on the 7th. He says, when commencing the subject of the war:—

The truths of the financial and military situation must be kept back. There must be no attempt to put down free expression of public opinion. Arraigned at the bar of the authors of our own race, and of mankind, North and South, insist that it was caused by an unavoidable contest about slavery. They say that the people of the Southern States revolted to fix the law for the country of the war in the prevailing disregard of obligations of law and constitutions, in defiance of public authority; shown still in the local prejudices which have grown up in the two portions of the Atlantic States at the two extremities of the country. There is no honourable record of any act which does not teach that our people must reform themselves as well as the conduct of the Government. Let us not hope that the end of the war is in sight, or that the country if we will cater upon our sacred duty in a right spirit and in the right way. Then the Union will be seen full of strength throughout the land and by the civilised world. We shall then strengthen the Government, which is the only hope of the people; and the world will see that we have ever capacity for self-government when we show that we are capable of self-reform.

The Governor condemns the exercise of martial power as destructive of the rights of the citizen, of the rational and legislative powers of the general Government. He declares the Emancipation Proclamation to be

hostile, unjust, and unconstitutional; calculated to raise many barriers to the restoration of the Union; likely to be misconstrued by the world as an abandonment of the principles of liberty for which New York was ready to expend, and which will be effectually realized. The Union will be restored by the Generals and Statesmen of the North, who are opposed to secession, the violent passions which bear control at the extremes. Those central Slave States which have been compelled to secede, which have been forced into the Union, and which were driven away by a contemptuous and uncomprehending policy, remain. Besides, the Federal Constitution declares that the Union is indissoluble, and the rights of States must be respected as not less sacred. A consolidated Government would destroy the home rights and liberties of the people. The suppression of journals and the imprisonment of persons have been illegal and unwise.

The Governor contends that though the seceded States may have forfeited their rights of appeal to the Constitution, not a single right of the people of the loyal States can be suspended. He declares that the civil war in the South saves from the people of the loyal North the burden of taxation which would be the price of submission to the armies in the field, and obedience to all the constitutional demands of the Federal Government. Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded.

INDIA.

The amount of news brought by the Bombay mail is not large. Affairs in Rajpootana remain unchanged. Sir Hugh Rose last thought it prudent to place a field force at the disposal of the political agent there. According to the last advices Dost Mohamed had resolved on investing Candahar. He had also issued an order for the cessation of peace made to him by Sultan Jan. Herat is provisioned for a year. A commercial treaty was concluded with the King of Ava by the Indian Government for the free passage through his territory of all merchandise to or from British Burmah or China.

CHINA.

We have news from Shanghai to the 6th of December. At that date the rebels had withdrawn from the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and commenced attacking the city. The Imperial troops were concentrating near Nankin, and were preparing to attack. It was reported that the Russian fleet had arrived, in order to co-operate with them. The Russian troops were also expected at Ningpo. The Imperialists had recaptured Shangyn from the rebels, and their cause was generally progressing.

According to the *Weekly British Colonist*, of Victoria, Vancouver Island, of the 4th of November, two steamers had just arrived there from New Westminster, with upwards of 200 passengers, and gold-dust to the value of a quarter of a million dollars.

During the present year the Moravians intend to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into their country. Great preparations are to be made for the occasion, and visitors are expected to be present in large numbers from all the neighbouring countries—Bohemia, Galicia, Prussia, Hungary, Posen, and Russian Poland.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of London, on the 21st inst., held, at Fulham Palace, his customary half-yearly meeting of the Archdeacons and Rural Deans of the metropolitan diocese. The latter constitute the archdeaconry of London, subdivided by the present Bishop into seven rural or suburban deaneries; and the meeting consisted of the Archdeacon of London and the Bishop, with the rural or suburban deaneries. The Bishop afterwards received the Archdeacons and Rural Deans at luncheon.

A beautiful east window has been erected in the new chancel of Dalton Parish Church, Lancashire, by a memorial of the late Prince Consort, by Charles Boothby, Esq., and his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Boothby, whose late husband, Lord Brabazon, has a pew in the church. The window is of three lights. A painted glass window has been placed in the east end of Claydown Church, by Thomas Wroughton, Esq., in memory of his wife, Mrs. Wroughton, who died in June last. A beautiful painted glass east window has recently been erected in the parish church of Skegness, Wilts, by Charles Norris, Esq., in memory of his four brothers; and the interior of the church has been restored with much propriety and taste.

The second gathering of Metropolitan Church Choirs will take place at St. Faux, Walworth, on the 26th inst.

The Rev. Father Damien, of Honolulu, states that Bishop Staley has already preached in Hawaiid. Though the pronunciation was far from correct, the natives could understand most of the sermon. The chapel was crowded to excess. Many could not get in.

The *Lyttelton Times* says that active measures are being taken for the formation of the Canterbury College in connection with Canterbury, and diocese of Christchurch, New Zealand. Mr. Scott furnishes the plans, and there is about £6000 in hand.

On the 12th inst. the clergy of the rural deanery of Chesterfield (twenty in number), headed by the Ven. Archdeacon Hill, met at Sheffield Castle, and presented a testimonial to Rural Dean Bury, Rector of Eckington, for the purpose of presenting him with a token of their sense of his services in the cause of education, and his hospitality and kindness to them at his house during the period of at least fifteen years. The testimonial consisted of a plentifully-furnished tea-service, which Mr. Bury duly acknowledged.

A meeting in connection with the Church was held on the 19th inst. at the Townhall of Brentford—the Bishop of London in the chair. The Bishop briefly stated the objects of the meeting, which were to ask co-operation with the clergy in carrying out parochial work, and an organisation for the purpose of more perfect union. He then called upon Mr. Burch Beresford to address the meeting. The meeting was held in connection with this diocesan Church Union, which has been in active and successful working order. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop, Mr. Walpole, M.P., Mr. Hailstone, Mr. Burch Beresford, and the Rev. Sackville Lawrence.

After service at the English Church at Lyons on New-Year's Day, the congregation presented a handsome testimonial to the Rev. James Charles Gaussen, a testimonial of their respect and affection, and of their gratitude for his zeal and devotedness in the discharge of his pastoral duties, and threatened to deprive them altogether of his services. The testimonial consisted of a silver tea-service, and a purse of 1000 francs.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. E. Prest, Rector of Gateshead, Durham, to be Archdeacon of Durham: Rev. H. Allen to be Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral: Rev. J. Lonsdale, M.A., to be Lecturer to be Honorary Canon in Gloucester Cathedral: Rev. H. T. Arundell to be Honorary Canon of Chichester Cathedral: Rev. H. Wilson, M.A., Incumbent of Mid-Lavant, to be Prebendary of Marsden, Chichester: Rev. A. Jackson, Incumbent of Trinity, Cheltenham, to be Canon of the Cathedral of Lincoln Cathedral: Rev. J. Murray, Vicar of North Walsham, Norfolk, to be Missionary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society: Rev. John Hill, Incumbent of Peterborough St. Mary, to be Surrogate for the diocese of Peterborough: Rev. J. Hill, M.A., Rector of Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucester: Rev. F. L. Hayward to Tunstall-with-Dunningworth, Suffolk: Rev. G. H. Harris to Kessingland, Suffolk: Rev. C. Bell, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Louth, Lincolnshire: Rev. P. G. Hill to St. Edmund the King and Martyr, with St. Nicholas Acons, London: Rev. Thomas Hill, M.A., Vicar of Bishop Hatfield and Abbertson, Worcestershire. *Vacancies*: The Rev. W. T. Bristow to be Rector of Bow Church, Devonport: Rev. H. Bowman, Incumbent of Ecclesall: Rev. G. J. Corser to Wolfhamcote, Warwickshire: Rev. J. Deans to Rainhamer, Essex: Rev. J. Dixon to Hatfield Peverel, Essex: Rev. F. E. Kendall to Paland, Cornwall: Rev. W. Powell to Mundon, Essex: Rev. W. L. Scott to Great Dunmow, Essex: Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson to Ware Park, Herts: Rev. J. Wilkinson to Dilton Prior, Salop. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. A. R. Ashwell to Holy Trinity, Cheltenham: Rev. J. Bell to Christ Church, Bath: Rev. Wathen-grice, Fulham, Middlesex: Rev. H. B. Donegan to St. Thomas, Bradford: Rev. J. Gray, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Cheltenham: Rev. H. Hall to St. Paul's, Cambridge: Rev. G. Holder to St. Juliot, Cornwall: Rev. J. Hodgson to Christ Church, Cheltenham: Rev. J. Hill to Holy Trinity, Wrigley (district), Yorkshire. *Chaplaincy*: The Rev. C. Beckwith to Winton College. *Curacies*: The Rev. J. Bell to Bainbister, near Bristol: Rev. H. W. Cursice: The Rev. B. A. Adams to Holy Trinity, Marylebone: Rev. T. H. Bowman to Ecclesall: Rev. J. Bell to Christ Church, Bath: Rev. Wathen-grice, Manchester: Rev. E. Braund to Deen and Mauser, Cumberland: Rev. R. N. Bridwell to Wolfhamcote, Warwickshire: Rev. T. Clark to Holmwood, Buckland-Tout-Saints, Devon: Rev. P. H. Dyke to Yelvet, Somerset: Rev. J. W. Fowle to Bainbister, near Bristol: Rev. J. Gilbert to Ecclesall: Rev. R. J. Kelcough to Aspatria, Cumberland: Rev. G. K. Hardstone to Spotland, Lancashire: Rev. J. Lee to Bainbister, near Bristol: Rev. Lonsdale to St. Ignatius Church, Westmoreland: Rev. W. H. Kemp to Swainwick, Somerset: Rev. J. Lee to Bainbister, near Bristol: Rev. Lonsdale to Rev. W. Leigh to Cheddar, Somerset: Rev. J. Lamb to Comwee and Stawick, Cumberland: Rev. J. Lee to Almondbury, Gloucestershire: Rev. W. R. Morgen to Workington, Cumberland: Rev. J. Lee to Almondbury, Gloucestershire: Rev. J. Lonsdale to St. Mark's, Gloucester: Rev. O. Oxton to Cotteworth, Gloucestershire: Rev. J. Pearson to Ecclesall: Rev. Wathen-grice, Fulham, Middlesex: Rev. J. Robinster, near Bristol: Rev. H. W. Smith to St. John's, Dean Forest, Gloucestershire: Rev. J. Smith to Holy Trinity, Devonshire: Rev. J. E. Snell to Musgrisdale, Cumberland: Rev. E. Taylor to Trinity Chapel, Worcestershire: Rev. J. Tyler to Ecclesall: Rev. J. Wharton to Stanwix, Cumberland: Rev. J. Turner to St. Peter's, Notting-hill: Rev. T. D. Tweed to Christ Church, Cheltenham: Rev. J. W. Wharton to Laura Church, Bath. *Assistant Curacies*: The Rev. J. W. Wharton to Laura Church, Bath. *Assistant Curacies*: The Rev. J. Bell to Christ Church, Bath: Rev. G. Gilbert to Holy Trinity, Cheltenham: Rev. J. Knightbridge: Rev. C. R. J. Pearson to Emanuel, Forest-gate. *Readership*: The Rev. G. Bonsfield to the Minister of St. John's, Woolwich, Kent.—*Guardian*.

THE UNIVERSITIES.—Mr. Wormersley, Fellow of Trinity College, has been founded by Lady Charlotte Schreiber, of £30 a year, tenable for three years, for educational purposes, to a student of Welsh birth or parentage. The first Exhibitioner will be elected after an examination in classic only, to be held at Cambridge, and an examination in Welsh literature and history in addition.—The English Lecturer (Mr. D'Orsey) will give, during the Lent Term, the following courses of lectures:—1. Critical Study of the English Language; for all undergraduates. 1. Critical Study of the English Language; 2. History of English Literature. The Rev. Professor Selwyn has been appointed a special reference to the Church Services; 3, Public Speaking, Delivery of Sermons, &c. Professor Sedgwick, M.A., F.R.S., has been appointed to give a present of thirty pictures, by modern artists, from the gallery of Mrs. Hilton, of London, to the University. The Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Regius Professor of Hebrewlium Museum, to which they form a welcome addition, that gallery having been founded by the late Professor Sedgwick's munificence.—*English Church*.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Mayor of Cardiff gave a ball on Twelfth Night at the Townhall to the juvenile members of the leading families of the town.

George Banks has been sentenced to six months' hard labour for having the poor-box at Ambleside Church.

The *Scotsman* announces the death, in his 87th year, of Sir Duncan Dundas, Bart., of Fingland and Culnet.

Mr. Westhead was cordially received by his constituents at York on the 11th inst., when he addressed them on the topics of the day.

Punishment in the stocks was inflicted on drunkards at Andover, Hants. The grim apparatus of former days has twice recently been in active use.

Mr. George Denman contradicts the statement that, having received a Government appointment, he is about to retire from the representation of Tiverton.

Robberies with violence are reported in alarming profusion. One is recorded from Bradford, and three in Manchester. In one of the cases in Manchester an individual was robbed of more than £200 and severely injured by a gang of ruffians.

The annual show of poultry and pigeons was opened at Liverpool on the 21st inst. in Lucas's Rooms, which were better filled than on any previous occasion of the kind. There were 460 pens, and the general display, particularly of game birds, was above the average of previous years.

Captain Douglas, of the barque Veronica, has been presented by the Liverpool Local Marine Board with a valuable telescope (the gift of the Board of Trade), in acknowledgment of his humane and gallant rescue of twenty-eight men, the captain and crew of the Nepaul, which foul vessel was in a sinking condition off Cape Recife.

The foundation-stone of new Exchange Buildings for Birmingham was laid on the 19th inst. by H. Van Wart, Esq., chairman of the company, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The Exchange is to be 240 feet long, 120 feet wide, and lighted by a range of large arches and lofty unvarried windows.

A great meeting was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, on the 20th inst., when resolutions were passed declaring that the Government was "imperatively called upon" to relieve the Galway Company from their present difficulties. The Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Castlerosse, Lord Dunsandle, and several members of the House of Commons addressed the meeting.

A new company was created last week. Aintree racecourse on the 19th inst., by a race between an elephant of Mr. Bell's hippodrome, some adults and juvenile runners, and a number of donkeys. The elephant won the race, and so great that it was quite impossible to obtain a clear course, and, a fair start. The donkeys were much upset by the race way they were driven, being obstinate. All bets were therefore declared off. The elephant can run very well.

The annual soirée of the Bromsgrove Literary and Mechanics' Institute, the first that has been held since the amalgamation of the two societies, took place, on the 19th instant, in the large room of the Corn Exchange, which was decorated with evergreens and banners for the occasion. About 300 persons of both sexes sat down at five o'clock, and at the conclusion of the tea-drinking Mr. Cookson addressed the meeting at some length.

At a "conference" held at Liverpool on the 17th inst. a resolution was carried by "a large majority" expressing approval of the emancipation policy of President Lincoln, and a committee was appointed to carry out a scheme of "friendly intervention" on behalf of the United States of the American question," by means of lectures and public discussions. All this is to be done in perfectly parliamentary and general aggregate style, and despite of an address to President Lincoln.

A labouring man named Neame has been convicted by the County Justices of having been found in Covert Wood, in the parish of Ash, Kent, and sentenced to be Antichrist, with hard labour, for a month. The Bench restricted the man to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for a period of six weeks, and at the end of that time to find sureties for his good behaviour again for one year; in default, to be further imprisoned for a term of six calendar months.

A series of accidents which have taken place at the Ince Collieries, near Wigan, show the peculiar dangers to which miners are liable. On the 20th inst. a man was killed at the Ince Hall Coal Company's pit by the fall of a part of the roof; on the 17th a banksman was crushed at Messrs. Rimmell's Ince pit between the cage and the pit-head; and on the following day; and on the 20th two men employed at Rose Bridge Colliery were killed by a fall of rubbish.

The wife of R.W. Blencowe, Esq., of the Hook, Challey (father of Mr. J. G. Blencowe, M.P. for Lewes), has been presented with a handsome testimonial, the gift of the tradesmen, nobility, and gentlemen generally of Sussex, who subscribed upwards of £400 for the purpose. The testimonial consisted of a silver tea-service, by Mr. Edward Barnard, of the Watson London, of Edinburgh. The occasion of the presentation was the retirement of Mr. Blencowe from the chairmanship of Quarter Sessions for the Eastern Division of Sussex, which office he has held for twenty-five years. The presentation took place at Lewes on the 20th inst., Mr. Blencowe in the portrait being presented by the Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

A strange accident happened at the High Brook Colliery, Wigan, on the morning of the 15th inst. The crank end of the piston of the 30-inch brick and engine suddenly broke off, and the fragments flew in all directions, and boys in it at the time who were thus imprisoned. A window was fitted up and provisions, beds, and other necessaries supplied to them, and there they remained until they could be relieved. Great efforts were at the same time made to have the engine repaired, and it was accomplished in time to work the pit on the following day, at noon, the men and boys were all brought to the surface little the worse for their imprisonment. The accident occurred at the bottom of the pit, or parts, on reaching the surface, sang the Old Hundredth Psalm.

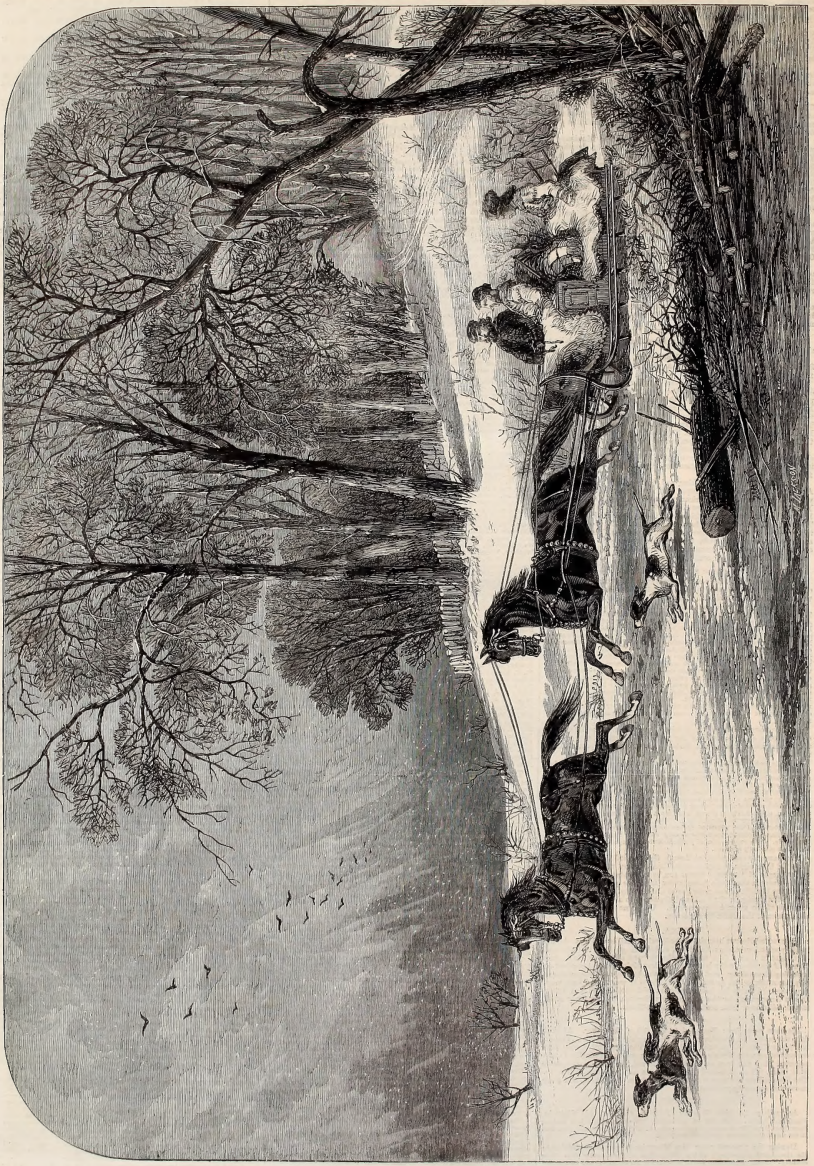
The High Court of Justiciary of Edinburgh has given judgment in the case of the Rev. Mr. M'Laughlin, of Glasgow, who was sent to prison for a month for refusing to give evidence in respect to what had been told to him as a priest, but not in confession. The Court held that he had been guilty of contempt of Court, and that the sentence on him was a proper one. Lord Justice-Clerk, however, intimated that if the witness having been led into some confusion as to his obligation by the concession of the Court, he would be willing to receive from the witness a statement of the conduct he had committed, resolved to mitigate the sentence to the term of imprisonment already suffered, and to remove the other conditions attached to it.

Several complaints having recently been made of the ineffectual lights at the entrance to the coast of Wirral, Cheshire, particularly between New Brighton and Rephaka, a meeting was held at the Townhall, Birkenhead, on the 14th inst., in order to arrange for the naming and launch of a new life boat, the gift of the National Lifeboat Institution. It was resolved to call the lifeboat The Rescue, and that the launch should take place at Seacombe on the 24th inst. The Rescue is a boat 34 feet long by 8 feet 6 inches broad, with twelve oars, 31 in diameter, 8ft. space between, making altogether a total length of 34 feet. Local subscriptions and subscriptions to the amount of £100 were announced.

Mr. Miner Gibson addressed a meeting of his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne on the 21st inst. The distress in Lancashire, the American War, and the present condition of the country were the subjects touched upon by the right hon. gentleman in the course of his speech. With regard to America, he said that the policy was a wise one, and he maintained that the secession of the South took place on the question of slavery. He objected to the policy of Mr. Lincoln regarding them for the Negro Slave Law would not be carried out. He dwelt at some length upon the results of our recent commercial treaty with France, the consequences of the repeal of taxes, the war in America, and the calamity which has overtaken the cotton districts, and concluded by saying that "as matters now stand" so much for Mr. Gladstone's estimates are likely to be more than fulfilled. A vote of confidence in Mr. Gibson was then unanimously passed.

The operatives employed by Mr. John Whittaker, of Higher Hurst, near Ashton-under-Lyne, have recently expressed their gratitude, in a very tasteful manner, for the liberal way in which he has dealt with them in recent crisis. When it was found necessary to stop the mill there were 1000 hands employed, and the question was how to fill up their time usefully. From the beginning of October last until the 19th of the present month Mr. Whittaker had expended £2000 in payments to those who made cooperative schools and sewing classes, besides direct assistance in food and clothing, which has been given to the sick and aged. The workpeople, in testifying their feelings which this help aroused, and accordingly they set forth their case in a very concert, became unanimous in their determination to have a grand concert. They had it copied into a handsome book, illuminated, with all the names appended, and they presented it to him in the course of a few days back.

A fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. London and Boston Hurst, Birmingham, one of the largest drapery establishments in the town, on the night of the 16th inst., and it was completely destroyed.—The Ashton Hotel, one of the principal inns in Jury, Lancashire, was burned down on the morning of the 18th inst. One poor fellow (the "hostler") was burnt to death. Some of the other inmates had a narrow escape.—On the morning of the 18th inst. a fire occurred at the White Hart, one of the oldest inns in Rugby. The premises were gutted, and the inmates narrowly escaped being burned to death.—A fire, attended with the destruction of considerable property, occurred at Gloucester on Sunday, in the Westgate four-mill, a building four stories high, containing four pairs of stones, and occupied by Messrs. Reynolds and Allen.—Some of the premises of Messrs. Hall and Peters, E. Lees and Sons, Bridge End Ironworks, Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 21st inst., which totally destroyed the workshops.



CARIBOU-HUNTING IN NEW BRUNSWICK: "THE START."

CARIBOU-HUNTING IN NEW BRUNSWICK: "IN AT THE DEATH."—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 105.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 31.

SUNDAY, Jan. 25.—Third Sunday after Epiphany. Conversion of St. Paul. Marriage of King James IV. of Scotland with Princess Margaret of England (which led to the union of the two crowns in their descendant James VI.), 1503. Robert Burns born, 1759. The Princess Royal married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, 1858.

MONDAY, 26.—Admiral Sir Samuel Hood defeats the French fleet under the Comte de Grasse, in the West Indies, 1782. Governor Phillip founds the city of Sydney, New South Wales, 1788. Queen Mom's quarter, first sun, 2.20 A.M.

TUESDAY, 27.—St. John Chrysostom, Archbishop of Constantinople, died, 438. Mozart born, 1756.

WEDNESDAY, 28.—Emperor Charlemagne died, 814. Royal Irish Academy Incorporated, 1786. Lord Lyndhurst, London, lit with gas; the first street so lighted in the world, 1807. Battle of Aliwal: the Sikhs defeated by Sir Harry Smith, 1846.

THURSDAY, 29.—Death of King George III., in the eighteenth year of his reign: Accession of King George IV., 1820. Marriage of the Emperor Napoleon III. with the Countess Eugenie de Teba, 1853.

FRIDAY, 30.—King Charles I. beheaded: the "Commonwealth of England" begins, 1649. The first Life-boat, by Mr. Henry Greathead, put to sea, 1790.

SATURDAY, 31.—Prince Charles Edward Stuart died, 1788. The Great Eastern launched in the Thames, 1858. Hilary Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31, 1863.

[Sunday.	M.	Tuesday.	M.	Wednesday.	M.	Thursday.	M.	Friday.	M.	Saturday.	M.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 11	3 29	4 7	4 25	4 46	5 4	5 29	5 47	6 15	6 33	7 5	7 23

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer corrected.	Thermometer in the Air.	Dew Point.	Direct Solar Heat.	Actual Maximum in Sun's Rays.	Minimum in Shade.	Terrestrial Radiation.	General Direction.	Velocity.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°		miles.	inch.
14	29·473	38·4	36·4	-90	0·35	35·9	41·2	N. NNW. NW.	313	·005
15	29·417	39·3	34·6	-94	94	35·9	41·2	NNW. NW.	313	·000
16	29·347	39·3	36·0	-99	39	39·7	NNE. SE.	434	·000	
17	30·111	37·1	33·2	·97	10	29·7	40·9	NNE. W.	455	·000
18	·...	·...	·...	·...	·...	32·1	48·5	·...	455	·000
19	29·661	47·2	39·6	·67	8	42·4	53·1	W.	760	·000
20	29·241	47·4	45·3	·53	3	42·4	43·1	W. SW.	763	·040

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine A.M.:—

Barometer in Inches	29·351	29·401	29·357	30·158	29·785	29·575	29·274	
Temperature of Air	38·0°	38·0°	38·0°	38·0°	38·0°	38·0°	47·0°	
Temperature of Evaporation	37·0°	35·0°	37·0°	38·0°	39·0°	42·0°	39·0°	
Direction of Wind	S.	S.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	WNW.	W.	

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—This Evening (Monday and Friday) SATANELLA. Tuesday and Thursday, LOVE'S TRIUMPHE. Wednesday (Morning), THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Wednesday (Evening), THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Saturday, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Every Evening at Seven o'Clock, and Every Wednesday at Two o'Clock, in which Children under Twelve are admitted at Half-price to all parts of the House, except Pit, to Mr. Coulon's Stall in the Grand Circle, and Pit Stalls.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee, Mr. E. FALCONER.—On MONDAY and During the Week—THE NEXT OF KIN. After which, the Christmas Comic Pantomime, LITTLE GOODY TWO-SHOES. Morning Performances WEDNESDAY, at Two o'Clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM, OPEN.—MONDAY, and During the Week, A SUBMISSION ATTACHMENT. Mr. Charles Selby, Mr. Gordon, Wildrake; Miss Maxon, and Mrs. Leo. After which, at Quarter to Eight, a New Equestrian Drama, in Two Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE FIRST OF THE RACE; or, Paul Revel and John Peasgood. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Frederick Appleton, who will ride his Unrivalled Act. Mr. Appleton will be supported by Mr. Seymour, Mr. Bowers, Mr. Newton, Miss Caroline Parkes, Miss Lizzie Parkes, and Miss Shirley. Doors open at Half-past Six, performances to commence at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Gordon are not engaged, and will shortly appear.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern as Lord Dundreary Every Night. Brother Sam's letter received every night. Mr. Sothern's delicious comedy nightly. HANDLEAD'S Last Week. Monday every night, MONDAY LAST, and during the Week, at Seven, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN and Lord Dundreary. After which the highly successful and entertaining Burlesque of HANDLEAD; or, WILL OUR MARY ANNE?

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. ELLERSHAW.—Grand success of the New Pantomime and production of the Proud Every Evening. HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE; or, The Queen of Hearts and the Knave of Diamonds. Mr. Paul Herring, Mr. Conquest, and Mr. Ellershaw will appear every Evening. Mdlle. Marie Duval and the Parisian Ballet and Corps de Ballet. Scene last terminates at Ten. Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s. THE TRADESMAN'S SON Every Evening.

MR. SIMS REEVES, FEB. 5 and 12, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MR. BENEDICT'S FORTNIGHTLY SOIREE, FEB. 5, Mr. REEVES will sing the popular Songs, "The Last Rose of Summer," "Come into the Garden, Maud," and "Get Home the Prince of Wales (by the Saltcoat) This Evening." The vocal concerted music will be performed by the Choir of the Vocal Association, conducted by M. Benedict, accompanied by a Band of Forty Performers. Pianist, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 26, the Programme will include Spohr's Quartet in G, No. 3, Beethoven's Quartet in C, No. 3, Op. 59, and Mozart's Quintet in E flat, No. 5. Executants—Messrs. Sainton, Ries, Hill, Lucas, Pettitt, Ferrari, Hutchins, and Piatti. Pianist—Madame Arabella Goddard. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony Stalls, 2s.; Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 99, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

SIGNOR GIUGLINI—NATIONAL MELODIES—SIXTH SOIREE.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.—This celebrated artiste has been expressly engaged for these attractive Concerts, in connection with the Band of the Coldstream and Fifth Fusiliers, to sing the Irish Melody "Kathleen Mavourneen" and sung "The Last Rose of Summer" and "Our Watchword Tweta—Admission, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Balcony, 3s.; Stalls, 5s. Tickets at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and Austin's, 28, Piccadilly. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Royal Library, 15, Old Bond-street.

A NIGHT WE BURNS.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—Every Evening at Eight (Saturday excepted, and Saturday Afternoon at Three—Commencement of Assembly of School Boys.—Mr. ARTHUR B. REEVE'S Entertainment, A Night we Burns, and a Ride Thereafter, will give his ENTERTAINMENT on the POPULAR SONGS of SCOTLAND, and recite the Immortal Poem TAM O'SHANTER. In Character, with ACCURATE MINSTRELSY. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s.—Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES, at the SHADOW and Back, based on the Story "Running Down to Evening" (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. Mr. Yates's Performance on Saturday at Three o'Clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight o'Clock, and Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock, in THE FAMILY RESEMBLE, after which Mr. John Parry will introduce a Selection of his Inimitable Musical Sketches. Admission to the Gallery, 1s.; Stalls, 3s. Royal Library, 15, Old Bond-street.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS every Night at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, in ST. JAMES HALL, Piccadilly. Programme to the most recherché of the popular Songs of the day, including "Nil Desperandum," &c., they will be repeated every evening. Entire change of programme. Stalls 3s., Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

POLYTECHNIC.—The Optical Pantomime of HARLEQUIN AND CINDERELLA, AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER. The story is orally and humorously told by George Buckland, Esq., daily at Four and Nine o'clock. Last exhibition of the Dissolving Views, Tops, &c., on Thursday morning and evening, January 29.

BLONDIN.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—Engagement of Mr. BLONDIN. Beautiful Illuminations, Fireworks, and Pyrotechnic Displays, including taking his supper and carrying a man across the rope hotter than himself, and more than one by the way. Songs by Mr. Harry Clifton, Mr. Frank Matthews, Jacobs, and Mr. R. Mungeon. Three Grande Bands—Conductors, Messrs. Godfrey, Harrett Mitchell's Quadrille Band, and Mr. Hughes's Band of Harmony. Open at Seven, commence at Eight. Admission, 1s. Concessionaire, Mr. Lee. Commencement of the Season, The Next Monday. The Grand Circle will be opened, and will march into the hall, by the Liverpool-road entrance, at a quarter to Seven. Last Night but Two of the Present Company.

BLONDIN'S SIX FAREWELL PERFORMANCES, IN AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—In consequence of the great success, Mr. Rees Wallis, Grand Scotch Demonstration on MONDAY, in honour of 6 rears Rule by Scotch Consort by the Three Grands' Bands; the Pipers of the Scotch Fusilier Guards; Highland Dancers, Mr. Wallis's Celebrated Band of Harmony, and Mr. Lee's Grand Quadrille Band of Thirteen, &c. Blondin on the High and Low Rope; his last appearance but one.

BLONDIN'S LAST SIX PERFORMANCES IN ENGLAND.—MONDAY, JAN. 26, and every following Evening, and SATURDAY, JAN. 31, BLONDIN'S FIRST and LAST APPEARANCE in SCOTLAND. Mr. Rees Wallis will appear and sing a song accompanied by Mr. J. Coward; and will afterwards be carried across the rope by Mr. Blondin. The Grand Scotch Demonstration will receive a portrait taken from life from Blondin's own hand.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Dusk. Orchestral Band, Great Organ Performances, and all the usual attractions. Monday in Friday, One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence. NOTE.—On SATURDAY CONCERTS recommence NEXT SATURDAY. Half-a-crown; Children, One Shilling.

MUSICAL UNION.—NINETEENTH SEASON.—Members only, declining Subscription to give notice before February, and those having nomination to send their Candidates to the Director. The Record of 1862 will be sent to members at the end of the present month. J. ELLA, 15, Hanover-square.

THE FINE-ART NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.—A Collection of SKETCHES OF SCULPTURE IN THE Renaissance of Italy, Bronzes, Cameos, and Intaglios in Metals, will be open daily from Ten to Four on and after MONDAY, JAN. 26.

NOW OPEN.—ART EXHIBITION for the Relief of the Distress in the Cotton Districts. 6, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall. Open from Ten till Four. Admission, 1s. F. W. DUFFY, Hon. Sec.

WATER-COLOUR PAINTERS LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—The Exhibition of Modern Water-Colour Drawings will CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 31st inst. Subscribers have two admission and One Share in the allotment of the Drawings for every Guinea subscribed. 53, Pall-mall, East. Open strictly limited to the ultimate value of the Collection. JAMES FAHEY, Hon. Sec.

THE GEORGE CRUIKSHANK GALLERY, Exeter Hall, contains a selection of above a thousand of his Pictures, Sketches, &c., embracing a period of upwards of fifty years, together with the "Worship of Bacchus" Open daily from Ten till Five o'clock. Admission, 1s.; from half-past Seven till half-past Nine in the evening, 6d.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863.

WHATEVER may be the strategic value of the recent operations in America, there can be no doubt that they will have moral weight, and we could almost wish that the success of the Federals had been more marked, inasmuch as there might then be more hope of their being brought to relinquish a useless and hopeless war. It might be too much to expect that a high-spirited people, accustomed to vaunt its superiority over Creation generally, would be inclined to listen to any terms for pacification while four unmistakable defeats were unbalanced by any proof that the enemy was in a similar plight. We believe that nearly all, except professional politicians and others, whose profits lie in the continuance of the struggle, have ceased to speak of the reconstruction of the Union as one of the objects of the war, we have no right to blame the dogged obstinacy with which the Federals insist on going on with the struggle, till a fair opportunity for a decisive "rest in the accounts." Nobody likes to be completely defeated, and many a man who has privately made up his mind that he is so will cling to his adversary, and struggle, and wrangle, rather than accept the situation. A small success will often serve him as an excuse for retiring, flushed and angry, and declaring that he should have gained the day but for a chain of accidents which took the strife out of the lists of fair play. We have no right to expect the Americans to rise superior to human nature; nobody but themselves ever supposed them at such a moral altitude, and Englishmen have been ready to make every allowance for exacerbated and discomfited men. But this Murfreesboro' business, although we lack accurate details of it, has shown that the Federals, if decently led, can fight as well as their antagonists, and can almost gain a victory. The battle was protracted and sanguinary; but, let the Confederates make the very best of it, they had to abandon the field. The affair must count on the Federal side; and we repeat that we are inclined to hope that this will be placed beyond dispute by the despatches, because mediation might then address itself to the victors with a good chance of being listened to with something

more than tolerance. We should like to be able to say to the North that it had at length vindicated its military character, and might now be expected to show that it was governed by reason, and was prepared to abandon an attempt at impossible coercion.

We do not for a moment contend that the time has come for England to say this. Our Government may or may not be more inclined than heretofore to reconsider the situation, but it is impossible to say, just now, what our Government thinks. Mr. Gladstone has said his say upon the American question, and believes that the South is a nation; while his colleague, Mr. Milner Gibson, assures his constituents that the North is winning, because it occupies more territory than it did in the earlier stage of secession. We may hear a third voice, of more potency, in the course of these remarks; but, on the whole, it would seem that the Premier does not believe that the time has come for any general European demonstration against the continuance of the war.

But we must call attention to another phase of the question. It is one which the journalist has watched for some time past, and it is creditable to the reticence and discretion of the British press that no irritating use has been made of the facts. There can, however, be no object now in disguising the truth, which is, that France has become an object of both dislike and apprehension on the part of the Federals. It is not many months since such a state of things would have seemed impossible. It had come to be the habit with the Americans to speak of the French as the most advanced nation of the Old World, to heap adulation upon the wisdom of the Emperor Napoleon, and to profess a sort of belief that one day France and the Republic might, in union, direct the destinies of the world. It is not now worth inquiring how far these sentiments were shared by what Sir Philip Francis calls the only excuse for flattery—namely, the *odium tertii*. Whether England was the third party who was so hateful that it was pleasant to flatter her supposed enemy, is now beside the question. The case was so, and the change has had a right to believe that his influence was very powerful in the North. It is gone, and the Emperor knows that it is gone, and does not trouble himself to disguise that knowledge. The journals of the North have for some time been full of taunts and sneers at the Tuileries, and these expressions of feeling have lately deepened into downright abuse, and violence. The Emperor is told that he is "found out," and is warned that it is not for a despot (the discovery of whose despotism is curiously coincident with the establishment of another) to interfere with the will of a great and free nation. He is told that his attempt at democracy has led into a joint melodrama as an "exoderm," and England herself is actually praised for having been too "deep" for the Sphinx of Paris. He is further assured that, should he presume to interfere further, and especially should he give the slightest sign of using other than moral force, he will be speedily confronted by a tremendous coalition. As the constituents of this coalition might not be easily guessed, we had better say that it is to consist of Russia, England, Spain, and the Federals, and that it is to replace upon the throne of France the house whose Princes fought so nobly for Republican institutions. We are simply reproducing the language of various Northern papers, and those who are unfortunately obliged to peruse such publications will testify to the accuracy of our statements.

The Emperor of the French does not appear to be very much terrified by this fearful programme, or, if he is, he continues to practise the art of waiting his chance, and appears to treat mediation as a thing to be attempted again as soon as opportunity shall serve; but, without insisting too much upon this, he orders the publication of a document in which he distinctly enunciates his intention of opposing the force of right to what is not very properly called the right of doctrine. The despatch to General Forey is about as significant a document as need be, and it lays down as part of the Imperial policy a resolve to repress American ascendency in America. And, as Sir Walter Scott says of another Louis of France, "he is just the man to carry a long plan of ambition out by following it up by an execution." The Mexican expedition, largely reinforced, is going to work in thorough earnest: the capital is to be seized at all cost; and perhaps the occupation of Rome may be paralleled by an occupation of Mexico that will "protect" the throne of the Hapsburgs from rumours, especially such as come from any part of the American Continent. The gauntlet is fairly flung to all who cry "America for the Americans;" and it may be an additional reason against an attempt to reconstitute the Union that the first step of the new State must in honour be an armed protest against French and Spanish the swagger of twenty years is even more vain than it was believed to be.

In noting the history of the war, therefore, we may observe that it has called into existence a new element of opposition to the extension of American "Empire;" and, although at the present moment this may not seem so important a fact as it is, the fact will be a very grave one when the time comes, as come it must, for settling by treaty the principle of the Partition of America. Into how many portions the vast continent will be divided it is now impossible to say, but it is quite clear that France proposes to erect barriers against the unity of the continent.

Her Majesty the Queen has forwarded £200 for the relief of the distress in North Warwickshire and Coventry, to be divided between the two existing funds. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has sent £200, to be applied in a similar manner.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—Mr. Disraeli has issued a circular to the Conservative members of the House of Commons requesting their attendance on the opening of Parliament, "as business of importance will probably be brought forward."—This summons of the Opposition leader in the Lower House to his followers has been promptly followed by a circular from Lord Palmerston to the Ministerial supporters conveying a similar request.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues in the enjoyment of good health at Osborne. Her Majesty has taken daily exercise during the week, generally accompanied by the Princesses.

On the 18th inst. the Queen, with Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Prince Frederick Louis, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service at Osborne. The Bishop of Worcester, who had arrived on a visit on the previous day, officiated.

On the 19th inst. Prince Louis of Hesse left Osborne for Sandringham Hall, Norfolk, on a visit to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness joined the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, and visited the Haymarket Theatre.

It is understood that the contract of marriage between the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark has been exchanged at Copenhagen, and that the marriage will take place in the month of March.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales has been enjoying the sport of shooting over his estates in Norfolk, to considerable extent during the past week. On the 19th inst. Prince Louis of Hesse arrived at Sandringham, travelling by the Great Eastern Railway to the Woolleton station, and there met one of the Prince's carriages to the hall.

At a special meeting of the members of the Royal Institution of Great Britain on the 19th inst. the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was proposed and unanimously elected honorary member and vice-patron of the Royal Institution.

The Earl of Derby has issued invitations for a Parliamentary dinner, on the 4th of next month, to a large circle of peers, his political supporters in the House of Commons. The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, it is issued cards for a Parliamentary dinner, on the same day, at his residence, Grosvenor-gate.

Arrangements have been made for displaying the designs prepared by the artists who competed for the new Exchange to be erected in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle, to be ready for her Majesty's inspection in her private apartments.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary have returned to Cambridge Cottage, from a week's visit with their Majesties at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale have arrived at Orleans House, Twickenham, from a tour of visits.

His Excellency Baron de Gerolt has been newly accredited Ambassador from the Court of the Tuileries at St. James's, arrived at Albert-gate House on the 21st inst. from Paris.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister has taken a mansion in Grosvenor-square for a term of years.

The Countess of Flanders, Princess Victor of Hohenlohe) gave birth to a son, at his Serene Highness's residence in St. James's Palace, on Thursday night. The mother and infant are progressing well.

Earl Granville, K.G., Lord Privy Seal, gave a dinner on Friday, the 9th inst., at his residence in Bruton-street, to the Ministers and Officers of State to settle the roll of Sheriffs for the present year.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Richard Green, the eminent shipowner and shipbuilder, died on the 19th inst.

The experience of the first week's working of the Metropolitan Railway has been highly satisfactory. The number of passengers who travelled to and fro was 26,000, and the receipts £1,000.

Mr. A. K. Isbister, M.A., read a paper, on the 21st inst., at the meeting of the Society of Arts, "On the Hudson's Bay Territories as a Penal Settlement." He strongly advocated the adoption of such a scheme.

A juvenile ball was given on the 21st inst. at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor. It was an extremely brilliant assemblage, and the number present was about 1200. Conjuring and other amusements were provided, and the supper was of the most recherché.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the London and Westminster Bank took place on the 21st inst. The directors declared a dividend and bonus at the rate of 12 per cent for the half year, or 24 per annum. The deposits of the bank amount to nearly £14,000,000.

It is understood that Mr. Locke, M.P., when next the Committee of the schools still proposed. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. R. Bushell, C. Morley, Salaam, and Hall.

An iron paddle-wheel steamer was launched on the 20th inst. in the Thames Ironworks, for the passage trade of Princess Alexandra. The steamer is about 600 tons, and has been built for the Messrs. Lee, of Dover House, Lambeth. She is to be employed for the service of the light-ships and lighthouses in the Thames, and will be ready for sea in the course of March.

The births of 1931 children—994 boys and 947 girls—were registered last week in the districts of the Metropolis, which contain a population of 1,863,42 the average number (corrected) was 1034.—The deaths in London in the week that ended on Saturday were 1,149. The average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1853-62 is, with a correction for increase of population, 1415.

During the latter part of last week the private library and personal effects of the late Mott Rev, John Bird Sumner, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, at his residence, No. 1, Lambeth-palace, Surrey, were disposed of by Messrs. Foster, by direction of the executors. Although the late Prelate was advanced in age he was well attended to his literary interests. The whole realized upwards of £1575.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have resolved, by a majority of 38 votes to 1, that the resolution of 1858, for erecting dockstoring sheds on the Victoria Embankment, be rescinded. The engineer is to report on the best way of conveying the sewage of the western districts to the outfall works at Barking. The house will thus be freed from one cause of impurity with which it was threatened.

On the 20th inst. the annual examination of the children belonging to the Ragged School Union in the presence of a numerous and large number of friends of education. The examination was most satisfactory in every respect, and of a most searching character, the examiners being persons unconnected with the school. A magnificent Christmas tree was exhibited, containing upwards of 1000 articles of clothing (given by the ladies of Lincolnsinn), from which every child in the school received a prize.

A pleasant recognition of valuable services was made on the 19th inst. in the Guildhall, when a number of gentlemen who had been associated in the movement to obtain a repeal of the taxes on knowledge met for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. John Cassell. More than three thirteen years had worked in connection with the Press Association to get the taxes off our newspapers, 1415, Mr. Cassell received the testimonial, which was a handsome silver salver and tea and coffee services, appropriately inscribed.

Some trials were made on the 19th inst. in the Regent's Canal dock with a model of the life-boat, 35ft. long, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution. Her qualities were severely tested, and although she proved herself a good boat in every way satisfactory. The test is called the Thames Champion, after the late president of the society, the celebrated Mr. Joseph Chapman; long and valuable services to the Life-boat Institution. She is intended for rowing, on the Sussex coast, in lieu of a smaller lifeboat at present on the station.

The Hon. Lord Mayor, Mr. W. Cubitt, M.P., formally communicated the resignation of his aldermanic gown to the Court of Aldermen on the 20th inst. Twenty-seven years and a-half of continuous office filled by the hon. gentleman as necessitating this important step. Mr. Alderman Humphery spoke in complimentary terms of the services of Mr. Cubitt both in Parliament and in the Corporation, and moved that the resignation be not accepted. This motion was seconded by Mr. Alderman Copeland, but was lost upon a show of hands. The resignation was then duly accepted, and a precept ordered to issue for the election of a successor to the hon. gentleman as alderman for the ward of Langbourn.

A deputation from the London Emancipation Society has presented a resolution to the American Minister approving of Mr. Lincoln's policy. His Excellency, in reply, said he was very much encouraged by the resolutions of the day. The movement in favour of the principles of human emancipation that has heretofore prevailed of the principles involved in the struggle," and he thought an increasing conviction on the other side of the Atlantic, that England was true to the principle of human freedom, "would have the effect in America of restoring those amicable relations and reviving those warm sentiments which ought to be entertained between the two kindred peoples at all times."

The members for Marylebone met their constituents on the 21st inst. Lord Fermoy said he had given Lord Palmerston a general but qualified support, because he believed him to be the best possible Minister under present circumstances, and decidedly to be preferred to Lord Derby. Referring to the measures of the last Session, Lord Fermoy said he deplored the Poaching Act. The war in America he hoped would soon end. He denied that republican institutions had had anything to do with the war, and said that if monarchical institutions had been introduced into America the States would not have had recourse to the ballot box. Mr. Harvey Lewis expressed similar opinions generally. A vote of confidence in the two hon. gentlemen was passed at the close of the meeting.

There was a large attendance of members of the Statistical Society, on the 19th inst., to hear an important paper read by Lieut Levi, R.N., On the Cotton Trade and Manufactures, as affected by the War in America. Professor Levi went into the subject at great length, and showed how vast and how varied were the resources of the cotton manufacture in this country. After pointing out the effects of the American War on this part of our trade, he concluded by observing that unless the American ports were suddenly thrown open there would not be sufficient cotton in the country to give the operatives more than eight weeks' work during the ensuing year. In the course of the discussion which followed Signor De Viveanzi, the Italian commissioner to the Exhibition, said cotton could be grown in Italy for 6d. per lb.

The children belonging to Christ Church Schools, St. George's-in-the-East, to the number of nearly 1000, were entertained with their annual Christmas feast on the 16th inst., under the direction of the incumbent, the Rev. G. H. M'Gill. A plentiful supply of tea, bread and butter, and plum cake was provided by the ladies and gentlemen connected with the schools, including the Marquis of Westminster, the Duchess Lady Wenlock, and the Hon. Miss Victoria Wenlock. The magic lantern contributed to the amusement of the most deserving scholars in the movement; and a handsome dressing-case was presented to Mr. Duke, the senior assistant master, as an acknowledgment of his indefatigable services during the past year.

A general meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on the 19th inst.—Lord Strangford, president, in the chair. Mr. A. M. Bowlnes and Mr. Commissary Macleod were elected non-resident members. A substance of a paper was given by Mr. Spottiswoode, F.R.S., on the Indus astronomical temple. Mr. Fergusson, F.R.S., subsequently read a paper on the difference in conception between the Hindoo and Greek epicycles that are made to regulate the motions of the planets in the two systems. Professor Goldstücker then read a paper in which he established, by means of the actual application of certain rules of Sanskrit grammar, the true Sanskrit spelling of Kâtyâyana, that these two commentators of Pânini were contemporaries of the first grammatical writer, and not Kâtyâyana and Patanjali lived, as about A.D. 120, and he now mentioned that the two commentators made their home a long posterior to Pânini's time.

A meeting of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital was held on the 20th inst., for the purpose of receiving a report from the grand committee relative to the removal of the hospital, which has taken during the last few months engaged much public attention. The report submitted stated at some length the various sites which had been brought under the notice of by the grand committee—namely, Bethlehem Hospital; the Flamingoes' land, Walworth; Bryanston-square; Hyde Park; the Queen Victoria Quarry; Slyatt's brewery ground, Camberwell New-road; and the Lambeth Thames Embankment, opposite the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Tite, M.P., then rose to move that the report be received, and that the several sites be referred back to the grand committee for their further consideration, and with power to receive additional information. After considerable discussion, Mr. Tite's motion was unanimously carried.

A numerous and influential meeting of gentlemen interested in the property of British Columbia was held on the 21st inst. at the London Tavern—the Hon. Alexander Morris, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Cox, a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, and delegate from British Columbia, addressed the meeting at considerable length on the resources, position, and prospects of the colony, and the importance of a line of intercommunication between the colonies of Canada and British Columbia, and the establishment of their saiders on the Pacific. He insisted on the practicability of the route through the Canadian territories, and was followed by Captain Grey, Mr. M'Lure, from Vancouver Island, enforced the same point, and explained that the reason why so many discontented left the Fraser River to the mines in the interest of roads through the colony and the famine price of provisions. He spoke also of the settlement on Vancouver Island. Mr. Mackenzie, as a provision of most interest, in which several gentlemen took part, a resolution was agreed to recommending the establishment of intercommunication from one to the west as a necessity of the times.

LAW AND POLICE.—A case of some importance to physicians came before the Second Court of Exchequer on the 20th inst. A physician, brought an action to recover £20,000, which he alleged had been promised to him by Mrs. Brown, the widow of a patient. Mrs. Brown's solicitor and her advocate in the famous Swinfen estate cause. At the trial a verdict was given for the plaintiff, subject to a motion to enter a nonsuit. In Court since neither a barrister could receive his fees by an action at law. Lord Chief Justice Erle pronounced the decision of the Court, that counsel could not maintain an action for litigation, and ordered the verdict to be entered for the defendants.

A question of considerable interest was lately before the Master of the Rolls. The late Lord Canning directed by his will that his property should be converted into money. The executors, on coming to examine it was found that several valuable manuscripts and other articles were in the possession of the deceased which had been in the possession of his father, the Right Hon. George Canning, were comprised in it, and the question came to be whether they were to be considered as heirlooms, or were to be disposed abroad along with other articles of property. The Master of the Rolls directed an inquiry among gentlemen versed in the writings of the time to be beneficial that the Canning relics should be dispersed along with other and manner articles.

A cold-blooded murder was committed at Acton on the night of the 19th inst. A gentleman named Bowles, who was out of work, was returning to his door by a man, who instantly discharged a gun at his head, killing him on the spot. The murderer is supposed to be a Mr. Charles Cornwallis Bowles—whom the constable had interrupted the same evening with some property they are alleged to have stolen. The two men are in custody.

Mr. Grove, the young medical student who so opportunely secured her Royal Highness the Princess of Hesse when she was thrown from her carriage in the Isle of Wight a few months since, has been presented with a valuable gold pin and a set of shirt studs.

The second Court ball of the season took place on the 14th inst., and was most animated, the Duchess de Brabant and the Comte de Flandres again doing the honours. A large number of state costumes were present, and the Comte danced during a greater part of the evening.

A batch of new Peers is to be created, it is rumoured. The noble expectants are Colonel Taylor, of Chalfont, Bucks, who is a staunch supporter of the Whigs in Ireland; Mr. Edward Ellice, Sir Charles Lyell, Mr. Hamilton Miller, and Mr. Wentworth Beaumont. It is said that two Earls will be promoted to be Marquisses. The *Globe*, however, says there is no "ministerial knowledge" of the matter.

The Queen has approved of Count Filippo Mancini as Consul at Nice, and Mr. Cave Tyne, of Bordeaux, as Consul at Cardiff, and of Mr. Giacome Sigo as Consul at Bombay, in the room of Mr. Hippolyte Lemire as Consul-General in France for the King of Madagascar; of Mr. M. B. Sampson as Consul-General in England, of Mr. Alfred Chapuis as Consul for the Republic of Nicaragua, at Hull, as Consul at Hull, for the Argentine Confederation; and of Mr. Thomas Ensall as Vice-Consul at Lowestoft for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LONDON.—Lord Shaftesbury writes to us on this subject that the number of applications, so far as money is concerned, are amply provided for. "Within a few miles from the centre of many of your readers there are in London tens of thousands in the deepest distress. The reports of the Bible women to the superintendent of the London Female Domestic Mission Society, which I have before me, since this year than usual, while a large portion of the money which went to supply the wants of the poor is diverted to keeping off fainting and even of death from starvation have been reported. The testimony of the clergy and of the various societies is all unanimous that the privations of the poor are now unusually severe, and, in one respect, they are worse off than Lancashire—in having no one central organised plan of relief. Some individuals have most considerately bought large parcels of clothing here for distribution among the London poor. This, when not specially superintended, has been sent to the superintendent of the London Female Domestic Missions for distribution among 176 districts, where it is sold at half-price to the poor, and the money thus obtained is applied to the work fund in each district. It thus braves doubly productive, and is one of the most effectual methods instead of checking the exertions of the poor themselves, who thus are preserved from the pauperising effect of what is often mischief charity."

"SNOWSTORM—STEAM-BOAT OFF A HARBOUR'S MOUTH MAKING SIGNALS." BY J. M. W. TURNER, IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 101.

THE MEET OF THE ROYAL STAG HOUNDS AT SHILLINGLEE.—SEE PAGE 96.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

HORACE VERNET is dead. Some weeks have elapsed since our Echoes recorded that the great French battle-painter was *en retraite*; and now the salons on the Quai Malaquais and the studio at Versailles are vacant. A man of great genius, of indefatigable industry, of chivalric honour and unblemished purity of life, is lost to France. Although he had been for more than half a century a European celebrity and the friend and companion of Kings, Horace Vernet was essentially modest and unassuming. His first Cross of the Legion of Honour was received from the hands of Napoleon I., his last from Napoleon III.; and every notedness he mentioned in the Almanach de Gotha was eager to shower decorations and diamonds upon him; but he refused a peerage from Louis Philippe, and the extreme simplicity with which the funeral obsequies were conducted was due to the earnestly-expressed wish of the dying artist that no decoration should adorn his coffin. The wish of the dying artist has to be respected even by the grave, and that no diamonds should be pronounced over his grave, and that no high functionaries should be his pall-bearers. A select circle of friends, among whom Edouard Vaillant and Count de Nieuwerkerke were prominent, were alone privileged to escort his remains to the grave, and the chief mourners were the two young sons of his friend and brother-artist, Paul Delaroche, who had married Horace's daughter.

So died, in peace, competence, and honour, a man whose name will be inscribed in endearing character on the tablet of Fame, but which will find no place in any future "Dictionnaire des Girouettes." In person Vernet was a *vieux de la vieille*, and, with the exception of the festivity of Napoleon at St. Helena, which was amusingly characteristic of the Anglophobia of the Emperor, he never figured in the behind of the Imperial and hungry-looking hyena, whose head was made, with very little pictorial distortion, to present the semblance of the whiskered and not very lovely countenance of his friend Jerome, "Plon-Plon Sir Hudson! What *a métier de chien* was his! A cross-tempered, edgety man is a man whose naturally angular temper is rubbed and worn round with the wear and tear of that terrible caged lion up at Longwood, Jonder.

An obliging French correspondent, who was recently good enough to correct an error into which we had fallen respecting the oak in the Palais Royal, of which the ceiling is supported, has sent us a pretty bird, tale as an anecdote eminently illustrative of the precocious ingenuity and facility of Horace. He was drawing a horse, on which also Louis Philippe, as his chief instructor, was giving him valuable criticism, "Legs too long!" and left the room. On his return he found that Horace had modified to his heart's content the legs of the quiet equine subject of representing the animal as standing *in a good* had, allowing for the reflection, disguised the untue elongation of the supporters.

Talking of the effacing process, we really must devote a line to the last clever, wicked thing said of Mr. Fechter, the manager of the Lyceum, but which, owing to an actress more distinguished for her talents than for her beauty, the witty, cruel, journalist remarked, "That woman is the first that one always sees behind the scenes and the piece of indurkber to rub her face out when one meets her!"

And so the Great Eastern Monitor has come to the last! Two months have passed since the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS contained an Engraving of the momentous fight in Hampton Reads, depicting both the Merrimac and the Monitor—the ill-fated Merrimac, the ill-omitted suicide; but the Monitor was the victim of suicide too. An ingenious puppy overtook her off Cape Hatteras; she sprang a leak; pumps were in vain; she became waterlogged, and went down like a stone. We are reminded of the warrior clad in Mambrino's helm as a Quixcidrio tells us, in one of the Italian civil wars of the middle ages, was ingulfed, hero, iron panoply and all, in the waters of the Lake Lucrino, by a man who had only had one day in the particular battle in question. There was an English Earl of Sandwich, too, Admiral and General at Sea, who, wearing in a sea fight his full naval engagement, was drowned by the weight of his armour.

Old tars of the Benbow school, nay, old landlubbers readers of Dibdin's songs, and believers in the sole efficacy of woolen walls, will doubtless rub their hands and chuckle at the catastrophes which have overtaken the steel-clad vessels of America. "Give us your flat-irons," the "ships in armour," have certainly come to signal grief. But they were not constructed on the lines laid down by Nelson the Glorie; and if the American wise man of Gotham will go to sea in a bowl covered with railway iron, they must expect dangerous results. Once upon a time, we saw the late Mr. Albert Grey, clown at Astley's, bestriding the bottom of the Thames in a washing-tub. Happy he, but the leaden-bottomed iron navigator would scarcely have ventured upon a trip to the Bay of Biscay in his eccentric craft. After all, the science of naval construction is new, and in its infancy, and will be liable to error and mishap for some time to come. A gentleman calling upon Beau Brummell one morning met his friend with the head of one of his cargenfull of crumpled white neckcloths. "These are our failures, Sir," the gentleman's gentleman explained, when interrogated. The Beau had only thrown a couple of dozen cravats before his friend on to his him. In like manner armour-plating in naval architecture must, we suppose, have its "failures" for the golden mean, when the right thing is found.

Specimens of prodigious length seem now to be the order of the day. In olden times three days were thought an unprecedented spell for a trial at law, but at present great cases drag their slow length along for weeks together. Kennedy v. Brown and Sir Hugh Cairns will come to an end; provided, always, that it doesn't go into Error and up to the House of Lords. As it stands, however, the Lord Chancellor, Lord and his learned colleagues have decided that a barrister is, no more than a physician, entitled to sue for his fees. The amount of guineas marked on a barrister's brief is to be considered as the price of an honorium, donative, or free gift, nothing more. Away, then, goes the verdict for £20,000 awarded by a Warwick jury to Mr. Serjeant Ludlow for his undeniably great services to Mrs. Patience Brown in the great Swinfen case. The lady is in possession of the estates, and Mr. Kennedy to have nothing at all. Serjeant Ludlow, we fancy, will have the apologue of the lawyer and the oyster is reversed. "What a fat oyster!" the lawyer is reported to have said as he ate it whole to console himself with.

Another monstrous lawsuit: but of which the web of litigation is not yet wholly unravelled by Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood. The Earl of Egmont versus the Hon. Sir Lionel Darell may afford a new chapter to Sir Bernard Burke for the fourth edition of his "Romance of Noble Families." The late romance of poor Lord Cockham and the barony of Wentworth is thrown into the shade by the strange and mysterious history of the Earl of Egmont, who, twenty years ago, lived under the assumed name of Lovell, haunted places and acquired habits certainly not of a most extraordinary nature for a man of his British peerage, and died, disinheriting his relatives, and bequeathing his large estate to his lawyer, Sir Edward Sugden, and to the heir of the will and he who benefited by it are both dead, and another generation is called upon to witness a fiercely-contested fight between the heirs-at-law of the respective parties.

The Grand Committee of St. Thomas's Hospital are yet undecided about a site for the new foundation; but the project for removing the hospital to Wandsworth or anywhere else out of town seems to have been definitively abandoned. Of the sites now under consideration, the most eligible appear to be that of Bethlehem Hospital, although the price asked by the governors of that charity is very high; such, a large plot of ground behind Newgate Prison; and, lastly, a space, not very extensive as to acreage, and which has to be partially reclaimed from the river, close to Stangate, and directly opposite the new Houses of Parliament. Mr. Cowper and the Government are understood to look with great favour on this last-named scheme, which, architecturally considered, is an admirable one. A most sumptuous vis-à-vis to the Palace at Westminster might be constructed—for the hospital authorities are surely rich enough to lodge their patients palatially—and the embankment of the southern side of the Thames materially furthered; but it is objected that an hospital close to the foot of Westminster-bridge would be too far south-west to meet the requirements of the poor of Southwark and Lambeth.

An art sale of great importance has taken place in Paris. The magnificent collection of paintings, porcelain, &c., belonging to Baron Jerome Demidoff, was then brought to the hammer at the Hotel Drouot. What, indeed, does *not* come to the hammer of M. Pillet-Will and Co. in the Rue Lafayette? Everything, I believe, on other day. Mme. Marie Taglioni sold off all her diamonds, and the sackcloth, ashes, and penitence, &c., appropriate to the Carmelite nun and now the Russian millionaire has made a *tabula rasa* of his gallery. The prices brought, albeit handsome, were not of a nature to astound Parisian connoisseurs. The modest sum of five thousand guineas for a square inch of painted canvas. The largest sum realised was for the renowned "Bénédictine," by Ingres, which fetched 92,000 francs, against 65,000 francs, the selling price ten years since. Decamp's "Samson" sold for 45,000 francs, Greuze's "Dame Charitable" for 40,000 francs, Meissonier's "Mousquetaire," for 37,000 francs; a Rembrandt for 8000 francs, and Gérôme's "The Greek" for 8500 francs; a Rembrandt for 8000 francs, and Gérôme's "The Greek" for 8500 francs; a Rembrandt for 8000 francs, and Gérôme's "The Greek" for 8500 francs; a Rembrandt for 8000 francs, and Gérôme's "The curios," including some magnificent snuffboxes and a suit of armour made for Francis I., and chased by Benvenuto Cellini, also commanded "rarity" prices.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Farnall was able to report to the Central Relief Committee, on the 19th inst., a continued diminution in the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief, he at the same time also intimated that the operatives "as they are assured by various competent authorities that it will not be prudent to reckon during the next six months upon any material change in the state of manufactures in this country prior to the American War. The committee have received from all parts of the country during the past month 91 sums of less than £6,000,000. Mr. Farnall has been instituting an inquiry into the health of the distressed districts, and reports that of the 141 districts from which he has received returns 111 are wholly free from typhus fever; in the remaining 30 this disorder prevails to a very limited extent. Throughout the whole of the districts visited by the Rev. Mr. Greenville states that he has found no instance of destitution proceeding from intemperance. In several places general subscriptions, made early in the crisis, have been opened. Mr. Farnall has received from Mr. Arrigoni, of Bradford, the amount of £10,000 was raised in a single day, and afterwards augmented to £20,000, which sum has been expended. Mr. Farnall has also received, without exception, the gratuitous labours of the secretary to the Mansion House on the 24th inst., which stood to the existing surplus of £4,721, and which is expected to be £12,000, of which £8683 was from home, and £3680 from colonial and other sources. One hundred and fifty-six sums of £100 each, making in all £15,600, have been sent at Bristol; and sixty-five large assorted bales had been transmitted during the past week from Liverpool, bringing the total to 1,000 bales by the 21st inst. £4000 was received from Calcutta in aid of the fund, making in all £21,000 received from India.

The Southampton Christmas entertainment, on the 16th inst., in aid of the distress fund, yielded nearly £200.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, Francis Pigott Stanley Conant, Esq., died at Hockfield on the 21st inst.

Signor Giuglini is announced to appear at the Sixth Concert of Sacred Music, which will be given on the 25th inst. Among others next, the 25th inst.

Said Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, died on the 18th inst. The deceased Prince was one of the sons of Mehemet Ali, and was born in 1822. On the 19th inst. his funeral ceremony was celebrated on the 18th inst. A great concourse was present at the funeral. The *Viceroy* is succeeded by Ismail Pasha, his nephew, son of Ibrahim Pacha. Ismail Pacha has formerly filled the post of Minister of War, and has received a liberal education in Europe, and the foreign Consuls. Public opinion is very favourable to the new Viceroy.

Archbishop Whately has addressed a letter to Mrs. H. B. Stowe, in which he says that the Southern States "do not believe to be "a prevailing sentiments here on American affairs." He says, "Your "very generous heart will be glad to hear that there is much more "sympathy with the South than you suppose." But for the greater portion sympathise with neither completely, but cannot help feeling glad about the misfortunes of America, considering the rude and property thus can be compensated for by any advantage they can dream of accruing to themselves. The Archbishop concludes by saying, "I think that there is no plan so good as the gradual one of imposing an ad valorem duty on cotton, to be raised from time to time according to the opinion to Government to purchase at that price. He fears, however, with good reason, that the South will not agree to any terms that involve the idea of submission.

Another severe gale has raged along the coast. Several shipwrecks are reported, in some cases attended with loss of life; and a large amount of property has been lost. The wreck has occurred at the mouth of the Tees, at Southport, and Blackpool. The boats of the National Life-boat Institution have been actively employed. The Shipwrecked Fishermen have reported from various places inland. The storm was severely felt in London, and in different parts of the country, and on the line of the Great Western the places was extensively damaged; and in the Thames sundry small craft were driven from their moorings and damaged. On the night of the 19th inst. the named Bradford, who was navigating a barge off Pickle-herring-spur, was blown into the sea and drowned. He was married, and left a family. Most of the night and a man and his two sons who were on board were drowned. A fishing vessel demolished the roof of a house in Bethnal-green, killing one of the inmates.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—The election of a member to serve in Parliament for the borough of Totnes, in the room of Lord Seymour, resulted in the return of Mr. Seymour. The numbers were—Mr. Seymour (L.), 297; Mr. Bayly (C.), 291. The election of a member to serve in Parliament for the borough of Reigate has been published in the *Gazette*.—Lord George Manners is the only candidate. The election of a member to serve in Parliament for Lancaster, about to be occasioned by the retirement of Mr. E. Ball, Mr. Moody has issued an address announcing his intention of commencing his canvass immediately. Mr. Moody has represented the borough of Lancaster in the House of Commons. Mr. W. H. F. G. Langton, of Hatch Park, Somerset, has issued his address to the electors of the Eastern Division of Surrey, offering himself in the Conservative interest. Mr. R. N. Grenville states that he has not yet decided whether he will contest the Bath vacancy. He intends, however, to "stand" for the eastern division of the county.

There has been a most prodigious and extensive smuggling in York. At the Guildhall, on the 19th inst., Lewis Terry, Lewis Joseph Terry, and Edward Hattersley, were charged with unshipping, carrying, and concealing certain dutiable goods, on the 16th inst., without the permission of the Commissioners of the Customs' Consolidation Act. On the 7th inst. the prisoner rented a warehouse in Skeldergate, Skeldergate, York, and on the same day three packages of furniture were unshipped at Hull, from the Pacha, and, according to the declaration made by the prisoner transmitted to the North Eastern Railway in York, for delivery to the prisoner, under the name of Pattison. On forwarding the packages, the prisoner signed a bond in the customary form, churea s number of casks. He waited upon an official of the North-Eastern Railway, and requested that the casks might be delivered at the warehouse, and consigned to Edinburgh. The disparity in the weight of the casks, however, prompted the officials to open them, when they found that the casks were presented, led to some suspicion and to their being seized by Mr. Haley, chief officer of the Customs at York. The warehouse in Skeldergate was then found to contain 4430lb. of cigars and 176lb. of manufactured tobacco. The prisoner was arrested and brought before the Mayor, when he was committed in few more cigars and 56lb. of tobacco. The warehouse taken by the prisoner was afterwards searched by the officers, when a quantity of tobacco concealed from the Pacha and delivered to the prisoner were found to consist of sofar, in the embrasure and backs of which the tobacco and cigars had been ingeniously concealed as to pass the Custom-house officers without exciting suspicion. The house to which the cigars and tobacco had been consigned in Edinburgh had also been searched, and a further quantity of smuggled goods found. The goods were valued at £500 3s. 7d. The Lord Mayor and the Bench were clearly of opinion that the prisoner was guilty of smuggling, under the action which had been referred to, and they therefore fined him in the penalty of £1388 6s. 3d., this sum being triple the value of the tobacco and cigars; and in the legal proceedings which would have to be taken, they would be instructed to proceed upon another information against the prisoner, this being the minimum penalty under the section of the statute under which he was fined. The tobacco concealed in his lodgings. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was fined £100 and costs.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Her Majesty's regiments throughout India have shown great liberality in subscribing to the Cotton Distress Relief Fund.

Brigadier Staveley, C.B., has resigned the China command, in which he will be succeeded by Brigadier-General W. G. Brown, commanding the 2nd Brigade at Aldershott.

The non-commissioned officers of the 1st battalion 24th Regiment, stationed at Aldershott, celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of the victory of Chillianwallah on the night of the 13th inst., by a ball.

The Triton, 3, 260-horse power, is ordered to be immediately commissioned with a complement of seventy-five officers and men, including Royal Marines.

The iron paddle-wheel steamer Recruit, 6, 150-horse power, undergoing some extensive alterations to her hull and machinery at Chatham, is ordered to have her repairs converted as rapidly as possible, in the dockyard there, and be immediately commissioned.

Major Hugh Rowlands Rowlands, Under-Secretary of State for War, accompanied by Major-General A. Tulloh, Director General of Ordnance, paid an official visit to the several departments of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on the 16th inst.

Arrangements are being made at Shoeburyness for a complete trial of the 300-pounder muzzle-loading Armstrong gun, recently received from the Royal Arsenal, and also for the official competitive trial between the Armstrong and Whitworth guns.

A Royal warrant has been promulgated at Chatham garrison announcing that it is the intention of her Majesty to grant a certain number of silver medals, with clasps, to officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army "for meritorious service. In certain cases medals and gratuities will also be awarded "for distinguished conduct in the field." In any part of the world; and medals, without gratuity or annuity, for meritorious service.

The question of launching the first armour-plate iron ship from frigate Achilles, 58, at Chatham Dockyard, was successfully accomplished on the 19th inst., in the presence of thousands. The ship is the Achilles in course of construction. The plate operated upon was one of a large number supplied to the Admiralty from the Royal Iron Works, Yorkshire. Its dimensions were 15ft. 3in. in length, 3ft. 2in. in breadth, and 4½in. in thickness, the weight being 3 tons 11 cwt.

During the last few days a troop of Royal Horse Artillery, with a train of ten waggons, have been actively employed in removing several 6 and 32 pounder guns, with a considerable quantity of ammunition from Kent, to Dover. The men stationed at the castle expect to receive orders to proceed to Malta in the course of the present month, but as the move is a condition as to justify apprehensions of danger. No. 1 Battery, rather more than a mile from the castle, is in a similarly shaky state, and is being dismantled.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. C. F. De Ros and the officers of the 1st Life Guards gave a ball at the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, on the 14th inst. A mile in length of the house was decorated with evergreens and elegantly fitted up for the convenience of the company. The walls of the promenade displayed captured Russian banners and numerous trophies, cuirasses, pistols, &c. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, accompanied by the Countess de Gontaut Biron, arrived at the Castle from Claremont, and commenced at ten o'clock, and the company did not separate till an advanced hour in the morning.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The report of the council of the National Rifle Association which has been issued to the members states that the state of society's affairs inspires a strong confidence in its permanent prosperity and success. The balance-sheet shows an excess of income over expenditure for the current year of £241, which, added to the existing surplus of £4171, leaves a balance in favour of the association at the close of the financial year of £4909.

The strength of the 4th Middlesex (London Irish Rifles) has been lately considerably augmented, her Majesty's sanction has been obtained for its consolidation into a battalion of ten companies, and it now numbers seven effective members of the battalion. The plate is to be shot for four times in the year, and each competitor pulling at least seven rounds at each shot, is entitled to it as his own. The match came off at the new range just completed by the London Irish Rifles, on Easter Monday, 1862 (Harrow Road). The leading scores made were by Messrs. J. O. Dawe, George Mills, S. T. Holland, and T. P. Hickey. The match was won by Mr. Dawe, who is the first "battalion shot" of the current year, took the lead with a centre.

On the 19th inst. the battalion contest between the second battalion of the Queen's (Westminster) and the 20th Middlesex (Artists') came off at the butts of the London Scottish Rifles, at Wimbledon. The second battalion of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, under the command of Major was arranged to come off on Friday, at the range of the 20th Middlesex.

The prize-shooting of the London Irish Rifles was brought to a close on the 16th inst., at Child's-hill, Hampstead, by the contest for a gold cup, presented by the Marquis of Donegal. The medal was won by Mr. O'Connor.

Lord Truro, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 4th Middlesex, or South Middlesex Rifles, has issued to the members of the corps the prizes won at rifle-shooting during the past season, on the 17th inst. The ceremony took place in the Drill-shed, Wellington-street, and was a full assemblage.

The competition for the borough of Marylebone challenge cup, presented by Lord Fermoy, M.P., and Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., took place on the 19th inst., at Wormwood-scrubbs. The West Middlesex proved the victorious corps.

The members of the 40th Middlesex, not having been able to obtain a theatre for their annual ball, and annual assembly, generously devoted their energies to getting up a ball, the first one which has been given by the regiment, at the Crystal Palace, on the Whitsuntide Club on the 14th inst. The result was a great success.

The annual distribution of prizes among the members of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers took place on the 14th inst., at the Schoolrooms. The prizes given were thirty in number, the corps mustering 128 members, including the officers.

The annual ball in connection with the members of the 1st Sussex Rifles took place on the 15th inst., at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. The great room in which the entertainment was held was tastefully and profusely decorated with flags, evergreens, and military devices. Between 300 and 400 persons were present, including many ladies.

The Southgate Corps Rifle Association has just held its annual meeting—the thirteenth since its formation. It was proved on society had a balance in hand, at the close of 1862, of £111, although post targets, which had been purchased during the year, Colonel Adair was elected president for 1863.

In Cambridgeshire a return-match has taken place between steel to steel, at a banquet at the Whittlesea and Ely Corps. The Ely gentlemen made 411 marks while their opponents obtained only 397.

The Knaresborough volunteers were entertained, on the 15th inst., at a banquet at the Drill-hall, at which grave were presented to those who had most regularly attended at drill, the recipients being Corporal Pickard, Sergeant J. Wilkinson, and Private Thomas Hammond. On the 10th North York gave a grand ball last week, which was attended by most of the gentry of the district. On Saturday, being over 150 strong, the North York Volunteers have also acted in a similar manner, when upwards of 100 attended. Two of the companies of the 1st West York Volunteers met on the 17th inst., on the ground of the latter company, and the Leyburn men won by a majority of 46 marks.

Vice-Admiral Grenfell, of the Brazilian Service, and Consul-General for Brazil in the United Kingdom, has been promoted to the rank of Admiral in Brazil.

The steam-ship Great Eastern, Captain Paton, from New York, at 9.15 a.m. on the 19th inst., arrived in Queenstown the same on 4 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., having waited outside all night on account of the thick weather which prevailed. She brought 1023 cabin and a large number of steerage passengers. Her comparatively long voyage was caused by her having to put into Cork after her supply of coal (upwards of 3000 tons of grain, &c.), her draught of water on her arrival being 28ft. The cabin passengers speak highly of Captain Paton's conduct, in which they desire to thank him, and to extend their thanks even to the most subordinate officer of the ship, for the unremitting attentions which each and all have experienced on the voyage—kindness and attention which made the voyage a pleasure more of less to every one in the ship, and which will remain long in the Atlantic. They also express their high satisfaction with the ship and her performances in every respect. The second and third class passengers also joined in a similar testimonial; and all classes speak in highly favourable terms of the ship as affording an immunity from sea-sickness, and express themselves as hopeful—indeed, certain—that the great ship will prove herself in every way successful, both as a passenger and as a cargo ship. The Great Eastern had a death and a birth on board during her last passage from America. A passenger named Joseph Bermuthhaler died; and Mrs. Paton, the wife of the captain, gave birth to a son.

The death is recorded of M. Andrzane, the companion in captivity of Silvio Pellico, at Spielberg.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Chester Cup, on the whole, is considered to be a good handicap, and the top weight, Asteroid, 9st. 4lb., does not seem out of it by any means. Roman Eee, 6st. 10lb., is the highest weighted three-year-old. Oldminster, 8st. 3lb., is thought to have caught it heavily; and it is rather odd that Mr. Topham should consider him only 6lb., and the Northamptonshire Stakes handicapper 12lb., worse than Vandoit. Trying by the same rule, they also differ to 6lb. about Dunb's and Earl of Surrey's form, to 7lb. about Mona, Philippo's and Elysician's, and to 8lb. about Zetland's. The so-called "great things" have been scratched already:—another warning to the betters by anticipation. Doncaster has hardly been so busy at an autumn Meeting since this January, and the couple of 200 sov. stakes, the last remnant of the old régime, have fairly filled out. The Stewards' Plate at Stockbridge, on Tuesday, is a great entry, with Asteroid, Fairwater, Buckstone, Tim Whiffler, Zetland, and the Marquis amongst them, and the Cup, the last relic of horses in training a very goodly sight. Lord Stamford has no less than sixty-two horses in training, and Mr. Cookson, Osborne Hall, Fulford, York, Mr. J. Scott (lo. Col. Townley's), T. Cliff (51), Godding (50), W. Day (45), T. S. Dawson (40), Jennings (36), T. Dawson (32), Stevens (32), and Grant (29), all master well. It is amazing that Lord Clifden is to be removed from Godmersham Park to Tolscomb, near Lewes, to do his Derby work. Carruthers and Cresswell the jockeys, have been laid up at Epsom within a week of each other last August, and it is rather a curious coincidence that the sporting papers should announce the illness of the chief jockey Hornit.." He and his hounds have, we hear, "excellent fun, without let or hindrance." We believe that it is quite settled that Colonel Anson will take the hounds, but that it is not at all likely to hunt the hounds. During the last ten days there has been a succession of good runs in Leicestershire. Mr. Tailby has had a burster of forty-five minutes on Saturday from Cotton Covert, and killed; and on Monday Lord Stamford's had a splendid thirty-five minutes by Parker over the stiffest part of Quorndon, and killed at Little Dalby. Goddard leaves Mr. Tailby, and on the that he quarrels with the celebrated pace further down the Vale. He resigns the mastership of the Ledlow hounds, and it is said that Mr. Murray succeeds him. In Durham the meets have been unusually severe during the last three or four days; and frost, and snow, and wind have quite put an end to sport.

Mills is the second great man in the world to run him for any distance from one to ten miles. The *Sporting Life* announces that there was a match between Sayers and the hon-and-no-stamina Heenan, and that they really covered 11 miles 790 yards, the most extraordinary performance on record. Deerfoot offers to run 11½ miles if any one will back him.

The *Manchester Guardian* states that negotiations are pending between Mr. Gurney and Mr. Cleveland Hutchinson for a match for another Eleven to Australia at the end of the 1863 season, and that the Eleven may probably comprise G. Parr (captain), Daft, Jackson, Grundy, Caffyn, Hayward, Tarrant, Anderson, Wisden, Lillywhite, and H. H. Stephenson. It is to be hoped that the North will not have all the "selection" upon which matches depend, and we suspect but that Mr. Jackson will offer to look his favourite trio—Hayward, Carpenter, and Tarrant—for a "monkey" against any other trio in the kingdom. The Ice Lord is with us. Even in the south it has amused Newmarket not a little with its pony and broomstick matches, and we should be not sorry to see a set at Lord Bridge's, its little way it has made quite as much noise and ill-feeling as "the affair of the Ice Hook" itself.

The cousins meetings for next week are as follows:—Barton-upon-Humber, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Lincoln, Thursday and Friday; Gorleston on Wednesday and Thursday; and Great Crosby and White Horse Club, on Thursday.

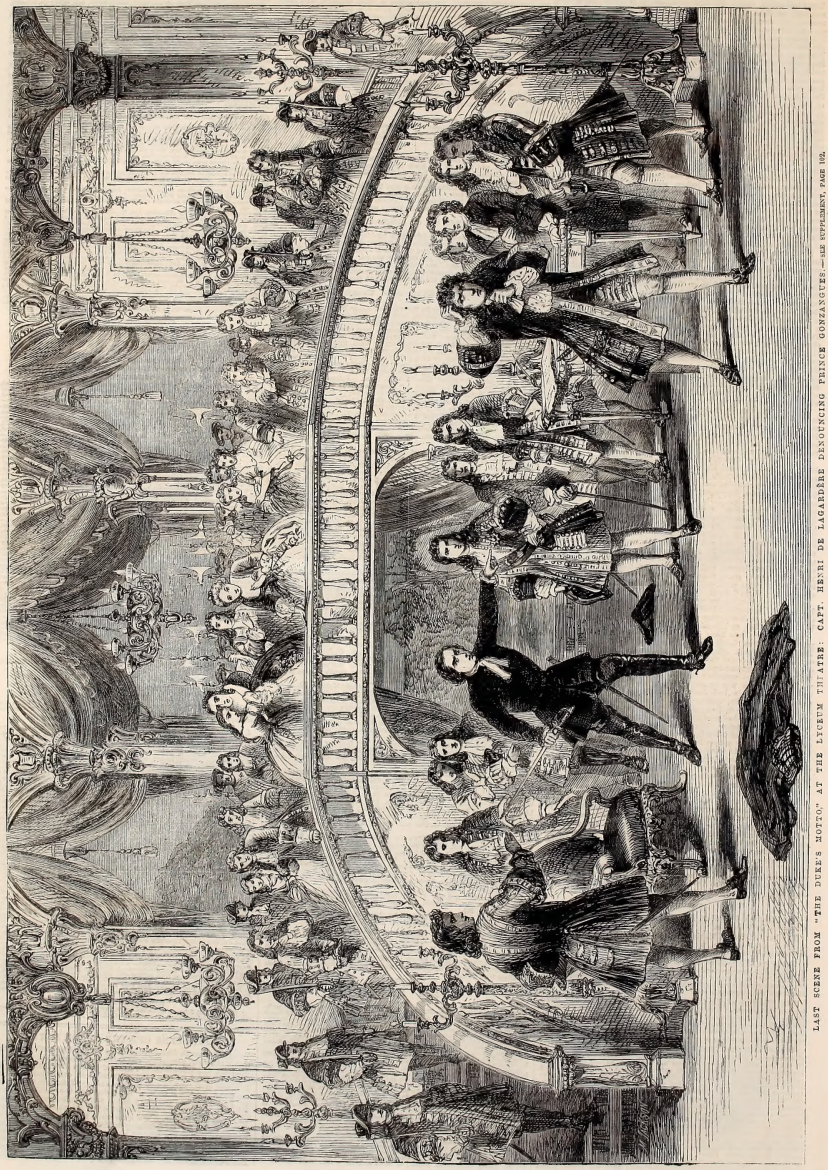
The Queen's Bench Plea have given a reading of the much-disputed points of the New Game Act, in Brown and Others (appellants) v. Turner (respondent). The appellants had been convicted, and, relying on the high road, one of them with five rabbits, and the rest, with one exception, carrying nets and other poaching articles. The magistrates raised two questions for the opinion of the Court—first, whether or not it was incumbent upon the respondent to prove that the appellants had been unlawfully in pursuit of game; and, secondly, whether there was sufficient evidence for the magistrates to come to the conclusion that the appellants had been in pursuit of game, or had used nets or other means for the purpose of unlawfully taking game. The Court gave judgment for the policeman originally assailed. Chief Justice Pole observed:—"I am strongly suspected that any person had game about him he had a right to search him, and if he found game about him which he had reason to believe was got unlawfully he had a right to take him before the justices. In this case the evidence was conclusive. The appellants were found with game and nets, and rabbits, and one of their coats bore marks of blood and rabbit's fur. The justices were quite right in the conclusion they came to, and in the Lord Chief Justice) was of opinion that to prove that a man had been trespassing in pursuit of game a policeman was not bound to produce evidence that the private property had been actually entered. The Justices had a right to deal with the facts of the case according to the truth of the evidence the facts led to." To unite the partridge and sneckle the hare has always been considered a crime without benefit of clergy on the country benches; and we can only trust that the latitude which this decision gives may not lead to the loosest jurists' in future, and bring an Act which was very much needed into contempt. So far it has worked well, and we owe a debt of gratitude to the construction of the Act has operated as a salutary check upon magistrates over-zealous for game.

The English Consul at Khartoom and his wife have been drowned in the White Nile.

The barp of Queen Marie Antoinette, which she bequeathed to her confessor, Henri, is now deposited, with the documents, with M. Landauer, Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

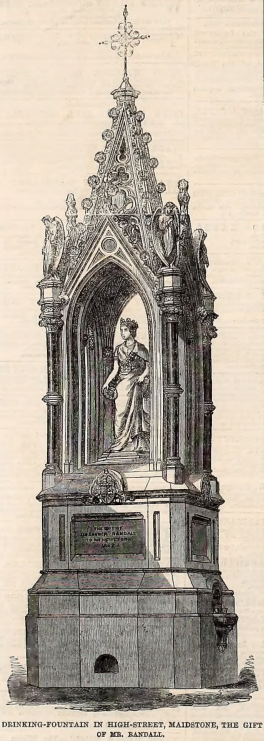
There are thirty-three notices of motion on the order book of the House of Commons, several on the question of the income tax. Mr. Wyld has the following on tickets of leave:—"Address for papers and returns relative to the grant of ticket-of-leave licences to the convicts of transportation beyond the seas."

The capital of the Great Western Railway Company have earned a circular which cannot fail to gratify their constituents, the shareholders, as it shows that they have made arrangements with the London and South-Western Railway Company, and the London and North-Western Railway Company, by which existing lines will be rendered available for each other Company, by which existing lines will be rendered available for each other Company, by which existing lines will be rendered available for each other



LAST SCENE FROM "THE DUKE'S MOTTO" AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE: CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDÈRE DENOUNCING PRINCE GONZAGUES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 105.

treading on the heels of the former during a long career of guilt, in order to avenge the wrongs committed by a powerful offender. We have already described the means by which the Captain compels the Prince to convict himself—means which oppose intelligence to brute force, and reduce mere physical power to a condition of infantile weakness. It is the triumph of mind with which we sympathise in such a denouement; and indeed in the general action of the piece, notwithstanding the hero is a swordsman and ready to meet offences with his weapon's point, he prefers to employ his wits for the solution of difficulties. Even in the most barbarous ages the real victory lies with intelligence, for brute force itself cannot advance a step without it, though, of course, it endeavours to pursue its ends with as little of the objectionable commodity as possible. Age by age a little is added to that little until it arrives at something like an equality with material power, and then soon acquires the ascendancy. In some such sentiment as this lies the true interest of this bustling and romantic drama, and we sympathise with the hero whenever he succeeds in outwitting his powerful but wicked adversaries. That the drama is skilfully constructed, so as to generate and keep alive this sort of interest, is generally acknowledged; and, with Mr. Fechter's excellent acting, it can hardly fail of maintaining its popularity. We must not, however, expect that, in the absence of the domestic sentiment, it will be



DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN HIGH-STREET, MAIDSTONE, THE GIFT OF MR. RANDALL.

so generally attractive as it might have been if the main action of the drama had appealed to the heart rather than to the head. But it will do its work in its own special department of art, and vindicate its claims to favour.

THE RANDALL FOUNTAIN, MAIDSTONE.

A DRINKING-FOUNTAIN, the gift of Mr. Alexander Randall, has recently been erected in High-street, Maidstone. The design consists of a statue of the Queen, placed upon a lofty base beneath a highly-decorated Gothic canopy, surmounted by a crocketed pinnacle, the whole height from the ground to the summit of the latter being 32ft. The statue, which is rather above life-size, is a remarkably successful work. It is of pure white Sicilian marble, and the attitude and the disposition of the drapery are singularly felicitous. The former is easy and natural, and at the same time regal and dignified; while the latter not only avoids the stiffness and conventionalism which have spoiled so many otherwise excellent sculptures, but furnishes a gracefulness and finish which add inestimably to the beauty of the figure. The face is finely chiselled, and the expression pleasing and lifelike. The canopy presents on each of the four sides a pointed arch of good proportions; the pillars at each corner, of polished marble, support beautifully-sculptured effigies of the four archangels—Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, and Azrael—which have a very pleasing effect. The interior of the roof, so to speak, is grained, and will hereafter be enriched with colours and gilding. On each side of the base is a tablet of polished marble, on one of which, that facing the west, is the inscription—"The gift of Alexander Randall to his native town, 1862." Over each tablet are shields exhibiting the arms of the donor and of the town; and above is the Kentish horse. The whole structure is admirable, and does much credit to the reputation of the late eminent sculptor Mr. Thomas, who designed and partly executed it. The work was erected under the supervision of Mr. Blandford, architect. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. J. Price, of Maidstone.

We learn from the *Maidstone and Kentish Journal*, to which we are indebted for the above particulars, that the opening day was kept with great rejoicings. We have not room for details, but we extract a portion of the Mayor's address on accepting the fountain, on behalf of his fellow-townsmen, from Mr. Randall, giving, as it does, an insight into the donor's character:—"This is only a repetition of those many proofs of your strong regard for your native town and the comfort and prosperity of its inhabitants, and years and years will pass away before the remembrance of them will be effaced. Whenever the improvement or embellishment of the town, or the creation or enlargement of its charities, or the more numerous but more private necessities of the poor have arisen, your purse has been the first to open and your heart the first to expand. This noble memento of your liberality will always be present to remind succeeding generations how much we are indebted to you, and by this example to incite them to similar works of kindness and generosity." The auspicious event was further celebrated by a public dinner.

PARK CHURCH, HIGHBURY.

This edifice is one of the large handsome churches in course of completion in the metropolis for the United Presbyterian Church. The building, which has recently been opened, is situated in Grosvenor-road, Highbury New Park, within a short distance of the North London Railway, and is for the congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Edmond, D.D.

The church consists of a spacious parallelogram, 75ft. in height and 60ft. in width, and is quite free from the obstruction of columns. Galleries extend around three sides of the building. The ceiling has a bold cove on each side, breaking over the windows, and the ribs which support the tie-beams of the roof spring from enriched corbels. The main timbers of the roof are not hidden, but are decorated with bold transverses arches of wood, connecting together the queen-posts from bay to bay. The interior is lighted by long semicircular-headed windows, filled in with ornamental iron frames and figured glass. The pulpit platform is enriched with fretwork, and the seats of the side aisles are made to converge to face the platform, that the officiating minister may be visible from every portion of the building. Ample accommodation is provided for upwards of 1000 persons.

Beneath the church there is a commodious lecture-hall, 60ft. long by 48ft. wide; also a session-room, minister's vestry, waiting-room, &c., entered on each side from a lobby, and also from the front. A broad flight of stone steps, under a handsome Doric portico, form the main access from the road to the entrance doors. At the angle of the church nearest the New River is a very lofty pinnacled tower and spire, forming a conspicuous object, being 160ft. high from the level of the roadway. The building, which is in the Italian style, is faced with white Suffolk bricks with Bath stone dressings, and has been erected from the designs of Edward Habershon, Esq., architect, Bedford-place, Russell-square. The contract for the erection of the church was taken by Mr. Sawyer, of Dulwich, for the sum of £6536. The edifice is ornamentally lighted by gas sunlights, heated with hot water, and provided with every convenience.

John Henderson, Esq., of Park, Glasgow, by whom the "memorial stone" was laid on the 18th of August last, has afforded most material help to the undertaking, as he has done to similar works.

PARK CHURCH, HIGHBURY.

A SAILORS' TRIBUTE.

JOHN HOSKINS BROWN, Esq., C.B., Commander R.N., Registrar-General of Seamen, &c., has recently had presented to him a handsome silver cup by 600 men of the Royal Naval Reserve in the ports of Sunderland and Seaham. The design of the cup, which was, we understand, by Captain Heard, R.N., is purely nautical and of the most elegant description. The body is in the form of a vase, and is supported on three dolphins, resting on a base, round the lower edge of which is a hawser, modelled after that round the base of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar-square. Two mermaids form the handles. The lid is composed of shells. On the raised centre of the lid, which is chased to represent the deck of a ship, stands a seaman of the Royal Naval Reserve in the attitude of defence, having in his right hand his cutlass and supporting in his left the union jack. One side of the cup bears the following inscription:—"A sailors' tribute of gratitude and respect to John Hoskins Brown, Esq., C.B., Commander, R.N., Registrar-General of Seamen, &c., from the men of the Royal Naval Reserve in the ports of Sunderland and Seaham, in acknowledgment of the great benefits which, by the formation of that force, he has conferred on the merchant seamen of the United Kingdom. December 25, 1862." On the other side of the cup are Captain Brown's arms and motto.

This is really a present of which the recipient may well feel proud. It is, as the inscription on it states, "a sailors' tribute of respect and gratitude." It is the spontaneous gift of about five hundred of the seamen of the Royal Naval Reserve, who are deeply sensible of the great boon they have received by joining the reserve force, and for which benefits they are entirely indebted to the indefatigable exertions of Captain Brown, in first inducing the Government to establish the Royal Naval Reserve; afterwards, by overcoming their prejudices against anything that savoured of entering the Queen's service, and finally inducing them to enrol in it.

The cup, we understand, cost thirty-five guineas; and, had not an anxiety to present it to the gallant Captain as a Christmas gift induced the men to close the subscription-list, double that sum would soon have been subscribed, so desirous was every man on his arrival at the port to subscribe his shilling.

CUP PRESENTED TO J. H. BROWN, ESQ., REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF SEAMEN.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 16th of October, 1862, at Matsuke, Nelson, New Zealand, the wife of Lieut. Charles A. B. Pocock, of a daughter.

On the 25th of December, 1862, at St. Croix, West Indies, the wife of R. B. Griffith, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Pau, the Lady Louisa Alexander, of a son.

On Dec. 12, at Bombay, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Pennycuick, R.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at the parish church, Hampstead, by the Rev. Mr. Alagar, Vicar, John Daniel, of Squire's Mount, Penang, to Elizabeth Ann Wells, eldest daughter of the late George Eaton, Esq., of Ely.

On the 15th inst., at the parish church, Royston, Herts, by the Rev. Henry Parker, Rector of Ilderton, Northumberland, and father of the bridegroom, Henry Parker, Esq., Low Hawick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Mary, youngest daughter of John Phillips, Esq., of Royston. No cards.

On the 15th inst., at Rugby, by the Rev. W. Tait, the Rev. Wm. Ryley, Chaplain to the Forces, second son of Sir Joseph Ryley, Bart., of Shaftesbury, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Captain A. O. Molesworth, Royal Artillery.

On the 20th inst., at Brompton Church, the Hon. and Rev. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., brother of Lord Clermont, and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Frances Countess Waldegrave.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at Durham, in the county of Durham, Susannah Louisa, relict of the late William Ward Jackson, Barrister-at-Law, and Recorder of Durham, in the 70th year of her age.

On the 16th inst., at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, of scarlet fever, Ella, the dearly-loved child of the Rev. J. C. Flood, Brent Hills, Dartford, aged 4 years and 9 months.

On the 17th inst., at Belgrave Lodge, Upper Norwood Park, Mary Margaret, the wife of Charles Sparrow, Esq., of Ely Surrey, Miss Margaret, and only surviving child of the late Sir Wm. Burnett, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, and of Dr George Sparrow, Hastings.

Sparrow, of Hastings.
On the 18th inst., at his residence, Roundwood House, in the county of Wicklow, Arthur Lee-Guinness, Esq., late of Stillorgan Park, in the county of Dublin, second son of the late Arthur Guinness, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Beaumont, in the county of Dublin, in his 65th year.

On the 20th inst., at Milford, John Walford, Esq., late of Hanking, in his 78th year.

On the 20th inst., at Hastings, Robert Lincoln, eldest son of Robert Cocks, Esq., of Whitby House, Hastings, and grandson of Robert Cocks, Esq., London, in his 24th year. Of New Burlington-street, London, and Hastings. Friends will kindly receive this intimation.

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We recently gave some intimation of the probable reason why several of the artists who contributed most to astonish the visitor to the Great National Italian Exhibition at Florence out of the usual depreciatory estimate of the present condition of Italian art did not contribute their works to our International Exhibition. The treatment by the Italian commissioners of a picture by Morelli, sent to South Kensington, was a sufficient proof of the justice of their apprehensions. Now, this Signor Morelli is acknowledged to be at the very head of that remarkable new school of art—and high art, too, in the best sense—which is springing up at Naples. *Ex uno*, he sent a large, strikingly original, and admirably painted picture to our exhibition. It was entitled "The Iconoclasts" (2328 in the catalogue), and represents a priest assailed by a furious and insulting crowd, who taunt him, while smashing the pictures and images of saints and tearing up the illuminated choral service before his eyes. Very probably the reader did not observe this remarkable work. And why? Because the average quality of the Italian pictures on "the line" was so low, and some few were so detestable, that he did not trouble himself to look some twelve feet above the floor, the height at which this picture by Signor Morelli was placed.

We are very glad, then, of the opportunity of making the *amende* within our power to this distinguished artist by engraving his picture, "The Serenade," which has already made its reputation at the Florentine Exhibition and received one of the gold medals. The subject is altogether delightfully suggestive of Italy, its climate, architecture, and history, the music-loving tastes and gallant customs of its inhabitants. Who can wonder at men's love so much in the open air in the delicious climate of Italy? What more natural than that musical people should meet and play in the delicious cool of the fragrant evening after the heat of the day? Music, indeed, hath charms under such circumstances, and is there maiden's heart in the warm and love-breathing south that is not in that poetical twilight hour more than usually susceptible to impressions from the ardent crescendos and the tender or plaintive diminuendos of the violino; from the passionate throbbings of the mandola or the silver pulses of the mandolino; from the swelling waves of harmony wafted by several melodious voices, and, above all, perhaps from one voice which will make itself heard apart from the rest by the height of its exultant ecstacy or the depth of its tremulous pleading?

Our picture awakes numberless reminiscences of the land of Petrarch and Tasso, Boccaccio and Ariosto, Giotto, Donatello, and Raphael. Everywhere it has *couleur locale*, or memories of the past, in the rich and picturesque costumes, in that pleasant pergola-covered recess, in those coupses of black and white marble alternating like the cathedral of Siena or Giotto's fairy campanile at Florence, in the bassorelievo over the doorway, in the Italian Gothic window to which that lady has been blushingly attracted, in the loggia beyond, with its idle (or perhaps jealous) listener; in its distant tower, similar to that of the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, and even in that little equatting ragazzetto and ragazzina. The serenading party have evidently determined to "go home" respectably and before "morning doth appear," as the lantern is placed in readiness on the ground; but the coy painter seems to have resolved to leave us in a little uncertainty and bewilderment regarding other matters, and we are in a state of some incertitude and bewilderment regarding other matters, and we are in a state of some incertitude and bewilderment accordingly. We strongly suspect, however, that that youth who has sidled away from his musical friends so far has some motive, some expectation of an interview, in keeping so near that peaceful Pyramus and Thisbe, eh, Mr. Morelli? May be; but we leave all these knotty points to the reader's superior sagacity.

"THE SERENADE," BY MORELLI, OF NAPLES.

"SNOWSTORM; STEAM-BOAT OFF A HARBOUR'S MOUTH MAKING SIGNALS."

PAINTED BY TURNER, IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

In the Royal Academy catalogue for 1842 (the year this picture was exhibited) the full title ran thus:—"Snowstorm; Steam-boat off a Harbour's Mouth Making Signals, in Shallow Water, and Going by the Lead." It also informs us that the painter was himself in this storm, in the Ariel, off Harwich. The picture belongs, from internal evidence as well as date, to the third period into which all Turner's critics have agreed to divide his works. Mr. Ruskin admits that the works of the last five years of this period (1846-1850) are unworthy of him, but many are disposed to almost double this number of years. Whatever may be the opinions of his worshippers now, this picture provoked almost unanimously adverse criticism upon its exhibition. Some of the critics described it as a mass of "soapsuds and whitewash." "Turner," says Mr. Ruskin, "was passing the evening at my father's house on the day this criticism came out; and, after dinner, sitting in his armchair by the fire, I heard him muttering low to himself, at intervals, 'Soapsuds and whitewash,' again, and again, and again. At last I went to him, asking why he minded what they said. Then he burst out, 'Soapsuds and whitewash! What would they have? I wonder what they think the sea's like? I wish they'd been in it.'"

Such coarsely-expressed criticism was indeed unjust, as well as unfeeling; and the picture drew from Mr. Ruskin a most ingenious and eloquent eulogium in the first volume of "Modern Painters." The passage we allude to is admirable in itself as a description of natural phenomena and so memorably related to this picture that we must venture, long as it is, to give it in its entirety:—

"Few people, comparatively," commences this incomparable special pleader, "have ever seen the effect on the sea of a powerful gale continued without intermission for three or four days and nights; and, to those who have not, I believe it must be unimaginable, not from the mere force or size of surge, but from the complete annihilation of the limit between sea and air. The water, from its prolonged agitation, is beaten, not into mere creaming foam, but into masses of accumulated yeast, which hang in ropes and wreaths from wave to wave, and, where one curls over to break, form a festoon like a drapery from its edge; these are taken up by the wind, not in dissipated dust, but visibly, in writhing, hanging, coiling masses, which make the air white and thick as with snow, only the flakes are a foot or two long each. The surges themselves are full of foam in their very bodies underneath, making them white all through, as the water is under a great cataract, and their masses, being thus half water and half air, are torn to pieces by the wind wherever they rise and carried away in roaring smoke, which chokes and strangles like actual water. Add to this, that when the air has been exhausted of its moisture by long rain, the spray of the sea is caught by it and conceive the surges themselves in their utmost pitch of power, velocity, vastness and madness, lifting themselves in precipices and peaks, burrowed with their whirl of ascent through all this chaos, and you will understand that there is indeed no distinction left between the sea and air; that no object, nor horizon, nor any landmark or natural evidence of position is left; that the heaven is all spray and the ocean all cloud; and that you can see no further in any direction than you could see through a cataract! [!] Suppose the effect of the first sunbeam sent from above to show this annihilation to itself, and you have the sea-picture of the Academy, 1842, the 'Snow-storm,' one of the very grandest statements of sea-motion, mist, and light that has ever been put on canvas, even by Turner. Of course it was not understood (its finest works never can); but there was some apology for the public's not comprehending this, for few people have had the opportunity of seeing the sea at such a time, and, when they have, cannot face it. To hold by a mast or a rock and watch it is a prolonged endurance of drowning which few people have courage to go through. To those who have it is one of the noblest lessons of Nature."

Now, we dare not claim the degree of "courage" Mr. Ruskin alludes to, and the possession of which enabled that gentleman to make the observations embodied in this description, because in the few storms we have witnessed or encountered on our own coasts and in the Mediterranean we have always been able, although they were sufficiently unpleasant in each of their effects, to see in every direction further than we "could have done through a cataract." In the very picture Mr. Ruskin illustrates, Turner also must have seen further, since he gives us a whole steamer, with blazing signals, flaming, smoking funnel, and glowing cabin windows, almost as plainly as was his wont to paint any object about this time. Allowance must, of course, be made for rhetorical exaggeration; but this allowance being freely conceded, the description does not then accurately apply. Is it not strange that we hear of foam, and yeast, and spray, and *rain-cloud*, &c., and nothing about the effect of the "snow" itself, which would certainly be the most salient phenomenon? Analysing further, we believe it would be found Turner meant to describe that, although the effects of the storm still remained, the force of the wind had somewhat abated, because the snow descends not very slantingly: and that, therefore, the "yeast" could not be taken by the wind, as described, nor (for the same reason) would the surges be "half air." Moreover, we think the theory of the exhausted humidity of the atmosphere would certainly not be admitted by a meteorologist, except under very rare conditions; and the fancy, judging from a reference given in a note, seems to have arisen in the author's mind from the rapid evaporation which takes place after a sudden shower, simply from the surface of the earth, or water, being warmer than the cooled atmosphere, or when the sun bursts upon a rocky part which has not absorbed the rain. Under any circumstances, this theory cannot apply here, for the sun has little power, the atmosphere is still laden with snow, and down both sides of the picture still fall the torn edges of the storm-cloud, heavy as a veil of sackcloth with its laden weight of snow flakes.

We are, in reference to this picture, bound to express our belief that Turner, in that part of his career in which he worked so nobly, but in vain, to reproduce the dreams of his own mind, or the most unapproachable phenomena of nature, having seen a terrific snow-storm, resolved to attempt to convey his own transcendant impression; but as actual facts were then, in passing through his mind, habitually and systematically subordinated to a set arrangement of effect and colour, he has produced something which may, we grant, be suggestive to a few highly imaginative persons, and is, beside, delightful, if regarded as a technical feat in painting, just as is a fantasia in music, but which is almost valueless for what Mr. Ruskin would have us believe it—namely, a true statement of the real, or possible, or paintable facts of nature.

THE ROYAL MEET OF THE NORFOLK HUNT AT SNETTISHAM.

Norfolk may be said to have had a fox-hunting "revival" during the last week, and it is quite to be hoped that the effects will be permanent. Some-thing like Lincolnshire and Norfolk, and it has been rather uphill work for the masters. Mr. Hoford, of Weston Hall, to the Duke of Beaufort's Hunt, and several others, have proved that foxes and pheasants are perfectly compatible *when* the keeper is staunch and does not grudge the foxes a share of the game-preserves; but Norfolk pheasant-covers and rabbit-warrens have been sadly fatal spots to "Charley" and "Reynard." Sir Jacob Astley hunted ten seasons in Norfolk four days a week, and turned down one hundred and fifty foxes, but he had to complain that too many were "taken care of" by gamekeepers and others. Jos Hewitt, his huntsman, tells, among other Norfolk reminiscences, in "Scott and Sebright," of a difficulty on the part of a too-preserving steward, which could hardly have occurred in any other county:—"The steward at Gawdy Hall, which is just on the Suffolk border, was well disposed, but had only been entered to pheasants and rabbits. Trusting to his natural instincts, the first time Sir Jacob met there he rode furiously down the road the moment he espied Joe and the hounds, and called out, 'You're too late, huntsman; I've got all my men together to beat the cover, and we've found such a beautiful fox!' He seemed to feel that he had acted very prudently, and so strictly with a view to sport, that, as there was no help for it, Joe swallowed his feelings, and did not care to undeceive him, but simply inquired the line. It seemed a nice one, over grass to a wood," &c.

The liberality and earnestness of the present masters of the two how or other the sport has never struck deeper roots in the fatherland of turnips and partridges, and it has been rather uphill work for the masters. Mr. Hoford, of Weston Hall, to the Duke of Beaufort's Hunt, and several others, have proved that foxes and pheasants are perfectly compatible *when* the keeper is staunch and does not grudge the foxes a share of the game-preserves; but Norfolk pheasant-covers and rabbit-warrens have been sadly fatal spots to "Charley" and "Reynard." Sir Jacob Astley hunted ten seasons in Norfolk four days a week, and turned down one hundred and fifty foxes, but he had to complain that too many were "taken care of" by gamekeepers and others. Jos Hewitt, his huntsman, tells, among other Norfolk reminiscences, in "Scott and Sebright," of a difficulty on the part of a too-preserving steward, which could hardly have occurred in any other county:—"The steward at Gawdy Hall, which is just on the Suffolk border, was well disposed, but had only been entered to pheasants and rabbits. Trusting to his natural instincts, the first time Sir Jacob met there he rode furiously down the road the moment he espied Joe and the hounds, and called out, 'You're too late, huntsman; I've got all my men together to beat the cover, and we've found such a beautiful fox!' He seemed to feel that he had acted very prudently, and so strictly with a view to sport, that, as there was no help for it, Joe swallowed his feelings, and did not care to undeceive him, but simply inquired the line. It seemed a nice one, over grass to a wood," &c.

packs, Lord Hastings and Mr. Villebois, have been pretty well responded to, but it was not a full field that met the latter fellow's call on Saturday, that fashionable is the fashion in Norfolk at last. The meet with Mr. Villebois was fixed for eleven o'clock at Snettisham. The village was astir at an early hour, and flags were fluttering in the breeze, whilst the villagers had made a triumphal arch at the entrance to the hall, with the word "Welcome" on a piece of drapery suspended therefrom. By ten o'clock the public had begun to arrive in right good earnest, the Hunstanton train, a train containing about 250 persons from Lynn, amongst whom were the High Sheriff of Norfolk, with other county gentlemen, arrived, as well as gentlemen from various parts of the adjoining counties of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. Every kind of vehicle, from the carriage to the dog-cart, took the road that day; and the display of the fair sex, both Norfolk and Norfolk ale, with the true "anchor action" was worth all the trudge to the pedestrians. The number present was estimated at from 1500 to 2000 persons. Mr. H. Villebois, the popular master of the hunt, arrived at about a quarter before eleven, and some of the principal meet of the hunt being about to breakfast, which had been liberally provided by Captain Campbell, of Snettisham Hall. Shortly after eleven the Prince, accompanied by Captain Keppel, R.N., arrived in a private carriage and proceeded to the "meet," on a piece of sloping ground behind Snettisham Hall, where the hounds were met by the largest "field" ever known with the West Norfolk hounds, numbering from five to six hundred horsemen. After the usual ceremony had been gone through between the Prince and the leading gentlemen of the hunt, his Royal Highness intimated his readiness to commence, and the hounds were taken off to Cane-hill cover, at the top of a very large hill, where several brace of foxes were soon on foot. However, it was not until after nine o'clock that such an hour had arrived in running one of them into the open in the direction of Hunstanton, over a pretty stiff country. The hounds, about six or seven miles from the start (the hounds ran it) in the open, was terminated in about thirty-two minutes more, by which a kill in a large field was effected. Throughout his Royal Highness was well up at the kill, and Mr. Villebois requested that he would honour the field by accepting the "brush."

A CARIBOU HUNT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

CARIBOU-HUNTING is the favourite winter sport in the Canadas and in the Lower Provinces of British North America. Through the courtesy of Dr. Charles G. D. Roberts, of St. John, New Brunswick, we are enabled to give, on pages 88 and 89, illustrations of a caribou hunt in that province. Mr. Wand gives the accompanying description of the hunt:—

In the city of St. John, N.B., on a bright, cold afternoon in January, I was introduced to Sebatis and four ever-excited Indians, by my friend Mr. Wand, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS and *Punch*, by the arrival of a telegram from my friend Mr. Lemuel Allan Captain of the St. George steamboat, informing me to come down to St. George without delay, as the Indians had come in from a successful hunt, and the ice was favourable for a caribou chase. I set to work immediately to hunt out all the paraphernalia requisite for a ten-days' camping-out party. The snow-shoes, blankets, provisions, blankets, buffalo robes, cutlass, and drinkables. The next morning, a little after daybreak, I took the road to St. George, and arrived there about noon over the ice road. A few days previously some rain had fallen, succeeded by a sharp frost, which made the road almost as slippery as glass. As the ice seems to be driving under such circumstances would frequently find the head of his horse pointing the opposite way to which it was travelling. Sebatis's only way to obviate such an unpleasant state of affairs is, the instant the sleigh begins to veer round, to jump out, and, seizing the horse's head, to turn it, as the horse commencing the sidelong movement of the sleigh, at the same time keeps it from its fall upon the ice. The sleigh is then set right, and completely round with much velocity as to throw him, and this may happen half-a-dozen times in a mile.

No pen could do justice to the beauty of the scenery on the road; it was literally a fairy-land, overhanging with the dark green pine trees on the beach, birch, and maple trees, and the cedars frost had festooned it in every direction with the most beautiful and delicate wreaths of the snowbird hung grotesque icicles; others were partly covered and festooned with the snow from every passing sleigh, so that the trees at times were like massive silver fringes, and the sun's rays, striking upon the whole, produced a scene of enchantment that would set the pencil of a Gustave Doré and one could fancy in the realisation of some fairy tale of the olden time as the gilded sleigh of the royal suitor entered the enchanted forest during the winter skies.

After a pleasant drive of forty-five miles through such scenes as these, varied with an occasional pipe and once halting on the road, I arrived at my friend Mr. Allan's, for so early a destination as St. George, and commenced to enjoy a hard hunt. Sebatis, the Passamquoddy Indian; and a word of description as regards him would not be out of place. In height about five feet and muscular in form, with a pleasant though serious countenance; black hair, prominent nose, and a most determined expression of mouth and chin. It treated as an equal, he was obliging and would do anything for you, and as an energetic man of business he would not accept pay for his labour. On the contrary, if he was employed on a hunt, and any superiority or reserve was manifested towards him, he would not accept pay, and would act as a true friend of his agreement, but nothing further. Fear or surprise were words of which he knew not the meaning, and in short, the embodiment of Campbell's line, "A stole of the woods, a man without a tear."

Our arrangements being completed, the next day, about noon, we started, made a fair, or rather, I should say, unfair, start; for, having concluded to drive our horses as far as the ice would allow us, and as the roads from that day had never been driven together before, we found that we had reckoned without our host. The ice had formed a good deal of ground-swell during the previous night, but, this being nothing unusual, had not taken any notice of it, and by the time to move had arrived, found our horses in. Nimrod's mare (a runaway devil) was in the shafts, and mine as leader, with a team of two more of each, and Sebatis and his brother-in-law, an Indian agent, acting as outriders—Mitchaw, Matagamon, and Mogaltig (Angling Brook, and Big Cariboo)—all mounted on their ponies, and, apparently, having managed to get our mare Friday and ourselves seated, and Nimrod's wife and child in the rear sleigh, with the dogs, and we were off, and away, by the wheeler plunging and the leader standing on her hind legs; and then, with a loud whoop-hoo, a wave of the hand and a cut, would set off by turning the pony upside down in a snow-drift in front of Nimrod's horse, and then, seeing Sebatis about to start, I would cut to the leader and, taking right, the latter to let go this time was followed by a run on the part of the ponies, the accompanied by the loss of the bridesmaids and the bolting of the hounds. With some clear shaving we managed to turn the corner, and the rest of the ride, say ten miles, being accomplished at a more moderate pace, we succeeded in Nimrod that he looked very like a runaway. He replied, "Oh, not by any a little piece." Sebatis, "Oh, no, by no means." Nimrod, "Certainly." Sebatis holding on each side of the pung, with a rein under each arm, and, most probably in consideration of consistency, the rest of the lash in his hand, and must make the most of it. So long as the road was all clear we were all right; but about two miles from the upper lake, Sebatis, upon coming to a very sharp turn we saw a sleigh with two ladies in it coming towards us. It was a bad place to pass—a pass-up lengthways—and Sebatis and myself were placed on the lower side to prevent a sleigh shaving down a ravine. "Now, then, Nimrod, pull in to the right hand!" "Which is the right hand, and their sleigh robes." "Go on, then!" A nod, a smile, a glimpse of pretty faces, and we were off. They say quick "Hallo, Nimrod, you are going to run!" The pung will go over the hill!" "All right, old boy! Hold on the upper side," is my reply. "Don't be afraid, I'll look after you." But I happened to be on the lower side, as I found to my cost on the sleigh bringing up with a crash on the lower side of the road, precipitating me and my gun and ammunition and the whole of our commissariat, over the bank, I along with a dash-grip to an old hound, and down we went, a distance of the ravine, displaying more of the dogs than any serious damage. Nimrod managed to keep his seat and hold the horses from coming to grief, and I repack the pung, and we were once more off again.

After crossing five beautiful lakes, my favourite haunts in summer for fishing and sketching, we arrived at Stone's camp on Spark's Lake. Here we found a very good camp, consisting of two logs, with a roof of spruce, and a young Mohawk on a visit to Sebatis), and another hound Illusion—Angelus, wolf—and being a right handsome fellow, too, the hounds were all of a shaggy, the case, no matter who you are or whence you come; and if the fare is rough, you must make the best of it, and many wonderful stories are told with the axe or the rifle.

Seeing our camp well rubbed down and cared for, and strapping on our snow-shoes, we set out, Indian file, for the hunting-grounds on the Lepreaux lakes, about seven miles distant. The hounds were unmuzzled, and, as they liked, and led the way, followed by Nimrod and myself, to make a trail for the tobogganing party to put down. The tobogganing party consisted of two sleighs with broad sabre runners. A trail made by three pairs of snow-shoes will bear up a hundred men, and dragging our sleighs after us, we had no trouble to make occurrence took place on our deploying Indian file on a lake where lumbering operations were being carried on: the unusual spectacle of two men attired in blanket coats of divers colours, with the tobogganing, hounds, &c., caused a stampede among the horse teams, and with one cutting, in spite of the efforts of their drivers, they beat a hasty retreat, and it was not without some difficulty that they were brought back to their work.

Just as we came in sight of one of the Lepreaux lakes (Lake Adelaide) we all dropped in our tracks at a signal from Sebatis, and, creeping to the edge of the wood, we saw a herd of five caribou a long way out of shot on the lake. They had evidently heard or winded us, for they were trotting rapidly off, their sharp hoofs cutting the ice like a winter-shod horse. Sebatis pointed out their lake as being, about thirty years ago, the scene of a most dreadful tragedy:—Two Indian families were living in that neighbourhood, distant about four miles from each other. An old squaw one day left one of the camps to visit the other, and, returning from her visit without being observed, the Indians became alarmed at her protracted absence and set out in search of her. An appearance of something on the ice attracted their attention, which, to their horror, on a closer inspection, proved to be the remains of the old squaw. A few bones and bits of rags were all that were left, while the broken tomahawk and three monstrous wolves lying gaunt and stark testified to a most terrible revenge.

We arrived at our camping-ground, by the side of a small lake, about three o'clock p.m., and immediately set to work to build a comfortable camp. The *modus operandi* is as follows:—A space the size of the intended camp is marked out, and the snow is shovelled away to the depth of about a foot or two—as shown in the frame of the camp is then set up, consisting of poles and logs, and the roof is covered with spruce boughs. The floor is then covered with spruce boughs on the ground. The whole is then thickly covered with fir-boughs and two sheets of calico. The fire is then lighted in front of the camp, and the camp is complete. The cooking of the camp is then laid with boughs and two large billets are rolled up to the fire, and the camp is complete. Having done, we proceeded to cut down our pipes and hot mountain dew, and listen to thrilling Indian stories of the chase, and wonder how the deuce we should ever manage to get to sleep. English, and was a most intelligent Indian; and I often sat up conversing with him until the small hours of the morning. Having become quite conversant with Lish's vocabulary of English consisted of "Yes," "No," and "I suppose so," and, in answer to any question one was in the habit of asking, whatever was the question was invariably answered by "I suppose so."

The morning was bright and cold. About two inches of snow had fallen during the night, which rendered snow-shoeing easy. Sebatis prepared our breakfast, and we fortified ourselves for the day with a hearty meal of tea and crusts. Our camp was situated on a long arm leading to the Lake Victoria, a lake about four miles in length and two in breadth. About half-way down the lake we came upon the fresh tracks of caribou, which he said he had seen the night before, and we instantly decided upon following them up. The trail was a fresh one, and we had not gone more than a half from the place where we first struck it Sebatis pointed out where the caribou had been resting, "Cariboo lie down there last night; certain caribou he go far this morning, caribou he not go far. The hounds were now unmuzzled, and, with a moment's delay, were on the trail. Sebatis cautioned us against the slightest noise, and, taking off the outlying portion of our clothing, the temperature about ten below zero, and my only chance of reaching the game was by following the trail by easy pace, and, with the exception of the chance of my following the trail back to camp, for a somewhat little more than a mile. Sebatis now and then came to a halt, and, pointing to the trail, would be seen from these remarks that everything depends upon the good faith of the hounds. The trail now ascends a long hill, and, finding some very fresh sign, he told me to put on my snow-shoes and take up my position on the summit of the hill, as the caribou would most probably cross there. The caribou (caribou, like the hare, when turned always take their back trail), and, with a few words of encouragement, he left me to my fate. I had not been long at my station until the hounds came in sight. And I was left to my own meditations. The temperature about ten below zero, and my only chance of reaching the game was by following the trail by easy pace

Mr. Rouch has likewise some small but very pleasing instantaneous views of the Isle of Wight, taken, we presume, with his ingenious portable apparatus. Talking of clouds, the visitor may be not a little surprised to find identically the same curiously-shaped cloud in some dozen of Mr. Vernon Heath's photographs. Pasting the impossibility of joining the sky to the landscape in the ordinary photograph, this photographer has resorted to the expedient of keeping a stock sky on hand and making it do duty over and over again by means of a separate printing, thereby falsifying nature, and, what is worse, truth in art, to the undoubted conditions of his art. Apart from this Mr. Vernon Heath's views and foreground vignettes have much merit. Several of Mr. Annan's landscape and other views have a beautiful key of relative artistical gradation. The contributions of Mr. Henry White are extremely tender. Discerning communication, also, are the views by Mr. Allin; although, sometimes, if possible, too microscopic in effect through their sharpness of detail); Mr. Mudd's "East Grinstead Church;" Mr. S. Thomas's "Cathedral, Salisbury," of "Corfe;" Messrs. Rothergill and Brandt, of "Grosmont" (by the tannin process), Lieut.-Colonel Wilkes, by Dudley, of "Tewkesbury," &c.; Lady Scarlett, of Lord Palmerston's seat, at "Brandlands," and Mr. J. H. Morgan, Secretary to the photographic and many photographic by the Amateur Photographic Association exhibited by Messrs. M'Lean, Melhuish, and Co.

Photography is eminently suitable for rendering architectural subjects, but there are few besides those by Mr. Bedford, and others mentioned incidentally, which could be pronounced worthy of a place part of the collection, except a very striking view by Mr. Edman, of "St. Martin's church from Fall-mall," in the early dawn.

In portraiture, photographers still labour under peculiar difficulties. The defects of photographic portraits arise from various causes, always defined. Hence, the unpleasant effects of hard lines, the focal and perspective distortion. Next, the blue rays of light possess so much photogenic power that (in the "positive") the blue eye comes out colourless as water, while the delicate bloom of youthful epidermis, and the atmospheric tints which soften the lines of age, are lost. The latter, in opposite phase of other colours to the sky, blur looks dyed if golden or red, and—from the tendency of shining light to spread—in proportion as it is more carefully combed and greased. From this last cause, too, the spectrum or point of light in the eye is exaggerated till it gives a vacant stare, and the shadow of the nose, which should be bounded, throws back. Hence, not to mention the forced and unnatural expression of most "sitters," we can understand why portraits are critically beautiful or valuable in the portraits. But if we are content with an authentic map or chart of the face, how much to value and admire Mr. Claudet has many striking likenesses of distinguished personages, male and female. Two portraits by Mr. Jeffrey, of Tennyson and Carlyle, struck up at very favourable distance. But unquestionably the purest and most pleasing portraits are the vignettes by Mr. H. J. Williams. These photographs have caught the artistic merit of giving the sharpness and the indefiniteness exactly in the right place: an essential principle in the "handling" of the portrait painter, and carried to the greatest perfection, perhaps, by Vandyke. Photographers are at a loss to understand why the portraits by this Artist are so much superior; but we think there is no secret from superior chemical manipulation, but simply from the employment of great taste in the management of lights and shades. However, we must take this opportunity of protesting against the growing use of painted backgrounds in cartes-de-visite, &c., as, apart from the frequent bad drawing, the accessories are always inappropriate and delusive.

The acknowledged deficiencies of even the best photographic portraits may seem to afford a sufficient excuse for calling in the colourist. No person, however, with any just notions of either art or photography can for a moment admire the roseate complexions, and the unconscious production which has neither the approximate truth of science nor the dignity of that of art. If it is to be coloured, the process against what so directly flatters the vanity of the unthinking. We have only to add, however the mode of applying colour which shall preserve the photographic basis in its integrity. Mr. Claudet's oil paint is obviously inadmissible; while transparent tinting is water-colour, hardly the best means to that end. Mr. Beard's is the method employed by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield in their numerous specimens, and certainly we have seen nothing more, if so much, artistic skill. Some of the larger examples of colouring seem sent as a caution rather than anything else. In the latter case, the colouring is carried to the extreme of the subjects "printed" in carbon, by Messrs. Walker and Son, which prove that we may actually by rag the life out of a picture washed away without leaving any of the "smudginess" of the earlier examples. The extreme value of this discovery is, that the "carbon print" is now almost indestructible, and the best photographic positives fade in a few years. We regretted not to find in the Exhibition any specimens of the photoglyphography and photo-lithography, discovered by Colonel Sir Henry James, and the beautiful photo-carbon printing developed by Captain Scott, and applied by those gentlemen with such success for the multiplication of copies of the "Ordnance Survey," "Domesday Book," &c. In the case of the Ordnance Survey, the Government relations to this collection, there are, however, specimens of heliography and carbon printing. As regards the former, photo-lithography has already exhibited in the various courts of the international building, we need not again review it here.

There are many photographic apparatus, albums, indestructible photographs on enamel, and stereoscopic slides, including a series from the Stereoscopic Institution and Mr. Breese's so-called "new light" slides, i.e., instantaneous stereographs with a painted moon.

According to the last accounts from British Columbia, a gold region, such as Cariboo, had been discovered at Jansen Lake, out of which the Peace River flows.

Postage-stamps for the Ottoman postal service have been issued. They are on sale at the chief office in Stamboul, and at all the district and minor offices throughout the Ottoman Empire.

The Emperor Francis-Joseph has conferred on Baron Anthony de Rothschild, Consul-General for Austria in London, the Order of the Golden Crown, second class.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following :—"We learn from authentic sources that the Archduke Maximilian of Austria has been sent to the library of the College of Augsburg by the Emperor Napoleon, who was formerly a pupil in that establishment, to take the command in the new one of the Gauls, in the drawing out of which the Emperor took part."

"A cross of a new order," says the *Presse*, "may be seen in the Gallery Colonnade of the Palais Royal. It is that of Radama I., King of Madagascar. He has just given an order in Paris for 12,000*f.* worth of cross, which is to be presented to the people by a Royal envoy, and is surprised by a red ribbon with transversal stripes of a darker shade."

The Emperor Napoleon of Canada, New Zealand, have appropriated a sum of £16,000 for granting five pensions to that person to female domestic servants of good character, and single men and married couples having a large family of their own, who have lived for many years in the same district. The arrangements for carrying out the object, it is understood, are left to the Provincial Emigration Commissioners.

Catalani, one of the Maori Kings in New Zealand, has just published the first number of a paper, the name of which, we believe, has not been arrived at Nga-rauhe, from it proceeds the newspapers, accordingly powerful to say that the Government has come to you the price it brought by it, if you approve. The good of this press is to carry our intentions to the Poles of the Queen, hence manifestly fixed are the words of the beginning—"Faith, love, law."

The pearl fisheries of Ceylon are in a flourishing state. If ground conditions be fulfilled, a magnificent harvest will be gathered, from that source, may be expected during this year, and, even making allowance for disappointments, the *Colombo Observer* is confident that, at the very lowest estimate, £50,000 will be realised from this source during 1863, and with the prospect of the pearl-banks yielding a net return of from £100,000 to £150,000 in the next three years.

The *Brandenburger Zeitung* reports that the fire in the quarters in the neighbourhood of Bootzen, which has long been raging, has extended to such a degree that it is dangerous to pass over the grounds in some districts. Thus, some days ago a vehicle, drawn by two horses, was suddenly swallowed up, together with the driver, not far from the village of Lamaletzke, in the country is so understood that in some spots the deep abyss is covered with a thin crust, which gives way beneath an object of any weight, precipitating it, as in this case mentioned, into the burning cavity, where nothing can save it from destruction.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

GAMING AT CHRISTMAS.—BASSET TOKEN.

GAMING was formerly a Royal pastime of the Christmas holidays which the subjects of the Sovereign were permitted to witness. The play ran high in Charles II.'s time, and it lasted almost to our day: George I. and George II. played on certain days at hazard in public at the groom-porter's inn in James's Palace, where the nobility and even the Princesses staked considerable sums. This gaming in public was discontinued for some time in the reign of George III. The office of groom-porter, we are told, still occurs in the enumeration of the palace household.

The groom-porter of old is described as an officer of the Royal household whose business it was to see the King's lodging furnished with table, stools, chairs, and dice; to keep a watch-light burning, &c., and to decide disputes arising at cards, dice, bowling, &c. Formerly he was allowed to keep an open gambling-table at Christmas in Ben Jonson's "Alchymist" we find—

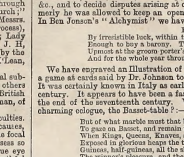
> He will win you
> By irresistible luck, within this fortnight,
> Enough to buy a barony. They will set him
> Upmost at the groom-porter's, in all the clubs,
> And for the whole year through at every place.

We have engraved an illustration of this holiday play—at Basset—a game at cards spread by Dr. Johnson to have been invented at Venice. It was certainly known in Italy as early as the end of the thirteenth century. It was introduced into France from Italy, and into England at the end of the seventeenth century. Who does not recollect Pope's charming eclogue, the Basset-table?—

> But of what use were else that breast be form'd,
> To gaze on Basset, and remain unwarm'd?
> When Kings, Queens, Knaves appear in ev'ry card,
> Exposed in glorious heaps the tempting bank,
> Guineas, half-guineas, shine alternately,
> The winner's pleasure, and the loser's pain;
> In bright confusion open rouleaux lie.
> They strike the soul and glitter in the eye.
> Fired by the sight, all actions prove forgot,
> My passions rise, and will not bear the rein,
> Look upon Basset, you who reason boast,
> And see if reason must not there be lost.

At the Groom-porter's batter'd bullies play,
Some Dukes at Marybone, perhaps may play;
But who the bow'r or rattling dice compares
To Basset's silver tokens and gilt chairs?

The Engraving shows a silver token marked to the amount of ten pounds, which appears to have passed among the players for the groom-porter's benefit at Basset. It is within the size of half-a-crown;



SILVER BASSET TOKEN: AMOUNT, £10.

in the centre of the obverse is D.X.; legend round, AT THE GROOM-PORTER'S HOUSE; round the edge, A.—Z. On the reverse, a wreath and gold coronet; the coronet being of gold let in; legend, NOTHING VENTURED NOTHING WINES; mint-mark again, a fleur-de-lis. We do not know the exact date of this token. The game, possessed of this token, for permission to engrave it.

Theodore Hook, in one of his novels, has this note of experience upon the above subject:—"The room at St. James's formerly appropriated to hazard was remarkably dark, and conventionally called by the inmates the Cellar. Some such name was thoroughly supposed, from their own demerits, all the gaming-houses in London are designated by the best of the cant words. Hell, Pandemonium, and have played, English hazard, will recollect that, for a similar inconsequent reason, the Cellar was given up the dice and called the odds was designated 'the groom-porter.'

CHANGES IN COVENT-GARDEN.—This locality, perhaps the most interesting portion of the metropolis, because its history can be so minutely traced, has of late parted with a few of its memorable houses. We have lost Cross-street, that short thoroughfare between King-street and Long-acre; but here Samuel Butler died, and Edward Cave, the bookseller, "Sylvanus Urban," and Dr. Johnson assisted and wounded by the hirelings of Wilmot, Earl of Rochester. In Southampton-street we have no longer "the oldest chemist and druggist's shop in London," for the old-fashioned house has been pulled down, in the laboratory in the rear that phosphorus was first made in England. In Bedford-street, the next corner's firm has disappeared; it was here that a large fortune was made from the famous macarine blue silk, the colour of the Cardinal's robes. Here lived Humphrey Wanley, the antiquary, as we gather from a letter in the Harleian MSS. from the Rev. Thomas Baker, Cambridge, Oct. 16 [1718], addressed "To the worshipful Mr. Humphrey Wanley, Librarian to the Duchess of Chandois and Bedford Streets, Covent Garden:" here we learn that the shop was also famed for its ruling-books. In the row of houses in Bedford-street, mentioned in our Journal of last week as just taken down, lodged the father of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, we think in No. 16, from the following record in Wright's "Historical Revs."

Mr. Sheridan one time lived in Bedford-street, opposite Henrietta-street, which ramps with the Duke of Bedford's workers so that the prospect he open the whole way, free of interruption. We were standing together at the drawing-room window, when Johnson, who lived in the same house, Mr. Sheridan asked me I see the length of the Garden? "No, Sir" (Mr. Sheridan was always profuse in his offers), "you may have it by measure. You may know him by his gait, I perceived him at a good distance, working along with a great variety of Quarterstaff motions, and at every step he took a stout step. At that time the bread flagging at each side of the street was not yet introduced, and the wheels of the carriages, which were numerous, grazed the posts as they passed. Upon every post, as he passed along, I could observe he bestowed a kick, which he hardly missed, and as he came near to the corner of Sheridan asked me I see the length of the Garden? "No, Sir" (Mr. Sheridan was always profuse in his offers), "you may have it by measure. You may know him by his gait, I perceived him at a good distance, working along with a great variety of Quarterstaff motions, and at every step he took a stout step. At that time the bread flagging at each side of the street was not yet introduced, and the wheels of the carriages, which were numerous, grazed the posts as they passed. Upon every post, as he passed along, I could observe he bestowed a kick, which he hardly missed, and as he came near to the corner of course, not omitting one till he gained the crossing. This, Mr. Sheridan assured me, however odd it might appear in reading or recital, was by no means distance, he seemed suddenly to recollect himself, and, immediately returning back, cautiously performed the same operation upon every post in his former course, not omitting one till he gained the crossing. This, Mr. Sheridan assured me, however odd it might appear in reading or recital, was by no means distance, he seemed suddenly to recollect himself, and, immediately returning back, cautiously performed the same operation upon every post in his former course, not omitting one till he gained the crossing. This, Mr. Sheridan assured me, however odd it might appear in reading or recital, was by no means

As the north-east corner of Bedford-street facing King-street and Long-acre, where Clay sold his papier-maché, has also been taken down, and a loftier house built for Mr. Mossey, the cutler and perfumer, who has also taken the house in Long-acre, wherein the invented papier-maché, as applied to teatrays, in 1760, and obtained a patent for the same. Some of the best of his trays were painted by early members of the Royal Academy.

EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.—THE ADELPHI-TERRACE. When, in 1768, it was proposed to commence the Embankment of the Thames at Hungerford-market, in passing the hill through Parliament a violent contest arose between the City and the Legislature of the Court. The proposition was referred to a committee, who recommended that the then bill should not pass. The City, considering their property to be exposed to encroachments, were heard by counsel. In consequence, in the twenty-first year of the reign of George III., a clause was inserted in the Act for the Embankment, which provided that no building should be erected between the City and the river Thames, nearer to the Middlesex shore than the Temple Gardens, and that the Embankment should not project beyond the line of the wharfs then standing. The Embankment was commenced on the site, commencing with Durham-yard (the courtyard of old Durham House), which, when bought by Messrs. Adam, was occupied by small, low-pitch houses, coalsheds, and haystalks, washed by the muddy deposits of the Thames.

SERJEANT-SURGEON TO THE SOVEREIGN.—The vacancy in this high office caused by the death of Sir Benjamin Brodie has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Cesar Henry Hawkins, F.R.S., President of the College of Surgeons in 1852 and in the past year. Her Majesty has two Serjeant-Surgeons—that Hector of surgery, Mr. Lawrence, being the senior.

The following surgeons held the appointment during the last eighty-five years:—Sir Cesar Hawkins, Bart.; Sir Anthony Addington, Baronet Hawkins, Charles Hawkins; Sir David Dundas, Bart.; Sir Everard Home, Bart.; Robt. Macgregor; Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart.; Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart.; Robt. Keate (a private friend of William IV.), B. Travers, and W. Lawrence. Of the above twelve who have held the post, Sir David Dundas filled it for the longest period—thirty-four years—viz., 1792-1826.

With respect to the salaries paid, we find in a MS. list, date 1610, "To Gilbert Primrose, Serjeant-Surgeon to the King, £26 13s. 4d.; more to him as Surgeon to the King, £40;" and the same sums to William Goddeven, who was sworn in 1625, and Christopher Wren's "Anglia Notitia, 1695," is only named "Serjeant Chirurgeon William Gale," and "Mr. Cesar," £333; board-wages, £140 per annum. In John Chamberlayne's "Magnæ Britannie Notitia," 1726, is named only "Ambrose Dickens, Esq., Serjeant-Surgeon; sal. per ann., £396 13s. 4d." In the "Notitia," 1737, "William Cheselden, Esq.," is named as "Serjeant-Surgeon to George II.;" but he stipend is not mentioned.

One of the duties of the office was to attend the Sovereign in all battles. Hence, Mr. Lawrence has invaded France, had only one colleague surgeon with him, one Thomas Morstede, afterwards surgeon to Henry VI. He wrote "a goodley boke on chirurgery," which is now extremely rare. The person was authorized to press into many surgeons as he thought necessary; and it appears from Rymer's "Fœdera" that with this boke and a warrant in the days of Agincourt there landed only one surgeon, this same Thomas Morstede, who did, indeed, engage fifteen for that capacity; but these gentlemen were compelled to add a little lighting to their practice of surgery, and three of them acted as archers. He took into his service also Nicolas Colnet, as field-surgeon to the army. With such a retinue of staff, what must have been the state of the wounded after the day of battle? The pay was £10 quarterly and a gratuity daily for subsistence; but then both Morstede and Colnet could receive prisoners and plunder, and when the latter amounted to more than £20 in value a third part of it was given to the King.

BITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

His Highness Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, who died on the 18th inst., was the fourth son of the late Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, and was born in 1822. He succeeded, the 14th of July, 1854, to the Viceroyalty on the death of his nephew, Abbas Pacha, who, on the occasion, issued in 1841, with the firmans the Government of Egypt to be hereditary in the family of Mohemet Ali, the eldest member living to succeed, and, failing male issue, the eldest male issue children, devoted herself wholly to his education. After receiving all the instruction which country could afford, he was sent abroad, where he went a course of European studies, under the direction of French professors, and especially of Koniz Bey, a Hungarian officer in the service of the Porte. At the Court, and who, on the accession of Said Pacha, was appointed confidential secretary. The splendour of the late Viceroy's intellectual powers was hailed by his love of active employment. Destined for the naval service by the express desire of his father, he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the navy, and in that capacity in the Palace of Gabbari, near Alexandria, at the period when the Crimean War broke out. He was then a decided admirer of Abbas Pacha. Three days afterwards he assumed supreme command of Cairo, and issued eight indictions of death on the part of Lord Dby, the head of the old bigoted party. He continued to display the utmost activity and energy in the command of Mehlik Pacha, and who took an honourable part in the expedition of Mehemet Ali to Syria, and in the internal affairs of the kingdom, the government of said Pacha has been, on the whole, progressive, and the best of his reforms, excellent. He undertook on second journey of inspection in the difficult provinces, more particularly in the Soudan, in which he was absent for a long period of seven months, the inclination of various improvements in the administration and the assessment and collection of taxes, which will be of infinite value sometime to the Government. The schools and scientific establishments on the European model, which he had established, were of the greatest importance to a fresh impulse under the authority of the Viceroy. His Highness, it will be remembered, was a visitor at the International Exhibition, in which he was then in that very ill state of health from which he never recovered. He lies in to be deplored as that of a loving and useful Oriental monarch.

LADY STOURTON.

The Right Hon. Catherine Winifred, Dowager Baroness Stourton, who died on the 27th ult., was the daughter and heiress of Sir Wm. Eyre, eldest daughter of Sir John Stanley Massy-Stanley, Bart., of Boston) of Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, and sister of Joseph, late of the College of Jesuits, and was the sister of the late Cardinal Weld, of Lulworth. Her Ladyship was married in October, 1806, to William, seventeenth Baron Stourton (who died Dec. 4, 1816) she had five sons, two of whom survive her, and nine daughters, four of whom also survive her, and two have been married—Mrs. Thorsen, Dowager Lady Arundell, of Wardour, and Eleanora-Mary, widow of Colonel Peter Carrington Bowles, who died in Italy on the 3rd January last. Mrs. Bowles, who died in Italy on the 3rd January last. Lady Stourton's eldest son is Charles, eighteenth and present Lord Stourton, and cousin to the dormant baronies of Howard, Mowbray, and Braose of Gower.

LADY BRENTON.

Harriet Lady Brenton, whose death occurred on the 9th inst., at Brixham, at the vicarage of her son-in-law, the Rev. A. D. Crake, was the youngest daughter of the Hon. James Brenton, Judge of the Supreme Court of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and, on the 9th of August, 1832 (the month with), to the gallant Vice-Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton, K.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital, who by his eminent naval conduct was created a Baronet in 1812, and died on April 27, 1844. By this marriage Lady Brenton leaves an only daughter, Harriet Anne, wife of the Rev. A. D. Crake, M.A., Vicar of Brixham, Devon, and a lady of distinction in the literary world as a poetess, and a prose writer of fiction and of works of history. Lady Brenton, in accordance with her husband's service, enjoyed a pension from Government. Her stepson, Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart., Rear-Admiral, and last Baronet of that name, died without issue in the June of last year; so that, unless it be (as it should be) assumed by one of her sisters, the title of Lady Brenton becomes extinct in our naval annals for more than one hundred and fifty years, will cease to exist.

THE COUNT DE BEAUREPAIRE.

Joseph Alexander Brun, Count de Beaurepaire-Louvagny, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Chevalier of St. Sepulchre, and of many other knightly Orders, died at Paris on the 8th inst., at the age of 76. He was born in 1787, the year, was a distinguished Norman diplomatist and savant. He had, under the Bourbon Sovereigns of the Restoration, filled the post of Secretary of Legation at London, and Minister Plenipotentiary at Constantinople, and, subsequently, at Madrid. Retiring into private life at the Revolution of 1830, the Count de Beaurepaire devoted his time to agriculture and science, and especially to archæology. As an agricultural writer he was considered to be the most eminent one of the richest proprietors of Normandy; and, in his scientific capacity, he wrote various publications which gained him much credit and left his name a member of most of the learned societies of France. He married Mdlle. de Tonillard, and leaves issue. The Count de Beaurepaire-Louvagny, who also represented, is of very ancient noble standing in Normandy; and the Count succeeded in very fine old château at Louvagny, near Falaise, where were many letters of Henry the Great, familiarity written to a scion of the line, Julien de Beaurepaire, who had been Governor of Falaise for Henry IV. The Count de Beaurepaire, just deceased, was the attached friend of M. de Montalembert.

CHARLES DANCE, ESQ.

Charles Dance, Esq., a dramatic writer of note, who died on the 5th inst., at Lowestoft, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, was, besides being a dramatist, successively Registrar, Taking Officer, and Chief Clerk of the late Insolvent Debtors' Court, and had been connected with that tribunal for upwards of thirty years. Mr. Dance wrote many pleasant theatrical pieces, and was at one time remarkable for the burlesque style of his entertainments, which were performed when Mdme. Vestris and the Olympic Theatre. He was one of the first, if not the first, of the class of burlesque writers who now carry that style of histrionic wit to extremes. Mr. Dance was the author of numerous comedietas, including "Beulah Spa," "The Morning Call," and "The County Squire." He, shortly before the passing of the New Bankruptcy Act abolishing the Insolvent Debtors' Court, applied for and obtained a superannuation for long-tried services. He was twice married, and survived both wives. He has left no children.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT BERLIN: PREPARATION FOR AN AMATEUR REHEARSAL.—SEE PAGE 108.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAM-SHIP LIVERPOOL AND THE BARQUE LA PLATA OFF POINT LYNAS, ANGLESEA—SEE PAGE 104

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THEY will have it—the Zadkiels and Francis Moores of the political almosphere—that the present Ministry is acting its house on order. That phrase, as it is to be interpreted from the present prophetic point of view, means that the Government is conscious of a coming struggle, and that they are not only preparing to enthid their opponents in a particular direction of public affairs, and using every ordinary and some extraordinary means of conciliation and winning the opinions of people out of doors; but that they are taking care of their friends who desire to have advancement, so far as peerages and baronetcies are concerned, conferred upon them. With this latter proceeding we in this column have not much to do; and it only concerns us so far as the rumour touches Sir Charles Wood, who is predicted for a peerage, and who, if so, has been making a sort of voluntary address to the constituents of Halifax. It seems that Sir Charles, who, with characteristic coolness, said not long ago before a committee of the House of Commons, that he believed he had filled more offices from time to time than any living statesman, has not been in the habit—indeed, never has been addicted to the habit—of making much of the comparatively virgin (politically) soil of Lumbeth—of appearing in what may be called *very* constituent wise in his own person. He has probably thought that a member who has such a knack of keeping himself a Member ought to be the last man in the world to be accosted as a bill of exchange is in payment, which is quite satisfactory when the chief party thereto is adequately responsible. But, from some cause or other, there have of late been symptoms of an idea that Sir Charles's thirty years' of the representation of Halifax has been rather a service of himself than of the electors; and the name of a local magnate has been murmured more or less loudly in connection with the next election. At any rate, there has been some reason why the bones and pockets of the denizens of the Borough for India have shown a proclivity towards Halifax, and, if they did not contain gold dust, were found there in unusual quantities. Then a former member for the borough, who is deservedly held in general esteem therein, suddenly declares that he has not hitherto been actually unpensioned—namely, decided adhesion to the Government, by accepting a titular distinction from them; and, lastly, Sir Charles leaves an announcement that he shall discover the real objects in the now established manner, and win back their golden opinions once more—which event, we may add, we sincerely hope, expected, this was apparently the worst move of all. To such as know much of Sir Charles's peculiar style of eloquence, it seems as if any man who had heard it as he had is to give would think he was following only a common dictate of humanity towards the members of an agency by which to save money, rather than endure through their ears in refusing to record it for a special agent of that suffering. It seems, in truth, that by a very logical sequence Sir Charles Wood, seeking to give practical reasons for his retirement, having addressed his constituents in a speech of two hours' length, the next thing for him to do is to talk for two hours more. This inference is obvious. If ever there was a contrast between two public speakers in the world which might be called, and has been, especially exhibited by Sir Charles Wood and his colleague, Mr. Stansfeld. The former—thick of utterance, rapid in delivery, involved to confusion in his style, seldom finishing a sentence and when he does using the end to be lost in a low murmur, which succeeds immediately to a loud burst which should be called vivid were it not for the manner of it—constantly misstating his facts and figure, correcting them incorrectly, and recreating until all is lost in one hopeless whirlpool of words—is the most accomplished writer of the age whose public ear enough to lend them to him when he makes what ought to be important statements to the House. The latter, remarkable at least for acuteness in his delivery, and trusting to carefully-marked intonations of a well-trained and naturally good voice for producing an impressiveness which would be wanting in words, with every word placed in its right place in each sentence, and every period turned to its proper close, ere almost it is begun to give you what think he was following only a common dictate of humanity towards the members of an agency by which to save money, rather than endure through their ears in refusing to record it for a special agent of that suffering. It seems, in truth, that by a very logical sequence Sir Charles Wood, seeking to give practical reasons for his retirement, having addressed his constituents in a speech of two hours' length, the next thing for him to do is to talk for two hours more. This inference is obvious. 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The latter, remarkable at least for acuteness in his delivery, and trusting to carefully-marked intonations of a well-trained and naturally good voice for producing an impressiveness which would be wanting in words, with every word placed in its right place in each sentence, and every period turned to its proper close, ere almost it is begun to give you what precision as his colleague does in the carelessness and involution of his attempts at grading oratory. In truth, it has been said that Mr. Stansfeld's style is not adapted for the House of Commons; and that a certain carelessness, as distinguished from impulsiveness, which characterises it, does not lie deeper than the outward mode of elocution. It was so at first; but even if he was too able a man not to adapt himself to his position, he was too much of a student to let the mere gilding of his oratory disappear before the very practical rubbings which it was sure to encounter in Parliament. On the occasion of his well-known speech against flogging in the army his speech showed marks of the new class of training to which he had been subjected; and it is probably safe to predict that, while preserving the power and the remarkable capabilities which he undoubtedly possesses, he will tone his mode of speaking to a point which will make it level with the taste of the Chamber. Mr. Stansfeld's recent address at Halifax will go far to correct a mistake which he personally has had political opinions, or rather theories, as they were deemed, were akin to his mercantile, that is, quite of a transcendental order. He has been supposed to be a Republican of a Spartan kind, or a calculator upon the prospective of the free State of Utopia, or any other political condition which might be impracticable in the eyes of decent practicability. If he has described himself truly in his last manifesto, he has ripened or decayed, according to men's opinions, into a very practical and reasonable politician. He cannot be said to have unpractively moderate ends by such machinery as is accessible, and to possess the valuable quality of patience and tact. If he may be permitted us to give an opinion on such a matter, we should say that Mr. Stansfeld's career as a statesman has commenced.

It is something to command listening ensation (a few of them, be it understood), to have leading articles written about one (in the dull season, when the subjects are scarce), to be able to command, to disclose the secrets of the diplomacy of the leading spirits of Europe (which they do not previously know anything about themselves). These proud distinctions are reflected upon Bridgewater, because they are enjoyed by their member. If we were called on to say in a word what was Mr. Kinglake's distinguishing quality, we should say it was gustation. As with his books (it is books at last—it was book for twenty years) so with his Parliamentary career. The love of travel is always quadruin—nay, quintuple—that of other pleasures, and the reader always shares in the zest of the large measure of enjoyable. In this case an essay might be written on the vitality of delusions. For a long time, both in literary and political circles—I may be, very few ones—there has existed a feeling that Mr. Kinglake on first occasion Mr. Kinglake will do something great. There is a confident belief that he is in possession of the power to do so, and not what, and that it is only out of consideration for the nervous condition of his expectant devotees that he only once in a way drops out a great book which, should he slumber and not awake soon, will after the manner of conjurors, whose best tricks are worked out of the imaginative intelligence of the audience. It is a fact that this doubtless ingenious device with the amiable weakness of people who like to be tricked through their vanity, is the prelude to be about to reveal a wonderful discovery which he has made, of, say, some hidden stroke of policy of the Emperor of the French (it is a favourite device of his). How solemnly he adjures the immortal gods to bear him witness; how his voice falters, and his demeanour grows more and more reprehensible; how about it and about it he goes, until the audience is giddy with his circular talk; and then, at the exact moment of projection, there drops in hollow accents from his lips the portentous confession. When those who heard it read it next day in the grim reality of a Parliamentary report, they rub their eyes, and they are opened! Now all this kind of thing is a sort of confession one in a Session in the House of Commons; and, if so, what must it be in a little western borough? Prodigious!

It is not consistent with the purpose of these rude sketches to dwell on such demonstrations as that of Mr. Bright at Birmingham last week. That gentleman is his own painter, and his effects are so broad, and address themselves in such vigorous—we had almost said coarse—brilliancy to the whole world's eye, that they are unapproachable in a small and side-wind way. Mr. Schofield is a man of just such modest merit as to justify the weakest hand in an effort to draw him from the shade within which he is rather apt to retire; but in that place we have so recently said our little possible towards this end that all that suggests itself from his recent public appearance is a notion that he seems to think it necessary to act as a sort of buffer to his high-pressure colleague. If so, he is bolder and more adventurous than we thought.

Last week we ventured to allude to the self-election to the championship of the Army in the House of Commons; and characteristics have arisen since to induce us to say a word or two about a couple proceeding on the part of another member in regard to the Navy. Sir John Pakington has no doubt his prerogative as one of the Royal Navy in the Commons is Sir James Elphinstone, who, we believe, has always been in the service of the country. In this the course he has always taken in all nautical matters under discussion, Sir John has had strong reason to consider himself right in him to court the Navy; but during Lord Derby's last administration Sir James undertook to second the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech, and in that function he failed signally. In compliance with custom, he appeared in any such uniform as he was entitled to wear, and in this case it was so old, so like a fancy dress, and so unlike anything that anybody had ever seen, that, unless it was the regimentals of the Horse Marines, conjecture was baffled. It turned out that it was the uniform which he had worn in the service—the old but now extinct East India Company's marine. To this Sir James Elphinstone will be sure to cling as long as he can, being disinterested in any attempts he may make to get good done for himself, and consequently he will be a most powerful participate in its advantages, except, indeed, he has his eye on the secretaryship to the Admiralty with some future Conservative Government. He really came out very well in the Session, and the small specimen of New Hampshire members who congregated the other day—of all places in the world—at the Freemasons' Tavern to celebrate the birthday of Sir James Elphinstone, and to drink success to his future career, on the meeting afforded information of a pot, not probably generally known out of the Navy. And Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise is one of the members for South Hants.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of General Sir James Watson, K.C.B., of Wendover House, Bucks, was entrusted to the care of Messrs. Coutts and Co. Messrs. Watson, Reg., and John Watson, Esq., who are two of the residuary legatees. The testator bequeaths £1000 to the Royal Literary Fund, and attained the great age of ninety. Many of the legatees are also dead, the will having been executed in the year 1854. The testator directs that none of all his effects shall be sold, except the presentation-plate given to him by the Civil and Military Fund of Agra, and that the same shall be kept as a relic which regiment he was Colonel. There is a legacy of £2500 to a grandchild of the testator. The pecuniary bequests are very few in number, amongst the surviving ordinary legatees.

The will of the late Edward Beg., of Park Hill, near Stalybridge, which was proved at Chester, contains the following charitable bequests, viz.:—The sum of £1000 each to the Society for the British and Foreign Bible Society, £1000; London Missionary Society, £1000; Church Missionary Society, £1000; Wesleyan Missionary Society, £1000; Home and School for the Sons of Missionaries, £500; Manchester Royal Infirmary, £500; Manchester Royal Lunatic Asylum, £500; Blind and Dumb Asylum at Old Trafford, £1000; Manchester City Mission, £1000; Manchester Domestic Mission, £1000; Manchester Sunday-school Union, £1000; Bible Society, £1000. The trustees under the will are the Rev. Thomas Aveling, of Victoria, Mr. Aaron Andrew, and Mr. Frank Andrew.

The will of Mr. Thomas Wright, late of Kensington Gardenterrace, Hyde Park, was proved in London under £70,000 personalty. The testator, who died on the 5th ult., bequeaths £1000 each to the Royal Free Hospital, Orthopœdic Hospital, Samaritan Hospital, Asylum for Idiots, Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and Orphan Working School. With the exception of a few other legacies to personal friends, the remainder of the property is bequeathed to the Rev. Arthur Sumner, Hilary Nicholas Prisse, Esq., who is appointed residuary legatee.

It is announced that a submarine cable has just been successfully laid by Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., between the port of Cagliari, in the Island of Sardinia, and the mainland, in Sicily, a distance of 120 miles.

The Havre journal talks of a diamond, just found by a negro in Brazil, far exceeding in dimensions the Koh-i-noor. It adds that Sambo refuses to dispose of it for any consideration short of his freedom.

Her Majesty has issued a new Order in Council, coming into force on the 1st of February, for the regulation of consular jurisdiction as among all British subjects and persons enjoying her Majesty's protection resident in the dominions of the Ottoman Porte, and for the better administration of a Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople, and of provincial Consular Courts in the provinces and dependencies thereof, and for the exercise and the jurisdiction and authority of the Consular Courts in civil and criminal matters; providing for the degree and nature of the punishment of offences of subjects resident in the Ottoman dominions in a register to be kept at the Consulate of every place where a Consular Court is established for British subjects dying in the Ottoman dominions, the punishment of offences against the law, religion, or customs of the country by British subjects, and for the issuance of foreigners against British subjects before the Consular Courts, and appeals for the Consular Courts to her Majesty's Supreme Court, and further grants authority to the Judge of the Supreme Consular Court to make rules and orders for the regulation of the practice of the Consular Courts, subject to approval by one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH BURMAH.—Colonel Phayre has been appointed Envoy to the King of Burmah from the Governor-General. A treaty of commerce was signed in the Royal city of Mandalay on the 3rd of January, 1862, by Colonel Phayre, Commissioner of Pegu, on one part, and his Majesty the King of Burmah on the other part—that is to say, by Maha Nee Woon Mengyee Maha Thilawa Sithoo Thoodhamma Dhi Rajah, as Envoy and Plenipotentiary of the British Government; and his Excellency the Tsaya Dhi Kyoung Tsaya Dhi Mengyee Maha Bandoola, as Plenipotentiary of the Burmese Government. From native sources we learn that the following are the principal articles of the treaty:—The object is to promote the interests of peace and friendship between the British and Burmese Governments, and the high contracting parties agree to enter into free and unrestricted trade between their respective territories. Art 2. The King of Burmah engages to receive a British Commercial Agent at Mandalay, to allow all goods and merchandise to be imported and exported free of the payment of all duties. Art. 3. The British Agent, Mr. Benson, Commissariat, owing to the limited amount of its territorial revenue, shall raise a portion of the funds required for the maintenance of the British Commercial Government agrees to receive and recognise a British commercial agent at the Burmese capital.

PARAGUAY.—We borrow the following amusing details about Paraguay from the *Standard*:—"It is also interesting in order to show the flourishing state of free trade and free labour in that country. The total population of the capital of Paraguay, Assumption, is about 12,000 souls. The total population of the State amounts to about 700,000, comprising a large proportion of Indians and half-castes, Spaniards, Germans, and blacks, with very few foreigners. The commerce of Paraguay is insignificant, and yet it is the richest country in the world. Its principal export is yerba maté, a kind of cabbage, of the leaves of which are dried and reduced to powder, and which is exported, being much consumed in Brazil, Chili, and as a kind of tea. When the crops of maté are being gathered the Government sends officers to the country, and one-fifth is generally reserved for the Government, as well as the price to be paid for it; the remainder is left at the disposal of the proprietors. The Government sells its share to merchants at Assumption at a very large profit; but any private person wanting to export any part of it has to pay a heavy duty to the Government. The Government has a monopoly of tobacco, and it is to be had except by applying to the Government, which hires them out at a fixed price; so that, if a man wants to build a house, he must get his means from the state authorities, and even then he runs the risk of seeing them called off some day for the public service before his house is half finished, and he may have to wait months before he can get them back. Now the Government consists of the President, his three sons, and a daughter; and it is not surprising that with this system, no account being ever given of the public expenditure, the President's private fortune has grown to an enormous amount. He owns one-third of the houses in the capital, besides a large portion of the environs, without counting several large farms in the interior. The only public journal of the State, the *Semanorio*, is written by the President himself, so that when he is absent it does not appear. The eldest son of the President is the only General of the State.

THE FARM.

WAITS and strays are rare at this mid time of the year, when Mr. Wetherell's "Come away!" and Mr. Stratford's "Come along, Sir!" are hushed in the land, and they are as difficult to find as "diamonds in a dunghill." The weather, to the infinite delight of photographers as well as farmers, seems to be taking a turn; and, if wheat and barley are a bad yield, meat and wool play their part in "keeping the book account just respectable." From Ireland there comes the tale "we have had a great deal of rain, and many sheep have died of the rot in consequence; some favourable hours have been spent in making hay." How Cotswold of Mr. Cother's Little William bleed has pulled down the scales that have turned at 83lb. per quarter, and, last not, did, that the names "Lord Dundreary" and "Colleen Bawn" are ready to be run upon by contributors to the forthcoming "Blenheim Herd-book." A foreign chemist announces, in a new discovery, that the evening milk is richer than the morning; the editor of a medical paper opines that he ascertained that through his analysis of consumptives ten years ago; and a commentator is sure that he knew it at least twenty years ago. Mr. Garne, the eminent implement-maker, has been made a magistrate for Suffolk; and the Oxford Farmers' Club, which has been in a failing way, is inviting members to come in and, if not to subscribe, with terms.

The crop of calves at Warlaby this season numbers ten heifers and eight bulls; and out of these a white bull, by Lord of the Valley from Lady Grace (by Crown Prince, dam Specimen by Crown Prince) and a white bull from Campdowner (by Crown Prince, dam Vivandière by Buckingham), and a white bull from Secretary (by Sir Samuel, dam Truth by Crown Prince) are dead. Six of the other heifers are by Lord of the Valley, viz., a roan from Red Rose (by Crown Prince), a roan from Bride Elect (by Vanguard, dam Bianca by Leonidas), a red-and-white from Reception (by Crown Prince, dam Welcome by Water King), a roan from Lady Grace (by Crown Prince), a white (by Hopewell), and a red from Charlotte (by Crown Prince, dam Carolina by Bridesmaid). The bull calves we must add to the roan by Lord of the Hills from Melina (an own sister to Charlotte), a red by First Fruits from British Girl (by British Boy, dam by Leonidas), and a roan by Campdowner from Princess Royal (by Prince George, dam by Windsor). The bull-calf list includes two by Lord of the Hills, one of them a white (the latter also by Lord of the Valley from Queen Boadicea), and the other a roan from Soldier's Bride (by Windsor, dam Campdowner by Crown Prince). Lord of the Valley is represented by a roan from Red Rose, a white (by Crown Prince) from Bride Elect (by Vanguard), and Prince Arthur by a red and white from the Baroness (by Windsor, dam Queen of Oxon (by Crown Prince), dam Red Rose by Harbinger). The list presents a very appropriate and gratifying supplement to the sale of the Barrosa Shorthorns and Yorkshire hunters. Georgina's heifer dates Sept. 20; and, with the exception of the bulls from Soldier's Bride and Queen of the Ocean, which date Aug. 4, all the rest are from the end of June to after July 1. The white bull from Welcome was calved on June 30. The small number of bulls in the list of the Bull sold at Fitzdrews from Sweetheart, a purchase of Messrs. T. and J. Booth's, at Mr. Crawley's sale; and the calves of the past year consist of a roan heifer by Windsor (dam by Crown Prince own sister to Sweetheart), a red and white heifer by Knight Errant from Forest Queen, a red and white bull by Knight Errant from Queen of Troy, and a roan bull by Windsor from Heouba.

The Churchill Mount Farm has an entry of 32 to the credit of the past year—viz., 16 bulls and 12 heifers. The 12 heifers have been dropped since October 15 are all bulls save one. Eighteen out of the 32 are by Crown Prince, and the rest are by Royal Duke, Royal Arch, and Grand Arch. "The Harems" are nearly all roan and by Royal Arches, dated 1859. The statement that Scobell has "a yearling to his senior, Mr. Barnes's Dr. M'Isle, for the Farmers' Gazette and Sussex Advertiser, is not quite correct, as the latter Anchor Shorthorn sale is announced by Mr. Stratford, at Woodford Farm, near Thrapstone, by order of the executors of the late Mr. John York.

"The Duke of Pitlivet, the gold medal Devon bull at Battersea, leaves London on the 17th inst. for Somerset, and the herd at Cricket-St.-Thomas, Somerset, to which Mr. J. Davy and his neighbours, Messrs. Mayridge, Elson, and Hine, have contributed, is announced to be already fit for more than a prize of £15 each for Suffolk stallions and Suffolk mares and fillies, and for Shorthorn bulls and cows, Devon bulls and cows, and for Scotch breed, and equal amounts devoted to draybreeds. Amongst the entries are specimens of the Shorthorns reared in Great Britain, Ireland, and distinguished as for bulls under and over two years old, and as cows in milk and not in milk. The Ayrshires and Polled Cows or Ireland are so handsomely recognised; but the other English cattle breeds—Herefords, Sussex, Devons, Scotch, and Welsh—are all classified together, though with two equal prizes in each division, so that a Devon may win the first prize, and Devon would have to cope over the other in the judge's return. The sheep will include special places for Cotswolds and Leicesters, and for Southdowns and Shropshires and Down Britain or Ireland; for other short-wools, such as Shropshires; and for other long-wools, such as Lincolns and Romneys. The pigs are divided into classes for which small open to all countries, are allotted to large breeds, medium breeds, middlers, small breeds, and extra small breeds, and to the Berkshire and Suffolks." The grand prize, however, will be one of 50 thalers—or, in plain English, £7 10s.—for the best animal of any breed. There are several and medals to be awarded at the discretion of the judges for implements and machinery put in motion by steam power. Among the miscellaneous prizes are for agricultural produce of all kinds as to point an invitation to the best specimens of grain and seeds of the growth of the whole world himself. No other man's interest is strained so much, although, of course, in an international exhibition of agriculture, the interest is spread over a large, and agricultural sources best on the Continent; with yet more extended interest as the prizes are for "Agricultural Products, Vegetable, Animal, Mineral, and other cattle; as well as for Mexico, Meat, and other foreign sorts of sheep."

Lieutenant Powlett has drawn up an interesting report on a leper village at Tern-Tarn, in the district of Umritsur. Some fifty years ago Runjeet Singh built a village for lepers among the sandhills which abuse in the offerings was a large body of lepers who were employed as menials. The sufferers from this dire disease are not leprous; they are simply out of Greek Church, frequenting the churches like the other inhabitants of the country, and are allowed to mix freely with the people of the place. It is said though they are still reckoned a close apart from either the Wahhabians or the Sikhs, and that the latter sometimes inflict the sufferers. The Sikhs of Turkey many of the gipsy bands profess the Mohammedan faith. These people are the descendants of the Indian pariahs, and are considered outcasts, as well as the musicians of Servia. In the winter months they collect in the towns, and in the summer they move to more congenial haunts, and are chiefly to be found in the recesses of the forests. The girls are the handsomest of the women of Servia, and the boys are the children only, but the latter are not altogether unlike—wonderful models for the painter or sculptor.—*Jones's "Servia and the Servians."*

MUSIC

The SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT at Exeter Hall on the evening of Friday, the 16th inst., drew one of the greatest audiences we have ever seen in that place. It was, indeed, so excessively crowded that an unseemly disturbance was caused by the clamorous complaints of persons who had purchased tickets which had been unable to obtain places. Such things might be easily prevented by limiting the sale of tickets, so as not to exceed the capacity of the hall. The performance consisted of Mendelssohn's music to Racine's tragedy of "Athalie" and Mozart's "Requiem." The former was the work which has been chiefly performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, but, as yet, is comparatively little known to the public; the latter has long been an object of admiration and delight to every real lover of music. The circumstances attending the composition and production of "Athalie"—the last great effort of Mendelssohn's genius—are well known. Racine's celebrated play is denominated a *tragédie lyrique*, and belongs, in some measure, to the musical stage. Its dramatic denouement is such as is similar to the finale of a grand tragic opera. They are scenes in which assemblages of the people and the priests and attendants of the temple are introduced, and are written in lyrical measure, so as to be performed with choral and concerted music. Racine's famous tragedy was written for the purpose of being represented by the young ladies of Madme. de Maintenon's religious seminary at St. Cyr, but was afterwards brought before the public with all the "pomp of circumstance" of theatrical display, with all the splendour of music, scenery, and spectacle. It has been said that the music was composed by the celebrated Lulli; but this is a mistake, for Lulli was dead before the date of the production of the play. At all events the original music, whoever was its author, has been long since lost and forgotten. In the year 1846 a German version of the tragedy was brought out at Berlin, with music composed at the desire of the King by Mendelssohn. It created a great sensation in Germany, and attracted the attention of our late lamented Prince Consort, who caused the same performances of the music to be given at Windsor, before a great assemblage of the Court and the aristocracy, on Tuesday, July 1, 1851. In the autumn of 1852 the performance of it was given by the Philharmonic Society with so much effect that it was repeated, by command of the Queen, at the subsequent concert. A pretty narrative of these incidents of Athalie, written by Mr. Bartholomew, Mendelssohn's well-known friend and confidant, was published by the late Mr. Bartholomew's sons, and was introduced in their proper places. When the music came to be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, the same plan was adopted, and, as the vocal music of Mendelssohn is of the most elaborate kind of the 16th inst. was the most complete and magnificent that ever has been given of the work. The solo parts, all written for female voices, were sung by Mrs Parepa, Mrs. Netherclift (late Miss Fanny Rowland), and Miss Banks Dolby. The instrumental verses were recited by Mr. Phelps with such beauty and variety of elocution that his fine declamation repeatedly called forth bursts of applause. The choruses were grand in the extreme, and the instrumental music displayed all the powers of the superb orchestra. The noble overture in purloined, and the "March of the Priests," one of the most martial strains ever imagined, were executed with wonderful vigour. The whole performance, in short, was most exciting, and the audience by the vehemence of their plaudits, evinced their admiration and delight. Of the divine "Requiem" of Mozart—that work of such awe-inspiring purity and the deathless fire of the immortal musician, uttered, as it were, with his latest breath—it would be impossible to say more than that it received on this occasion justice from the performers. The solo parts were exquisitely sung by Miss Parepa, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Weiss; and the execution of the choruses was the perfection of power, delicacy, and expression.

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of the 19th inst. was as numerously attended as usual, but was scarcely up to the high thought) of the usual interest. The two concerted instrumental pieces, generally selected from the works of very eminent masters, were by composers of only secondary rank. The concert opened with a quintet for the piano and stringed instruments, by Schumann. The second part began with a violin sonata by Spohr, which, to the merits of three musicians there is much difference of opinion, but no one will say that Spohr is there is a Mozart, a Beethoven, or a Mendelssohn. They were, however, admirably executed. Herr Pauer being the pianist and Mr. Sainton playing the violin. The other instrumental pieces were a romance by Viotti, charmingly played on the violoncello by Piatti, and Beethoven's sonata in C minor for the piano and violin, performed by Pauer and Sainton. The chief attraction at this concert, we believe, was the presence of Mr. Sims Reeves, who sang the celebrated "Lord of Burleigh, and the ballad, "Tom Bowling all your hearts," from "Elijah." Miss Banks sang "Where the bee sucks"—not the exquisite melody of Arne, but an air by Mr. Sullivan, a young Irish violoncellist, who has the professional merit of the beautiful words of Shakspeare.

Our first spring drama, Midlle, TITENS, made her first appearance at Nayo, on the 6th of this month, in the character of Lucrezia Borgia. Her début created a sensation—a furore—which, according to every journal, has never been equalled from the days of Malibran. The vast theatre of San Carlo was crowded. Everybody—for continental audiences of 3,000 at least—thing or anybody on trust—received the stranger in silence; but she had not uttered many bars of her first pathetic air, when a storm of applause burst with Italian vehemence from every part of the house, and continued during the whole opera. She was twelve times called before the curtain, and each time was greeted with new acclamations. The voice of the public was echoed by the journals three or four of which we have seen. All of them are enthusiastic and rapturous. Some of them are able and intelligent critics, whose descriptions of her person, her acting, her vocal powers, and the Italian purity of her style. During the present month pay at the San Carlo seems to caution several remarkable performers, among Stichla, the prima tenore, who is described as a young singer of great merit. Armandi, too, whom our readers will remember at Her Majesty's Theatre, has been received with favour in the character of Manrico, and such lesser parts as Ferrando is said to be singer than an actor. The stage arrangements, however, are very defective, and the orchestra miserably supported. In short, for a musical correspondent of great eminence writes to us, "that people who are accustomed to the Italian Opera in London would go to Italy. They would soon hear with what sort of rubbish they must be satisfied."

We learn with satisfaction that Mr. HENRY JOHN LINCOLN, whose localities in Operatic overtures excited so much admiration at our musical circles last season, is about to deliver, at the Russell Institution, two lectures on "The Genius of Bach and Handel," illustrated by the performance of pieces selected from the instrumental music of these great masters.

The ship John Williams Montrose, 200 tons, from Newcastle for Lisbon, foundered at sea on Jan. 8. Her crew were landed at Fouzon.

The *North Pacific Review*, a monthly literary journal of considerable merit, with illustrations, has been started at San Francisco.

The claims of Mrs. Chisholm have been brought before the New South Wales Assembly on a proposal for granting that lady £3000 as a gratuity. There was much opposition shown to the proposition on the ground that Mrs. Chisholm was poor and did; that she had done much to assist immigration; and that as great personal benefit to promote the moral and religious welfare of the young women who position on arrival was no promotion and unnatural.

The *New South Wales Magazine* for the month of the distinguished Hungarian Governor Kossuth, who have been serving in the army of Italy but the Hungarian Legion, have arrived in this city, intending to offer their services in any capacity to the Government of the United States in its contest with the rebellion. A son of Mme. Bottini, another sister of the ex-Governor, has also entered our service.

The first important step towards establishing a medical school in Victoria has been taken in the foundation of a lectureship of medicine at the Melbourne University. It is to be hoped (says the *Melbourne Argus*) that this will be followed up in the foundation of other lectureships of surgery, &c., so that the young men of the colony may have an opportunity of qualifying themselves here for the practice of the various branches of the medical profession, without being compelled to go to England for a qualification. The first lecturer appointed is Dr. Embry, on "Materia Medica."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A COMPETITOR.—The committee of the Problem Tourney have determined, we understand, to reserve Mr. Campbell's name from the list of problems (which appear rather hard upon that admirable composer), and to substitute the prizes that—Mr. Cecil Hare's three in the field, and Mr. Healey's three in two moves, Mr. Medley's, and the Rev. G. R. Arthur take "C." and "D." in the order.

J. H. S. (Bath).—Your solution of the Combined Mayety prize problem, No. 932, is perfectly correct. Look to the end of Caxton's book for the solution, which was published in English by the gentleman first given and the following:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt takes B, or (at pleasure)	3. B to Q 5th	Kt to K 5th (ch)
(a)	B to K 5th (best)	4. Q mates.	
2. Q to K 8th	Kt takes B		
(If B to K 8th, or B to K 5th follow 3. B to K 6th, and mate next move.)			

2. Q takes Kt, and mates next move.

J. M. A.—As regards Problem No. 933, one might always be "W. to D." &c. 2. You are quite correct in your solution of the Problem No. 934. Look at it again. 3. We have not room for it to-day, but you have a second problem safe. Look to it.

D. C. T.—Yes, it reads very like it; but the beautiful work of Mr. Pigrim was not a forgery. Mr. Pigrim, Mr. Cecil Hare, and Mr. Healey, are all right.

C. P. H., Bury.—You will find it can really be accomplished in three moves, incredible as it may appear.

"W. Vinton.—A right reply to be forwarded. We agree with you that the problem competitors in the late problem tourney have just reason to complain of the negligence of the judges and referees. Some of the problems sent in were palpably bad; but you are wrong in speaking of that committee as an English jury. The majority, if not the whole, of the committee were foreigners.

TACTICUS.—Glad to see the Congress so promising to be nearly ready, but have not yet had it announced for publication.

G. F. B.—Mr. Jaenisch will not be satisfied after by 1. P takes Kt (ch), &c.

G. F. B.—As obvious mate in three moves.—B. to K 3rd; B. K to K 3rd, and Rook mates.

LAURENCE, Dublin.—We are replaced that the second set of five problems sent for the committee of the late Congress was vigorously opposed at the only meeting where its presentation was entertained, and by Mr. Staunton, Mr. Löwenthal, Mr. Horwitz, Mr. Kling, and America.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 934.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to K 5th (best)	with Q to K 4th (ch), and gives mate next	
2. B to K 2nd	If he takes Q, or R	move.	
	takes B, or R	3. Kt to K 5th (ch)	Q takes Kt
	to K 5th	4. Q mates according to B's (last)	

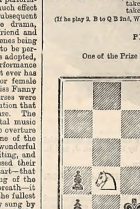
(If he play 2. B to Q B 3rd, White answers | to K 6th (mate).

PROBLEM No. 937.

By Mr. PLACHUTTA.

One of the Prize Problems in the late Chess Competition.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A brilliant little Skirmish between two of our leading players, Messrs. BODEN and MACKENZIE.

(*King's Bishop's opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Kt takes Q P	
2. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	(This is very clever, and leads to some	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	interesting play.)	
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	15. Q to K B 2nd	
5. Castles	B to Q B 4th	(Had he taken the Kt, he would inevitably	
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	have lost the game after the	
7. P takes Kt	B takes B	following moves.)	
8. B to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q sq	16. Kt to R sq	Q takes Kt
(If he had interposed his Kt, White		(This, again, is highly ingenious.)	
would probably have answered with Kt to		17. R to K B 4th	Q to K 3rd
K B 5th, having thus a winning attack.)		(He has no other resource.)	
9. B to K Kt 5th	P takes P	18. R to K 4th (ch)	Q to K Kt 3rd
10. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	19. R takes Q (ch)	K takes R
11. Q to Q B 3rd	B to K B 4th	20. R to K B 4th (ch)	K to K B sq
12. Kt to K 4th	B takes Kt	21. Q to K 6th	K to K Kt sq
(It is to some extent a matter of taste how		22. Q to Q 6th	K to K B sq
much he should have been induced to		23. Q to K 6th	K to K Kt sq
indulge in B to		24. Q to K B 6th	Q to K D 3rd
13. R takes B	P to K B 4th	(Mate.)	

And Black, after a short time, resigned.

Another lively Affair between the same Opponents.

(*Giuoco Piano.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. P takes Kt	Q to Kt sq
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. Q to K 2nd	Q to K Kt sq
3. P to Q 4th	B to Q B 4th	14. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
4. P takes P	P takes P	15. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	B to Q B 3rd	16. B to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 5th	17. Kt to K Kt 5th (ch)	Q to K B sq
7. P to K 5th	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q B 3rd
8. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	19. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
9. P to K B 4th	P to Q 5th	20. R to K B sq	Q to K 2nd
10. Kt to K 2nd	B to K Kt 5th	21. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 3rd
11. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B takes Kt	22. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 4th
12. P takes B	Kt to K 2nd	23. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Q 3rd
13. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	24. Kt to Q B 4th, and Black resigned.	

A smart Game played in the late Match between Messrs. MACKENZIE and MCDONALD.

(*French Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. M'D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. M'D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	12. Q to K B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	13. Q to K 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
3. P takes P	P takes P	14. Kt to K B 5th	
4. Q B to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	(This is highly ingenious, and quite	
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	unforeseen.)	
6. Castles	Castles	15. Kt takes Kt	P takes B
7. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	16. Kt takes P	B to Q 4th
(Hardly so good as Kt to Q B 3rd.)		17. Kt to K B 5th	Q to K B 2nd
8. B to K R 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	18. B to K 3rd	P takes Kt
9. B to K sq	P to Q B 3rd	19. Q to K R 3rd	P to K B 4th
(Here Mr. Mackenzie fails to advance and		20. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
retain his fine supremacy. Why not have played		21. B to K Kt 3rd	Kt to B 4th
the Pawn to K 4th?)		22. B to K Kt 3rd	R to K B 4th
10. Kt to K 5th	Q to Q 2nd	23. B takes B	R takes Q (ch)
11. P to K B 4th		24. Kt to K 4th	Q to K B 4th
(The following line of play appears to give White a very fine position:—		25. Kt to B 2nd	Q to K B 6th,
		and White resigns.	

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A COAL-OIL PYROMETER, invented by Mr. G. Tapliabue, was exhibited at a meeting of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. The vessel containing the coal-oil, the quality of which is to be tested, is placed in a reservoir of water which it heated by a small spirit-lamp. A thermometer, the bulb of which is immersed in the oil, indicates the temperature. Examples in the 30 of the vessel containing the oil are provided with lids, which are replaced at a proper time to admit atmospheric air, which, combining with the gas generated with the oil, forms an explosive mixture. A taper is introduced from time to time into a tube projecting from the top of the vessel, and when the gas and air have combined in the proper proportion the mixture is ignited by the taper and explodes, the point at which the thermometer at the instant of the explosion indicating the quality of the oil.

LIFE IN THE DEEP OCEAN.—We read in the *Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Boston*, U. S., an observation of Mr. Macrae, in regard to deep-sea soundings, that a Norwegian naturalist had recently obtained, by means of the same instrument used by Messrs. Brooke and Dr. Wallich, between Cape North and Spitsbergen, living animals from at 96 fathoms. The temperature at the bottom was 32°. Little depth, more or less, temperature was only three-tenths of a degree centigrade nearly the freezing point), were found living animals of various species, principally the highly-coloured crustaceans. The same naturalist had found annelides (probably the same) and echinoderms between 1,000 and 1,200 fathoms (probably also at Spitsbergen.

THE PRESENCE OF CHOLESTERINE (the fatty matter of bile) has been determined in various vegetables by M. Boudet. He states that, after congealing the hard yolk of egg, coconut substance, red jelly, and other substances of an animal origin, for thirty-six hours in alcohol, at a temperature of from 20 to 40 degrees centigrade, and then evaporating the alcohol, there remains a residue which he has named "myeline." M. Boudet shows that this substance is a very characteristic one, and proposes to show that it is to be found in several vegetables, especially peas, in several species of grain, and even in olive oil. M. Boudet is continuing his researches on this interesting subject. —*Journal de Pharmacie.*

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—The suit of the city of Philadelphia against the above institution, claiming to tax the latter, has been decided in favour of the society. Our readers will be interested in reading the concluding words of the judgment given by Judge Read:—"It is the president of this society was the originator of the first fire company, the first public library, the first hospital, and the first academy, now the University of Pennsylvania; a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Minister to France, and the first President of the society who signed the original articles and the definitive Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain; and, during the whole period of his life, a distinguished citizen of United States." This was Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the patriot and the philosopher; and it is pleasing to reflect that the city and State of the United states of which he was so distinguished an ornament will never permit the hands of the taxgatherer to disturb the roof of the hall in which the society has met for every part of the world, both in peace and in war, and belonging to a society of which he was the founder."

A NEW FORM OF SULPHUR was lately shown at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. H. St. Claire Deville. He had received it from a young German chemist, M. Dissenbacher. By adding to pure sulphur a small quantity of iodine, or even a few thousand parts of iodine the sulphur was made perfectly soft, so that it might be spread in thin leaves, as flexible as leaves of gold or tin. It is probable that it contains the sulphuration of indiarubber. When pressed in the hand, the modified sulphur acquired a certain degree of hardness.

THE VINEGAR EEL (Anguillula aceti) is the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. Jabez Hogg in the last number of that pleasant periodical the *Microscopical Journal*. It appears that the animal was observed in corn and described by T. Needham so far back as 1744, and afterwards by other naturalists, however, with many erroneous notions respecting them. In one grade of corn flour found "seven full grown and a hundred young ones still in existence." In many cases, after the meal was placed in water they were seen twisting and wriggling about like so many tadpoles." Mr. Hogg then describes the species of Anguillula as A. tritici, of blighted corn; A. aceti, of vinegar, or any substance undergoing vinous fermentation; and A. glutinis, found in paste, almost everything the same as the A. aceti; and A. fluviatilis, found in waste waters among decaying vegetable matters. A. aceti is said to be found in the leathery and dilated viscera of cancers, not in the strong vinegars sent out by respectable manufacturers. Mr. Hogg appends to his paper a plan for examining the animal in various phases of its life. We regret to learn, by the conclusion of the paper, that the experiments, in the midst of which he was called into an instrument to alarm the minds of learned hypochondriacs, who are shown by the writings and by the unlearned knowledge of others, in which shows us that there is no fluid or solid in nature free from the rudiments of animal and vegetable organisms, and that they will continue to flourish in favouring conditions arise, as is shown in the case of boiled distilled water.

CHEMISTRY OF STEEL.—A paper on this subject, by M. H. Caron, has been laid before the Academy of Sciences, Paris. He had, he said, remarked that when unlicensed steel is acted on by acids a substance resembling graphite is left remains, and is not present when steel fused is substituted. This substance, he stated, was a compound of six atoms of carbon and one of iron. Berthier had found the same substance, which he said, not completely dissolve it, separated another carburet of iron. M. Caron states that, after many experiments, he has not been able to obtain this carburet of iron, and hence is compelled to conclude that it was probably only a mixture of carbon and metal, in which the latter was mechanically protected by the former against the dissolving action. Nevertheless, he hopes that his experiments will throw some further elements to be considered in the determination of the true state of the carbon in steel of different qualities. He subjected, 1st, steel to the action of chlorine, which had no effect; 2nd, submitted to prolonged hammering; and, 3rd, tempered steel—to the action of hydrochloric acid, and heat, digesting the mixture in hydrogen. The graphitic substance, when taken from the acid, was washed, dried in a stove, and weighed. It was found to consist of dissolved steel of each kind he found the following resultsum :—

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Iron	0·937	0·945	traces
Iron	0·937	0·945	traces
Carbon	0·063	0·055	0·060
	1·000	1·045	0·060

Thus, the effect produced in a complete manner by tempering is found to be partially realised by hammering, and totally annihilated by annealing. The conclusion to be drawn from the experiments of the opinion generally entertained that the larger the amount of carbon separated by the acid the less hammable is the combination. It remains for further experiments to subject we must refer our readers to the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy.

THE GEODESY OF THE CONTINENT.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. Laussedat presented the following proceedings consequent to the conference between the Governments authorising the connection of the three parts of Germany with the object of determining the triangulations of Germany and Italy; the dual result to be the measure of an arc of the meridian extending from the Shetland Isles to Malta, and the construction of a series of arcs or parallels to a scale, by means of this great meridian. M. Laussedat's report on the progress of the opinion generally entertained that the larger the amount of carbon separated by the acid the less hammable is the combination. It remains for further experiments to subject we must refer our readers to the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURE.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., F.R.S., the new Professor of Anatomy, commenced his course "On Animal Mechanics" on the 20th inst., when he considered the sources and sources of animal power and motion. Our body, he said, was—making use of the lever, pulley, and wedge; governed by mind acting through nerves. It moves by muscular power, and muscular power is chiefly found in the highest animals and even in lowest kingdom. This muscle is formed of primary and secondary fasciculi, or bundles, and is composed of 70 parts water, 18 fibrin or syntonin, 2 albumen, and 2 of fat and salts. It possesses nutritive, sensory, and motive properties. It absorbs oxygen and gives off carbonic acid, and undergoes a real process of waste and repair. Its contraction is effected by a change in the arrangement of its particles, which are shortened in one way and widened in another. Its contractile power and its power of developing a current of electricity were shown in the limbs of frogs. The remarkable phenomena attending muscular contraction, physical, chemical, and electrical, were described and illustrated; and the various theories as to their nature and cause discussed. Professor Marshall expressed his opinion that *rigor mortis*, or stiffening after death, was due to chemical change rather than to the last dying act of muscular contractility, as thought by some other physiologists.

THE NEWTOWN AND MACHYNLLETH RAILWAY, NORTH WALES.

THIS line is twenty-three miles long from its junction with the Newtown and Llanidloes, at Moat-lane, to Machynlleth; but the company has running powers over the Newtown and Llanidloes line to Newtown, making the aggregate length about thirty miles. At about a mile and a half from the junction the line reaches Caersws, formerly a very important Roman station, and still of great interest to the antiquary. It then proceeds along the valley of the Carno until it reaches the highest table-land of Montgomeryshire, and passes through the wonderful cutting at Talerddig, of which we give an Engraving, from a photograph by Mr. W. Ward, of Newtown. This is one of the most wonderful cuttings in the world, the solid rock being cut to a depth of 126ft. At first a tunnel was contemplated, but the idea was abandoned because the rock afforded excellent building stone, in which the neighbourhood is deficient, and the stone was used in the construction of the bridges, some of which are of an extensive description. After leaving Talerddig the line crosses an immense ravine by an embankment and a bridge, the latter spanning the Aberyswith road at an elevation of nearly 90ft. The country in this place presents a picturesque appearance, and as the railway does not descend into the narrow valley, but runs along the side of the hill, the traveller has an excellent opportunity of seeing the beauties of the scenery, which offers new and attractive features at almost every point. By a series of heavy embankments and bridges, the line at length reaches the valley of the Twrynyn, about a mile beyond Llanbrynmair. Following the course of the river for some distance, and crossing it no less than five times, the line stretches away to the beautiful valley of the Dovey, along whose banks it winds its way into Machynlleth station, which is placed at a few hundred yards from the town itself, for the purpose of effecting a junction with the Aberystwith Railway. Amongst the more noteworthy works on this line we ought to mention a magnificent bridge over the Twrynyn, at Tyrrhos, consisting of three arches; its extreme height being 70ft. from the water to the level of the rails. The line is laid with double-faced rails, chairs, and patent signals; and the cost, with permanent stations, &c., is about £10,000 per mile.

This railway was formally opened at Machynlleth on the 3rd inst. by Countess Vane with a few apposite remarks. Her Ladyship said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—About four years ago I had the pleasure of cutting the first sod of the Newtown and Machynlleth Railway; and I need not, in proceeding formally to open the railway, express the sincere gratification which it now gives me to be present on this happy occasion and to wish prosperity to the undertaking. May it fully realise the expectations of its promoters; may it tend to the development of the neighbourhood, with which I have been connected since my earliest days, and in which I feel the deepest interest. I will not trespass longer on your time except to declare to you the welcome news that the Newtown and Machynlleth line is now opened." Addresses were also given by Earl Vane, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, the Marquis of Blandford, and others. The proceedings were pleasantly relieved by the presentation of a silver spade by Mr. Davies, the contractor of the line, to Countess Vane, "to commemorate the cutting of the first sod of the railway by her Ladyship on the 27th of November, 1858."

The day was kept as a high holiday at Machynlleth, and the quiet little town looked quite gay with its display of arches and evergreens.

TALERDDIG CUTTING.

We give an Engraving of the scene during the opening ceremonial at Machynlleth station, from a photograph by the Messrs. J. and E. Owen, of Newtown.

COLLISION AND FOUNDERING OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LA PLATA.

On the 6th inst., the London and Liverpool steamer Liverpool and the barque La Plata, bound to Lima, were lost, through coming into collision off Point Lynas, in St. George's Channel. Happily not a life was lost, both crews having time to lower the boats and get away before the vessels went down. The subjoined depositions of the master of the Liverpool, and of the chief officer of La Plata have been taken on oath:—

Captain Wm. Charlesworth, master of the Liverpool steamer, states:—We left London on the 30th of December. The steamer was brigantine-rigged, 180 tons gross register, and belonged to Messrs. T. A. Tamplin and Co., of Liverpool. She was iron-built, and classed in Lloyd's register. Her crew mustered twenty-three hands, and there were three passengers. We called in at Plymouth and Penzance, and at 10 p.m. of the 6th we were off Point Lynas, which bore S.S.E., three-quarters of a mile distant, the wind blowing fresh from the S.S.E. The steamer's course was S.E. by E., when a light was seen right ahead, about half a mile distant. We ported our helm, which put her head S.E., and in about four minutes afterwards the helm was put hard aport, until her head was S.S.E. The other vessel (which proved to be La Plata, from Liverpool) starboarded her helm; and, seeing that a collision was certain, I stopped and reversed the engines full speed. We had stopped her way, and the engines were reversing when the barque struck us on the port midships with great force. Finding we were fast sinking we got the boats out, and took the passengers and crew safely put into them. Soon afterwards she went down. We were picked up by a schooner, and landed the next morning at Holyhead.

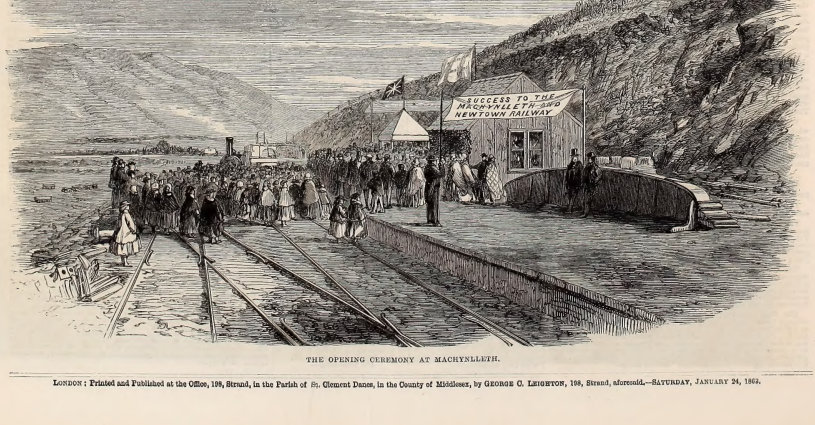
Mr. Enos Faulkener Mackintosh, chief officer of the barque La Plata, was in charge of the watch at the time of the collision, states:—The ship was bound to Lima, with a general cargo, consigned to different merchants in Peru. She was built of iron, 275 tons register, and the owners were Messrs. Imery Tomlinson, at Liverpool. We left Liverpool on the 6th, at 9.50 p.m. On that day the ship was lying three miles off Point Lynas, bearing S.S.W.; the weather was hazy, with a fresh breeze from the S.E. The course we were steering was N.W. by W., when a light was seen right ahead. At first it seemed to be a fixed light, and we expected it was that at the Skerries. About two or three minutes after ten o'clock we saw the light a little on the starboard bow, as also a green light, which proved to be the steam-ship which had recently crossed the barque's bows, and immediately starboarded the helm a little, and directly I had done so I saw the steamer's three lights and her red and bright light. Seeing a collision was inevitable, if not quickly prevented, the helm was put hard aport. After this was done some person in the steamer shouted out to me to port the helm, but in another minute the vessels came into collision, the barque's bow striking the steamer in the main chains. The barque's fore compartment was stove, and immediately filled. We took to the pumps and endeavoured to keep her afloat, but she sunk about ten o'clock in the morning. We were picked up in our boat by a steamer.

Captain Pearson, of La Plata, estimates the value of her cargo (chiefly general goods) at £30,000, and the ship at £5000. Captain Charlesworth values the Liverpool steamer at £20,000, and her cargo at £40,000. The loss will chiefly fall on the underwriters.

Our Engraving of the collision is from a sketch taken by Mr. W. Woods, of Everton, near Liverpool.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT BERLIN.

THOUGH the habits and customs of different nations are rapidly giving way to one general mode of life, still there remain in their social features certain idiosyncracies. As with the Spaniard bull-fighting, with the Englishman the prize-ring and the turf, have an interest for the great body of the people, so there is in Germany the theatre. The theatre mania seems to be thoroughly mixed up with Teutonic flesh and blood. In Berlin, for instance, besides numerous unlicensed amateur theatres, which during the winter time open their doors to their admirers, performances take place in the families of the wealthier classes on birthdays and numerous other festival occasions. Our Engraving on page 104, from a drawing by Mr. Ludwig Leeffler, of Berlin, represents the preparation of one of these latter performances. In the family of a banker is the poor but cocksomical Baron, the favoured admirer of the daughter—in the front groups, in the other groups to the right and left the preparation, the arrival, &c., are represented.



THE OPENING CEREMONY AT MACHYNLLETH.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1186.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

PRUSSIA—WHAT NEXT?

MOST practical men, we apprehend, would prefer to live under a Despotism rather than under a Constitutional Government in which the Constitution is not permitted freely to work. In the former case an inevitable evil may be, if not accepted, endured, in the hope that endurance is only for a while; but in the latter, as the promise is kept to the ear and broken to the hope, the most irritating condition of social and political life is present to a people who feel that if they wish to exercise undoubted rights they may have to struggle for them. Something like this eminently unsatisfactory state of things has existed in Prussia ever since the reigning Monarch began to rule by what he believes a Divine right of his own, instead of that delegation of authority which was represented in his regency for his brother. The nature and progress of the contest between the King and his Chambers on the issue of constitutionalism which has been going on for some time is so well known that it is not necessary to recall its events to remembrance, beyond stating that at one time it seemed as if his Majesty had determined to try his chance of conducting the affairs of his kingdom without any legislative or representative body at all. It did not, however, quite come to that, and the reassembling of the constitutional estates of the realm has been marked by a step on the part of the Chamber of Deputies which advances the struggle another stage, and one so decisive that it is not easy to see how it can be carried on any further in its existing mode. If the Address to the King which has just been proposed is presented to him (and there seems every reason to suppose that it will) the only alternative is the yielding by his Majesty of the points in dispute, or his assertion of absolutism, followed by an attempt to abolish the Constitution. Labouring, as he appears to be, under a species of political dementia, it is not at all improbable that this will be his next proceeding; and after that, unless the spirit of the people of Prussia is grievously misrepresented in the Chambers, the contest must take another form, at the nature of which it is only necessary to hint.

The ground taken by the Deputies is unimpeachable; and if, as is well believed, they are supported with singular unanimity by the country, they cannot possibly yield an inch of it. Conscious, and properly conscious, of the constitutional trust which has been committed to them, they have, with a rare union of courage, firmness, and moderation, resisted a series of assaults upon the Constitution, which was won by efforts of another kind; and the Address, which has been voted by a large majority, may be taken to be their ultimatum. As it is composed, it combines all the qualities which such a document should possess; and it leaves neither to the King nor to themselves any loophole of escape from its requirements. It begins by laying down that which the deputies believe to be their undoubted duty at once to the Crown and the Constitution—that of stating fully and without reserve the actual condition of the realm; and it then proceeds to propound distinctly a series of violations of the Constitution, nominally by the Ministers, but in reality by the King. It is one of the essential provisions of the Constitution that the Chambers should vote a Budget for each year prospectively, and in the Address complaint is made that the Executive withdrew from the consideration of the Chambers that of 1863, and had incurred expenditure which had been not only not provided for, but objected to and refused, by a representative assembly, whose first right was thus neutralised and set at nought. This paragraph of the Address is eminently suggestive, and in no measured terms declares that the voting of expenditure is a right which is the foundation of the constitutional life of States, which is therefore guaranteed by all existing Constitutions, and which, hitherto constantly recognised by the Government of Prussia, has been as constantly exercised by the Representative Chamber, and it goes on with the significant words—"the country, seeing with alarm resolute attempts to destroy the Constitution and arrest its political progress, stood by its representatives." In, if possible, still bolder language, the Address informs his Majesty that an abuse has been made of the power of the Government such as occurred in the dark years preceding his assumption of the regency (the implied comparison between the acts of the Regent and the King is a home-thrust); that civil officials, and more notably those who at the same time were deputies, have been visited with annoying oppression for the loyalty they evinced to the Charter, while the press has been prosecuted for the advocacy of constitutional rights. The Charter, it is declared, is openly violated by his Majesty's Ministers; and it is asserted that the new

NEW IRON BRIDGE OVER THE OUSE AT LENDAL, YORK.—SEE PAGE 112.

fession of the Chambers has been commenced without any real overtures being made by the Government, and without even the slightest prospect being held out of the restoration of the orderly conduct of public finance, and the carrying back military arrangements to a legal basis. Reminding the King of his recent declaration, that he will maintain the Charter which he has taken an oath to conserve, these admirable exponents of the feelings of a people which seeks to enjoy only a rational and sensible condition of freedom conclude by saying that their position as the chosen representatives of the people imposes upon them the imperative duty of declaring, solemnly and deliberately, that peace at home and authority abroad can only be restored to Prussia by a return to Constitutional Government. It is hardly doubtful that Englishmen will recognise in this bold and able manifesto something of the spirit which influenced their forefathers when they were battling for the political rights which the Prussians, in the most legitimate mode, are now asserting; and that the well-considered and well-conducted efforts which that people are making towards an assimilation of their institutions to our own will meet with universal sympathy in this country.

It is to be observed that in all the observations and arguments of an Address which is a vindication of and a demand for the preservation of Constitutionalism, one of the fictions of Constitutionalism is rigidly adhered to, inasmuch as all the recent acts of the Government are attributed to the Ministers, and not to the King himself. Admitting fully the judicious propriety and the tact of this course on the part of a Chamber which is calling for the preservation, pure and simple, of the law by which it exists itself, we do not for ourselves keep within the same limits when we are treating of the matters in dispute; and therefore we do not hesitate to express our conviction that this practical impeachment of the Prussian Ministers leaves the heads and alights in full force upon the King himself. There is nothing which can be urged in defence of

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives for the enlistment of 150,000 negro troops. The resolution to lay the bill upon the table was defeated by 83 to 53.

Mr. Spaulding, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, has explained the financial situation of the Government. He said that the Government needed immediately 150,000,000 dols. All the gold and silver in the banks of the loyal States was 87,000,000 dols. Banks could not be sold. 1,117,000,000 dols. were required, in addition to the receipts from the customs and taxes, to carry on the Government until July, 1864. It is necessary to borrow, per month, 100,000,000 dols., every day, Sundays included, between this time and the 1st of next July. Mr. Spaulding declared that the only hope of success in raising money for the expended upon military sources. Congress has passed a bill for the issue of 100,000,000 dols. in legal-tender notes. The Missouri Emancipation Bill, which provided an appropriation of 10,000,000 dols., has been reported back by the Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation that it be inexpedient to pass 20,000,000 dols.

MR. DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

President Davis's Message has been sent in to the Confederate Congress. He complains

that the Powers above declared neutrality without acknowledging the sovereignty of the seceded States; thus injuring the South, and prolonging the war by admitting the doctrine that the Federal Government had a right to coerce the seceded States. If these States were independent, the refusal to exclusively the interior navigation of the waters with them as well as the ocean, no matter what may have been the motive prompting it. He does not complain of any foreign power for recognising the United States Government for the abolishment of privateering, although the prohibition to either belligerent to the use of its property by privateers, coupled with the more severity against the South, by depriving her of the only means of maintaining, with some approach to equality, a contest on the ocean.

He declares the anxiety of the South for peace, but says that its determination against subjugation remains unchanged. He denounces the conduct of the Union armies as atrocious and cruel. Referring to Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, he says he has only to say that it is the instinct and common humanity of men of all countries to pass judgment upon a measure by which millions of unoffending and inferior race, peaceful and contented in the relations of their sphere, are doomed to extermination, while they are encouraged to commit atrocities which the inevitable consequence of insurrection to servile violence unless in self-defence. Commissioner Federal officers attempting to exercise the functions assigned to them by the proclamation will be regarded as the death with severity against the South, by depriving her of the only means of maintaining, with some approach to equality, a contest on the ocean.

He declares the anxiety of the South for peace, but says that its determination against subjugation remains unchanged. He denounces the conduct of the Union armies as atrocious and cruel. Referring to Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, he says he has only to say that it is the instinct and common humanity of men of all countries to pass judgment upon a measure by which millions of unoffending and inferior race, peaceful and contented in the relations of their sphere, are doomed to extermination, while they are encouraged to commit atrocities which the inevitable consequence of insurrection to servile violence unless in self-defence. Commissioned

THE ARCHBISHOP-ELECT OF PARIS.

THE long list of the Archbishops of Paris increases rapidly. Selected from the elite of the French clergy, they have only varied in the degrees of their distinction; yet it would seem that of late years each metropolitan prelate has vied to excel his predecessor in the exercise of those Christian virtues which ought to characterise all ecclesiastical dignitaries. The last three especially have left behind them imperishable souvenirs, from the purity of their lives and the peculiar circumstances attending the "closing scenes" of their worthy careers. The year 1848 will remember the death of Monseigneur Affré on the barricades at the very moment he was endeavouring to bring Parisian barricades at the very moment he was endeavouring to bring Parisian barricades at the horrible strife of a fratricidal revolutionary struggle; in 1857, Monseigneur Sibour fell by the hand of a priestly assassin while in the exercise of his religious functions in the church of St. Etienne du Mont; and now, in 1863, the Lord Archbishop and Cardinal Morlot is at his post, but with a purse so completely empty that all he had to dispose of in the way of a legacy was his empty title and he had to dispose of in the way of a legacy was his empty title and he had to dispose of in the way of a legacy was his empty title and

"TIRED NATURE'S SWEET RESTORER, BALMY SLEEP," BY E. BARNES, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION, PALL-MALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 7.

SUNDAY, Feb. 1.—Septuagesima Sunday. St. Bridget or Bride. The French Republic declares war against Great Britain and Holland, 1793. The Bell Rock Lighthouse first illuminated, 1811.

MONDAY, 2.—Purification of the Virgin Mary: Candlemas Day. Battle of Lincoln: Stephen defeated and taken prisoner by the army of the Empress Maud, 1141. Battle of Mortimer's Cross: The young Duke of York (afterwards King Edward IV.) defeats the Lancastrians, under the Earl of Pembroke. Munster surrenders to the Parliament after a siege of eight months, 1797. John Sheepshanks, Esq., presents to the nation his collection of pictures, valued at £50,000, 1857.

TUESDAY, 3.—Blasius, Bishop and Martyr, 289. Monte Video taken by General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, 1807. Full Moon, 11h. 54m. P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 4.—Prebendary John Rogers, the proto-Protestant martyr, burnt at Smithfield, London, 1555. The American Confederate Southern States first meet at Montgomery, Alabama, and elect Jefferson Davis President, 1861.

THURSDAY, 5.—Agatha, Sicilian Virgin and Martyr, about 251. Order of the Knights of the Garter instituted by King George IV., 1765. The present Sir Robert Peel, the statesman, born, 1788. The Prince of Wales sworn in as Knight of the Garter.

FRIDAY, 6.—Death of King Charles II., 1685; and of the great philosopher, Jean Descartes, 1650.

SATURDAY, 7.—Scringapatam taken by Cornwallis: Tippoo Sahib gives his sons as hostages for his observance of the treaty, 1792. Battle of Eylau, fought this day and the 8th; Napoleon I. defeats the Russians; both armies suffer great loss, 1807.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 7, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
1 0	1 32	2 3	2 34	3 6	3 40	4 16
8 13	8 45	9 16	9 47	10 19	10 53	11 29

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 0″ N. | Long. 0° 18′ 15″ W. | Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER			WIND.		DAILY AMOUNT OF RAIN IN INCHS.
	The solar Corona.	Rain of Ozone.	Dew Point.	At noon. Reading.	Maximum at 3 P.M.	Minimum at 8 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in miles per hour.	
	Inches		9-10				W. WNW.	17	Inches
27	29·766	4·8	39·7	39·2	43·3	36·5	W. WNW.	417	·010
28	29·765	4·7	40·7	37	41·8	31·5	SW. WSW.	353	·011
29	29·772	4·6	37·6	37	41·8	32·7	SW. WNW.	352	·000
30	29·712	4·9	34·7	47	6	37·2	49·3	W. WSW.	527	·055
31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	29·204	4·8	40·8	38·4	42·9	36·7	SSW. SW.	510	·000
2	29·237	4·9	41·1	40·4	45·7	37·1	SW. WSW.	384	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer reduced..[illegible] | 29·705 | 29·755 | 29·683 | 30·83 | 30·97 | 30·66
Temperature of Air ... | 41·8° | 40·8° | 39·2° | 41·2° | 42·2° | 42·4°
Temperature of Evaporation ... | 41·2° | 40·5° | 38·5° | 40·7° | 41·8° | 41·9°
Direction of Wind ... | W. | SW. | SW. | W. | W. | W.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On Monday, Feb. 2, and during the week, will be performed the new and original Opera, in Three Acts, by Balfe and Bunn, entitled THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. On Wednesday, the 4th MARITANA. On Friday, the 6th, SATANELLA. Every Evening, the Pantomime, BRILLIANTA AND THE BEAST. Commence at Seven o'clock precisely to Seven. A Morning Performance on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at Two o'clock, to which Children under Ten years of age are admitted at Half-price to parts of the Dress, except Pit, price 1s. 6d. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. No charge for Booking.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE, newly decorated and entirely refurnished with new and most easy Stalls and Fauteuils.—Under the Sole Management of Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.

Mr. HOWARD PAUL and Mr. CHARLES DICKENS have the honour to inform the Public that their Entertainment will be repeated TO-NIGHT, commencing at Two o'clock precisely, on SATURDAY, the 31st of JANUARY, 1863, on which occasion Mr. Dickens will read his Christmas Carol.

Vocalists—Mr. Sims Reeves, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mdme. Lemm Beutze, Mdme. Weiss, Mdlle. La Vaa, Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Helen Percy, the Misses Poole, Miss Dolby, Miss Sudlow, Miss E. Horton, Miss Sudlow, Miss Grace Delafield, Signor Gingelini, Mdme. Weiss, Mr. Lemm Beutze, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lemm Beutze, Mr. Henry Bird, Mr. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Howard Glover, Mr. Leonard, Mr. L. Walker, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. George Honey, and Mr. W. Winn.

Instrumentalists—Signor Piatti, Mr. Alfred Mellon, Mr. Lindley, Mr. Amadeus Wells, Mr. Pratten, Mr. Reichert, Mr. T. Harper, Mr. Harper, Viollin—M. Sainton.

Pianoforte—Mr. Charles Halle, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Howard Glover, Pianoforte Accompanyiste—Mr. W. Ganz, Mr. R. Barnby, Mr. George Lake, and Signor Randegger.

Private Boxes, 4l. to 2l. 2s.; Stalls, 5s.; Second Circle, 3s.; First Circle, 2s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 2s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d. Tickets to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, from 10a to five daily; and at the principal Musicsellers and Librarians.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee, Mr. E. T. SMITH.—On MONDAY and during the Week, TWICE EVERY NIGHT, after which, the Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, LITTLE GOODY TWO-SHOES.

On Wednesday, the Pantomime will commence at SEVEN o'clock precisely, commencing at Two o'clock, on which occasion the Boys of the Duke of York's School, with their Band, will attend.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM, OPEN.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Stoyle, Gordon, Wilkinson, Bradbury, Bigwood, and Miss Fanny Wright. Concluding with the Grand Burlesque Extravaganza and Pre-Adamite Ballet, entitled ADAM AND EVE; or, The Fall, Peril and Rain Bow-Again. The principal characters will be sustained by Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Payne, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Wallbrook, G. Honey, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Bigwood, Mr. Raymond, H. Butler, Dawson; Misses Celestia Lacrose, Kate Terry, E. Lawrence, and Thorntley. Doors open at Half-past Six; performance commences at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery engaged, and will shortly appear.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern as LORD DUNDREARY Every Night, and every Morning at Two o'clock, during the Holidays every night. BASKELL and Miss Louise Keeley every night. MONDAY, FEB. 2 and during the week, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN and LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Concluding with the highly successful and Jubilacian Extravaganza of BASKELL; with GOG MARY-ANNE.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On MONDAY and during the Week THE LITTLE TREASURE. After which, A TOUCH OF LOVE. Mdme. Celeste, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Billington, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. J. Lauri, Miss Adams, Mr. Hilyard, Mr. Fawdon. The celebrated Arthur and Bertrand.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—MONDAY, FEB. 2, and during the Week, THE CAGE DE PRINTEMPS. After which, THE MERRY WIDOW—Messrs. Frank Matthews, A. Stirling; Mrs. Holford, Miss Fanny Wright, Miss Swanborough, DARK CLOUD—Mr. and Mrs. F. Matthews, Winstone, Josephs; Misses Herbert and Cottrell.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE—Sole Lessee, Mr. SHEPHERD, M.P.—Under the Immediate Patronage of the Queen. Juvenile Night this (Saturday) and Thursday, and Friday. On MONDAY and during the Week, HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE; or, Harlequin and the Golden Egg. Harlequin, Mr. Conquest; Mother Goose, Mr. G. Conquest. On Feb. 7, will be produced the new Drama, EFFIE DEANS, THE LILY OF ST. LEONARDS.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, beg to announce EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, on Three o'clock in THE FAMILY LEGEND, after which Mr. John Parry will introduce a new Domestic Scene, entitled MRS. BOOTLE'S LITTLE PARTY.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

CHERRY'S MINSTRELS every Night at Eight, and Saturday Afternoon at Three, in the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square, W.P.COLLINS. Owing to the great success of the popular Songs "Mary Blane," "Long Ago," and "Nelly Gray," every evening. Entire change of programme. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS at the REGISTRY OFFICE, to be held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, on Eight o'clock. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be one of the Performers. Admission, 1s. Programmes at the Registry Office, 13, Cornhill, and Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street.

WELSH NATIONAL MELODIES.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.—Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir—Hanover-square Rooms—Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia) Concerted Arrangements—In order to give the greatest effect to these charming and characteristic melodies, the following eminent artists have been engaged:—Miss Edith Wynne (Soprano), Pencerdd; Mr. Henry Thomas, Caradog; Mr. T. H. Wilks, and Mr. John Thomas. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s.; at Addison's, Cramer's, Chappell's, Ewer and Pewtress's, Austin's Ticketoffice, and at the Rooms.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—A NIGHT WITH BURNS and TAM O'SHANTER will, in consequence of its enthusiastic reception, be repeated TO-NIGHT (Saturday), and every Evening during the week, in its original form. EVERY EVENING at Eight (commencing), and on Saturday Afternoon at Three. An impersonation, JACQUES HISTRIONIQUE. Admission to all, 3s. St. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPEN DAILY. Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half-a-crown. Children under twelve, Half-price. Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances, commencing at One o'Clock. Concert on Monday.

THE BIRD SHOW will commence on SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 7. Prospectuses admitted free on Sundays by Tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE BIRD SHOW.—The SHOW of CANARIES and BRITISH SONGSTERS BUILDS, on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 7th, 9th, 10th, and 11th of February.—Admission—Saturday, Half-a-Crown; other days, One Half-day. Children under Twelve, Half-price.

MR. SIMS REEVES.—CREATION.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, at EXETER HALL.—Great Performance of "The Creation" by the National Choral Society. Band and Chorus nearly 900. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Sole Agent, Mr. Ella. The Music will be given by the National Choral Society, assisted by Mr. Sims Reeves, in about three weeks. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of joining the Choir of this Society are requested to apply to the Office.

MR. SIMS REEVES, FEB. 5 and 12, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

MR. THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 5. Mr. Reeves will sing three National Melodies: "Oh! Nanny wilt thou gang with me," "Oh! Susanna," and "Auld Robin Gray." Mr. Reeves will sing "The Bay of Biscay," and "The Soldier's Dream," by Balfe. Mr. Reeves will sing "The Standard Bearer," by Balfe. Mr. Reeves will sing "Scots wha hae," by Balfe. Mr. Reeves will sing "The Death of Nelson," by Braham. Mr. Reeves will sing "The Bay of Biscay," by Braham

REDUCTION OF FARES to WORTHING, EASTBOURNE, ARUNDEL, BRIGHTON, and other Main and Branch Lines stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.—Arrangements are made for Cheap Return Tickets to come into operation on the 1st of February, 1863, as follows:—From the 1st to the 28th of February, Tickets will be issued from all London Bridge and all stations south of Norwood Junction; will be for seven, and return-tickets issued free, or to one of those terminal will be available at the other without extra payment.
The above of the Season-Tickets are all the stations from and between London and Eastbourne, Brighton, Worthing, and most of the stations south of Red Hill, will also be materially reduced.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Supported by voluntary contributions. Limited and exclusive system is required to be observed in the admission of this charity.
PHILIP BROCK, Hon. Sec. | HENRY BODKIN, Sec.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of Stoves, Fenders, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Tea Trays, Urns, Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom and Culinary Utensils, Gasaliers, Tin Plate Goods, Japanned Wares, Orders per Post promptly executed. WILLIAM S. BURTON, 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, and 1, Perry's-court.

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES.—A large assortment of patterns of the richest description; breakfast, dessert, tea, and toilet services in equal variety, at the lowest possible prices; table plans of the utmost brilliancy of colour; glass, china, &c., at 20 per cent below the usual prices.—Gardners', Dessert Dealers, and 457, Strand, Charing-cross. Established 150 years. Illustrated Catalogue free by post.

SLACK'S IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE
Iron Fenders, 2s. 6d. to 6s. | Kitchen Sets, £2 2s. 6d.
Fronted Grids, 10s. to 60s. | Stoves, 20s. to £5 5s.
Fireirons, 2s. 9d. to 30s. | Large size, £24 10s. 0d.
Catalogues post free. Orders above £2 carriage free.
Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand.

STEVENS'S PURE and CLEAN MACHINE-MADE BREAD and BISCUITS.—MACHINE-MADE BISCUITS, Plain and Fancy, 6d. per lb.; supplied regularly with the best Household and Tunny Bread and genuine Flour by Steevens' Patent Machinery, at 3d. per 4lb. loaf. Steevens' Bakery, 1, Bridge-street, Westminster. Bakeries, Pimlico, 36, Tachbrook-street; Brentford, Islington, N.; and Hackney, N.E. On sale, at 419, Oxford-st., a large assortment of Family Machine-made Bread, at 6d. to 2s. 2d.; also Trade Machines, saving half a sack to the sack of flour, at £15 to £100.

SEWING-MACHINES for SALE or HIRE, with Option of Purchase, Lockstitch, Work Alike, at 2 guineas; Elastic Stitch, at 3 guineas. Wilcox and Gibbs, 150, Fleet-street, 2 doors from Finsbury-square. Young Ladies wanted to learn the Sewing Machine.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S Patent SEWING-MACHINES. PRICE MEDAL.—W. F. Thomas and Co. beg to acquaint the public that the Royal Commission have conferred by a Special Warrant the same Medal for the Year 1862 as in July of a Prize Medal for their Patent Sewing-machines, and have explained that the non-publication of the latter was from an official oversight.—Manufactory, Coventry.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords useful advice in Intricate Cases.—Prospectus and Forms, Post-free. E. M. ARCHER, Secretary.

CHUBBS' FIREPROOF SAFES, with their Drillproof and 2 Twelve-proof Locks; Cash and Deed Boxes, Detector Locks, Street-door Latches, Illustrated Price List free.—Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's-church-yard, and 128, Duke-street, Liverpool.

PURE WATER.—The New Filter.—FREDERICK LIPSCOMBE and CO., Patentees of the NEW FILTER, Temple-bar, London, by the application of which to the Thames Water, Sea Water, or the most impure Water, it is rendered with the least possible delay perfectly fit for the most delicate purposes. It has been recently sought by the Freedom palaces, the Emperor of the French, the King of Belgium, and the Viceroy of Egypt, and in these cases and in many others has removed from the drinking-water. 600 fibres of every kind can be necessitated from the new plan. Delivered free within the radius. Prospectus free. Cards to sell, gratis of the inventor daily. Carriage to be had elsewhere.

SAUSAGE and MINCING MACHINE.—The GUINEA SAUSAGE and MINCING MACHINE is the best, simplest, and cheapest machine in question in that way either—Burgess and Key, Makers, 31, Newgate-street, E.C. Illustrated Pamphlets free on application.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, 18s. per gal., is very recommended by connoisseurs.—Pontet, French Wine Merchant, 26, Regent-street, or in case for the country, 28s. Railway carriage paid. No agents.—HENRY BENT and CO., 104, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Holborn, E.C.; and 30, Regent-street, S.W. Prices Current free on application.

LIGHT WINES.—Hock, Moselle, Beaujolais, direct from the Growers.—Gilbey's Wine Company, 357, Strand, W.C.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, for Puddings, Custards, Blancmange, &c.
The original and genuine preparation of Indian corn. Established 1848.
No other article in America or England has the right to the title of "Original."

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PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED FOR THE
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This unrivalled Starch is
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
and is pronounced by her Majesty's Laundress to be
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS, &c., IN PACKETS.
THE BEST SHE HAS TRIED,
and the above award by some of the highest and most scientific men of the age
CONFIRMS ITS SUPERIORITY.
WOTHERSPOON and KIRKWOOD, Glasgow and London.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR.—DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts, Hair Jewellery of Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Lockets, &c., and will forward the same, at a moment's notice, through the United Kingdom. A beautiful collection of specimens handsomely mounted kept for inspection. An illustrated book with prices sent free.—Dewdney, 191, Fenchurch-street, London.

BROOCHES, of RICHARD A. GREEN'S Manufacture, 97, Strand.—Honourable mention, International Exhibition.—Designed with Garnet, Carnelian, Turquoise, and Diamonds in the Saxon and Celtic Styles.
Price from £3 to £50. Jewellery purchased for presentation can be exchanged.

SEEDS, Carriage-paid.—Price Medals from International Exhibition, 1862.—BUTLER and HUTCHINGS' COLLECTIONS of VEGETABLE SEEDS, for any sized Garden, No. 1, £3 3s.; No. 2, £2 2s.; No. 3, £1 10s.; No. 4, £1 1s. A specification of which may be had free on application. Butler and Hutchings, Seed Merchants, Covent-garden-market, London.

OUR CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, our special agent.—Terms of Subscription at Leipsic—including four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Ngr.; Half-year, 4 Thalers 10 Ngr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Ngr.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863.

We have to record another diplomatic incident in the history of the American War. The Emperor of the French has despatched a despatch of importance to be sent by his Foreign Minister to M. Mercier, who represents France at Washington. It has been called "officious" by the French journals, and it remains to be seen in which of the two senses attaching to the word the American will interpret the interference—"officious" implying, according to their own Noah Webster, "kind and obliging," and also "intermeddling in affairs with which one has no concern." Certainly, so far as externals go, there is nothing in the despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to offend the most sensitive nation in the world. The Emperor does not offer mediation, he does not even offer to interfere; but he dwells upon his friendship for the United States—upon the pain he feels in witnessing the raging war; declares that he takes all susceptibilities into account, and merely makes suggestions for a negotiation. He does not ask that the war may be discontinued while such negotiation is in progress. On the contrary, he reminds the North that soldiers may go on fighting while civilians are debating, and that the cessation of strife may be contemporaneous with the adjustment of terms. But he urges that conferences might be advantageously held between the belligerents, who, instead of mutually accusing one another, might discuss the questions which separate them. This, he represents, would involve no humiliation, would exclude the idea of alien pressure of any kind, and would simply be a practical investigation into reciprocal grievances.

If the Emperor had to do anything, it is difficult to say that he could have done less or put his points more graciously. There has not been time to hear how the despatch (a copy of which was to be left with Mr. Seward, if desired, according to usage) has been received in America, and it is very hard to speculate upon the course which this strongly-commented upon and called the American people will take upon any given subject. The American organs here are uninstructed, and are of course fumbling in the dark while compelled to say something; but, not knowing to say that may not be repudiated by the next mail, their trumpets give a very uncertain sound, for they themselves know not whether to blow the signal for battle. But, on the whole, it appears to be thought that the proposal of the Emperor will be declined, partly on a ground to which his Majesty himself adverts, and partly on a plea which, obstinate and pedantic as it is, represents an idea that is not to be ignored by the Federals. The first and chief obstacle is to be by the Emperor is the hope and belief of the North that it is conquering the South, or will be able to do so. His Majesty is too courteous to point out the futility of this notion, or to represent that the North, having been beaten in nearly every important engagement, and its armies at this moment occupying the most disastrous attempts upon the principal strongholds of the South, the signs of the war cannot be read favourably for the Federals, even by the most resolute of their prophets. He passes this by, and he also abstains from dwelling upon the second difficulty. The North declares the Confederates to be "rebels," and on the ground of their recognising them as belligerents; and as the doing this must be the first step towards a pacific conference it does not seem very probable that Mr. Lincoln or his Cabinet (two distinct agencies, as the President is unceremoniously told by some of his subjects) will be induced to venture upon a measure much unusual than popular. So that although, as we have said, anything like prediction as to the course of the American people would be very hazardous, there does not seem to be any great likelihood of the olive-branch appearing in a French hand.

We have also to hear what the South has to say. President Davis has been again addressing his people, and his tone is, as usual, temperate but resolute. He complains that the European Powers have refused to recognise privateering, and thereby have prevented the Confederates from availing themselves of the results of their naval prowess, and he affects to regard this step as a mere subterfuge, inasmuch as the North has refused with justifiable exultation to the successes of the Confederates, and adds that their enemies are now feeling the pressure and hardship which the Slave States have borne so bravely. His note is naturally one of continued defiance. Supposing that Washington should be moved by the representations of the Emperor—and we may here observe that some of the Northern journals think that it would not disgrace the Federals to be the first to suggest proposals—it is perfectly certain that in the present temper of the South the very first demand upon the subject of slavery would be one that would set the still powerful Secession party in a red heat. The slaves of the States in revolt are as free as a piece of paper can make them, and it is said that a great number of Virginian slaves have actually availed themselves of the notification of New-Year's Day. At all events, upwards of a million of human beings have been proclaimed free men. The very first article to be submitted to Conference by the South must run in this way:—"The proclamation to be rescinded, the negroes to be formally restored to slavery, and all blacks who may have availed themselves of the decree to be given up to the former owners, under respective States." Will the Abolitionists bear that? For assuredly nothing lies will satisfy the victorious Confederates; and, unless the Washington plenipotentiaries—if such persons can exist—enter the Conference-room unprepared to assent to this article they had better stay at home. It may be that the South would concede a good deal in return for this article, and for a second which should reaffirm the desirability of slavery and re-enact it for the Confederate States; for it would be absurd to suppose that the "Chivalry" are not as tired of the fratricidal war as the "Yankees;" but is it possible for the Abolition party to concede this nullification of themselves, this retractation of all that they have been so clamorously saying for the last eleven months?

Finally, we may observe that, with recent successes and even in the face of the disaster at Murfreesboro', the tone of the South has become firmer and firmer, and it is even more emphatic than ever in its exultation at the prospect of being freed from the yoke of what it calls the greedy, hard, usurious Yankee. In a word, the South is bent upon the experiment of standing alone, and it is impossible to refuse to it the right of trying that experiment. If the Conference can act upon the principle of separation, it is, of course, the natural method of terminating a hideous strife; but, if not, we fear that the Imperial suggestions are not worth the paper on which they are written; unless, as is not impossible, they may be intended for rejection, and this rejection may be intended to be regarded as a vindication of another step of a different nature.

It is stated by the *Observer* that Mr. Gladstone will be able, on "the Budget night," to announce an increase of income to the extent of £3,000,000, and that the expenditure for 1863-4 will fall below that of 1862-3 by "more than two millions."

The whole of the mails and the entire cargo of the Colombo were recovered by Rodwell's diving apparatus.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues to enjoy good health at her marine residence in the Isle of Wight. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned to Osborne on Wednesday from Sandringham Hall.

The Duke of Cambridge, Earl Russell, Viscount Palmerston, and the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis have visited her Majesty during the past week.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.
(From the *London Gazette*.)
BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Jan. 27.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Sir William Dunbar, Bart., M.P., to be Keeper of the Privy Seal of his Royal Highness.

Sir William Alexander, Bart., Q.C., to be Attorney-General of his Royal Highness.

To be the Council of his Royal Highness—

The Duke of Newcastle, K.G., Lord Warden of the Stannaries.

Sir William Dunbar, Bart., M.P., Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Sir William John Alexander, Q.C., Attorney-General.

Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Beaumont Phipps, K.C.B., Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Lieutenant-General William Thomas Knollys, Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household of his Royal Highness.

Lord Portman.

His Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse arrived at Buckingham Palace on the 24th inst., from visiting the Prince of Wales at Sandringham Hall. Prince Louis left town the same afternoon for Osborne.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Leopold, attended by Major Elphinstone, honoured the Royal English Opera with their presence on Saturday evening to witness the pantomime of "Beauty and the Beast."

Preparations are being made in London, Edinburgh, Norwich, Leeds, and many other places, for public demonstrations on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's marriage.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House on Saturday morning from her Majesty at Osborne.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington arrived at Apsley House on Saturday from Strathfieldsaye.

The Duke of Devonshire arrived at Holkar Hall on Saturday from visiting the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have arrived at their residence on Campden-hill.

Viscount Palmerston has issued cards for a full-dress Parliamentary dinner to the Right Hon. the Speaker and the leading members of the Government, on the 4th of the ensuing month, at Cambridge House.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On the 15th inst. the parish church of St. Mary, Beaminster, was reopened, after undergoing a thorough repair and restoration.

On the 8th inst. the new chancel of Hanbury Church, Staffordshire, was opened by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

The *Doncaster Gazette* states that Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., is about to rebuild the spire of St. James's Church, Doncaster, at a cost of £700.

New schools, built, at an outlay of £600, from designs by Mr. W. White, for Heath, near Leighton Buzzard, were opened on the 21st inst.

The Rev. Mr. Drury, Chaplain of the House of Commons, and lately appointed Archdeacon of Anglo-Saxon Church, Canada East, has his residence at Brenlish, near Chippenham.

The Bishop of Quebec died at Quebec, on the 8th inst., at an advanced age. He preached on Christmas Day in his cathedral, but was suffering from a cold. Congestion of the lungs came on, and caused his death.

The Rev. Dr. Bullock, Principal of Lennoxville, has arrived at Montreal on the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, on the 28th inst., in the province of a large number of the clergy of the district and officers of the institution.

We understand (says the *Times*) that Convocation will meet at the Chapter House, St. Paul's, on the 19th inst., when business of merely formal business it will be adjourned till the next day, then to meet, as usual, at Westminster for the despatch of ordinary business.

The newly-elected Archbishop of York was confirmed on the 28rd inst. in the parish church of St. James, Piccadilly. A great number of the Bishops and clergy, in addition to the usual personal congregation, were present. The ceremony having been duly performed and oaths taken, his Grace was fully invested with all the ecclesiastical rights appertaining to the see of York.

The following is the list of preachers appointed by the Bishop of London for the special services at St. Paul's Cathedral during the ensuing month:—Feb. 1, the Rev. W. W. Champneys, Canon of St. Paul's; Feb. 8, the Very Rev. R. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury; Feb. 15, the Very Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, Rector of Marylebone; Feb. 22, the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, Canon of Chester.

No notice had been served on the 24th inst. to take the appeal on the part of the Rev. Rowland Williams, D.D., to her Majesty in the Privy Council, and therefore the sentence of Dr. Lushington, the Dean of the Arches, will stand, and the reverend gentleman will receive the monition and judgment of costs.

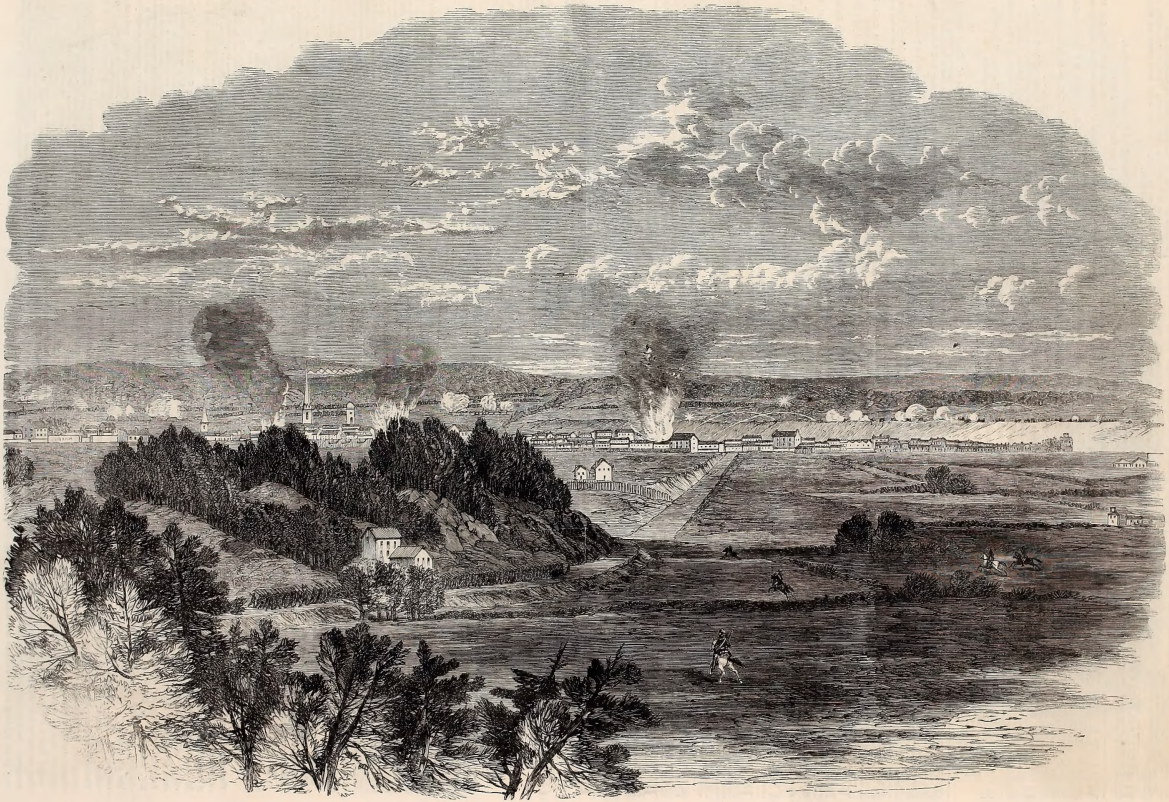
An important and influential deputation waited within the last few days upon the two Archbishops and the Bishop of London, at their respective residences, to represent to these dignitaries the necessity for a combined organisation of clergymen and laymen throughout the metropolitan area of the Church of England. Most of the laymen in the deputation stated that they belonged to no party, but were members of the Church of England by conviction, but they felt that it was useless to guard in from without unless its action was impressed from within. Nonconformity, they said, increases the number of clergymen in the Church till their numbers were adequate to the spiritual oversight of the whole population; and then the Church would best be accomplished by beginning with some manageable district—say a rural deanery—where the most pressing necessities of the case may be prepare and supplemented by the liberality of the district. The three dignitaries to whom the deputation addressed themselves highly approved of the scheme, and of the plan of attaining of it and cordially promised the promoters all the assistance in their power.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. C. A. Swainson, Principal of the Theological College of St. Bartholomew's, Chichester, to be Canon Residentiary of Chichester Cathedral. Rev. J. Hemsted, Rector of Ickford, Bucks, to be Rural Dean. Rev. Thomas Hall, Vicar of Bishop Auckland, to be Rural Dean. Rev. A. M. Hoare to Fawley, Hants; Rev. P. A. Sandiffe to Ardeley, Wilts; Rev. T. M. Wood to Aldbury, Herts; Rev. C. W. Wilson to Calbourne, Isle of Wight. *Vicarage:* Rev. T. A. Fitzgerald to Weymouth, Dorset; Rev. W. Parker to Goring; Rev. Charles Bruce, Jun., to Downe to Morton, Surrey; Rev. R. Rowley to Maiden Bradley, Wilts; Rev. H. Taylor to Gilcrux-Hall, Cumberland; Rev. J. Gilbert to Ashby-de-la-Zouche to the Nottingham Union. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. Sir J. C. Hawkins, Bart., to St. Peter's, Dorchester; Rev. H. Slader to Christ Church, Bath; Rev. Clapp to South, Glamorganshire; Rev. B. Johnson to Melcombe Regis and Wyke Regis; Rev. E. Bowyer to Bere Regis, Dorset; Rev. J. Bowyer to Leytonstone; Rev. R. L. Salmon to St. John's, Paddington; Rev. E. W. Warren to Chandlers' Ford. Rev. C. W. Hodson to be Minister of St. John's Chapel, Hampstead-road.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Oxford Mr. Philip E. S. Hollond, from Brighton College, has been elected Exhibitioner of Worcester, and Mr. Henry Tootell, from the Maidstone Grammar-school, elected Exhibitioner of University. The latter will be an election to a Fellowship at Emmanuel on the 8th of February, open to such as have passed all the examinations required for B.A. degree. The Lumley Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology (Dr. Rolleston, Pembroke College), will commence a course of lectures on Feb. 2. He also proposes to lecture for practical instruction, as in former terms.

At Cambridge the Examination for the Chancellor's Medal for Legal Studies will commence on Feb. 16, in the Senate House. The Margaret Professor of Divinity will begin his lectures for the present term on Feb. 10, in the Arts School. Subjects:—1. Augustine de Doctrinâ Christianâ; 2. The Pastoral Office.

The Rev. B. C. Caffin, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford, has been elected by the Dean and Chapter of Durham to the Second Mastership of Durham School; the Rev. C. R. Holmes, M.A., to be Vice-Principal of the Oxford Diocesan Training College, Culham; the Rev. J. R. Major, M.A., to be Head Master of the Grammar-school, Carmarthen; and the Rev. F. H. Dendrevth, to be Second Master to Charterhouse School, London. The Principalship of the Theological College, Exeter, (established through the munificent donation of £20,000 by the late Bishop of Exeter), which has become vacant owing to the elevation of Dean Ellicott to the bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol, has been conferred upon the Rev. Edward Harold Browne, B.D., Canon of Exeter, and Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.



THE BOMBARDMENT OF FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, BY THE FEDERALS, ON DEC. 11.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG: ASSAULT OF THE FEDERALS ON MARYE'S HILL AND THE BATTERY OF THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 125.

FINE ARTS.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has graciously signified his intention to inaugurate the Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, upon which Mr. Durham, the sculptor, has been so long engaged, and which is to be erected in the gardens of the Horticultural Society. The ceremonial will, no doubt, be rendered very effective. It is to take place on the 6th of June next, the anniversary of the opening of the Horticultural Society's Gardens.

Mr. Frith, R.A., the popular painter of "The Railway Station" and "The Derby Day" pictures, has received his Majesty's commands to paint an elaborate picture of the approaching marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

There is being exhibited at Messrs. Jennings's Gallery, Cheapside, a very large and elaborate picture of "The Solemnity," painted by Mr. Salmon, an artist already known to the public for his large panoramic representations of ancient Jerusalem, somewhat in the style of John Martin. The present work exhibits the old city at a distance an interesting view of the holy city, with the noble and numerous edifices of Herod, and the more ancient walls and monuments, all restored, of course, according to classical analogy or the descriptions or allusions of Josephus and other ancient writers. The whole of the foreground is occupied with the great and terrible drama of the Crucifixion. Small or large, there are said to have been some fifteen hundred figures. Science has to render his version more complete, strained probability to the very utmost, in order, it would appear, to crowd into his picture every personage mentioned in the sacred narrative, although some of them are only mentioned long anterior to, and not at all in connection with, the Crucifixion; and also certain personages and incidents only known to Romish tradition, and, as it is called, "Christian Art;" such, for instance, as Saint Veronica and her volumen. The moment intended to be represented is that when Christ exclaimed, "It is finished!" The bloody darkness is about to be swept away by a gush of daylight, cleaving it, and one single woman, pinning it and falling on the alone beneficially illumines the drooped cross. The two thieves on each other, guilty and innocent, the Redeemer and the redeemed. The scenic effect, the view of the city, and the multitude of figures produce a rather imposing impression on the spectator. The fabulous of the artist must have been long and arduous. But we regret very much to say that the picture offends against most of the canons of sound criticism and good taste. The figure-drawing is throughout faulty to the extreme; the false colouring is showy to vulgarity; and the composition and pictorial arrangement have not, in fact, been difficult to imagine that one single portion of the foreground, at least, has been painted with anything approaching an intelligent sense of the irresistible awfulness of the theme, or with anything more than the most unreasoned desire to produce a strong melodramatic and "sensation" picture. Some of these faults may be corrected in the engraving which, we understand, is to be made from this picture.

The picture of "Mary Queen of Scots Escaping from Lochleven," which we engraved in our Number of the 3rd inst., was painted by Signor Vannutelli, a rising young artist, who belongs to an ancient Roman family.

ARTISTIC COPYRIGHT.—A meeting took place on the 28th inst. at the rooms of the Water Exhibition, Pall-mall, for the purpose of inducing the Government to take into consideration the improvement of the law of artistic copyright. The Act of last Session has in particular been found, in several recent trials, to afford no adequate protection to the artist, protection against the pirating, by photography and other means, of engravings from his works. The chair was taken by Mr. Graves, the chairman of the society of Arts, and the meeting was attended by a deputation of seven members of this society, who have taken up the question, and have been unanimously—1st. Moved by Mr. Gambart, and seconded by Mr. Lucas, that the law of copyright in pictures as recently amended by the their works having been now acknowledged by Parliament in numerous Acts, beginning with the reign of George II. and ending with the last Session, it is expedient, in the interest of the public as well as of artists, that the law should be made effective for the protection and encouragement of Art. In the course of his speech Mr. Gambart referred to the various forms which piracy took, and read examples of which were then exhibited to the meeting; these, particularly the means of producing facsimiles afforded by photography, the time-destroying, and the expense, were very formidable to artists, and it is not easy to distinguish the reproduction from the original; and, as they require little skill to produce, involve in the commission of the crime but little, at as much lower rate than the original, yet afford no remuneration to the artist, they were very prejudicial to his interest, and therefore ought to act. 2nd. Moved by Mr. Hawse, and seconded by Mr. J. Dillon,—That it appears unnecessary and inexpedient to encourage piracy by permitting it to possess the same privileges as are given by the 25th and 26th Victoria to publishers of [illegible]. We may remind the reader, as the Government prosecutions before a magistrate, that the Act referred to specifies paintings, drawings, and photographs, but appears to overlook engravings, the object of an engraving has his "invention"—especially if, as is often the case, the engraver has been employed by the artist to engrave from a pictorial combination which, we understand, has been formed. 3rd. Moved by Mr. Graves, R.A., seconded by Mr. Redgrave, R.A.—3rd. Moved by "That, in order to rescue the art of engraving from the destruction with which it is threatened by infringements of copyright, it is desirable that the offence of making, selling, exhibiting, or in any way dealing in [illegible] of which the original engraving is protected by copyright, be a matter of justice of the peace." This last clause is the usual formula, but in analogous cases one of imprisonment is added with the option of a fine. The letter bearing on this resolution from Mr. Frith, R.A., was then read. 4th. Moved by Mr. Graves, and seconded by Mr. Redgrave, R.A.—4th. Moved by "That, in order to secure the art of engraving from the destruction with which it is threatened by infringements of copyright, it is desirable that the offence of making, selling, exhibiting, or in any way dealing in [illegible] of which the original engraving is protected by copyright, be a matter of justice of the peace." This last clause is the usual formula, but in analogous cases one of imprisonment is added with the option of a fine. The letter bearing on this resolution from Mr. Frith, R.A., was then read. 4th. Moved by Mr. Graves, and seconded by Mr. Redgrave, R.A.—4th. Moved by "That, in order to rescue

NATIONAL SPORTS.

EIGHTY-NINE out of the 170 horses named have accepted for the Chester Cup, and on behalf of Asteroid (5st. 4lb.) Sir Joseph Hawley says "Content." Ivanhoe (4 an absentee, and is advertised for sale at £1200; and Ben Webster, 8st. (the winner in 1851), who was supposed to have quitted the turf, is sixth on the list. There are some very tempting weights below 7st. 12lb. and 7st. 2lb. Ivanhoe (8st. 4lb.) is at the top of the acceptances for the Northamptonshire Stakes, which number forty-five out of a hundred, and Asteroid (9st. 5lb.) heads the list in both the great Epsom handicaps, for which the acceptances will be cut immediately. The celebrated Melbourne, at Oulston's paddocks. Young Melbourne's subscription is full; but Kettledrum will not be advertised this year. Mr. Jackson and Colonel Townley, and, in fact, the whole racing world, the loss of young Bullock, the jockey, will be a very severe one. In three days' time Wednesday morning's telegram, "Bullock is dead," will seddom that we have had a union of such uniform civility, careful conduct, and high saddle talent. Indeed, no more gentlemanly horse keeper than Colonel Townley to ride Kettledrum for the Derby brought him quite to the front rank, and his riding of The Whaller last season, in five of his great races, gave him a chance which, with his light weight, 7st. 4lb., he knew well how to improve. It is very singular, by the way, and, in any alliment connected with their profession, but since Frank Butler died in 1856, the jockey mortality has been unusually heavy. Aldcroft was hunting a very few days before his death, of which an abscess in the throat was the cause. He was a Northumbrian by birth, and was buried at Ulgham on December 31. Simon Dutton, a well-known Yorkshire speculator of the old school, died last week, leaving a nice fortune. Sir Vincent Cotton, one the great coursing men of the day, and the patron of "everything in the ring," has also not lived long into the new year. Although only sixty-two, he had been considerably paralysed for some time past. Cricket, as habitat at Lord's can testify, was the pastime the love of which seemed to stick by him to the last.

The unfortunate cricket split between Nottingham and Surrey continues; and there seems to be no chance of an eleven from the Surrey Club hold a match—if then. We cannot exactly say whose doing it is (although George Parr gets all the credit); but, by a strange perversity, all England and the Surrey Club are the important and rich clash in six most important dates. Mr. Jackson has written to us thus with a view to our remarks of last week. "Tarrant, Mortlock, Carpenter, and Tarrant, shall play any three men in England at single wicket for a thousand, or any part of it. There is any place in the South, I have no doubt a match can be made." It is to be hoped that some one will take up this characteristic *defi* from "The Squire of Orna." Surely Mr. Jackson will not stand in the way of Tarrant's to beard the Cambridge trio. The gate-money alone at such a contest would be good hedging, if the proprietors of Lords' or the Oval would pick up the bets. The Myra monument is closed, and one fifth of the £100 is to be expended in a monument in Thurnham churchyard, within the rate as to encumbrance for some decayed Kentish worthy.

Harry Andrews, with 250 yards start, won the Five-mile Handicap on Monday. At Hull, Lang, and Tarrant, the seven-mile match at Derford stopped before the last round, and Lang and Mills made a dead-heat of it. The latter pair run for £25 a side and the ten-miles cup at Derford on Monday. Mr. Mortlock and the Rev. Mr. Derford (who have altered the terms of their original match) run ten miles, level.

Mr. Spinks's success with Sea Foam at the Altcar Club has increased the confidence in his kennel for the great day.

Fixtures for North of England and South of Tweed

Join hands at Waterloo.

Old Sea Flower won a Plate at the same meeting, in which Corporal, 1st-him-he-esy (sire of Agility, a great Waterloo favourite), Sweet Briar, Roxy Morn, and some other good "has-beens" were beaten. Leicester Club is fixed for Tuesday, Dec. 31; Bridgwater and Longtown for Tuesday and Wednesday; Ridgway Club for Wednesday and Thursday; Harrogate for Wednesday; Notts Club, Thoresby for Thursday; Hereford (O) for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and Great Haywood for Friday.

Our Melbourne correspondent's account is all that can be wished, and that the sport has been a good average. The Duke's dividend on to a couple of races at Sprendlingen, and a very fair thing to ground in ten minutes, and had a very fast thing to ground near Three Queens with the other. The Hon. Messrs. Bertram have arrived, with Mr. Mostyn Mostyn's nose in leadership. The Cheshire hilled after a splendid fifty minutes, without a check, from Wrexham Gore on Thursday. They have not had a faster thing for years.

Intelligence has been received from the Cape of the total loss of the William, from Singapore to London, when all perished with the exception of two boys and a Lascar out of a crew of forty-two.

Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor of Victoria, at a recent meeting of the Acclimatisation Society in that colony, stated that the llama, magpie, and canary had been successfully introduced, and he thought that measures were in progress for the speedy introduction and acclimatisation of rooks, partridges, rooks, hares, sparrows, and starlings. The fig, the deer, cashmere goats, and black partridges from India; and ostriches, pheasants, guinea-fowl, and antelopes from the Cape of Good Hope.

The great iron floating-dock built at Sourabaya, Java, from the designs of Mr. R. T. Thomson, C.E., was successfully floated into the basin on the 23rd of November last. The difficulties in the way of such an immense structure were evaded by building it in a kind of dam made on the beach, which, when the dock was complete, was cut away, and the water let in from the sea; the sea, rushing in, lifted the dock from blocks on which it had been built. It was then towed into the basin, and the water pumped out, the masons docking ships for repairs by the end of December last.

A letter in Florence states that a commission has just been formed, under the presidership of the Mayor of that city, for establishing a national museum of the middle ages. The nucleus of the idea for it is the Bargello Palace, formerly the State prison, and all the necessary arrangements have been already made. The museum will comprise only objects of every kind in the Fifth Palace. The expenses of the establishment are to be defrayed from the budget of public instruction.

The *Levant Herald* of the 14th inst. says :—"Yesterday 400 riflemen of the 11th Regiment practised target-firing in presence of the Sultan. The result was very satisfactory. Their commander, Colonel Hobart Pasha (who not one of the whole succeeded in hitting the bull's-eye at the easy distance of 200 yards. His Majesty has consequently given orders that the whole of the Infantry troops forming the garrison of the capital shall be kept at frequent ball-practice till a decent proficiency has been acquired."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

FURTHER large amounts in bullion—about £600,000—having been withdrawn from the Bank of England for export purposes, the directors, on Wednesday, raised the rate of discount to seven per cent. The step was one which was immediately followed by a corresponding rise in the value of money in all other quarters, and the lowest rates for the best commercial paper are now as follow :—

Thirty days' bills ... 6½ to 6¾ per cent. | Four months' bills ... 7½ to — per cent.
Sixty days' bills ... 6¾ to 7 per cent. | Six months' bills ... 7½ to — per cent.
Three months' bills ... 7 to 7½

The demand for accommodation has been very extensive, even at the above quotations, and of our continents appear to be of opinion that capital is likely to relieve higher in price. In the Stock Exchange money is now worth from 4 to 6 per cent, and the joint-stock and discount houses are giving 4 per cent for capital at call, and 6½ per cent if with seven days' notice of withdrawal.

In addition to the amount withdrawn from the Bank, the whole of the recent imports of gold from America have been taken for France.

The total arrivals of the precious metals this week amount to £340,000, chiefly from New York, whence we learn that the quotation for bankers' bills had risen to 102, and the premium on gold to 59. These are the highest rates current during the present war; nevertheless, they are in favour of bullion shipments to this country.

On the Continent money is becoming dearer. We annex the rates in the leading cities :—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ...	3	2½	Amsterdam	4	3
Vienna ...	5	4½	Berlin ...	5	4
Trieste ...	5	4½	Brussels ...	3	3
Frankfort ...	5	4½	Hamburg ...	5	5
			St. Petersburg	5	5

The steamer for the Rut has taken out £315,419, partly in gold.

The forthcoming dividend of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank will be at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, carrying forward £4189 to the reserve fund.

Vice-Chancellor Wood's decision, in the suit of the London and County Bank against Mr. Eyre, has been confirmed by the Lords-Justices. The bank, therefore, will lose about £100,000; but the amount has been provided for.

No change of importance in the rate of money has occurred in the discount market for National Securities. Prices, generally, have given way, although the sales of stock for money have not been to any very momentous. Joloss Stocks, &c., have continued tolerably firm. On Monday Consols, for Money, sold at 93¼ ¾; for the Account, 93¾ ¼. Thursday's quotations were New Three per Cents, 92¾ ¾; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 7s. prem.; Bank Stock, 8 to 9 prem.; India Stock, 220 to 225; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ¾; The Debentures sold at 100¾, and the Bonds, 11s. prem. Prices were rather lower on Friday. Consols for Money sold at 93¼ ¾; for the Account, 93¾ ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ¾; Long Annuities, 13 1-16; India Stock, 220 to 225; Bank Stock, 8 to 9 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 7s. prem.; Consol Bonds, 10s. prem.; India Bonds, 10s. to 12s. prem.; Five per Cent Stock sold at 108¾ to 109; and Bank Stock, 8 to 9 prem.

The market for Foreign Bonds has ruled steady, and the quotations have undergone little alteration. Turkish and Spanish Bonds are the only exceptions in value. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 94¼; Egyptian, 97¼; Mexican Three per Cents, 34; Ditto, New, 33¾; Portuguese Bonds, 44¾; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91¼; Ditto, Three per Cents, 45; New Granada, 24¾; Ditto, Land Warrants, 1¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 79¼; Ditto, 1862, 44¾ ex div.; Ditto, Three per Cents, 1853, 67¾; Ditto, Deferred, 19¾; Russian Bonds, 91¾; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1862, 91¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 39¾ ex div.; Ditto, Deferred, 16¾; Ditto, Passive, 5¾; Ditto, Certificates, 7¾; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 71; Ditto, Small, 71¾; Ditto, 1862, 67 ex div.; Venezuela Six per Cents, 17¾; Ditto, Deferred, 6¾; Ditto, Three per Cents, 12¾; Austrian, 57¾; and Italian Five per Cents, 65¾ ex div.

The following quotations were conducted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares and the following are the leading quotations :—Agra and United Service, 9¾; Australasia, 46¾; British North America, 41¾; Chartered Mercantile, 21¾; Ditto, Bank of Queensland, 8¾; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 41¾; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 21¾; Ditto, New, 21¾; Commercial of China, 21¾; Ditto, 91; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 21¾; Hindustan, Peninsular, and China, 6¾; London Chartered of Australia, 37; London Joint-Stock Bank, 14¾; London Chartered of Australia, 37; London and Anseatic, 8¾; London and Brazilian, 23¾; London and Hanseatic, 8¾; London and Hong-Kong, 8¾; London and Middlesex, 2¾; London and Northern, 3; London and South American, 3¾; London and Westminster, 5¾; National Bank of India, 10¾; National Provincial of England, 39¾; New, 3; Ditto, 21; Provincial of Ireland, 8¾; Royal British Bank, 1¾; Union Bank of Australia, 23¾; Union Bank of British South Africa, 10¾; Union of Australia, 50¾; Union of England and Australia, 10¾; and Union of London, 21¾.

Colonial Government Securities have been in but moderate request :—Canada Six per Cents, 1877, 110¾; Ditto, 1878, 110¾; Ditto, 1884, 110¾; Ditto, 1885, 110¾; Cape Six per Cents, 109; Mauritius Six per Cents, 111¾; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1867-82, 107¾; Ditto, 1871-88, 107¾; Ditto, 1872-97, 107¾; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110¾.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady, as follows :—Ironclad Steam Canada Land, 80; Ceylon Company, 1; Crystal Palace, 3½; Electric Telegraph, 6½; Ditto, Preferred, 6½; Ditto, Deferred, 3½; Ditto, Extension, 1; National Discount, 9; Peel River, Land and Mineral, 54; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, 12½; Ditto, New, 12½; Royal Mail Steam, 10½; Ditto, Preferred, 140; Royal Mail Steam, 87; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, ½; Ditto, Shares, 6½; Ditto, Preferred, 6½; and Submarine Telegraph, 6½.

Considerable inactivity has prevailed in the Railway Share Market, and the best prices of the day for Investment Stocks and Preference lots announced at the rate of 3½ per cent. The following are Thursday's official quotations :—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Great Eastern, 46¾; Great Western, 65¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 87¾; North-Western, 102¾; Metropolitan, 102; Midland, 127¾; Ditto (Birmingham and Derby), 97; Ditto (Birmingham, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester), 84; Ditto (Eastern, 95¾; Vale of Neath, 87; West Midland (Oxford), 42¾.

PREFERENCE.—Caledonian, 108¾; Chester and Holyhead, 34; North Staffordshire, 22½; South Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 104¾.

DEBENTURES.—Great Western, 100¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 87.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 104½; Eastern Bengal, 106; Great Indian Peninsula, 106; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20¾; Great Indian Peninsula, 103½; Indian Branch, 93; Madras Five per Cent, 102.

FOREIGN.—Buenos and Great Southern, 20¾; Dutch Rhenish, 16¾; Recife and San Francisco, 19; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 23.

The following are the closing prices of Thursday's Gazette, the 23 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement :—

Circulation ...	£21,000	Increase of public deposits ...	£41,287
Public deposits ...	6,131,345	Decrease of bullion ...	21,703
Other deposits ...	21,358	Decrease of Government Securities ...	1,000
Seven-day and other bills ...	1,000	Increase of rest ...	17,189

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 27.—The show of English wheat in to-day's market was again limited; nevertheless, most kinds moved off slowly, at barely last week's prices. We were not supplied with foreign wheat. Good and fine samples realised full prices, but the inferior qualities ruled heavy. Floating cargoes of grain supported late currencies. Malting barley was in fair request, at full prices. Grinding sorts were dull sale, at 1s. per qr. less money. Malt was in slow request, at 1s. per qr. less money. Of oats, we had a large supply. Although the trade in some instance, the currencies advanced 6d. per quarter. In beans and peas very little was doing, at last week's rates. Flour was dull.

Jan. 28.—The demand for all kinds of produce was in a sluggish state. Compared with this day se'nnight, wheat was 1s. per qr. lower.

Jan. 29.—Barley, malt, oats, beans, and peas, unchanged. Flour was 1s. lower.

Jan. 30.—Fine samples of all kinds of produce was in a sluggish state. Compared with this day se'nnight, wheat was 1s. per qr. lower.

Jan. 31.—Fine samples of all kinds of produce was in a sluggish state. Compared with this day se'nnight, wheat was 1s. per qr. lower.

Jan. 32.—The demand for all kinds of produce was in a sluggish state. Compared with this day se'nnight, wheat was 1s. per qr. lower.

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Jan. 181.—The demand for all kinds of produce was in a sluggish state. Compared with this day se'nnight, wheat was 1s. per qr. lower.

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Jan. 195.—The demand for all kinds of produce was in a sluggish state. Compared with this day se'nnight, wheat was 1s. per qr. lower.

Jan. 196.—The demand for all kinds of produce was in a sluggish state. Compared with this day se'nnight, wheat was 1s. per qr. lower.

Jan. 197.—The demand for all kinds of produce was in a sluggish

ornamented with two black guipures, the lower one placed horizontally upon the skirt at a certain distance above the fluted flounce on the edge, of the same material as the dress, the upper one *en guirlande*. Square corsage, with guipure plastron. The corsage itself and the sleeves are richly trimmed with narrow black guipure. We call attention to the peculiar gracefulness of the coiffure in this evening dress, which is so carefully drawn as to enable us to dispense with further description.

Fig. 4. *Head-dress.*—This fourth figure, in the second plan, is given merely to show the latest style of coiffure for a ball or a soirée. The front hair is arranged on each side in two rolls, and carried behind so as to pass through the back hair and still leave a ringlet to fall forwards. Artificial holly, with red berries, furnish the ornament indicated in our Engraving. The back hair forms three thick rolls, fastened by an amber comb.

LAUNCH OF THE DUBLIN TRINITY YACHT PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

THE launch of this beautiful little vessel, the first built in the Thames bearing the name of the future illustrious consort of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, took place at Blackwall on the 20th inst. A deputation from Dublin was expected to have been present on the occasion, but the boisterous weather of the preceding night had prevented their arrival. The honours of the naming, &c., were gracefully and efficiently performed by Miss Margetson, daughter of one of the directors of the company; and, as the Princess Alexandra glided with a gentle motion into the water, hearty cheers were given by those assembled. Apart from the motive of paying respectful homage to the future Princess of Wales by naming the steamer after that esteemed lady, there is something like a claim to Danish names for vessels built in the yards of the Thames Ironworks. It is but a short time since some gun-boats, the first in the Danish fleet, were built at, and launched from, those works. These boats carry plates of 2½-inch thickness, and a layer of felt is interposed between them and the iron skin of the ship. They have a light draught of water, carry three guns—one amidships and one at the stem and stern—and steam easily eleven knots an hour. In every point for which they are designed they have perfectly fulfilled the intentions of the Danish Government, and are justly regarded as the most valuable vessels of the kind in the Danish navy.

As an example of the immense amount of armour-plated vessels constructing in this country for our own and other Governments, we may notice what is doing at these works alone.

After the launch of the Princess Alexandra the company, among whom was a large number of ladies, were conducted by Mr. Bolt and Captain Ford over the extensive foundries and forges of the company, and they courteously directed the attention of the visitors to an enormous frigate now building in these works for the Spanish Government. This vessel is pierced for 36 guns, is of 4800 tons burden, and is to be fitted by Messrs. Penn and Co. with engines of 1000-horse power. She will carry armour-plates of 5½in. in thickness, upon a backing of 9in. of teak, or the same in this respect as the Minotaur, now building by her side in the same yard. Close by the Spanish frigate a monster battery is in course of construction for the Russian Government. She has an enormous snout, like the head of a hippopotamus; her tonnage is 2800 tons, and is intended to carry 26 guns. Her plates are of 4½in. iron. She has been specially designed for small draught of water, hence her peculiarly ugly sides. When complete, and with all her stores on board, she will draw only 14ft. of water. In another part of the yard an ironclad has been commenced for the Turkish Government. This war-vessel is only a shade smaller than the Spanish frigate, being of 4500 tons against 4800. The armament and plating are similar to those of the Spanish ship. The engines, of 900-horse power, are in course of construction by Messrs. Ravenhill and Co. In this one yard there are now building four armour-plated ships—the Minotaur, for the British Government; the Victoria, so named, we may suppose, out of compliment to our own gracious Queen, for the Spanish Government; one for the Russian; and a fourth for the Turkish Government. Add to these that the company have undertaken to complete the Valiant for our Government, and that they are making the sternposts and iron plates for the Royal Sovereign, the Achilles, and several other ironclads, and some notion may be formed of the busy scene which the forges and foundries of this extensive establishment presented to the astonished and delighted visitors. It is expected that the Russian battery will be launched in April, the Minotaur in June, and the Valiant in July. The Spanish and Turkish frigates will be ready for launching next year.

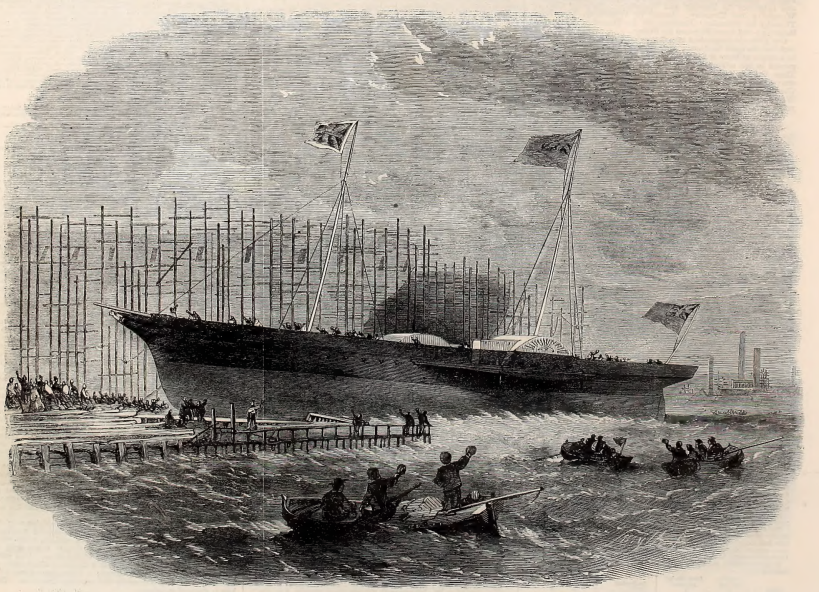
The Princess Alexandra is designed by Ash, and is of the following dimensions:—Length, 176ft.; beam, 24ft.; depth, 14ft. 6in.; her engines, by Messrs. Penn and Co., are of 180-horse power.

THE LATE MR. RICHARD GREEN, SHIPOWNER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 126.

MEET OF THE WEST NORFOLK HOUNDS AT HOUGHTON.

THIS beautiful Norfolk seat of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, which is thirteen miles from "the pleasant town of Lynn" and ten from Fakenham, was the scene, on the 21st inst., of the Prince of Wales's second meet with the West Norfolk hounds. Houghton is not unknown to fame. Sir Robert Walpole built the original house in 1676, and in his zenith he was wont to hold there, for a fortnight annually, "the Congress" of Ambassadors and Ministers of State. It is also remembered by poulterers and farmers' wives as the place where the £500 wager was made, between Lords Orford and Rockingham, to match five geese to walk five turkeys from Norwich to London. The present house stands low in a flat park, with fine beech woods and beautiful gardens, and was built in 1722-33. It has a centre 166ft. square, and at each angle a cupola and a lantern, with wings connected by a Tuscan colonnade.

The meet took place immediately in front of the house, and "the Congress" was worthy of the occasion. At eleven o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, accompanied by Captain Grey and Mr. Knollys, arrived in the Royal carriage. After the usual courtesies had been exchanged between the Prince and Mr. H. Villebois a movement was made to one of the park covers, where a fox, after being very nearly "chopped," went to ground. Mr. Coldham's cover at Anmer produced another, which gave them a capital fifty-minutes' ring in the open, and so back to Anmer, where the hounds checked. Harris,



LAUNCH OF THE DUBLIN TRINITY YACHT PRINCESS ALEXANDRA AT BLACKWALL.

MEET OF THE ROYAL NORFOLK HUNT AT HOUGHTON, THE SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF CHOLMONDELEY.

the huntsman (once first-whip to Clark when Mr. Morrell was master of the Old Berkshire), hit him cleverly off, when "Charley," with great politeness, put his head straight for the Prince's residence at Sandringham Park, and the hounds were whipped off at West Newton, within a mile of it. Prince Louis of Hesse did not leave the carriage; but the Prince of Wales went in a style which would have delighted his celebrated tutor, Mr. Davis, who still "goes like a boy" in his seventy-sixth year. His Royal Highness has made foxhunting "a great fact" in Norfolk at last.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at Toronto, C.W., the wife of Hector Cameron, Esq., of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Montreal, the wife of Edward M. Hopkins, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 29th inst., at 14, Hyde Park-gate south, the wife of Archibald Bulloch, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22nd inst., at the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Hastings, by the Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale, the Rev. Kenyon Hornby, Incumbent of Llangoven, near Monmouth, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Evelyn Tyler, Rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Castlenau House, Barnes, Robert Cunninghame Graham, Consulting Engineer, Esq., of Gartmore, aged 63.

On the 5th inst., at her residence, Great Bedford-street, Bath, Mrs. Faroler, only child of the late Howel Evans, Esq., of the Island of Barbadoes, and the late Lady Aylmer, and niece of the Earl of Whitworth, K.C., aged 74.

On the 20th inst., at his house, 21, Montagu-square, Sir Henry Lushington, Bart., aged 87.

On the 21st inst., at Colnbrook, Bucks House, Dumbartonshire, Colin Campbell, Esq., of Colgrain, in the 82nd year of his age.

On the 20th inst., at Greyswithen, Cumbrland, John Harris, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county, in the 80th year of his age.

NOS. 17 AND 18,
OXFORD-STREET, OPPOSITE THE PANTHEON.

MAPPIN AND COMPANYS
MANUFACTURE THEIR OWN CUTLERY. Strong Table Knives, £3 to £10 10s. per dozen. Every Knife and Fork guaranteed. Dessert Knives and Forks, Carvers, Fish Carvers, Poultry Carvers, Cheese Scoops, Nut Crackers, Steels, &c. Ivory Handles, Silver Mounted, Electro-Silver Plated, Plain and Ornamental. Manufactory—Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 11 and 14, Cornhill, and 47, Berners-street, London, W., manufacture the Patent Double Thread Silver Pattern, which is the best for use, and the most elegant for ornament. Fiddle pattern, as at present, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Every other pattern recently fitted at, plain or highly ornamented.

12 Table Forks	£2 10 0	£4 10 0	12 Table Spoons	£2 10 0	£4 10 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 15 0	3 10 0	12 Dessert Spoons	1 15 0	3 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	1 0 0	2 0 0	12 Tea Spoons	1 0 0	2 0 0
1 Pair Sauce Ladles	0 5 0	0 10 0	1 Pair Sauce Ladles	0 5 0	0 10 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 Pair Fish Carvers	0 15 0	1 10 0
1 Pair Meat Carvers	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 Pair Meat Carvers	0 15 0	1 10 0
1 Pair Poultry Carvers	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 Pair Poultry Carvers	0 10 0	1 0 0
1 Pair Game Carvers	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 Pair Game Carvers	0 10 0	1 0 0
1 Cruet Frame	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 Cruet Frame	0 12 0	1 0 0
1 Bread Grater	0 5 0	0 10 0	1 Bread Grater	0 5 0	0 10 0
1 Mustard Pot	0 5 0	0 10 0	1 Mustard Pot	0 5 0	0 10 0
1 Pair Egg Frames	0 5 0	0 10 0	1 Pair Egg Frames	0 5 0	0 10 0
1 Toast Rack	0 5 0	0 10 0	1 Toast Rack	0 5 0	0 10 0
1 Biscuit Box	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 Biscuit Box	0 10 0	1 0 0
1 Cake Basket	1 0 0	3 0 0	1 Cake Basket	1 0 0	3 0 0
1 Liqueur Frame	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 Liqueur Frame	0 15 0	1 10 0
1 Pair Wine Coolers	2 10 0	5 0 0	1 Pair Wine Coolers	2 10 0	5 0 0
1 Tea Urn	2 10 0	5 0 0	1 Tea Urn	2 10 0	5 0 0
1 Pair Sugar Vases	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 Pair Sugar Vases	0 10 0	1 0 0
1 Coffee Pot	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 Coffee Pot	1 0 0	2 0 0
1 Hot Water Jug	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 Hot Water Jug	1 0 0	2 0 0
1 Pair Candlesticks	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 Pair Candlesticks	1 0 0	2 0 0
1 Pair Candelabra	2 10 0	5 0 0	1 Pair Candelabra	2 10 0	5 0 0
1 Tea Tray	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 Tea Tray	1 0 0	2 0 0
1 Pair Bottle Stands	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 Pair Bottle Stands	0 10 0	1 0 0
1 Pair Decanters	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 Pair Decanters	0 10 0	1 0 0
1 Pair Cruets	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 Pair Cruets

NEW MUSIC.

THOSE EVENING BELLS.—Just published, the above new arrangement of this beautiful melody. By BERNLEY RICHARDS. Price 3s.; Duet, 4s. A HAMMOND and Co. (late Jullien), 214, Regent-street. All music at half price.

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RUTH IN THE CORN. New and charming Ballad. Words by Mr. FRANK MOIR. In B flat and G. Price 2s. FOSTER and KING, 16, Hanover-street, Regent-street, W.

VIRGINIA GABRIELS CHARMING BALLAD.

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CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S CHAPPELL'S PIANOFORTE, at 100 Guineas. The largest in Europe.
Every Instrument may be tested on at least equal to the Seventeen given at the Inferior Instruments are carefully excluded from their Warerooms.
201, Regent-street, and 46, Moorgate-street, London, and American Manufactures, for Sale or Hire.

EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE.—CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD have arranged with their Bankers to cash drafts for PIANOFORTE by INSTALMENTS. Terms may be had on application at the Ware-rooms, 201, Regent-street, and 46, Moorgate-street.

ERARD'S NEW BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE.—Messrs. Erard have manufactured the new Instrument with a view of providing a Pianoforte of moderate dimensions of a more convenient size and more moderate price.
The same model Instrument can, if desired, be had at present, only to be had of Messrs. RAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, who have secured the first issue. To be had only at 201, Regent-street, 46, Moorgate-street, and 56, Davies-street.

THE DRAWING-ROOM COTTAGE. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD have the honour to announce the production of this elegant Pianoforte, which, in point of the richness of tone, and of the very best description. The tone is full, rich, and powerful, and the touch is agreeable, light, and elastic. This beautiful instrument has been produced with an elegance of design and excellence of workmanship unsurpassed by any Pianoforte manufactured in this country. No better Pianoforte of this class can possibly be made. The number of guineas at which it is produced is 50 guineas.
201, Regent-street, and 46, Moorgate-street.

JOHN BROADWOOD and SON'S NEW SEMI-GRAND, with three strings in the treble. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD have several of these elegant Pianoforte. They are an immense advance on the old Semi-grands. The tone is full, rich, and powerful, and the touch is light and elastic. Price 80 and 90 guineas.
201, Regent-street, and 46, Moorgate-street.

SCHOOLROOM PIANOFORTE, 22 guineas. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD manufacture a capital small Pianoforte for the use of schools, which will be found to be a good practising pianoforte; check action, solid touch, agreeable tone, and will stand in tune for a long time. The price will be strengthened much more rapidly on the Pianoforte than in practising. Price 22 guineas. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street, and 46, Moorgate-street.

COLLARD and COLLARD'S NEW PICCOLO PIANOFORTE, with a greatly simplified and most effective construction of the check action. COLLARD and COLLARD have secured the first issue of these admirable Instruments. Price 50 guineas. 26, Cheapside, and 112 and 209, Regent-street.

REPAIRING PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER and CO. give great attention to this department of the business. They have workmen constantly employed, and every article is taken from the Instrument.

TUNE YOUR PIANOFORTES by the 1st of YEAR; 15s. 20s. 25s., according to Instrument.—CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street, and 46, Moorgate-street. The Musical Public to require commendation.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD have a variety at this season of the year by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard.—307 and 309, Regent-street.

HIRE of PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD have a large Stock of Pianofortes by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, and other eminent makers, for Hire, Sale, or Hire-and-purchase, at their Ware-rooms, 201, Regent-street, and 46, Moorgate-street.

DEBAIN'S HARMONIUMS.—CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD are Agents for DEBAIN'S HARMONIUMS.

EVANS' ENGLISH HARMONIUMS gained the Prize Medal at the International Exhibition. 77, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

EVANS' COTTAGE HARMONIUMS are of 6 guineas, and School Harmoniums at 10 guineas. 77, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

EVANS' ENGLISH HARMONIUMS, of 6 guineas, and School Harmoniums at 10 guineas. 77, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

BOOSEYS' "MINIATURE" PIANOFORTE of 7 octaves, in Walnut or Mahogany. Messrs. BOOSEY and SONS have much pleasure in announcing the production of this Pianoforte, which they believe the public will pronounce quite unrivalled, as combining cheapness and an unusual quality of tone. The Miniature Pianoforte has the full compass, is a single but elegant case, and possesses great brilliancy, as well as a good, firm, and rapid touch. It is suitable alike for the boudoir, the library, the dining-room, or the school-room, and is supplied at the moderate price of 25 guineas. Testimonials of the highest character from eminent professors. Illustrated prospectus on application to BOOSEY and SONS, 28, Holles-street, London.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE works in connection with this great undertaking have lately attracted so much attention that a brief account of a recent visit to them, accompanied by some Illustrations of the progress of the works, cannot fail to be of interest to the public. Besides the cutting of the rigole, or trench, for the ship canal between Lakes Menzaleh and Timsah, an account of which has recently appeared in this Journal, the efforts of the company have been directed to the cutting of a lesser canal for the supply of sweet water to Port Said, the Mediterranean entrance of the intended maritime canal, and to Suez, its other terminus.

This fresh-water canal, to which the attention of our readers is for the present mainly directed, commences at Zagazig, and receives its supply of water from the El-Mashurifeh Canal, which flows direct from the Nile from a point a few miles north of Cairo. From Zagazig to Tel-el-Kibeer the company have merely deepened and repaired the existing El-Wady (the Valley) Canal, the ancient Arsinoe. From Tel-el-Kibeer the actual works of the company may be said to commence. The new canal is about 20ft. wide on the water line, and 6ft. deep; it is completed, and open for navigation as far as Lake Timsah, where it branches off in opposite directions, and is intended to run parallel with the maritime canal. This work is, therefore, being pushed forward with vigour, and it is hoped that before the end of the present year Suez will be supplied with an abundance of sweet water.

The effect of opening out this canal through the Wady Tumilat is already perceptible in every direction. A vast extent of land, which a few months back was a dreary wilderness, is now being brought into a high state of cultivation. Every inundation will add considerably to this already valuable territory, so that, with ordinary care, it will realise, in a few years, all the capital expended upon it. As an instance of what good management can effect, the district of Ras-el-Wady, recently purchased by the company from his Highness the Viceroy, and of which only 2000 acres were under cultivation last season, has been so transformed that at least 5000 acres, it is said, will be the result of the present year's improvements in irrigation, or 150 per cent increase of the proceeds over last year.

Further in the interior more time will be required before the soil can be ready for farming. At present small crops are raised by the Bedouins, who only wait to gather it in and then move off to other climes. The company seem to be on excellent terms with these gentry; and, indeed, putting aside the injustice of the labour system, all the labourers are well cared for, and, as far as one can see, do not appear at all miserable.

The Illustrations in connection with the Suez Canal which appear in this week's Impression are from the pencil of Mr. Frederick George, of Cairo, who has forwarded to us the accompanying particulars of a trip on the fresh-water canal taken by him last month:—

THE LATE HORACE VERNET.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NADAR, JUN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Having been favoured by Count Sala, vice-president of the company, with a letter of introduction to the agents on the route, I lost no time in getting together a few necessaries and making the best of my way to Benha, a station twenty-nine miles from Cairo, on the Alexandria line, joined by my friends; then proceeded by a branch line to Zagazig, the terminus, about forty miles from Cairo.

Arriving at what is called the station, but of which nothing can be seen but mountains of cotton bales awaiting transport, we did at length find the way out, and, clear of the railway, could draw breath and look about us. Zagazig is a considerable town, and at this season is in a state of great commercial activity. Struggling through the crowds in the bazaar, we crossed three bridges, which span as many canals, which here form a junction, and give quite a Venetian aspect to the picturesque old town. From its central position and its being in direct communication with Alexandria and Cairo by rail and canal, it has risen much in importance of late. There are several factories for cleaning cotton in and about the place, into one of which, belonging to our fellow-countrymen, Messrs. Acland, Mitchell, and Mustapie, we hurried, and happily in time for a delightful dinner. Being refreshed, we called upon Mr. Wilkinson, the company's agent, at Zagazig, who courteously placed at our disposal a boat, with dromedary to tow in case of need.

We were here fortunately joined by a gentleman connected with the company, Mr. Paponot, who accompanied us to Timsah, and to whom I am much indebted for valuable information and attention during the trip.

Everything being prepared, we took leave of the agent and our friends and started at 2 p.m. Sometimes sailing with a light breeze, sometimes being towed, we reached Tel-el-Kibeer, the first station, about nightfall, having passed on our way many beautiful little bits of scenery and some busy villages, among which I must not forget Abou Hamad, where the company have substituted a serviceable wooden drawbridge for a rotten old stone erection of Mohamed Ali's time. Here and there we passed groups of women filling their water-jars, men irrigating land, with the simple "shadoof," or basket, suspended on a lever. This portion of the valley is very fertile and well populated.

Finding it would be impossible to continue the voyage by night, as there was no moon, we put up at a neat little hotel at Tel-el-Kibeer. The company have recently made some very fine gardens here, which supply the whole of the works with an abundance of every kind of vegetable and fruit. There is also a drawbridge, similar to that of Abou-Hamad.

There is a telegraph-station here, in communication with all the stations at the works. The system is the French dial telegraph (Bréguet's). The operator was good enough to explain to us the mechanism.

Leaving Tel-el-Kibeer at daylight, we continued our way now fairly on the actual works of the company. Four hours' sailing brought us to Lake Mahsamah, where there is a station. The lake is small, but full of fish, and apparently the resort of numerous flocks of wild fowl and geese. Good shooting can be had about there. A solitary heron stalked about the shrubbery which everywhere dotted the surface of the lake. A species of flamingo has been seen here at times.

(Continued on page 138.)

THE SUEZ CANAL: COTTON MARKET AT ZAGAZIG.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FREDERICKSBURG.—THE ATTACK ON MARYE'S HILL.

THE attempt of the Federals to carry the first of the Confederate positions on their right—the battery of the Washington Battery, on Marye's Hill, commanded by Colonel Walton—was, as our readers are aware, totally unsuccessful, and most disastrous to the assailants. Immense masses were buried at the foot of the hill and works, shown in our illustration; but at each attack they were driven back with immense loss. "From the point where I stood, with Generals Lee and Longstreet," says our Special Artist, writing from the Confederate camp, "I could see the grape, shell, and canister from the guns of the Washington artillery now avenged in the masses of Federal troops rushing to the assault, while the infantry, posted behind a breastwork under the battery, delivered their fire with terrible effect on the enemy. In the distance, Franklin's corps is seen deploying into line of battle on the Federal left. Every house and building there was thrown forwards shelling the Confederate positions on the wooded range of hills. A portion of Fredericksburg is seen in the rear of the attacking force, and beyond the range of hills is seen on the opposite side of the river from which the Northerners have heavy guns playing on Marye's Hill over the heads of their troops. The direction in which shell are bursting over the Confederate soldiers in the breastwork. It was here General Cobb was killed, and it is here that the gallant Georgian regiment, at the back of the hill a South Carolinian had a portion of his head carried away within four yards of myself by a shell from the Federal artillery. After the fall of Cobb, there were 260 dead lying on a small plot of ground, scarcely four acres in extent, at the back of the hill shown in the Sketch. Major Shumpert, 1403 were buried between the hill and the town. Eight hundred were buried on that part of the field occupied by Franklin. These were all Federals. The attack was made on Sunday, the 14th, and left amount to 2293. The Federals, besides this, buried many within their lines on the night of the battle."

The Southern correspondent of the *Times*, in his letter from Richmond, written shortly after the battle of Fredericksburg, has many remarks on the important post of Marye's Hill, and of the dreadful slaughter of the assaulting troops, to whose bravery he bears no niggard testimony. He says:—"The position on the extreme right was occupied by the Washington artillery, commanded by Colonel Walton, of New Orleans, and posted on the heights in the immediate neighbourhood of Fredericksburg, not more than 400 yards from the town. These heights, which are precisely of that altitude which is most favourable to the play of artillery, are surmounted by a brick house, now riddled by round shot, belonging to Mr. Marye, and are consequently known as Marye's Heights. The ascent is steep, but not inaccessible, and left amount to 2293. The Federals, besides this, buried many within their lines on the night of the battle."

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INCIDENT IN THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.—THE ATTACK ON MARYE'S HILL.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

COLONEL SIR GEORGE LLOYD HODGES, K.C.B.

This very distinguished military officer and diplomatist was the eldest son of George Thomas Hodges, Esq., of the Abbey, in the county of Limerick, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Lloyd's Island in the county of Cork, and Castle Mahon, in the county of Limerick. He was born at The Abbey, in the county of Limerick, in 1779, and entered the British Army as Ensign in 1805. He served in the Peninsula from 1806 to 1814, including the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees. He was also in the campaigns of 1815, and was present at the battle of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. In these last-mentioned campaigns he was three times wounded. In 1832 he was appointed Military Secretary to the British and Foreign Legion of Don Pedro, under the command of his Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro. In the operations which ensued a high martial reputation, particularly at the capture of Oporto, where he was the first to force. In January, 1837, he was consequently made a C.B. In December, Consul-General. In 1839 he was appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, which office he held and distinguished part in the struggle between Mehemet Ali and the European Powers, for which he received the marked approval of his Government. In 1840 he assisted in the hostile operations by sea and land in the coast of Syria, and was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie. In 1841 he was appointed Consul-General in the circle of Lower Saxony and Hanover, residing at Hanover. During the Russian war, in August was promoted to the rank of Charge-d'Affaires. In 1843 he was made Minister Resident and Consul-General to the German Diet at Frankfort. In 1851 the Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz, and in 1849 Commissioner, in conjunction with the Austrian Commissioner, to settle the affairs of the Government of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1841 he received Her Majesty's license to accept and wear the decoration of the Knight Commander of the Order of Military Order of St. Benedict d'Avis, conferred on him by the Queen of Portugal. For his services in Spain Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him the Order of the Grand Ninham, with the rank of General of Division and a sword of honour; which Order he has received by her Majesty's permission to accept. In 1851, on the termination of his mission to Schleswig-Holstein, he was appointed C.B., and on his retirement from the diplomatic service in 1860, a K.C.B. The Senate of Hamburg also conferred upon him their splendid gold medal, bearing on the obverse the bust of Hamburg's patriot Sir George Rodney married Miss Purcell, eldest daughter of James Purcell, Esq., of New Grove, in the county of Limerick, in July a decease.

LADY KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

The Right Hon. Sarah Lady Kirkcudbright, who died on the 31st inst., was the daughter of Sidney Meadows Esq., and married in 1798 Alexander, 6th Lord Macleian, ninth and last Lord Kirkcudbright, in the peerage of Scotland, who died at Bourdeaux, on the 17th of April, 1833, leaving her only surviving child, Hon. Camden Elizabeth, now the wife of James Staunton Lambert, Esq., of Creg Clare, in the county of Galway, formerly M.P. for that county.

LADY MONSON.

The Right Hon. Eliza, Dowager Lady Monson, who died on the 22nd inst. at the family residence, Burton Hall, Lincolnshire, was the only child of her husband a few weeks, was the youngest daughter of the late Edward Jackson, Esq., of Hackney, by his second marriage with Miss Eliza Ann, daughter William John Monson, sixth Lord Monson, of Burton, in the county of Lincoln, and a Baronet, who died on the 17th of March, 1774. She was left by her, William John, present Lord Monson, three other sons, and an only daughter, Florence Grace.

MAJOR HENRY LOFTUS.

This gallant and lamented officer was died at Murree, India, on the 2nd of November last, was the second son of the late Lieut.-General Loftus, of Lakeside, in Surrey, and Mary, his wife, four hour sister of the present of Viscounts Lotus, of Ely, by his wife, Margaret Harriet, eldest daughter of Archdeacon Lonsdale, of Ely. He was born in 1824, and married Longrishe, Bart. Major Henry Loftus, who was born in 1824, having entered the British army in 1842, served in the 17th Foot in the Sutlej Light Infantry, throughout the Crimean campaign. He was present at the siege of Sebastopol, on the 18th of April, the battle of Inkerman, and other affairs. He acted also throughout the central Indian campaign in the late mutiny; was present at Jhansi, and all the actions in front of Calpee, on Calpee, the capture of Calpee, and the battle of Morar. He were the Colonel, Gallop, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Napier, and the Colonel of the Meldpide, Major Henry Loftus's elder brother is Lieut.-Colonel Loftus, commanding the 5th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and also through campaign and Indian mutiny, and was dangerously wounded at Lucknow. He married, in 1858, Augustus Cranley Conlow, Esq., nephew of the Earl of Onslow, and Mrs. Conlow, of Clandon Park, Guildford, S. Shildon, son of the late Ralph Sheldon, Esq., M.P., of Bhiles, Warwickshire.

THE REV. ROBERT HANKINSON, M.A.

This venerable and highly-esteemed gentleman, for many years past had been the senior clergyman of the diocese of Norwich, was born at Lynn, in the parish of St. Nicholas, on the 3rd November, 1776, and was the son of Grammar School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1794 he married Sarah, daughter of Mr. Gelder, of Lynn, by whom he had issue, one of Walpole St. Andrew's, which living he held for the last fifty-five years. He was also in commission of the peace for the county of Norfolk. His death occurred at St. Andrew's vicarage, the 8th inst. At the time of his death he had been in the active service clergyman for sixty-five years, and as Justice of Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of Norfolk. His name was given as visitor of horses and cattle at the Norfolk Agricultural Show, and he was a warm supporter of benevolent and educational as well as of religious institutions. He was also a Governor of Gresham's School, Holt, and a liberal subscriber to all the charities of the neighbourhood. By his wife, who died many years since, he had (with daughters) three sons, the eldest of whom, Robert Hankinson, M.A., is Archdeacon of Norwich and Vicar of Halesworth, Suffolk; the late Rev. Edmund Hankinson, M.A., Rector of Gayton Thorpe, Norfolk, and the late author of poems which for several successive years gained the Seatonian prize, and the Rev. Edward Francis Edwards Hankinson, formerly Incumbent of St. John's, Lynn, and now of Hempnall, Norfolk. Also two daughters, Mrs. Lynn, attached. One of the late Mr. Hankinson's daughters is the widow of the late Rev. Charles Parry, the celebrated Arctic navigator, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

WILLIAM COTTON, ESQ., F.S.A.

William Cotton, Esq., F.S.A., the well-known publisher and collector of biographic souvenirs and relics relating to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and a patron of the portrait painter, died on the 20th inst., at his residence, Ashurst Lodge, Hoe-terrace, Plymouth, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, was the son of Mr. Cotton, of Plymouth, by his wife, Miss Hall, of Plymouth, and was inherited from his father, a famous collector in his day, a magnificent gathering of portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other curiosities of the great painter, together with extreme care and taste and regardless of cost. The possession of these treasures increased in Mr. William Cotton a love for art, and especially of art of the Reynoldsian period; and, although his father had died in 1819, when the son was but fifteen years of age, the latter became a patient and indefatigable collector that he soon restored the collection to its former completeness. In 1833 Mr. William Cotton married the only child of the family of Shortland, of Plymouth, some years ago, left the Priory, at Plymouth, and removed to Cotte, Somersetshire, and Mr. William Cotton, there manicurely made arrangements with the proprietors of the Plymouth Journal to issue a monthly publication, to be illustrated by the most accomplished hands with the best engravings from the collection, and conducted by the national schools of the place. Mr. Cotton was the author of several works, including "Sir Joshua and his Friends," "Sir Joshua Reynolds," "Memorials of Crowhicks, &c., in Cornwall;" "The Antiquities of Tetsure, in Devonshire;" "Notes of the Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," with many other valuable and interesting particulars about Plympton and the neighbourhood. "A Catalogue of the Portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds," and a number of other works on pictures, and engravers, if engraved. "A Catalogue of the Library at Lambeglend, Surrey," &c.

MR. RICHARD GREEN.

The death of Mr. Richard Green can be regarded as little less than a public calamity by many who are best qualified to understand the position he established with respect to the commercial interests of London. A short time ago a still larger number of men were associated with him in the works of which he was the head, of which he was the chief supporter and director, and the loss of a man, charitable without ostentation, and who, throughout his life, had his great commercial success at the same time simple and beauty plainly

THE PHILHARMONIC concerts, this year eighi in number, are to begin on March 9.

A French gentleman, M. Barthe, 6, Rue de la Fonderie, Toulouse, is announcing a new system of teaching the English language by means of Spanish military plans. These are—1st. Details of all the strong places in Spain, particularly in the fortifications of the Canons and Pyrenees. 2nd. The topography of the shores of the Peninsula, to a depth inland of about twenty leagues, showing the soundings of the ports, where vessels could penetrate. 3rd. The coasts of Africa from Ceuta to Oran, with the fortification of the latter place. 4th. Plans of topographical engineering, and drawn upon the spot by French and Spanish officers and engineers.

SAXON ENGLISH.—The table of 1611 has 97 per cent of Anglo-Saxon, 2 per cent Norse, and 1 per cent Latin; the first Testament writer, 95, the inference is obvious. And if the genius of our tongue is Teutonic in writing, it is not more so in speaking. "Let us now examine more closely the more famous element, still among the peasantry Latin words "of learned origin, transferring words" are popular—"as among other tongues plus unimportant parts, and serve as scaffolding, or, to use a more expressive modern, Saxon can furnish no suitable terms. An excessive use of Latin derivatives is, therefore, impracticable. Even those parties who contend for the Saxon element employ a full proportion of Latin or French terms in the very sentences in which they plead most earnestly for the Germanic words! It is quite true that justice has not hitherto been done in our schools and colleges to our old English tongue, but the seeds of a better state of things are surely promoted by increasing the merits of a case.—*D'Arcy's Study of the English Language.*

Abraham," and other Biblical subjects, were the result of his studies there. To this period also belong his "Lion Hunt" and "Arab Mother Rescuing a Child from a Lion." The cause of the sudden coldness between Vernet and Louis Philippe is said to have been the painter's refusal to falsify history by representing the Grand Monarque, Louis XIV. (who, as Macaulay shows, is open to a strong suspicion of personal cowardice), mounting to the assault of Valenciennes. Soon after this Vernet received a visit to St. Petersburg, where he was received with marked attention by the Emperor Nicholas. He returned to France after the death of the Duke of Orleans, and his old friendly relations with the Tuileries were re-established. In 1846 he painted for Versailles (in eight months) the large picture, "The Taking of the Smalah of Abd-el-Kader," one of the largest pictures in the world; and in the following year, "The Battle of Isly." He next painted another very large picture, "The Battle of Constantine," for the present Emperor. Two French Universal Exhibition of 1855 he contributed, among others, "The Chelem of Mahomet II.," and "Mazeppa," and "Man in the Camp," which were the last of his splendid scenes of the Crimean campaign have succeeded, one of which, "The Inkermann Battle of the Alma," he sent to the last Paris Exhibition. Of his Italian works the occasion of its exhibition to offer a criticism upon the painter's merits. Vernet took his subjects from the Roman campagna, and from various scenes and incidents of similar pretensions, only less successful. Vernet has painted an immense number of pictures. Nobody himself was more conscious of this than the painter himself with the mass of his countrymen is greatly due to his accurate choice of his subjects, and to the scale on which he usually executes them. His pictures generally form, however, a not very high estimate of his art. But his works possess, these all agree, two qualities eminently Parisian—movement and cleverness—while his military knowledge and minute excitation *rendue* more or less accurate, veritable batailles. His career was a long course of popularity and honour. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honour, a member of the Institute and of the Academy of Fine Arts, and a host of knighthood were conferred upon him by every Continental Prince. He was by his period an unique; lived at Versailles and at his villa in the Bois de l'Institut in a very handsome style; was extremely beloved by his friends; always hospitable and generous. Vernet left one son, Horace, and one daughter, Mme. Delaroche, married to a great age, was the daughter of the first Earl of Beverley. The will was executed in 1854, and her Ladyship disposes of her freehold residence as before mentioned, to her daughter, Lady Louisa Russell, and to her son-in-law, Lord Ampthill, for their respective lives, and then devises the estate to Southwood Lovell, for the term of his natural life, with remainder to his children. To her son, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., a legacy of £1000 is bequeathed, and to her daughter, Lady Louisa Russell, a legacy of £1000, in addition to her marriage portion. The remainder of her property she bequeaths to her children equally between them.

The will of General Sir Philip Bainbrigge, K.C.B., of St. Margaret's, Southampton, was proved on the 5th ult., under £7000 personalty. The testator was born in 1784, and was formerly John Bainbrigge, and is the son-in-law, Frankish Lushington, Esq., late of Calcutta, and Lushington, Esq., late of Calcutta, and the testator's son, Frankish Lushington, Esq., late of Calcutta, and the testator's son, Frankish Lushington, Esq., late of Calcutta, and the testator's son, Frankish

THE SUEZ CANAL.

SCENE ON THE SWEET-WATER CANAL, NEAR TEL-EL-KIBEER.

Continued from page 126.)

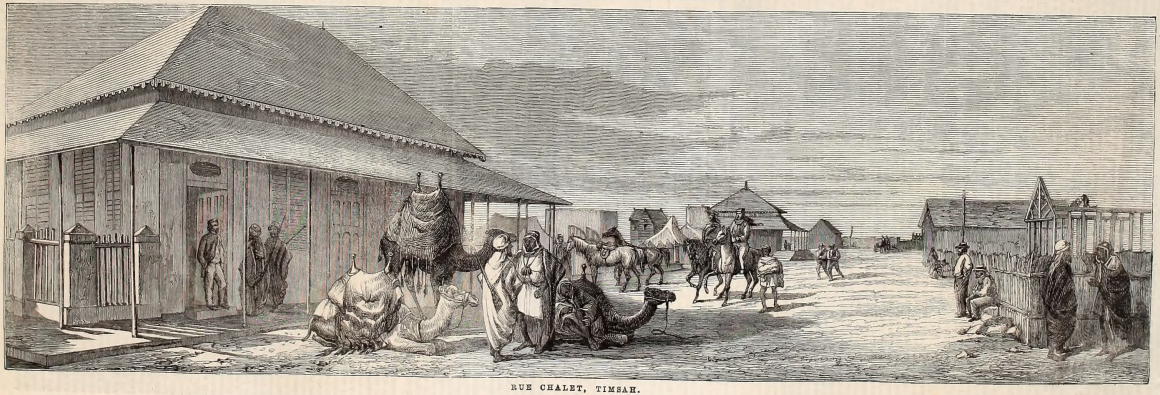
Our next stoppage was at Ramses, a station of the company and the site of an ancient town. In an excavation we saw a granite mass representing Rameses I. sitting between the gods. The back part of the stone is covered with hieroglyphics in a very bad state of preservation. The whole thing has been very badly used; but the company have taken measures to preserve this interesting relic of the past. The company have established extensive works for brickmaking here, the quality of the material being very superior: it supplies all the stations. A gentleman resident explained these matters, and did the hospitable charmingly. There was much to see here, but time pressed, and we therefore re-embarked and proceeded on our way to Timsah, which we reached at sunset.

As the landing-stage is about half an hour's ride from the town, we were supplied with dromedaries, and soon reached

DRAWBRIDGE OVER THE SWEET-WATER CANAL, AT TEL-EL-KIBEER.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

VIEW OF LAKE TIMSAH FROM THE SANDHILLS.



RUE CHALET, TIMSAH.

our destination, where we were received most kindly by M. Leconte, Chef du Campement at Tunash, who placed his rooms at our disposal, and had an excellent dinner prepared. The following morning this gentleman took us everywhere where there was anything to see, and we were much delighted. The town of Tunash is to be the permanent station, and has even now attained the proportions of a very respectable town in Europe. Some thousands of tellahs were at work on the continuation of the northern or Mediterranean branch of the sweet-water-canal.

The Engraving representing a general View of the Town and Works may convey a fair idea of the bustle that existed at Tunash. The streets are admirably laid out, and the houses thetsme. The streets are admirably laid out, and the houses are all substantially built of stone, and double roofed. To the extreme left of the picture the masts of the boats in the distance indicate the position of the landing-place on the canal de Tranet. The next prominent object is M. de Lesseps' chateau, in the Swiss cottage style. The large houses are the workshops and engineers and M. Le Chef de Campement; further on to the right we pass cafés, billard-rooms, &c., and arrive at the company's stores and magazines, with a multitude of accessories in the way of donkeys and camels, and departing, bawling men, and excited storekeepers. Further on is the engine-house for supplying the town of El-Girsh. Further on is the engine-house for supplying the town of El-Girsh. Mexican grass has been planted on both edges and promises to grow well. This is to preserve the sides, which would be in injury by the trackers constantly walking over them.

Sir Henry Bulwer being expected at Tunash about sunset to-day, the 18th, we waited some time; but, seeing no signs of the boats, we pushed on to El-Girsh, distant about eight miles, and there we were delighted to find a substantial cooking, well-lighted hotel. The proprietor showed us our rooms and set about preparing some couture comforts, which are all-important in the desert, but lamps and making one's appetite quite wolfish.

The hotel boasts a public room and a billiard-table, and seems well patronised, the visitors being moderate. The European staff at El-Girsh appears very numerous, but will no doubt be draughted to the other works soon. Through the window we could see the Arab Pasona. I was introduced to a number of gentlemen connected with the works, and was over-whelmed with kind attentions.

The community at El-Girsh have organised themselves into a club, and possess, amongst other advantages, a tolerably-arranged museum, which contains specimens of reptiles, fossils, and many curiosities which have been brought to light during the excavations. A well-conducted reading-room is attached, at which many things speaks well for the spirit and intelligence of its members.

Mr. Villar, the chief engineer at Ismailia, received us most courteously, and on our request supplied us at once with dromedaries to cross the Sand Desert.

At eleven a large party arrived at El-Girsh, composed of Sir Henry Bulwer and suite and other distinguished gentlemen, accompanied by M. Lesseps, to whom we were introduced. This gentleman did me the honour to present me to his Excellency the Ambassador. A dinner had been provided at El-Girsh for the whole party, to which we were invited. After partaking of this meal the company visited the most interesting objects, and eventually took their departure for Tunash, by water, leaving instructions with the dromedaries having been prepared for the visitors.

Our time not permitting us to continue the voyage to Port Said, we determined to cross the desert to Suez; and took our departure, leaving with infinite regret many kind friends who had spared no pains to make the visit as pleasant as possible.

MUSIC.

THE MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of this week was excellent and successful as usual. The instrumental pieces were all well known to the musical portion of the public, but they were of the highest order, and were played with consummate excellence. They were Spohr's Nonetto in F, for violin, tenor, violoncello, double bass, flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and horn; played by Messrs. Sainton, Webb, Pratti, C. Severn, Pendlebury, Barret, Hutchins, and C. Harper; a Romanza of Viotti, played on the violoncello by Pratti; Mozart's pianoforte quartet in A, by Arabella Goddard, Ries, Webb, and Pratti, the quartet in E flat, of the set dedicated to Salieri; and Haydn's quartet in B flat, No. 60. The vocal pieces were Mozart's cavatina "Non Sdegno," from the "Ratto," sung last evening by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby; "The Violet," and the latter "The Orphan's Song," by the Russian composer Glinka. They also were sung admirably, as was Mozart's "The Arabian Nights." We are glad to learn that Mdme. Arabella Goddard is to appear at the concert on Monday next.

Balfe's new opera, in preparation at Covent Garden, will be produced, we understand, the week after next. We may venture to say that the public will find it a chef-d'œuvre.

The Parisian musical theatres are active. At the Grand Opéra "Le Muette de Portici" (Massaniello) has been revived with all the care and splendour of a new production, and has had a most gratifying reception. Gueymard has the character of the Neapolitan fisherman, and the dumb girl Fenella is personated by the young and charming dancer, Mdlle. Vernon, who has been substituted for Mdlle. Livry, still suffering from her terrible accident. New operas by Gounod and Reyer, and one of an forthcoming set of "Les Soirées de la Opéra Comique a new opera by the veteran Auber (turned eighty!) is in rehearsal. It is called "La Fiancée de la Mort," and the libretto is by the deceased Scribe, Auber's celebrated collaborateur for so many years. At the Théâtre Lyrique a strange sort of novelty is said to be in preparation. "Love's Labour Lost" is to be turned into an opera, with the Music of Mozart's "Cosi fan Tutte." What is become of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," announced some months back as being in preparation at this theatre?

Gounod's opera, "Faust," has just been produced at Berlin, under the title of "Margaretha," with complete success. This opera, it will be remembered, was composed for, and first performed at, the Grand Opera of Paris; and it is now making the round of the chief theatres of Germany with an eclat which is far more remarkable from the fact that Spohr's "Faust," the chef-d'œuvre of that great composer, is not to be seen regular upon the boards of any theatre. It may be expected, in the present dearth of musical novelty, that a work of so much Continental fame will be given at our Royal Italian Opera.

A grand opera, in three acts, entitled "Der Wald bei Hermannstadt," composed by Wilhelm Vetterspan, has been brought out with success at Dresden. It is splendidly got up, admirably performed, and warmly applauded.

It is reported that Mr. Mapleson, the lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, has made an offer to the Italian Government for a lease of the San Carlo Theatre, of Naples.

Giuglini is going to Vienna, to fulfil an engagement there.

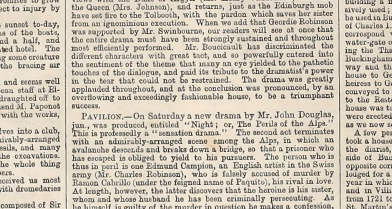
THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL, WESTMINSTER.—Considerable public interest attaches to the conduct of this theatre, under Mr. Boucicault's management, as an example of the style of improvement proposed by that gentleman in the business of theatres generally. Hitherto he had not, however, commenced management in earnest—the remodelling of the building having regarded as sufficient in the way of promise. On Monday last that promise was partly fulfilled by the production of a new piece from his own pen, and founded on Sir W. Scott's "Heart of Midlothian." It has been long understood that Mr. Boucicault had a drama on that subject, which he had turned on the American boards, and which was well calculated to create a sensation on the English stage. Nothing less, indeed, than another "Colleen Bawn" was anticipated; and, if we may judge from the reception of the first night, "The Trial of Effie Deans" will become the rival in public estimation of that extraordinary drama. The house was filled in every part with a fashionable and intelligent audience, evidently prepared to assume a critical attitude, and deliberately carrying at a favourable judgment. The new piece presents the elegance of the dialogue and the clever arrangement of the situations more than quitte the popular work of which it is the result, and in every respect, and illustrated with scenery representative of views in and around Old Edinburgh by Mr. Roberts and Mr. Gordon Hemsley, is also well cast. We never saw Mr. Ryder to more advantage than in that of David Deans. The old man's strongly-marked character and solemnity of tone in the public epistles in which he had himself been reared and heard his offspring "often called upon the name of the Lord," and which he then received appeared almost too much for him to endure and live. A curse involuntarily rose to his lips, but he struggled with it, and it was but half pronounced. This situation concluded the first act in a powerful manner, and Mr. Ryder was deservedly summoned before the curtain. The second act terminates with the trial of Effie, in which Mr. Boucicault himself performs the part of the leading counsel for the prisoner. Here the business of the court is copied from the Edinburgh one, and Mr. Boucicault assumes the manner of the popular advocate who trusts to his eloquence and his finesse to perplex his jury and to get off a man somehow or other. The speech of this thing completely carried the audience away, and they sympathised with the progress of the case exactly as they would have done at a real trial. The third act compresses a large amount of action into the narrowest compass. Joane Deans, admirably acted by Mrs. Boucicault, travels in a fit by train from London, meets with perils by the way from Mey Murdochson (Miss Atkinson), and has her interview with Effie in the cell at Argyll Jail. Here Mr. Boucicault and wife the Queen (Mrs. Johnson), and returns, just as the Edinburgh mob have set fire to the Tolbooth, with the pardon in the hands of Effie's counsel, who rushes to the jail. When we did that Geordie Robinson was supported by Mr. Swinbourne, our readers will see at once that the author's dramatic power has been applied to the public purse most efficiently performed. Mr. Boucicault has discriminated the different characters with much skill, and has generally evinced much tact in the restraint of the theme that many an eye yielded to the pathetic touches of the dialogue, and paid its tribute to the dramatist's power in the scenes of deep interest. The piece was received with applauded throughout, and at the conclusion was pronounced, by an overflowing and exceedingly fashionable house, to be a triumphant success.

PAVILION.—On Saturday a new drama by Mr. John Douglas, jun., was produced, entitled "The Second Act Trump Card." This is professedly a "sensation drama." The second act terminates with an admirably-arranged scene among the Alps, in which an avalanche descends and breaks down a bridge, so that a prisoner who has escaped is obliged to yield to his pursuers. The person who is thus in peril is one Mr. Gaspard Lenoir, a French artist in the Swiss army (Mr. Charles Robinson), who is falsely accused of murder by Baron Cabeillo (under the feigned name of Pepito), his rival in love and in high favour with the latter discovers that the heroine is his sister, whom and whose husband he has been criminally prosecuting. As he has been wounded in the mêlée among the Alps, he is carried home in order to save Caspian, and then commits suicide. This drama is supported by some clever acting, assisted by Mr. F. Findlay, and was enthusiastically received by a full house.

THE COINAGE OF FRANCE.

THE coinage of France has never in a more satisfactory condition than it is at the present time, when it offers the result of many years' persevering care in its production and preservation. In former times there existed in France several mints authorised to coin, according to the requirements of the monetary service. At present three only exist—those, namely, of Paris, Strasbourg, and



THE NEW FRENCH BRONZE COINAGE.

Bordeaux. At the first two—gold, silver, and bronze coins are struck; at Bordeaux only bronze. The machinery employed, and up, it is just now again actively employed in the manufacture of the new bronze coinage. The machinery is deficiently serviceable. The laureate description shown in our Engraving of a new piece of the value of ten centimes (or one-tenth of a franc), which is that adopted for the coinage of bronze. The new coinage has been issued, and the mints be definitively closed, as it is intended to confine the manufacture of the metal entirely exclusively to Paris.

On account of the premium on silver few pieces of two or five francs have been struck during the past year, as they would have been speedily melted down for the sake of profit. Hence the only smaller silver money the coinage has continued its usual course, without disadvantage to the interest of the country.

But the recent great reform in the French currency has affected principally the bronze money, which has latterly been imitated in England, to the great annoyance and inconvenience of traders and parties. The metal employed in France for the reconiage is an alloy of copper, tin, and zinc; it soon changes colour, but remains in wear well, being protected, not only by the public generally, but by a slightly elevated rim, which also guarantees the preservation of the design.

It was shortly after the termination of the late war in Italy that the coinage underwent as a short time the transient whim of the Emperor Napoleon III. with a wreath of laurel; and at present all the new coinage exhibits the same. The head of the smaller silver money the coinage has continued its usual course, without disadvantage to the interest of the country.

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There are fourteen pieces of money actually in circulation in France—viz., five in gold, of 100, 40, 20, 10, and 5 francs; five in silver, of 5, 2, 1, 50 centimes, and 20 centimes; and two in bronze, of 10, 5, 2, and 1 centime. It is highly creditable to the French people that they have taken a public interest in the general appearance of their coins. It is in very rare to meet with a disfigured piece; indeed, among the old silver still current, the 5-franc pieces bearing Louis Philippe's effigy are handsomest as well as best preserved, perhaps on that account.

During the year 1862 the value of the gold coin struck in France was 213 millions of francs, whereas in 1861 it amounted to only 98 millions. The production of bronze coins with the laureate head followed the ordinary course, three million francs' worth having been prepared for circulation. In addition to the lion's share in this considerable amount of production, the Paris Mint struck large quantities of silver or bronze coins for the Governments of Russia, Switzerland, Chili, and Uruguay.

The Bishop of London intends to hold his next Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London, on Trinity Sunday,

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

SPECULATION AT YORK-BUILDINGS AND HUNGERFORD.

In our Journal of Dec. 27 we recorded the demolition of what may be termed Nos. 1 and 2 Hungerford Market; for, although its erection cost some £200,000, it existed scarcely thirty years. It was "hailed at first," like the speculation, Sir Edward Hungerford's connexion with which it commemorates, as a public market, in 1680; but the site had been for a century and three-quarters a locality of ill-omened speculation. The Hungerford mansion was placed between York House and Suffolk—now Northumberland—House, and the fortunes of the one and the adjoining York Buildings were of diametrical interest. Of the York House estate the only relic is the picturesque water-gate, long ascribed to Inigo Jones, but by an account-book in the British Museum declared to be the work of Nicholas Stone. We need scarcely remind the reader that at York House lived Sir Nicholas Bacon, and here was born his son Francis Bacon, in 1560-1. Here he kept his sixtieth birthday, and here the Great Seal was taken from him. When unpatronised to part with the mansion, Bacon replied, "For this unprofitable house; for I have spent in that house where my father died, and where I first breathed; and there will I yield my last breath, if so please God and the King." He did not, however, return to York House after his release from the Tower, being forbidden to approach within the verge of the Court. Charles I., Duke of Buckingham, got possession of York House upon terms not scrupulously fulfilled; for, on July, 1622, Chamberlain writes to Carleton, "Yt is not St. Albans but Lord Hall in Chancery against Buckingham on account of the non-performance of his covenant for taking York House" (Mrs. Green's "Calendar of State Papers"). How this was settled, has not yet been explained. However, Buckingham having got possession, the King (James I.), after much trouble, persuaded the Archbishop of Canterbury to part with the freehold of the house (which had been the residence of the see) in exchange for other lands; and on 1st June, 1623, we find Buckingham. He had the old mansion taken down, and commenced building a magnificent new one, in which Portland stone was largely used; James also granted him for 2000 tons of timber, to be used in Buckingham's building. (Sir Bruce's State Paper "Calendar of Claims.") In the Bodleian Library is the history of York House not corresponding with the statement that Buckingham only built the water-gate, of stone now in a garden inhabited with lions, during the Thames, the house being merely a temporary structure: Buckingham's "incole soul." Pepys tells us, appeared "in the doorway and the whole house," and Evelyn mentions the visit to the house to General Fairfax, on the marriage of whose daughter and heiress to George, second son of Villiers, Buckingham, the property reconveyed to the Villiers family. The Duke resided here subsequent to the Restoration, but, in 1672, sold the estate for £30,000; the house was taken down, the site cleared, and the water-gate and site were erected York Buildings, which were afterwards severally named as we now see them.

A few persons of note came early to reside here. John Evelyn took a house in Villiers-street for the winter, in 1683; and Pepys, the diarist, had a house somewhere about the last on the west side of Buckingham-street, looking upon the Thames; and at the mansion of Sergeant Maynard, in Chancery Lane, Peter, the Wild Boy of Hanover, lodged for a time. Harley, Earl of Oxford, was living here in 1708, the year in which he was created a peer, and in consequence of his change of name and Villiers-street Sir Richard Steele lived after his wife's death, from 1721 to 1724: Mr. P. Cunningham found, in the rate-books of St. Martin's, the word "gone" opposite Steele's name in 1724; he died in Wales in 1729. Sir Richard had one of the many schemes in vogue for raising a fortune. Here he projected a new theatre for the stage, which required large premises; and, possibly, he may have fitted up some portion of Buckingham's reception-house which may have been granted to him. Speaking to some few friends about a sumptuous entertainment, with dramatic recitations, Addison assisted, and wrote an invitation for the occasion, in which we can relish the quiet humour of these lines:—

> The sage, whose guess you are to-night, is known
> To have writ more than he has ever shown.

It was in fitting up the theatre, which was opened with this entertainment, that Steele was outwitted by his carpenter. "The theatre was nearly completed, when Steele, anxious to know what it was well adapted for hearing, placed himself at the back of the gallery and begged the carpenter to speak up from the stage. The man did not know what to say, when Steele called out to him to say whatever was uppermost; and, after a moment, the carpenter began, in a voice perfectly audible, 'Sir Richard Steele, Sir, he says,' that unless he put me and my men has been a-working in this theatre, and we've never seen his face since we began to work on it, that he is much obliged if you'll pay it directly, for until you do we won't drive in another nail." Sir Richard said that his friend's elocution was perfect, but that his carpenter's was quite such.

In Duke-street, "over against the Blew Posts," lodged Humphrey Wanley, the learned librarian to Harley, Earl of Oxford, and poet's son, and a celebrated physician in his time, lived in the same street.

One of Jones's pictures at Hampton Court Palace, painted in the reign of George I., is called "The Lions," comprising Westminster-bridge, the Hall and Abbey, Whitehall, Hungerford-stairs, Adelphi, and the Watergate, with the Duke's palace and a model of a venerable steam-engine, or "fire-engine," for supplying the west end of London with water. The waterworks were undertaken by a company first incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1691. The works are described in the "Foreigner's Guide to London," 1720, and the company, extending its operations, had become a powerful monopoly, and securing lives, was one of the bubbles of that year of wild speculation. The company was in full work in 1731, when a fire-engine was erected afterwards shown for several years as a curiosity. "Its working by sea-coal," says the *London Daily Post*, 1741, "was attended with so much smoke that it not only hurt the neighbours' houses, but spoil the furniture." The failure is burlesqued in a humorous ballad printed by Mr. Thomas Wright in "England under the House of Hanover." The confused affairs of the company, and the consequent disputes and lawsuits with its creditors and debtors, gave rise to a host of pamphlets, and the Duke of Buckingham's novel "Zeal" of the property was sold in 1783. However, the spirit of the York Buildings speculations lingered in the minds of the public for many years after, in 1818, were "the Sea-water Baths," which were supplied by a vessel with water from below Southend. It may be curious to add that however the smoke of the fire-engine of 1720 may have polluted the air and spoilt the furniture, in the upper chambers of the house looking Hungerford-market, the property years after the erection of his finest flesh pictures amidst the smoke of the Thames steamers at Hungerford-pier.

CANDLEMAS.—Notwithstanding the Popish character of Candlemas, and its hallowing and conjuring of candles, in 1626 we find a Bishop of Lincoln ordering indoles to be made up and celebrated with 220 candles and 16 torches; and, in 1790, the collegiate church of Ripon, Yorkshire, had on the Sunday before Candlemas-day, "one continued blaze of light all the afternoon by an immense number of candles."

BRIDEWELL.—The old hall, the last remains of Bridewell Hospital, in Blackfriars, as rebuilt after the Great Fire of 1666, has just been taken down. It was a handsome wainscoted apartment, and beneath it was a large kitchen, used once a year for dressing the dinner for the Governors, in June, at the expense of the twelve stewards. The hall is engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 6, 1850, with its Holbeins and other pictures upon the walls, and the Governors' dinner.

ALBERT GATE, HYDE PARK.—Lady Morgan, in her "Memoirs," lately published, narrates her exertions to obtain for the public that handsome entrance to the park. The pair of stags placed upon the piers formerly occupied a similar position at the entrance to the Ranger's Lodge in the Green Park, from Piccadilly. The stags were modelled from a pair of prints by Bartolozzi, which some forty years since, we were informed by Mr. Benjamin Talatt, of Bond-street, he sold to the sculptor of the stags, we think, Turnerelli.

COVENT GARDEN.—Sydney Smith, in his odd way, calls this noted locality "the amorous and herbivorous parish of Covent-garden."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

ALTHOUGH the scheme for holding a grand closing ceremony, under the auspices of the Heir to the Crown, in the exhibition building proved abortive, and the ill-fated palace has been given up to, it is feared, irrevocable damp, desolation, and dinginess, South Kensington is not to be bereft of one more pageant which shall have some reference to the triumphant conquerors of art and industry that have characterised the reign of Queen Victoria. The Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851, to be erected in the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, approaches completion. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been solicited to grace the inauguration with his presence, and, with that prompt and kind condescension which gives so brilliant an augury for the popularity in the future, has at once acceded to the request. The letter sent on the part of the Prince by General Knollys to Mr. George Godwin stated that as Royal Highness "cannot but feel that he is contributing towards carrying out the wishes of a beloved and lamented parent that the Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851 should be inaugurated with every circumstance of honour."

So, on the 5th of June, 1863, there will be high festivities at South Kensington; and although they will not all the pomp, and splendour, and decorative sculpture can do to perpetuate the memory of a momentous event in the world's history will be effected. The Exhibition of '51 will, however, have a more enduring monument. It is already deep grown on the hearts of the people of England.

Before that time summer day comes round another occurrence—for weeks the engrossing topic for town talk—will have taken place. The Prince's wedding will make its appearance in good time happy and glorious. Although a mysterious silence is yet observed by the Lord Chamberlain's department as to the ceremonial is to be observed in the way of bedizzens, heralds, and trumpeters, the whole country is busy in devising programmes for a splendid display during those auspicious days of March. Triumphal arches, volunteer guards of honour, fireworks, flags, joyballs, and we trust, banquets to the poor and donatives of money to baby and old folks, about every where. The Corporation of London will not be behindhand, and Guy and Gog will put on their bravest apparel to welcome the pride and glory of the France and his Scandinavian bride into the metropolis.

Apropos of heraldry, precedence, titles of honour, courtesy, and so forth. We always endeavour to observe the most scrupulous discretion in our dealings with the head or members of the Royal family, and are eased in white satin shoes or in hobnailed boots. But there is a little malevolent echo just now floating about town, and whispered from boudoir to boudoir, from Belgravia to Bayswater, which we may without sinning against *les bienséances*, allude to. A very amiable, accomplished, and *grande dame de par le monde* has, it is said, been married (*en quatrième noces*) to an Under-Secretary of State. The names of both bride and bridegroom are known to the fashionable, the last aristocratically, speaking; only in this particular case the gentleman happens to be a commoner, and the lady the widow of an Earl. Now, there exists that title "Dame" between a peeress and a peeress, who signs himself "Blue Mantle," writes to a contemporary very learnedly, and almost courteously, to remonstrate that the lady has no right to cling to even the shadow of her coronet. "Blue Mantle" forgets that this title is purely a matter of courtesy, and that everybody is about has no right of peerage exists or is claimed; and, moreover, the fastidious critic, in assuming his *nom de plume*, has rendered himself amenable to the charge of a deficiency in knowledge of nomenclature: the real "Blue Mantle" being a Pursuivant-at-Arms attached to the Sovereign's College. 'Twas lucky that he was not M. did not sign himself "Rouge Croix," or he would have roused the ire of the redoubtable Mr. James Robinson Planché, Pursuivant of that ilk.

Heraldic hypercriticism notwithstanding, society, we believe, will see no harm in the beautiful and fashionable Duchess Mathilde Waldegrave continuing a Countess to the end of the chapter. But this John suggests another little Echoette, has lavished his pains philological. What does a member of the family of Fortescue" (*sic*), who seeks in the pages of our esteemed contemporary *Notes and Queries* for information respecting the history of his name by spelling Fortescue with a *q*? Etymology is dead against him. The English Fortescue is merely the Norman *fort escu*, or *fort ecu*, and the Italian *Forte scudo*—the man with the strong shield, or "strong-fi-the-shield!" and the *q* sought to be interpolated would multiply the meaning and deprive the pronunciation into "Fortescue," or worse, into "Fortesqueue"—strong tail!

A series of sad accidents, all due to the agency of fire, has horrified the town during the past week. At Nice the English community has been thrown into mourning by the dreadful death of a beautiful young lady, who was burnt to death on her return from a ball given in honour of the King of Bavaria. Her dress caught fire from the embers of an open brazier. Her mother, in endeavouring to succour her, was so frightfully burnt that she has since died. In Upper Harley-street, London, another poor young lady, only six-and-twenty years of age, the pride and solace of her family, has also fallen a victim to the flames. She was retiring to rest, when, stooping to arrange the fire, from which she had removed the guard, a live coal ignited her light muslin dress. She, too, is dead. Then comes the dismal tragedy at the Princess' Theatre. Two unhappy ballet girls had had their skirts set on fire while waiting to come on in the transformation scene of the new pantomime. The accident was caused either by the flaring gas battens at the wing, or by a pan of coloured fire held in perilous proximity to their cobweb-like drapery. The two hapless girls lie in the Middlesex Hospital—only so much charred flesh stuck over with cotton wool, as we remember seeing the wretched scalded victims on board the Great Eastern after the explosion of the "steam jacket." The poor young creatures are yet alive while we pen these lines, but are not sheet goes to print one or both may have for ever succumbed.

The outcry against crinoline has been renewed with redoubled vigour in consequence of these catastrophes, and all the many arguments pro and burning alive are laid at the door, or rather the tube, of hoop-petticoats. Against this inconvenient use of crinoline, and the consequent fright, and excess in amplitude of skirt has long since been discouraged by the two great leaders of fashion in the civilised world—the Queen of England and the Empress of the French—the first opposition of the "steam jacket." The poor young creatures are yet alive while we pen these lines, but are not sheet goes to print one or both may have for ever succumbed.

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With regard to accidents by fire in theatres—which have been very rare since the death of poor Clara Webster, nearly twenty years since—it is certain that were the dresses of ballet-dancers made, at least, wear no crinoline—steeped in a solution of tungstate of soda or sulphate of ammonia they would become as incombustible as asbestos. To this it has been objected that such steeping would mar the snowy hue of the ballet-dancers' drapery, and that, even if the under-garments, which could hardly, as a rule, be subjected to the same process, would still be liable to incineration. To our mind, the great prevalence of fires in theatres has its origin in the system of provision and remodelling of the system of lighting adopted. Although the footlights are, as a rule, innocuous, we often hear of "a blaze," "set piece," and "sky borders" catching fire. Cannot some means be devised for concentrating the light now so incongruously scattered about the stage?

Clever, pushing, and useful Miss Emily Faithfull is about to tax once more the feminine energies of the Victoria Press in the production of a poetical album, to be dedicated to the Princess of Wales, and which in beauty of typography and excellence of literary matter is to surpass the far-famed "Victoria Regia." Among the contributors to Miss Faithfull's forthcoming volume we read the names of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Grote, Miss Mulock, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Miss Isa Craig, Miss Martineau, and Miss Christina Rossetti (the authoress of "The Goblin Market"); and, *en fait de Messieurs*, of Lord Carlisle, Professor Ringsley, Mr. Antony Trollope, Mr. Sidney Dobell, M. Louis Blanc, Mr. Owen Meredith, and Mr. George Macdonald.

General Tom Thumb is about, for the tenth time, if puffs are to be believed, to be married. Mr. Barnum has announced to the public of New York that the future bride of the famous dwarf-general is Miss Lavinia Warren, twenty-one inches high, and granddaughter of General Warren, who was killed at the battle of Bunker's Hill! As the diminutive couple are to be married, and installed in "the crowned heads of Europe," the beneficent Barnum offers the New Yorkers a final opportunity of attending the General's levee on the American Museum, and at the small charge of twenty-five cents a head.

We are able to state, this time without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Sala, whose health has broken down, and whose medical advisers have ordered change, rest, and quiet, will, by way of variation, if not decrease of labour (say oakum-picking and stone-breaking in lieu of the treadmill and the wash), be finally published, the editorship of *Temple Bar*, the management of which magazine will henceforward devolve on his old friend and coadjutor Mr. Edmund Yates.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. B. Jun.—Much too obvious a move for a solution.

J. R. JUVENIS, L. P.—They are under examination, but with so many others that our Chess Editor cannot undertake to say when they will appear.

C. P. W.—Your problem is ingenious, but the key-move you find is met by many other variations in that great repertory, the German "Handbuch."

AN ORDINARY.—You consider this move your King at check. See the rules of the game in "Chess Praxis," published by Bohn.

J. H. HOLDEN.—Your solution of No. 957 D to's letter in our Number of the 10th inst.

J. H. HOLDEN, Dublin.—Your solution of the problem in reply to your letter is correct.

J. THORNTON, Derby.—If you will be good enough to signify by initials which are the White and which are the Black men in your position, and at the same time forward the solution, the problem shall be re-examined.

C. The last move in the game between Mackenzie and M'Donnell. The loser in this contest wishes us to state that the gross result of his play with Mr. Mackenzie in five series of games is

+ 4 — 1 = 3

and that he hopes to be prepared in a fortnight or three weeks to meet Mr. Mackenzie in another three fights.

MEMBUS.—Copies of M. de Jaucharde's "Traité des Applications de Mathématiques au Jeu des Echecs" may be obtained of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. From the Census of 1861 we learn that the population of Paris is 1,696,141, and that the "Société Récréative des Ouvriers du Jeu d'Echecs," of 7, Aide, Durand, Louis Blanc, and Jean Paul.

*** The vote of prize and competing problems in the late tourney, which have been forwarded to Mr. Staunton, will be published in our next Number. The competitors are requested to send their names, addresses, and Christian and Collegiate names for the purpose of the selection, the decision of which must be final.

R. H., Hastings.—Your solution of the problem in the last strategem, No. 983, is answered in a notice to "W. D." which appears in last week's "Chess" column.

W. D.—Your solution of No. 983 is correct, and shall appear.

L. Oxford Union.—"Bicorn" as it is generally called, "The Great Divan," is situated in the Strand, facing Exeter Hall.

J. H. HOLDEN, Dublin.—You have lately been playing with M. de Riviere and other amateurs of note, in Paris.

J. H. HOLDEN.—Your move in No. 983 by Pallin, I. V.; R. S. Mallese; O. P. O.; Senior; F. R. R.; Oxford Union; "Bicorn"; and R. is a grossly unfair, "The Great Divan." is situated in the Strand, facing Exeter Hall.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following is one of the most interesting Games in the last Match at the Grand Cigar Divan, between MESSRS. M'DONNELL and MACKENZIE.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. M'D.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. M'D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. P takes P (in passing)	Kt takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	27. P takes P (in passing)	Kt takes P
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	28. Knight takes Kt	Q takes Kt
4. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	29. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K 3rd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd	30. B to Q Kt 2nd	Q to Q 3rd
6. P to K B 4th	Castles	31. P to K B 5th	Q to Q sq
7. P to K 5th	P to Q B 4th	32. P to K B 6th	P to K B 3rd
8. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	33. R to K B 3rd	P takes P
9. P to Q R 3rd	B to K Kt 4th	34. P takes P	R to K R sq
10. B takes B	Q to Q B 2nd	35. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
11. Castles	Kt to Q 2nd	36. Q to K B 3rd	R to K B sq
12. B to K 3rd	B to Q sq	37. P to K B 6th	B to Q R 2nd
13. P to K R 3rd	B to K 3rd	38. P takes P	

(A move of more importance than it looks).

14. P to K 4th	P to K B 2nd	(Very well played. He might, however, have obtained a still more sanguinary game by the following course of action:—	
15. P to K Kt 4th	P to K B 2nd	38. P to K B 6th	Q to K 3rd (best)
16. P to K Kt 5th	P to K B 2nd	39. P takes R (ch)	K takes P
17. P to K R 4th	P to K B 3rd	40. Kt to K 4th	B to K 3rd
18. P to K Kt 4th	P to K B 2nd	41. Q to B 2nd	K to B 2nd
19. P to K R 4th	P to K B 3rd	42. Kt to K 3rd	R takes B
20. P to K Kt 4th	P to K B 2nd	43. R to K B sq (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
21. P to K 6th	P to K Kt 3rd	44. Q to K 4th	K to B sq
22. P to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd	45. Q to K R 8th (ch)	Kt to K Kt sq
23. P to K 7th	P to Q B 3rd	46. R to K R sq	B to K Kt 4th
24. P to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd	47. K to K 2nd	
25. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q B 3rd		
26. Q R to K sq		And Black abandoned the game.	

(Evidently necessary to enable him to play away the Knight effectively.)

MATCH BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL.—A match of chess was played between six members of each of those clubs on Saturday, the 10th inst., when Liverpool scored eight games; Manchester, two; and six were given us as drawn battles.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR-OFFICE.

1st Dragoon Guards: Cornet H. M. Jones to be Cornet. 2nd: Lieut. W. T. Parker to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. Hon. C. Bridgeman, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 3rd: Lieut. W. J. Scarlett to be Captain; Cornet W. R. Poulett to be Lieutenant. Lieut. J. D. Haynes to be Adjutant. 7th: Capt. A. D. B. Martin to be Captain; Cornet E. Scobell to be Lieutenant; W. M. Morey to be Cornet.

8th Hussars: Lieut. C. Wyndham to be Captain; Cornet H. C. Ingilby to be Lieutenant. 10th: Cornet B. W. Carey-Brereton-Carey to be Lieutenant; T. Stirke to be Cornet.

11th Hussars: Cornet C. G. Brooke to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. F. Norcott to be Lieutenant. 13th: Capt. A. H. Cass to be Major; Lieut. G. T. Vandeleur to be Captain; Cornet T. A. Hamilton to be Lieutenant; Cornet Hon. H. Hood to be Lieutenant. 14th: Lieut. J. Bowdoin to be Lieutenant; Lieut. C. F. H. Somerville to be Lieutenant. 15th: Lieut. W. W. King to be Captain; Cornet H. Hall to be Lieutenant. 17th: Lieut. Hon. A. G. Hughes to be Captain.

Grenadier Guards: Lieut. and Capt. Hon. H. Ross, J. C. Stanley to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. and Capt. J. J. L. Pyne to be Lieutenant and Captain; A. B. Dowdall to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

Royal Engineers: Capt. E. Hewett to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. T. E. Colebrooke to be Captain; Lieut. R. Lucas to be Second Captain.

1st Foot: Lieut. E. W. Purton to be Lieutenant; A. J. Bennett to be Ensign. 4th: Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major; Lieut. C. Hamilton to be Captain; Ensign J. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 5th: Lieut. C. H. Ellis to be Captain; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant. 6th: Lieut. C. B. Ellis to be Lieutenant-Colonel. 7th: Capt. R. Burke to be Captain; Lieut. J. M. Beale to be Lieutenant. 10th: Ensign H. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 12th: Lieut. A. Bayley to be Captain. 13th: Lieut. F. F. Parkinson to be Ensign. 18th: The appointment of Lieut. J. Kent's (as Ensign, 18th Foot) is cancelled. 19th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign J. Hamilton to be Lieut.; Colour-Sergt. G. Hamilton to be Ensign. 20th: Lieut. and Capt. J. Bowden to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign W. W. Turner to be Lieutenant. 24th: Lieut. and Capt. J. M. Beale to be Major; Lieut. R. Lonsdale to be Lieutenant. 32nd: Lieut. J. C. Murphy to be Captain. 36th: Ensign A. P. Sharpe to be Lieutenant. 37th: Lieut. H. Hamilton to be Captain. 39th: Lieut. and Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major; Lieut. A. Archer to be Captain; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieut. 40th: Lieut. and Capt. J. Hall to be Major; Lieut. A. Archer to be Captain; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieut. 41st: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain. 44th: Lieut. J. Hamilton to be Captain. 46th: Lieut. J. Hamilton to be Captain. 47th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain. 49th: Lieut. J. Hamilton to be Captain. 50th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain. 51st West India Regiment: Ensign H. Golding to be Lieutenant; Sergt. H. F. S. Bolton to be Ensign. 53rd: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. and Capt. J. Gardiner to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign W. T. Hall to be Lieutenant. 3rd: Lieut. J. Hamilton to be Captain; Ensign C. H. Nixon to be Lieutenant. 4th: Lieut. and Capt. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 5th: Lieut. and Capt. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 6th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 9th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 12th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 15th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 16th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 17th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 18th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 21st: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 22nd: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign C. 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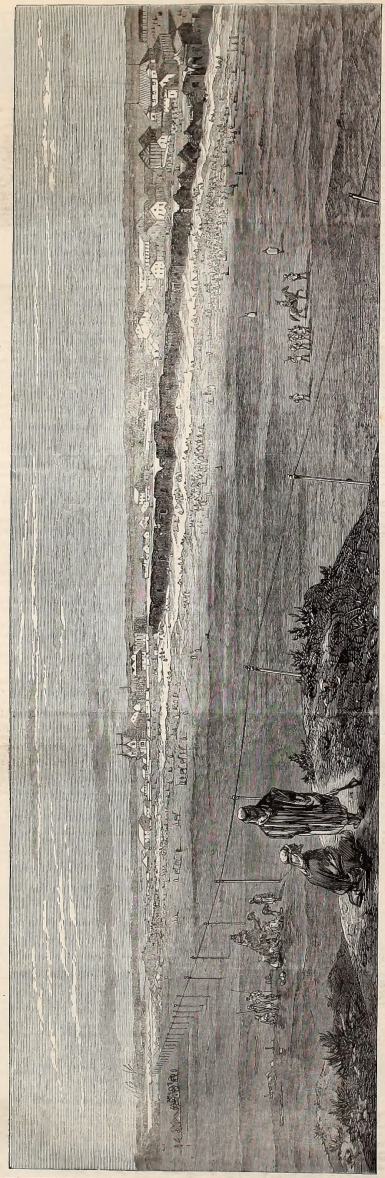
THE SUEZ CANAL.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE TOWN AND WORKS AT TIMSAH, FROM THE SANDHILLS IN THE VICINITY OF THE LAKE.—SEE PAGE 135.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

BEARING in mind that the vague and contradictory telegrams which announced the outbreak and which indicate the progress of the insurrection in Poland, are given to the world on Russian authority, we deem it necessary to receive the only information they contain with more than usual reserve, to sift and compare every portion of it with the utmost vigilance, and resolutely to guard ourselves against forming hasty conclusions. From all the *data* to which, in common with the public, we have access, three or four inferences may, we think, be drawn without much fear that they will be overturned by subsequent tidings.

It seems certain that the present insurrection is not, or at any rate was not in its commencement, a national revolt—a preconcerted struggle of the Polish people to wrench themselves from the gripe of Russia and to achieve their independence. The Czar, in his address to the army, has admitted thus much. Considering the infamous disregard of national rights and susceptibilities with which Poland has been treated, the bad faith which has nullified all the guarantees which should have secured her political freedom, the elaborate and brutal cruelty which has been practised upon her in the hope of extinguishing her life and spirit as a nation, and the frequency with which her ruthless masters have thought fit to

> Keep the word of promise to the ear,
> And break it to the hope,

no reasonable man could affect surprise, far less indignation, if Poland, more intent upon casting off the intolerable burden of her own woes than careful to consult the convenience of Europe, should seize the first favourable opportunity offered her by passing events to snatch back, if possible, the indefeasible rights of which she has been wickedly despoiled. But European Liberals could not have witnessed an explosion at this moment of Polish patriotism, at least in the shape of massacre and insurrection, without profound regret shaded with disapprobation. The time would have been so ill chosen, the chance of success would have been so infinitesimally small, the damage inflicted upon that accumulation of moral force which the unhappy Poles have acquired during the last few years would have been so extensive and irretrievable, that no intelligent and hearty friend of Poland could have listened to news of another national uprising without heaving a sigh as for a bitter calamity. It is, therefore, a relief to be able to collect, and that, moreover, from exclusively Russian sources, incontestable evidence that the Polish nation, as a whole, have not committed themselves to a conflict from which nothing can be reasonably anticipated but disastrous failure. Warsaw has remained quiet from the first—a fact which may be explained, no doubt, by the presence of 40,000 Russian troops. But the refusal of the entire body of students to join the insurrection, the inaction of the upper and more influential classes, and the known determination of the best and most trusted friends of Poland, scattered throughout Europe, to discountenance any immediate appeal to physical force, corroborate the surmise of the Emperor that the present is not an organised attempt of the whole people of Poland to recover their long-suppressed national independence or to pluck from the battle-field their political freedom. Poland, it is clear, has not been guilty of wantonly inflicting this needless wrong upon herself.

The origin of the affair which has awakened so anxious an interest throughout Europe is to be found in an act of the grossest administrative folly. Since the death of the Emperor Nicholas, conscription for the army has not been enforced in Russian Poland. It is a rough and exasperating process, even when the army which it is applied to recruit belongs to the country from which the conscripts are taken. Its operation upon the Poles was peculiarly harsh, for it condemned those of them upon whom the lot fell to wear out their lives in the alien and hated ranks of Russia. But the authorities who on this occasion had the management of the conscription, instructed probably by directions from St. Petersburg, converted this odious instrument of despotic power into a political engine

"BLOWING BUBBLES," BY W. HUNT, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 130.

of more than inquisitorial cruelty. The peasantry were wholly exempted. The measure was restricted in its application to the inhabitants of towns, amongst whom alone political life is to be found. The conscripts, instead of being drawn by lot, were designated by military and civil functionaries. Known patriotic aspirations attracted everywhere the vengeance of officials. The lists were compiled late with a view to the wants of the service than with a determination to sweep into military exile all the manhood of Poland suspected of too devoted a love of their country. In the middle of last month the plan began to be put in force. Between midnight and morning the homes of those condemned by the authorities to be thenceforth Russian soldiers were surrounded by companies of troops and squads of police. Young men and fathers were torn from their families, and hurried off to dépôts. Haul after haul was made with this terrible dragnet. Rage and consternation filled the breasts of the townspeople. It is uncertain whether, up to the time of the first razzia, there had been any premeditation of resistance. Very possibly the "coming event cast its shadow before;" and a hasty central organisation attempted to give some unity to efforts at self-defence. There appears to have been a general rush both of actual and expectant conscripts to the forests, and every band of soldiers met with was fiercely assailed, while such as were billeted among neighbouring villages were put to death. Prince Orloff, who foresaw what troubles the measure was likely to occasion, left Brussels for Warsaw that he might use his influence to prevent, if possible, its being carried into effect. He arrived in vain, for it has been predetermined to trample out the life of Polish nationality, and this insurrection has been the natural, we might be justified in saying the inevitable, result.

In spite of the assurances that are being daily flashed along the telegraphic wires to every capital in Europe, to the effect that the Russian Government are rapidly extinguishing the fire kindled in the Polish provinces by their own creatures, it is evident that the insurrection must have assumed formidable proportions. North, south, east, and west of Warsaw the same sad story is told. Telegraphic and postal communication interrupted, railway lines torn up, military posts harassed, forests alive with swarms of insurgents. It is no child's play. That it can succeed against the might and might of Russia no one can for a moment delude himself by expecting. The capital and the four great fortresses of Poland in the possession of her master. Her regiments count twenty millions against four millions oppressed. The insurgents are without leaders, without a commissariat, almost without arms, without any natural inexpugnable place of retreat, without hope of foreign assistance. But that they will be easily put down, or wellnigh at once, we do not for a moment believe success. Should they, as they have hitherto done, adopt a guerrilla method of warfare, and avoid congregating in large masses, they may manage to worry and wear out a considerable number of disciplined troops; and the longer they keep afloat the more likely it will be that the classes which now hold back will be sucked into the maelstrom of rebellion. We see this already to some extent. Some are goaded by their patriotism, others are driven by their apprehensions, out of the metropolis and the more populous towns, to join the ranks of, and make common cause with, their hapless brethren. The contagion, more especially should it spread, will become dangerous. The fire smothered in one district will burst out afresh in others. No doubt the insurrection will be subdued in course of time, and what Russia calls "order" will sooner or later, be re-established; but it is tolerably certain that for the iniquity which provoked this explosion the Government of the Czar will have to pay a heavy penalty.

For three or four years past, public opinion in Russia, if, in the legitimate sense of the words, such a thing there be, has been undergoing a favourable change in regard to Poland. Sympathy for the people whose cruel wrongs excited the liberal Northern Powers divided between them, and especially for those of them whom the Emperor Nicholas governed and crushed, had begun to percolate even into the Russian army. Alexander II. has probably cherished in his heart liberal intentions towards the victims of his father's tyranny and his own—but more, he has given some outward expression to them. The firmness and benevolence with which he has prosecuted to completion the abolition of serfdom throughout his dominions seemed to give the world a pledge that he would exercise the same high qualities in restoring Poland, if not to absolute, at least to administrative, independence. But are we altogether without hope that he may yet further ennoble his reign by erasing from the escutcheon of Russia the foulest blot by which it is defiled. This insurrection is an untoward incident in bar of any such wise and humane purpose, and it is to have a fatal effect in his hands. Yet we cannot but hope that, when quiet has been restored and the dust of disorder has been blown aside, and when he shall have ascertained the deplorable facts to which the present outburst must be ascribed, he may see in what is now passing not less but more reason to change the whole system of the Imperial Government so far as Poland is concerned. The nation which can only be dragooned into submission is a perpetual source of weakness to the governing race. The world's opinion condemns the experiment as an outrage, and the throne of the Czar cannot defy the world's opinion with impunity. Policy, no less than justice, demands a considerable restatement of the most unfortunate and, at the same time, the most gallant of European nations. Will the Emperor be deaf to the appeal? We hope not. That he will surrender the Polish crown is not to be expected,—is not, perhaps, all things being taken into account, to be desired. But Europe's reason and sense of justice will expect from him a fair reconciliation of his claims as a Sovereign with the wellbeing and political freedom of the subject people. We trust his own heart will prescribe what right and truth alike require; and that a course of generous and conciliatory policy on his part will give the civilised world a reliable guarantee that this shall be the last of Polish insurrections.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Address of the Senate to the Emperor was, on the 30th ult., carried all but unanimously, there being only one dissentient—Prince Napoleon. A deputation from the Senate presented the Address at the Tuileries, and the Emperor on the 1st inst. The Court was present at the ceremony. Prince Napoleon was absent. The Emperor observed, as I understand,

> I receive with thanks the Address by which the Senate gives its approbation to my policy. The expressions of devotion which it contains touch me sincerely. The unanimity displayed in voting the Address has also given me deep satisfaction, because it proves that the Government can fail to bring about satisfaction, because it proves that the Government can fail to bring about satisfaction, because I receive my thanks, therefore, for having been the eloquent interpreter of the sentiments of an Assembly over which my presidency so willingly

The Marquis de Boissy has reappeared in the French Senate and inaugurated the Session with one of his characteristic onslaughts upon England, which provoked the usual amount of hearty laughter in the Assembly.

In the sitting of the Corps Législatif on the 30th ult. the draught of the Address in reply to the speech from the Throne was read. The reply is an entire approval of the Imperial policy at home and abroad—little more, indeed, than a paraphrase of the Speech. On the 4th inst. the general debate on the Address was closed.

The tenth anniversary of the Emperor's marriage at Notre Dame occurred on the 29th ult.

The Emperor has received Mr. Lambert, the Envoy of the King of Madagascar.

The *Moniteur* announces the nomination of M. Royer as First President of the Cour des Comptes.

The Address in which the Louvre has responed to the public. In the workshops of the Louvre several persons are occupied in cleaning seven pictures which the former Prussian Minister at Paris, Prince Pétre-Fère. Six of them represent the principal events in the life of St. Augustine, whilst the seventh shows Louis XIII. and Richelieu at the bed of the death of the Virgin, offering up a vow to build a church in commemoration of the taking of Rochelle.

M. Rouher, Minister, First President, and Court of Accounts, and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, died recently aged sixty-eight.

The Government has received intelligence from Mexico to the 27th of December. At that date Puebla was untaken, and General Forey was still at Orizaba, collecting provisions and ammunition preparatory to the advance. The forces under Marshal Bazaine, which came from New York, were preparing to give the French a warm reception. Three thousand of the Austrian contingent had landed at Vera Cruz, and the Mexican 1,600 are embarking at Algiers for the same destination, besides 300 Arabs for the baggage service. Agents have been busying themselves in Europe for the purchase of horses, and upwards of 1,000 of these useful animals are required.

On the 1st inst. the Emperor has drawn up for the education of his son a curriculum of studies which will fill a volume, and of which ten copies are to be printed.

PRUSSIA.

A children's festival was given at Berlin on the 27th ult. by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, in honour of the birthday of Prince William, the Royal Highnesses' eldest son. Their Majesties dined with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess on the occasion, and entertained a number of children at supper in the evening.

The Premier formally announced to the Chamber of Deputies, on the 31st ult., that the King could not accept the Address which has just been adopted by the Chamber. The President consequently proposed that the Chamber should, at least, suspend its sitting, and the members immediately adopted the proposition without any debate.

The Upper House, or at least a large portion of it, have come forward as mediators in the dispute between the King and the Lower House. Fifty of the members belonging to the different political parties have met in conference, and declare that the apprehensions that each of the three legislative powers of the State have exceeded their rights, and that the Constitution does not prescribe which of the three is to yield in case of dissension. The members say they do not wish the Crown to infringe the law, and they hope that, by moderation and mutual concessions, the present disagreement may end. Absolutism may be averted, and promise their support to any project of agreement between the Crown and the Lower House.

DENMARK.

The Parliament was brought to a close on the 27th ult., after a Session of four months. It has been remarks he for the many important pieces of political news have been sent to the Legislature.

One of its final measures (we learn from the *Dannark*) was to pass several bills relating to the navy, the last of our three navies may be regarded as settled for a long time. The railway net spreads over North Jutland and Fyen, and consists of a trunk line from Aalborg to the mouth of Limfjord, another from Aarhuus and Frederics to Vamdrup on the Slesvig border, and a branch from Aarhus over Randers to Grenaa, on the Kattegat. The last line will connect Aarhus with Copenhagen by means of a steam-ferry for goods and passenger waggons. As soon as similar arrangements shall be established between Helsingoer in Sweden, and Elsinore, in Sealand, the whole Scandinavian North will have a satisfactory railway route by which to travel. Another line, in Sealand, will soon be put into operation between Roskilde and Korsoer. The Sealand Railway Company, whose line runs from Copenhagen to Korsör and the Great Belt, is now building another from the capital over Frederiksborg, the King's former residence, to Elsinore.

RUSSIA.

The various accounts from Russian Poland, although they represent the Government as gaining advantage over the insurgents, at the same time show that the insurrection is wide-spread, and that it will require the whole strength of the Government to suppress it.

GREECE.

The National Assembly has unanimously passed resolutions declaring the throne of Greece vacant by the King Otho, his issues and dynasty, and to have become vacant.

The Assembly has also declared Prince Alfred to have been elected King by 230,000 votes.

The rumours respecting the candidature for the throne by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha have been most completely denied. A telegram from Athens on the 31st ult. informed us that Mr. Eliot, British Minister, formally announced to the Provisional Government the Duke's consent to become a candidate. The *Coburg Gazette* of the 4th inst., however, declares itself in a position to state that the negotiations with the Duke in regard to the Greek throne have ended in nothing, the Duke having definitively declined to become a candidate. The Duke has, it is added, given the world an account of the negotiations which preceded his refusal. The Greeks resident in London had unanimously adopted an address approving of the Duke's candidature.

M. Babbi, formerly Minister under the Coletti Administration, has been elected President of the National Assembly by a large majority; and M. Morsitesi, President of the Court of Cassation, has been chosen vice-president.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer City of Baltimore we have New York Journals to the 24th ult.

WAR NEWS.

General Burnside, on the 20th ult., issued the following address to his army, preparatory to another assault on the heights beyond Fredericksburg:—

> The commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more.
>
> The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas already have announced the name of Vicksburg, Rosecrans's, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow at the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country.
>
> Let the gallant officers of so many brilliant battle-fields accomplish this achievement, and a fame the most glorious awaits them. The commanding General calls for a firm and united action of officers and men; and, under the providence of God, the army of the Potomac will have taken the great step towards restoring peace to the country and the Government to the rightful authority.

A furious storm of rain impeded the proposed advance of the army, but a statement received from the South assures that General Hooker had crossed the Rappahannock. The state of the Federal army, which is reported to amount to 135,000 men, inclusive of the reserves under General Siegel, is unsatisfactory. The men lack their old enthusiasm and self-confidence, are dissatisfied at not receiving their pay, and openly express their want of confidence in General Burnside.

On the 18th a small fleet left New York for some point South. It contained two new ironclads, built by Mr. Ericsson. These vessels, the Nahant and Weehawken, arrived safely in the Chesapeake after a boisterous sea passage.

The Confederate authorities have ordered that Federal officers captured after Jan. 1 be held in custody up to the Government of the States where captured. General Halleck has ordered that no more Confederate officers shall be released on parole.

The Federal steamer Columbia ran ashore at Masonborough Inlet, North Carolina, and her commander and crew surrendered to the Confederates.

In the West the Federal hospital authorities report that their total loss at Murfreesboro' was 1,604, including wounded, missing, and sick.

The Federal gun-boats continue their career of success in Arkansas. They have penetrated 300 miles up the White River, and have captured four more forts thereon.

On the 16th ult. a body of Confederates attacked the Federal relief and store ships proceeding up the Cumberland River in Tennessee, and succeeded in capturing five steam-boats laden with valuable commissary stores and the gun-boat Skiddi. The negro crews were stripped of their clothing, tied in pairs, cowhided, and left to starve on shore.

WASHINGTON.

The House of Representatives has rejected all that portion of Mr. Chase's financial project which relates to the substitution of a uniform Federal currency for the present bank circulation.

The President, after signing the bill for the emission of 100,000,000 dollars in Treasury notes for the payment of army and navy, sent a message to Congress begging it to pass Mr. Chase's financial schemes into law. The message was resented by the Senate in an attempt at dictation.

A series of resolutions have been introduced in the Senate by a California senator denouncing the French occupation of Mexico as a violation of international law and of the London Treaty of October, 1861, and requesting President Lincoln to negotiate a treaty with Mexico, in order to give more effect to the principles expressed in the resolutions. The New York papers, while approving of the spirit of these resolutions, consider the tendency to them ill-timed and impracticable.

The correspondence between the Mexican Minister at Washington and Mr. Seward has been published. The former complains of the unchecked shipment of arms and munitions from New York to French account. Mr. Seward's defence is that, as there has been no declaration of war between the States and Mexico, the Federal Government do not attach to such a state of things. The Mexican Minister next complains that his side is not allowed to export arms from New York. Mr. Seward explains that this embargo results from a municipal law which forbids the export of arms from the United States at this crisis. The Mexican Minister withdrew the American Government with cringing to France.

The Washington *National Intelligencer* publishes eight columns of intercepted Confederate despatches, being letters of instruction to Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and other Confederate agents in Europe. The most important part of the correspondence relates to the movement on the part of the French Consuls at Galveston and Richmond to induce Europeans to evade the Southern Confederacy and establish an independent Government. The result of this discovery was an order to General Magruder to send the Consul at Galveston to Mexico as soon as possible, and the British Consul to leave Norfolk. The order, however, with regard to the latter was rescinded. It further appears that Mr. Slidell was offended by the appointment of Earl Russell. The Confederate Secretary of State complains of the arrogance of many British statesmen as one cause why England is so little loved, and concludes with the unpoliteness of Earl Russell with the courtesy of M. Thouvenel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The inaugural address of the Governor of Delaware expresses strong Union and Emancipation sentiments, and favours a vigorous prosecution of the war. The message of the Governor of New Jersey is still more hostile to the Administration on Emancipation than was the message of Governor Seymour, of New York.

The tone of the Northern mind is more nervous and desponding than at any time since the commencement of the war. The Democratic hostility to the emancipation policy is daily making itself more troublesome, and the tendency to open violence is increasing. The New York Legislature has been unable to organise. The candidate of the Republican party for the Speakership has been openly threatened with assassination on the floor of the House by members of the Democratic party. A mob of "rowdies" from New York city have been present in the galleries of the House of the Legislature. The Senate has requested Governor Seymour to call out the militia to protect the Legislature from the terrorism of the mob; but the Governor refuses to act against the most active spirits of his party. Similar scenes have taken place at Trenton and Harrisburg, the capitals of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Gold had advanced to 50 premium.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

We have telegraphic news in brief from India, China, and Australia, and also by the overland mail from Bombay to the 14th of January.

The Indian news is not important. The Jyntesh rebels on the north-east frontier of Bengal were said to be increasing in strength and assuming offensive warfare. A large increase in cotton cultivation is reported, but the crops have suffered much injury in many places owing to the want of rain. Feroze Shah has been captured in Cassera by Major Eld. A missionary conference has been held at Calcutta on the 2nd, which, it is said, will lead to a new Indian Bible.

The rebels are strengthening Nankin. They are supposed to be in distress through the want of supplies. Rumour leader is about to take Nankin for Chingchow on hearing of the interference of the Russians.

The explorer Stewart has returned to Melbourne. The shipments of gold since the departure of the last mail amount to 1,125 ounces.

We learn from Holland that Herr Franssen van Depster, member of the Second Chamber, has been appointed Minister for the Colonies.

Michelet's recent work, "La Sorcière," has been placed in the Papal "Index Expurgatorius." It had previously been banished from France.

The Viceroy of Egypt has received a deputation of the European inhabitants of Alexandria, who presented a petition requesting his intention of introducing into Egypt a series of liberal reforms.

A mournful catastrophe occurred at Harpersville, in the State of New York, on the 12th ult. Seventy ladies and gentlemen were skating on a pond, when the ice gave way, and twenty-seven were drowned.

General Baynaud, who not long since took part in the affairs of Electoral Hesse, and who had been dismissed from his functions in consequence of an affair of honour, has just blown out his brains.

The English and French commanders at Corfu have ordered the cessation of all work on the fortifications and of all repairs. Orders of a like nature have been issued, it is stated, in the other Ionian Islands.

Garibaldi has quite got rid of his doctors, but he cannot yet walk about without the aid of crutches. M. Basile, who was in attendance upon him until the 31st of last month, thinks that he will be able to ride on horseback in about a fortnight.

Mr. C. H. Gunn, lecturer on English literature at the Municipal Collegiate Institution of Amsterdam, and Mr. J. Venning, of the University of Utrecht, are lecturing on English literature in Amsterdam. The University of Utrecht supervises all lectures in Lancaster's Hall. At the conclusion of the first lecture contributions to the amount of about £15 were offered.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office :—

COCHIN-CHINA.—Paris, Feb. 5.—The *Pays* of this evening says :—"An insurrection broke out in Cochin-China on the 17th of December last. The natives attacked the French at Saigon. The enemy, being twenty times more numerous than the small expeditionary corps, succeeded in penetrating into the interior of the fort, but were subsequently energetically repulsed. An enemy points the cannon the wrong way round, and not a man remained unwounded. The Annamites fought with incredible boldness. They left a number of killed on the field and more than 2000 prisoners. The greater part of their wounded remained in the hands of the French, and the Annamites received a good lesson."

The *Patrie* has the following additional news:—"On the 27th of December the Cochin-Chinese attacked Fort Mytho, but were repulsed with 200 killed and wounded."

THE INSURRECTION IN RUSSIAN POLAND.—Cracow, Feb. 5. Kinlee has been occupied by the military. An Ukase has been issued to have captured a cart containing arms belonging to the public treasury. A well-organised band of insurgents is stationed between Kurow and Kosmine. The frontier guard near Sosnowitz was treacherously disarmed by the insurgents.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—According to intelligence received here from Warsaw, an unsuccessful attempt has been made to poison Marquis Wielopolski and his family.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* of to-day states that a large parcel of arms destined for Warsaw has been seized at a railway-station near Thorn.

COUNTRY NEWS.

His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., held his first drawing-room for the season at Dublin Castle on the 29th ult.

The next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will commence at Newcastle on the 26th inst.

A fire broke out late on the night of the 30th ult. at the Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell, destroying one of the wings. No lives were lost.

The sheep disease in Wiltshire has almost disappeared, and the committee of farmers organised to arrest it is dissolved.

Mr. Willes, the recently-appointed Judge of the British Consular Court at Yeddo, left for that port on the 2nd inst.

Mr. Gresham Wiles, of the firm of Wiles and Brown, brewers, of Cliffe, near Lewes, had a son and heir the other day sold was drowned.

The East Cowes gasometer exploded on the 28th ult. The bellringer, Mr. G. B. Bellew, and a son of Mr. Strickland, the steward of Parkhurst prison, were killed.

A gentleman named Mowlem has erected a handsome building in Swanage, in the Isle of Purbeck, for a library and reading-room, and presented it to the town.

During the past month 4888 emigrants left Liverpool for various parts of the world; being 2718 in excess of the exodus in the corresponding period of last year.

The Glasgow theatre was burnt down on the morning of the 31st ult. The building was insured for £5000, and the contents for £4000. The cause of the fire, which broke out in the property-room, is unknown.

The mail-steamer which leaves Liverpool for Halifax on Saturday (to-day) will have among its passengers more than a hundred poor persons, whose expenses will be defrayed by Miss Burdett Coutts.

Mr. R. M. Ball, of Liverpool, has resigned the chairmanship of the Liverpool Underwriters, having accepted the office of chairman of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company.

At a meeting in the Mayor's parlour at Manchester, on the 29th ult. after speeches by Mr. Hibbert, M.P., Mr. W. R. Wood, Canon Sowell, Mr. R. Ainsworth, and others, it was resolved to establish a Cotton Supply Association, the necessary steps for the purpose to be taken by the local committee. The Bishop of Oxford preached the sermon.

Our Melton correspondent writes thus :—"Goddard is engaged to hunt Tooley and Hawk Goodall assists him. Tooley is to ride his last year's horse, Trollope and Mr. Tuthby have had a succession of satisfactory runs. We are quite full of men and horses, and I see the stable expected this week are to be placed, I know not."

A prisoner in a clever escape from Preston House of Correction on the 28th ult. His cell-door had been left open accidentally, and this tempting opportunity was seized. He managed to climb a wall 30ft. high by means of a rope, and then drop down a distance of 20ft. on the other side. A look at the cell of it.

Mr. Levesque Gower was elected, on the 5th inst., to represent Reigate in Parliament in the place of the Hon. Mr. Monson, who is called to the House of Lords by the death of his father. The numbers were—Gower, 344; Wilkinson, 335. Both the candidates were Liberals.

A meeting was held at Rochdale, on the 3rd inst., for the purpose of voting the thanks of the inhabitants of that borough to the American merchants and others for the noble part they have taken in the unemployed Lancashire operatives. Mr. Bright addressed the meeting in a speech which we do credit to the author of the war in America, and he received a hearty response to his eulogium. The hon. gentleman was warmly received.

Negro emancipation meetings have been recently held at Bradford, Stroud, Bury, Leeds, and other towns, at which resolutions expressive of sympathy and admiration of the gallant struggle of the Federals have been enthusiastically carried. At Bradford more than 4000 persons were present, the resolution was put at the public meeting tendering thanks for the contribution from the Northern States for the relief of the Lancashire distress.

At the annual meeting of the supporters of the Great Yarmouth Sailors' Home, held on the 29th ult., Captain Manners, R.N., moved the adoption of the report, adverted to the extraordinary fact that 240 shipwrecked sailors had been otherwise provided for in the Home during the past year, and that 150 shipwrecked mariners have been received since the 1st of January. These facts are eloquent as to the necessity for maintaining this useful institution, which is open to all nations.

The result of the voting by circular of the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce with respect to the belligerent rights of the South question has been announced. The report of the scrutineers showed a majority in favour of the resolution's amendment on the subject, with the numbers of 1 blocked or 726 votes, and a majority in favour of Mr. Spence's amendment not to alter the laws of nations in the case of the war. A large number of the 726 members composing the chamber only 69 voted at the meeting to discuss the question, but they had the circulars in their hands at the time of meeting.

During the past week some members of Parliament have been whetting up their rifles for the national practice by taking easy contests with their constituents. A public dinner was given to the two members for Hereford, Mr. Clifford and Mr. Clive Dale Unett, Secretary for the Home Department, on the 29th ult. About two hundred gentlemen were present. Both the members spoke upon the subject of rifles, and were well received. Mr. E. W. Martin and Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, accepting the invitation, addressed the electors of Bridgwater on the 2nd inst. in the Corn Exchange, Rodster. At the close of the hon. members' speeches, which were received with a favourable review of the past session's proceedings, a vote of thanks was moved to them.——At a meeting of his constituents, at Glasgow, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Baxter defended his position as neutrality which, he said, America's Administration had pursued with regard to the American War, and expressed himself in favour of some policy more liberal. The meeting received a vote of thanks and confidence.——Mr. Frederick Peel addressed his constituents at Bury on the 2nd inst. in a speech of considerable length, in reference to the conference at Paris, and a vote of thanks at the termination of the proceedings. Mr. John Bright, at Rochdale, said he could not understand the emancipation decree as a war, rather than a philanthropic, measure.——In the city of Edinburgh, on the 3rd inst., Mr. Hodgson, M.P., advocated the recognition of the Southern States.

A NEW ROUTE TO INDIA.—The new communication between New York and San Francisco, via Nicaragua, which was opened two months since, and has been temporarily interrupted by the loss of a large carrying one new river steamer, will be resumed on the 4th of March. A recent telegram from San Francisco to New York announces the arrival there from Hong-Kong of the first of a line of British steamers destined to ply between China and California; and in connection with this evidence of Pacific enterprise we revert to Nicaragua as that route to our Pacific possessions which offers the greatest inducements to British commerce and emigration. Twelve hundred miles between Southampton and Vancouver, which is the distance saved by the Nicaraguan route, is a great economy of time and of distance, and we do not doubt that the travellers and merchandise which will no longer be restricted to the monopolies of the Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad Companies.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Zoological Society are preparing tanks for some white whales, 12ft. long, which are being brought from the St. Lawrence.

The election of an Alderman for the Ward of Langbourn, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Cubitt, the late Lord Mayor, closed on the 26th ult. in the return of Mr. Waterlow.

The repair and decoration of Marlborough House, the town residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The new wards for the reception of Jewish patients were opened at the Metropolitan Free Hospital on the 29th ult., in the presence of a large and influential assembly.

The distress in Spitalfields has become very great. The relieving officers have been nearly overwhelmed with applications for parochial relief; and on Saturday last a meeting was held at the Vestry-room, attended by a large amount of private attention. Committees of gentlemen have been formed to distribute relief in the various districts.

The friends of the Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association held their annual festival on the 31st ult. at the London Tavern, when Mr. Alderman Lawrence, the Lord Mayor, Schomberg-house assuming to about £100 were announced. The report set forth that the Fund had been raised at the end of last year to upwards of £2,000.

A crowded emancipation meeting was held in Taylor's Repository, Commercial-road, on the 30th ult. The meeting was chiefly delivered by Mr. George Thompson, and the resolutions were carried by acclamation. The conference meeting, consisting of those who could not obtain admission to the building, was held simultaneously, and the same resolution of sympathy with President Lincoln in his anti-slavery policy was adopted.

The Law Amendment Society, at its meeting on the 2nd inst., passed a resolution emphasizing of the omission of Lord Brougham's name from the Commission to inquire into convict discipline. Subsequently, Mr. J. S. Lefevre read a paper on the discipline of the English Bar. He considered that the exclusiveness of its members in some quarters advocated a revision of the rules by which it is governed.

At the last meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works some conversation took place as to the railway bridges and railway works that burrow in the earth or soar in the air in the metropolis. The chairman (Messrs. Cubitt) stated that he had had communications with railway men and backing London to place, as they seem disposed to do, and it was agreed that a representation should be made by the Board of Works on the subject.

An interesting reunion among a large number of deaf and dumb ladies and gentlemen took place on the 31st ult. at the Sussex Hotel, Bayswater-street, the occasion being the celebration of the new year by the Israelitish General Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir Rowland Hill, of the Post Office, and several other gentlemen were present. The working of the system was so satisfactory to those present, the letter-bags brought up by the North-Western Railway, which left Euston-square, Liverpool, at 8 o'clock, and reached the post-office when conveyed in the usual way, having been blown through the telegraph tubes in 20 minutes. Many other interesting experiments were carried on on the occasion, and they said that they felt no ill effects from the lightning-like rapidity of the transit. The company propose to carry their tube to the General Post Office.

Last week the births of 2111 children—1123 boys and 988 girls—were registered in London. The average number registered in the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 2026.——The death in Lady Yarde Buller, declined to 1315. Last week 1400 deaths had been registered 1400 in every week, except one, since the first week of November, when it was 1397. The deaths at the last week of November, when it was 1397. The deaths at the last week of November, but that of old people was greater. The deaths of persons above 70 in the last week were 202, and of these 70 were above 80, and they were 292. The average number of deaths in the ten weeks of 1853-62, corresponding with the last week of December, was 1,466. ——On the 14th ult. a widow died in the age of ninety-two, and another at ninety-six years.——The case of a boy named Joseph Mark Cohen, residing in Bevis Marks Synagogue, from a wound in the head, caused by a shell falling on him from the mantelpiece. The boy was taken to the London Hospital, and was visited by the London Hospital from a scratch in the hand. If they bleed but the smallest quantity of blood, they are in danger of dying from the consequences of their tragic diathesis.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on the 31st inst. A letter was read from the Archbishop of Canterbury expressing the pleasure he experienced in becoming one of the vice-presidents of the institution. The report stated that during the year 1862 the crews of the society's life-boats stationed at Cuxtor, Pakefield, Trimston, Lytham, Moelfre, Rhyl, Barrow, and Aberdovey, the latter for saving, during the late fearful gales of wind, the following shipwrecked crews:—Schooner Kenia, of Sunderland; brig Ellen, of Whitby; brig Ann, of Sunderland; brig Dundee, 12; ship Lonlon, of Bristol, 26; barque Rubie, of Liverpool, 12; smack Ida, of Yarmouth, 7; schooner Ellen, of Fowey, 5; barque Bervale, 5; and the ketch Neatrs, of Berwick-on-Tweed, 3. Rewards to the amount of £213 10s. were also granted to the crews of the life-boats stationed at Yarmouth, Caister, Portheovel, Pakefield, Southport, Selsey, and Blakeney, for putting off to the assistance of vessels in signals of distress with the above different vessels, but which had either got out of danger or had their crews taken off before the life-boats reached them. The life-boats had been launched throughout the late fearful gales, not a single accident having happened either to the life-boats or their crews. We are happy to learn that a handsome gift was presented to Mr. William John, farmer, in acknowledgment of his gallant conduct in rescuing from the wreck of the schooner Ellen, of Fowey, 5 of the crew of twelve men from the Russian barque Henri Sorensin, which, during a gale on the 13th ult., was driven ashore at Hornsea, Yorkshire, on the night of the 10th ult. The society also voted £1 each to the three other men who assisted Mr. John in the rescue. Various other rewards were also voted for saving life from different wrecks. During the past month the society's life-boats were called out by signals of distress with the following vessels:—The Lord Nelson, of Liverpool, and the other at Newhaven, in lieu of a smaller boat which had been previously launched, but which had put back in consequence. The institution were reported at the meeting :—£210 from the late Mr. Thomas Brassey, contributed by his executors; £100 from Mr. T. B. Miller, a Lincoln farmer, of Bestree; and £500 from Mr. T. A. Venables, of Worcester, intercepted a portion of the legacy duty. Various other contributions and life-boats of the institution on their recent visits to life-boat stations on various parts of the United Kingdom. The subscriptions since the 1st inst. amounted to £1700 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

A Cadiz telegram says that yellow fever has almost disappeared from the capital of the Canaries.

Messrs. Whitney and Hathaway have purchased at New York the steamer Ariel, which is to be employed in the Galway and Liverpool Holyhead mail service. The price paid was an average of £2180 for each vessel, whereas the Ariel cost £30,000 to build.

A prize rifle-shooting match was recently held at Shanghai. The first prize was a challenge cup, value 100 guineas, presented by Mr. R. G. Alston, to be won by the best shot among the volunteers. The cup was won by Private Cain, formerly a member of the Exeter Rifle Corps.

In memory of the late Prince Consort Queen Marie of Naples at Augsburg, a silver medal has been granted to the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Venice, and a similar medal bears the inscription :—"Souvenir of the visit her Majesty Queen Marie of Naples paid to the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Augsburg, Jan. 8, 1863." The mass have received a copy of the medal in gold.

The Prince of Wales's Island (Penang, in the Straits of Malacca, 400 miles N. of Singapore, and 1,000 miles from Calcutta, in the Bay of Bengal, British) in India was recently taken by a cyclal cones by Dr. Mullens. In 1861, there population was 235,000 souls, and the number of communicants were 1079 catechists, 880 churches, 118,893 native Christians, of whom 21,352 were communicants, and 6,000 children in the Sunday-schools.

The message of the President of the Republic of Liberia (Mr. S. A. Benson), received by the last African mail, gives a satisfactory account of the state of affairs in that country. The message first alludes to the circumstances of his recent visit to England, and speaks in grateful terms of the reception he met with from him, and of the liberal contributions made to promote a satisfactory adjustment of boundary and all other questions in which England, from her relations with the native tribes, is interested. Commerce in Liberia. Great virtuance continues to be exercised by the Liberian Government to frustrate the slave trade in the neighbouring territories, and often with considerable success. The people are paying increased attention to the profitable cultivation of the soil, and the production of cotton, sugar, and other articles is likely to increase. Within the last twelve months six sugar-mills have been imported. Iron and coal deposits exist, which it is hoped may soon be turned to account. A conviction is expressed that the war in the United States will cause an immense voluntary efflux of the coloured population of that country to Liberia, and the view is urged as a stimulus to all Liberian to set aside the slave-trade and to devote the English Government would be beneficial as a place of refuge. The notice obtained by the contribution of Liberia to the International Exhibition is likewise alluded to with gratification.

THE FARM.

A very full council of the Royal Agricultural met on Wednesday for the dispatch of monthly business, which was principally in connection with the Worcester meeting. The proposed show ground is in the shape of a wedge, and has been already cleared of its fences; and when allowance has been made for two or three acres of rising ground at one end, which is hardly available except for spectators, it will be a little larger than the one at Leeds. The sires and hunters will have first-class horseboxes provided for them at £2 per head, which will be cheaper and more acceptable to owners of horses in high condition than the alternative system of five-miles trot, and the chance of a second-rate stable in the town. The ten-shilling public are to enter at eight o'clock on the Monday as soon as the judges are set to work; on Tuesday and Wednesday the entrance-fee will be 2s. 6d.; and on Thursday and Friday 1s., which seems a very equitable arrangement. An excellent plan of railway siding is to be put down close by the ground, and the supply of water will be abundant. The show of implements promises to be full, owing to the manufacture of cider and perry, as well as the cultivation of orchards and hops; and a large suit company will probably propose one on the best apples for cider and perry. Amongst the districts that comprehends Rylands, &c., Welsh cattle, and Welsh cobs not more than fifteen hands, and the best hunting sire calculated to get stock up to fifteen stone; while £50 is appropriated to the best cart sire (Suffolk excepted), with the proviso that he is to remain in the county for the next season at a £2 fee. Mr. Lort Phillips, M.P., is the new steward of stock, vice the Hon. William Cavendish, M.P., whose return is rotation; and the friend, London of Mr. H. B. Thompson, M.P., the *Journal* has been reduced in price from 10s. to 7s. 6d. Several new books were presented to the society, and among them "The Prince Consort's Farms," by Mr. Morton, an invaluable record for all time of "the Farmer Prince," of whom it has been well observed, "in new scenes in this country can almost contemporary with the existence of the Royal Agricultural Society," which failed him in the presidential only the month before he died. The memorial to the late Mr. Jonas Webb has already reached £800; and tenant farmers in their turn are doing honour to the "Tenant's Friend," as the late Mr. Webb was termed, and have raised so far to £1800, a full moiety of which has been subscribed by the "Lids of the Brockleshy."

SHERIFFS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

(Except Cornwall and Lancashire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE—Robert Henry Harry of Hatton Street, Esq.
BERKSHIRE—James Blyth, of Woolhampton House, near Reading, Esq.
BUCKS—Philip Charles Hardy of Lincombe House, Esq.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS—Edmund Wodehouse, of Great Houghton, Esq.
CHESHIRE—Charles Wood Shakshy, of Somerford Park, Bart.
CUMBERLAND—William Nicholson Hodgson, of Scaw Grange, Carlisle, Esq.
DERBYSHIRE—Sir Henry Flower Every, of Egginton, Bart.
DEVONSHIRE—George Henry Kekewich, of Hartland Abbey, Bideford, Bart.
DORSETSHIRE—George Whieldon, of Wyke Hall, Gillingham, Esq.
DURHAM—John Robert Mowbray, of Seaton Delaval, Esq.
ESSEX—George Palmer, of Maning, Esq.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—William Henry Langmore Miles, of King's Weston, Esq.
HEREFORDSHIRE—William Bridgman, of Weston-under-Penyard, Esq.
HERTFORDSHIRE—Edward Ruthven Pennington, of Greenfield Grove, Esq.
KENT—Samuel Long, of Bromley-hill, Esq.
LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND—Thomas Paget Preston House, Esq.
LINCOLNSHIRE—George Charles Uppleby, of Barrow, Esq.
MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES—Thomas Prothero Fa'r, Esq.
NORFOLK—Joseph Batchelor Scott Chad, of Thurgford, Esq.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—Thomas Phipps Law Ashby, of Naseby, Esq.
NORTHUMBERLAND—Watson Askew, of Pallinburn, Esq.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—Thomas Bolton Hodgkinson, of Kilham, Esq.
OXFORDSHIRE—Thomas Taylor, of Aston House, Esq.
RUTLAND—See Hon. Henry Noel, of Exton Park.
SHROPSHIRE—Thomas Charlton Whitmore, of Apley Park, Esq.
SOMERSETSHIRE—Edward Sandford, of Nynehead Court, Esq.
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON—Melville Portal, of Laverstoke House, Esq.
STAFFORDSHIRE—Thomas Bowyer Buckley, of West Bromwich, Esq.
SUFFOLK—John William Brooke, of Stoton Park, Esq.
SURREY—Lewis Loyd, of Monk Orchard, Croydon, Esq.
SUSSEX—John Charles Fletcher, of Dale Park, Arundel, Esq.
WARWICKSHIRE—Charles Douglas Newdegate, of Arbury House, Esq.
WESTMORLAND—William Wilson, of High Park, near Kendal, Esq.
WILTSHIRE—Thomas Grimston Estcourt, of Estcourt, Esq.
WORCESTERSHIRE—Richard Hemming, of Bentley Manor, Bromsgrove, Esq.
YORKSHIRE—John Hope Barton, of Manor Park, near Sandstead, Esq.

WALES.

ANGLESEA—Robert Lloyd Jones Parry, of Tregaian, Esq.
BRECKNOCKSHIRE—Thomas Wood, of Cefn Cwrrwf, Esq.
CARDIGANSHIRE—Price Lewis, of Gwastod, near Lampeter, Esq.
CARMARTHENSHIRE—Sir James Drummond Llewellyn, Bart.
CARNARVONSHIRE—John Platt, of Bryn-y-neuadd, Esq.
DENBIGHSHIRE—John Robert Hughes, of Rhuddyn, Esq.
FLINTSHIRE—Charles Potter Clough, of Llwyn Offa, Esq.
GLAMORGANSHIRE—Thomas Lewis Talbot, of Margam House, Esq.
MERIONETHSHIRE—Howel Morgan, of Llengwrinlas, Esq.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE—John Naylor, of Llwyn, Esq.
PEMBROKESHIRE—William Rees, of Scoveston, Esq.
RADNORSHIRE—Henry Thomas, of Pencerrig, Esq.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE DUBLIN MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL.

THE Masonic body had a splendid demonstration in the round room of the Dublin Rotunda on the 27th ult. The occasion was the anniversary of the Masonic Female Orphan School, and the building was completely filled with an assemblage comprising the elite of the rank and respectability of the metropolis. A large number of ladies and gentlemen not belonging to the Masonic Order, all the Lodges. The large platform was filled with the members of the body, wearing the insignia of their rank. The enthusiasm and effect, which was heightened by the decorations of evergreens, banners, and devices which ornamented the hall, and the upwards 2000 persons present and there were more than 500 applications for tickets beyond what the place could hold. The platform presented a pleasing picture of beauty.

The Church and Presbytery were united in the two Grand Chaplains, the Rev. Messrs. Bell and Dobbin, and Dean Lee, who, by the courtesy of operative parties, Lord Naas and Sir William Somerville, spoke with the utmost harmony. Sir Edward Grogan, M.P., Sir William Hort, Judge Keogh, and Dean Lee, M.P., all rendered good the cause of charity and fraternity as though they had never engaged in political strife on the floor of Parliament.

The following report was read by the secretary :—

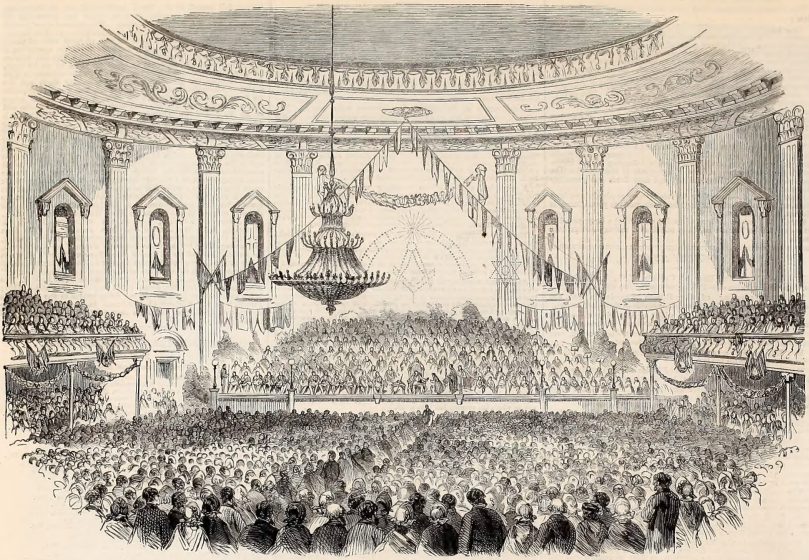
In presenting their report for the year 1862, the governors of the Masonic Female Orphan School have much pleasure in congratulating the subscribers and incoming creations of the members of the Masonic Order in Ireland to provide a home for the children of their deceased brethren, and to educate them with that parental protection of which they have been deprived.

The total income of the school during the year 1861, including the balance from the former year, was £1736 11s. 3d. Of this sum £808 8s. 6d. was applied to current expenses, £500 was invested in Government securities, rendered necessary by the enlargement of the school, and £170 was invested, according to the provision of Grand Lodge, out of the proceeds which had been received by sale of the building of the present schoolhouse, the interest of which is one of the main sources of permanent income which the school possesses. The total receipts of the year 1862 amount to £1456 16s. Of that sum £140 has been invested in the purchase of Government stock, and out of the proceeds of the additions made to the schoolhouse in 1861, the residue, amounting to £1234 16s., so far as it would go, was applied to the current expenses of the school during the past year, which amount to the sum of £1210 15s. 6d., including payments of £200, the cost of the building of the additions to the schoolhouse.

There are thirty-five girls at present in the school, the number of pupils having been increased since the last annual meeting by one only. At the last election there were eighty candidates for admission, and the committee feel that the house is capable of accommodating forty children.

The governors feel assured that their brethren of the Masonic Order will sympathise with them in the regret they feel in having been obliged, in consequence of the state of their finances, to refuse admission to the five on six useful candidates, and will agree with them in thinking that the amount contributed during the past year, although greater than the receipts of any preceding year, represents but inadequately the wealth and indigence of the Masonic body.

The internal management of the school continues to be conducted with the most scrupulous accuracy, under the superintendence of the finance committee, the efficient and attentive matron, and the kind and motherly matron, Mrs. Noble. Any person observing the neat and healthy appearance of the girls must be surprised at the small annual cost at their diet and dress



DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE PUPILS OF THE DUBLIN MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL IN THE ROUND ROOM OF THE ROTUNDO.

which do not exceed an average of about £11 for each girl. Their progress and proficiency in needlework has been satisfactory to the ladies' committee and Mrs. Noble, who efficiently superintend this important department in female education.

The sanitary condition of the school has been generally good during the past year, and the governors return their warm thanks to Dr. Speedy for the valuable medical services he has gratuitously rendered to the school during the last fifteen years.

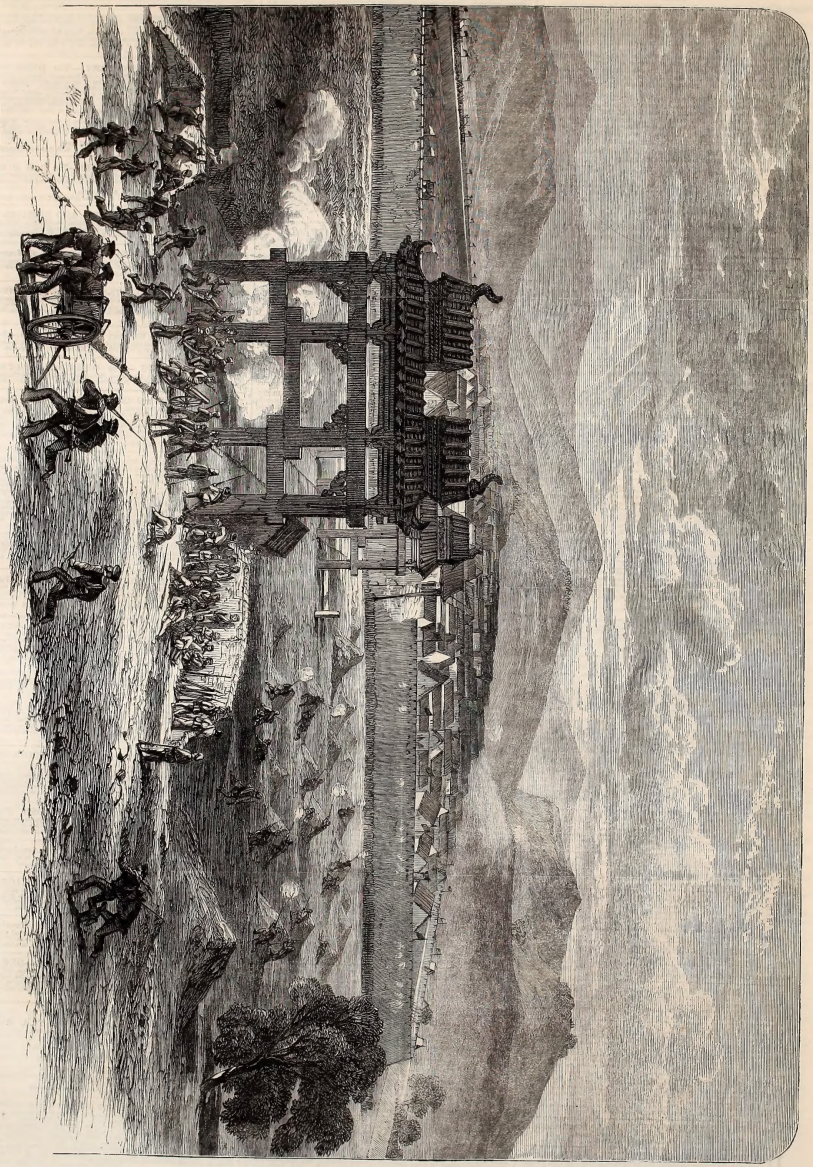
During the year 1862 six girls were admitted to the school. Of those now in the institution twelve are the orphans of brethren of Dublin lodges, whilst twenty-three of them are the orphans of brethren hailing from country or military lodges; and the governors desires to impress this fact on their brethren of country lodges, as the best proof that the school has an urgent claim on their liberality and co-operation.

One of the girls in Australia, one at the Cape, two in England, at the head of large schools, and several in Ireland, as wives or governesses, reflect upon the institution the credit they are themselves to it.

The governors, at the commencement of another year, fraternally appeal to their brethren for a continuance and increase of that support which they have hitherto rendered with such useful and successful results.

Several addresses advocating the claims of the institution having been made, the hon. secretary, Mr. Oldham, read the list of prizes, handing to each of the girls a certificate signed with the autograph of his Grace the Duke of Leinster. The pupils then came forward to receive their rewards, and were enthusiastically applauded. The proceedings terminated by the singing of the National Anthem.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA: EXPEDITION OF IMPERIALISTS, HEADED BY BRITISH OFFICERS, TO FUNGWHA—LANDING AT FANGCHOW BRIDGE, THE SCENE OF SLAUGHTER AND DESTRUCTION BY THE REBELS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 150.



THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA: EXPEDITION OF IMPERIALISTS, HEADED BY BRITISH OFFICERS, TO FONGWHA—BOMBARDMENT OF THE EAST GATE BY FIELD-PIECES OF H.M.S. ECOUTEUR AND SPHINX.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 136.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 14.

SUNDAY, Feb. 8.—Sexagesima Sunday. Mary Queen of Scots beheaded at Fotheringay, 1587.
MONDAY, 9.—Death of Neville Maskelyne, the astronomer (who conducted the Schehallion experiment of weighing the earth), 1811.
TUESDAY, 10.—Henry, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, blown up by gunpowder, 1567. Battle of Sobran: Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough defeats the Sikhs, 1846.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Magna Charta and the Charter of the Forests confirmed by King Henry III., 1225. Month in bad quarter, 10h. 46m. a.m.
THURSDAY, 12.—Battle of Herrings: the French defeated in an attack on Sir John Fastolf bringing a supply of fish to the English besieging Orleans, 1429. Gold first discovered in Australia by Edward Hargraves, 1851.
FRIDAY, 13.—William and Mary proclaimed King and Queen of England, 1689. Thermometer at Greenwich at midnight, 1072. Alaska, after a long siege, surrenders to the Santander General Cladilla, 1861.
SATURDAY, 14.—Valentine, Bishop and Martyr, about 271. Captain James Cook, the circumnavigator, killed at Owhyhee (or Hawaii), 1779. Admiral Sir John Jervis defeats the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, 1797.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 14.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
4	30	5	15	5	59	6	43	7	27	8	11	8	55
9	5	9	39	10	13	10	47	11	21	11	55	12	29
13	40	14	15	14	49	15	23	15	57	16	31	17	5
18	14	18	49	19	23	19	57	20	31	21	5	21	39
22	48	23	23	23	57								

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION,
Lat. 51° 29′ 37″ N. Long. 0° 16′ 47″ W., Height above Sea, 94 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Dry Bulb.	Dew Point.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	General Direction.	Movement in the Day.	Force.	Fall in the Day.
	Inches.	°	°	0-55	°				Inches
29	29·820	49·2	42·7	51	44·8	S. SW.	211	·000	
30	29·820	49·2	43·8	53	45·9	SW. WSW.	541	·000	
31	29·877	49·2	43·9	51	46·0	SW. WSW.	509	·000	
31	29·877	45·2	39·1	6	42·6	49·3	SSW. W. NW.	321	·200
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	29·900	46·0	42·5	52	10	39·3	48·5	SW. SSW.	548	·050
3	29·900	46·0	42·5	52	10	39·3	48·5	SW. SSW.	548	·050

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in the Observatory	29·903	29·901	29·896	29·887
Temperature of Air	39·5°	49·1°	39·9°	45·2°
Temperature of Evaporation	37·7°	47·7°	37·9°	44·7°
Direction of Wind	S.	SW.	SSW.	SW.

29·913	29·749	29·753	29·749
45·2°	46·2°	46·2°	47·5
44·7°	45·5	44·7°	45·5
SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of MISS LOUISA PYNE and MR. W. HARRISON.—On Monday, Feb. 9, and Wednesday, Feb. 11, LUCREZIA BORGIA. To conclude with (for the first time) MARIANA. After which, the Grand Pantomime HARLEQUIN BEAUTY AND THE BEAST; or, Harlequin and the Fairy Rose. Harlequin, Mr. Frederick Payne; Clown, Mr. Harry Boleno; Pantaloon, Mr. Fred Evans. Before the Pantomime Romalo Open, entitled THE ARMOURER OF NANTES. Commences at Ten Minutes to Seven. Doors open daily from Ten till Five. No charge for Booking.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee, Mr. E. T. SMITH.—On MONDAY and during the Week, the Musical Drama of UNDINE. CESARE DE PAPAIN, in which the distinguished actor, Mr. Henry Leicester will have the honour of appearing. Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Augustus Harris, Mr. Charles Dillon, Mr. Charles Fenton, Mr. W. H. Swanborough, Mr. Thomas Mead, Mr. Wilkinson, Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Rosina Wright, Miss Isabella Lecleroq, Miss Fanny R. Lawrence, and Miss Cicely. Scenery by Mr. Gates. Machinery by Mr. Hemsworth. Before the Drama, by Mr. Walter Kensington) an engraved subject.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—MONDAY, FEB. 9, and TUESDAY, FEB. 10, will be performed, for the last time, the Comedy of MARRIED LIFE. Herbert, Cottrell, and Mrs. Frank Matthews. After which, THE MERRY WIDOW.—Messrs. A. Stirling, Frank Matthews; Miss Herbert. To conclude with THE CAKE DE VIRTUE.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. SHEPHERD. On MONDAY and during the Week, the new Drama, by Mr. Pitt Cobbett, entitled LILIAS, THE LILY OF ST. LEONARDS, by the entire strength of the Company. In addition to which, the Grand Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY ROSE. Mr. Morton Brookes are specially engaged. Concluding every Evening with the Pantomime, HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY ROSE.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 9, Mozart's Clan Hall, Sainton, Piatti, L. Ries, H. Blagrove; with Mr. Charles Hallé, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Sydney Smith, and Mr. Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. For full particulars see programmes. Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS every Night at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'Clock, in ST. JAMES'S HALL. Entire change of programme on Monday Next and during the Week. Sole night of the London season. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), and Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock, Mr. KENNEDY, the Scottish vocalist, assisted by Mr. LAND as the pianoforte, will repeat his inimitable entertainment, SONGS OF SCOTLAND, with the Characteristic Costumes, and the beautiful scenery and effects of the new Moorish-constructed entitled ALGERIAN MINSTRELSIE. Admission 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 241 Regent-street.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the BEADLE will be issued at the EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock, and Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock precisely. A Morning Performance on Saturday at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box Office is open daily from 10 till Five o'Clock.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, will appear EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Saturday Morning at Three o'clock, in their ENTIRE NOVELTY, entitled MRS. REED'S NEW CONCERT-GIVING, a new Domestic Scene, entitled MRS. ROSELEAF'S LITTLE PARTY—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

WELSH NATIONAL MELODIES.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 11.—Mr Henry Leslie's Choir.—Miniature-square Rooms.—Mr. Henry Leslie has the honour to announce that the above Choir will meet on the above evening to show charming and characteristic melodies, the following selected melody from their engraved.—Miss Edith Wynne (the Cymru Fumeridae). Mr. J. Baker Chatterton, Mr. T. H. Wright, and Mr. John Thomas. Stalls, 3s.; Unreserved Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s.; Additions, Cramer, Campbell, Keith and Prowse, Austin's Ticket-office, and at the Rooms.

EWER and CO.'S MUSICAL LIBRARY.—The Proprietor begs to announce that, during the forthcoming Season, he will have TWO MORNING CONCERTS, in order to introduce to his Subscribers the most important compositions of the GREATEST MUSIC ever added to the Library. Subscribers will receive invitations. Terms for a non-transferable, third-subscriber ticket. Particulars will be shortly announced. EWER and CO., 390 Regent-street, 3 Westminster, 81 Regent-street, London.

RENÉ FAVARGER, COURS DE PIANO, 29, Somerset-street, Portman-square; and at the Nottingham College, 47, Kensington Park-gardens, Notting-hill.

DANCING.—Miss LEONORA GEARY has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that her JUVENILE ACADEMY for Dancing, Deportment, and Calisthenic Exercises will RE-OPEN on Tuesday, Jan. 27. Schools attended and Schools attended. Adult Class every Saturday for Instruction in the Polka and other fashionable dances. Terms: Three Lessons, One Guinea. A School Evening Card, 1s. Grafton-street, 76 e South-street.

POLYTECHNIC.—THE SPECTRE DRAMA.—This week, Every Morning, at Half-past Twelve; also on Monday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, at Eight, the Spectre Drama, entitled THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM, in which the supernatural solid image of a female person, surmounted by the phantasm of the bridegroom and gentleman, and is introduced in Professor Pepper's "Strange Lecture." The Press have pronounced it to be the most startling novelty produced this season at any place of entertainment.

POLYTECHNIC.—PROFESSOR PEPPER is prepared to make arrangements with large institutions in the Country for the delivery of his Ghost Lecture.

ART EXHIBITION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS, 6, SUFFOLK-STREET. Open from Ten a.m. until Dusk. Admission, One Shilling.
On and after Monday, Feb. 9, until further notice, the rooms will be lighted up as after dusk, and remain open until Eight p.m. F. W. DUDLEY, Hon. Sec.

THE RAILWAY STATION PICTURE, by W. P. FRITH, R.A., IS NOW ON VIEW, at 79, CORNHILL, brilliantly Illuminated by the Patent Sunlight, from Ten to Five o'Clock. Admission, 1s.—HAYWARD and LEGGATT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Photographic Pictures is NOW OPEN DAILY, from 10 till 4, at the Gallery of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s.

EXHIBITION OF SOLE'S PANORAMAS, painted in Oil Colours, representing the principal cities in Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Greece, Jerusalem, Palestine, Italy, Spain, Paris, France, Venice, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Nice, Paris, London, and the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park in 1851, 1852, and 1862, at 121, Bishopsgate, every day. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. PORTLAND BAZAAR, 19, Langham-place, W.

TO SCULPTORS.—The COUNCIL of the ART UNION of LONDON propose to award the sum of SIX HUNDRED POUNDS for a Group or Single Figure in Marble, to be executed for by finished models in plaster the size of the intended work, and to be sent in to the Art Union Rooms on or before March 1, 1863. The Models are to be sent in on March 1, 1864, and the Prize will be awarded on the 31st January thereafter. By Order,
GEORGE GODWIN, Honorary Secretary.
4, Old Ford Road, Feb. 2, 1863. LEWIS POCOCK, Secretary.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.—Patron, the Queen—in connection with the Science and Art Department, is OPEN DAILY to Ladies for the Study of the Antique and Life, from Nine a.m. to Five p.m., and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, from Seven till Ten. Terms, £2 2s. or £4 4s. per Quarter. Secretary, Mr. EUGENIUS BIRCH, R.A.

GYMNASTIC GAMES.—Symmetry of figure and elegance of deportment obtained, and assessment and instruction afforded, by Dr. ROTH'S New and Original System of Gymnastic Exercises. Fee-free, 14 or 28 stamps. Sole Agent, CHOLMELY, 1, Andover-place, Kilburn-gate, W.

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EDUCATION FREE.—A Trustee of a first-class School will be happy to receive a son of gentleman on the foundation. Address Box 104, Barker's Hall-street, City, London.

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OUR CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, our special agent.—Terms of Subscription at Leipsic—including four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-year, 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

TWO LARGE ENGRAVINGS
PRINTED IN COLOURS,

THE LOBBY TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS,
from a Drawing by R. DUDLEY; and a Domestic Subject,

TOO HOT!

from a Painting by J. COLLINSON; will be issued with a DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on Saturday, the 28th inst., in addition to numerous Fine-Art and News Illustrations.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863.

WHATEVER light may be thrown upon the foreign relations of America by the debates which have recommenced at Westminster, it is certain that the state of the war and the domestic politics of the so-called Union are involved in a haze which at once obscures and distorts the objects it envelops. At this moment the American journals which are supposed to have the best means of procuring information can tell us neither what is being done nor what is wished. It is true that each of the leading papers—*cavei canes*—is in a manner wedded to a party. When such is the case in England, and when such used to be the case in France, the utterances of party organs were at least frank and intelligible, let them be worth what they might as exponents of truth. But even the party organs in Federalia seem afraid of the crisis, of one another, and of themselves, and anything more helplessly self-contradictory than the united evidence of the American press upon the present condition of affairs can hardly be conceived. There seems only one point upon which they are agreed, although they express their conviction, of course, with more or less reticence, and that is, that the President of the North is a mistake. A certain amount of credit is given to him for being a well-meaning man, but such saving clauses are always followed by an array of proof that all his well-meanings lead to bad ends. The Democrats are naturally the most unsparing in their strictures on Mr. Lincoln. They do not actually invite him to lay down his authority and subside into the country attorney, but they endeavour to impress upon the public that, unless he does pretty much the same thing—namely, abandons all his plans and all his Cabinet—the nation will be ruined. The Abolitionists are bound to praise his proclamation; but they regard it as a *brutum fulmen* until the war shall be carried on in a way which they evidently consider him unable to point out, or even apprehend; and, indeed, the *Tribune* seems inclined to give up the game, and proposes that the North shall "bow to malignant fate" if another three months' sharp fighting (again ninety days) shall not have suppressed the Confederates.

We do not yet know how the Imperial Message recommending a conference has been received. But his Majesty's declaration that he proposes to stop the undue extension of Anglo-Saxon dominion in America has given great offence, although circumstances will scarcely permit the Federals to display the anger they feel. We do not attach much weight to a demonstration which has been made on the subject in Congress. It is not to be expected that the North will fly in the face of their former idol and compel him to a recognition for which they believe him to be only too ready. The celebrated Mexican despatch does not come formally under the notice of Mr. Seward, and he will hardly volunteer to take it up; and he may urge that it concerns the South even more than the North. We shall be surprised if this despatch, which in other days would have been answered by a riotous demonstration of Yankeedom, will prevent Mr. Seward from returning a very polite answer to the conference proposal. We may indeed risk the expression of our belief that unless that answer be a direct acceptance of the scheme—an event hardly within probability—it will not very much disturb the present plan of the Emperor of the French.

It is generally believed that the army of the Potomac, under Burnside, is once more to be launched against the Confederates. We have heard of marchings and countermarchings, but we finally read an almost piteous appeal from the Commander-in-Chief urging his soldiery to do something for the honour of the Union. It is scarcely fair to put the matter in this way, and, unless we are misinformed, the army itself sees the unfairness, as well as something else, which it does not hesitate to talk about. The Federals have gone to the slaughter with a courage that makes it shocking to see how badly they were handled by their leaders. Such men under a Wellington or a Clyde would have had another story to tell than one of incessant disaster and defeat. And the courage of the poor foolish hirelings, especially the Irish, who dashed themselves almost upon the guns that blew them away, is undeniable. But the army can have no confidence in such leadership as it has hitherto had, and without confidence in its chiefs an army is a mob. If it be true that the soldiers of the Potomac are once more to be brought up to the defences of the Confederates, instead of being led in a way that offers reasonable hope of success, we see not how such wanton waste of life is to be justified in the face of civilisation.

Meantime we are told that the North is really advancing to victory, for, though defeated in every pitched battle save one, the result of which was only less disastrous than defeat, it is forcing its way in upon the Confederate territory at various points other than in Virginia, and that its attacks are telling upon the resources of the enemy. It is easy to say this, and it may be consolatory to those who are prompt to accept such assurances. But where is the proof? Doubtless New Orleans is in the hands of the Federals (who have done some good there, by-the-way, in compensation for much evil); but the possession of the Crescent City has rather relieved the South of a troublesome and dangerous post than injured the cause of the Confederates. And we know not what else there is to point at as a triumph. On the river the Federals have notoriously failed, and it is thought that the latest failure is still being kept back from the knowledge of the public. But even the enemy "points" made, the sole use of such occupation is to serve as a basis for operations, and it is mere child's play to talk of gain when such gain amounts to nothing but the holding an isolated spot, whence no practical movement can be made. We in England have had, unhappily, too much acquaintance with the real meaning of war to be deceived by the nonsense which passes under another name, but who are profoundly ignorant of the true objects and nature of warfare, though they are singularly prompt at picking up its technicalities. We judge dispassionately, and we are unable to perceive that the war is really making any progress at all; or that what are called victories are more than a series of tentatives, more resembling experiments than strategic achievement. Furthermore, at the risk of offence, we must say that we believe the American public to be hopelessly in the dark as to the campaign; and that, if it were possible for it to reason out by study the strife through the English newspapers, there would soon be a very considerable and different kind from that of any which has yet been reported. Yes, we say it frankly—but without the least intention of wounding sensitive American—the fact is, that the boasted press of the North has proved hollow and rotten in the hour of trial, and when the English press best vindicates its claim to the respect and confidence of the people. The Americans have been content with "smart" journals, and the end of all is that the Union is left at the mercy of ignorance and of dishonesty. May a better state of things arise out of the present dismal chaos!

THE COURT.

The marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with Princess Alexandra of Denmark will definitively fixed to take place on Tuesday, March 10. By command of her Majesty the ceremony will be performed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, where the Prince of Wales was married and invested with the Garter. The Queen will be enabled to be present in private, which could not, under existing circumstances, have been the case at the Chapel Royal in London.

Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra will arrive in England on March 7. The Princess will disembark at Gravesend, where her Royal Highness will be received by the Prince of Wales, and reaching the Bricklayer's Arms station the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Queen of Denmark, will proceed by special train to England with her, will drive through the city and west end of London to Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway on her way to Windsor.

The following arrangements of the Court have been published by authority:

"The Queen has commanded that a Levée shall be held at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, Feb. 25, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. All presentations will be considered as being made to her Majesty. The usual regulations will be observed.

"The Queen has commanded that a Drawingroom shall be held on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at St. James's Palace, by her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, on behalf of her Majesty. All presentations will be received by her Royal Highness. The usual regulations will be observed."

We are happy to state that the Queen, having graciously taken into consideration the interests of trade, does not intend any ladies to appear in mourning at the Drawingroom announced on the 25th. Her Majesty's Ambassador to Berlin) were, by command of the Queen, sworn in members of the Privy Council. Her Majesty pricked the list of Sheriffs for the counties of England and Wales for the present year. The Royal Speech was read and approved of.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace on the 5th inst. from Osborne.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Colonel Du Plat, honoured the performances at Adelphi Theatre with his presence on the 31st ult.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence on the 30th ult.

His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Misses Longley have arrived at Lambeth Palace from Addington.

His Excellency the Italian Minister has returned to the residence of the Legation in Grosvenor-street from the Continent.

Lord Ashburton continues at Paris, too unwell to proceed to the south of France or to bear the fatigue of being removed home.

The marriage of the Hon. Elizabeth Liddell, third daughter of Lord Ravensworth, with Major Barrington Foote, of Waltham Hall, Sunderland, was solemnised on the 3rd inst.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward and Lady Charlotte Denison have arrived at the right hon. gentleman's official residence in the Speaker's House from their seat in Northamptonshire.

Sir Robert Peel, M.P., arrived in Whitehall Gardens, on the 31st ult., from Drayton, for the meeting of Parliament.

A police force, partly arranged on the English model, is about to be introduced into Cashmere.

Mr. Osborne, of the Chancery Bar, and Mr. Burke, Parliamentary Counsel, have been appointed Queen's Counsel.

Mr. Walter Lacy has accepted the professorship of elocution at the Royal Academy of Music.

Mr. H. B. Loch, C.B., has been nominated to succeed the late Mr. Pigott as Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man. The Hon. George Vaisbgrave has been appointed private secretary to Sir George Grey, in the place of Mr. Loch.

On the occasion of the christening of the infant son of Dr. William Jenner, on the 30th ult., her Most Gracious Majesty was pleased to stand sponsor, being represented on the occasion by Lady Augusta Bruce, who, in accordance with the wishes of the Queen, gave by the name of Albert Victor. Accompanied with the present of a magnificent bracelet, bearing a suitable inscription, from her Royal Highness. Of the great professional attention paid by Dr. Jenner to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The congé d'élire has passed the Great Seal for the election of Dr. Ellicott, Dean of Exeter, to the bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol.

Mr. Corfe, organist of Salisbury Cathedral, died on the 28th ult., in his ninetieth year.

The church of East Tytherley, Hants, is undergoing renovation at the expense of the two chief landed proprietors of the neighbourhood, one of whom is Sir Francis Goldsmid, a Jew.

A complete set of silk robes of the richest description has been presented to the Rev. J. Russell, M.A., Canon of Elphaston, by his parishioners, as a mark of the great esteem in which he is held by them.

It is proposed to erect in Canterbury Cathedral a monument to the memory of the late Archbishop Sumner. With this view it is intended to raise a sum not less than £1000.

The consecration of the Rev. Thomas Baker Morrell, D.D., Rector of Hendon-on-Thames, as Bishop-Coadjutor of the diocese of Edinburgh in the Scottish Episcopal Church, took place on the 2nd inst. in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, York-place.

The first stone will soon be laid of the new English Episcopal Church in Stockholm. It is to be in the Italian Gothic style, 60 ft. long and 40 ft. broad. The outside will be of grassed sandstone; the interior will be built of Swedish marble.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. J. H. Thomas, M.A., Rector of Millbrook, Beds, and Priest in Ordinary to her Majesty, to be Archdeacon of the Cape. *Resigned:* The Rev. H. Foster to Sidney, Sussex; Rev. S. J. Hulme to St. Martin's, Oxford; Rev. H. E. Lufkin to East Donyland, Essex. *Vacancies:* The Rev. D. Evans to Llanrhystid, Cardigan; Rev. W. Edmunds to Rhostie, Cardigan; Rev. D. W. Silvell to Framlingham Hastings, Warwick. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. D. D. Burgwen to Kinmarsh, Dorset; Rev. J. G. Cowan to St. John's, Hammersmith; Rev. W. Roberts to St. John's, Bedford, Rev. J. Stephenson to Colesbill, Warwick; Rev. J. P. Waldo to St. John's Stratford, West Ham; Rev. J. Allen to St. Matthew's, City Road; Rev. R. Cluster to St. Peter's, Bolsover; Stephen Swingfield.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—There is an increase in the number of gentlemen taking honours this year at the Cambridge commencement compared with 1862. Thus the number of wranglers is now 37 in 1863, against 32 in 1862; of senior optimes, 22, against 20 in 1862; and of junior optimes, 40, against 31 in 1862; making a total of 99 in 1863, against 83 in 1862. It will be observed, however, that the increase arises from the large superiority in the number of junior optimes. Of the 37 wranglers who have taken honours this year Trinity College contributed 20 (seven wranglers); St. John's, 10 (two wranglers); Clare, 1; Corpus Christi, Christ's, and Sidney Sussex, six each; Pembroke and Trinity Hall, four each; Clare and Emmanuel, three each; Jesus, Queen's, and St. Peter's, King's, Caius, and Magdalene, one each. Jesus and Downing do not figure at all in the list. The senior wrangler, the senior optime, and the senior Mr. Frank Jewett, of Peterhouse, St. John's-wood, and was a pupil of Mr. Routh, of St. Peter's, himself the senior wrangler of 1812. Mr. Routh was taken at this end of the Examination wranglers.

The Lord Advocate, as President of the Associate Societies of Edinburgh University, delivered his inaugural address in Queen-street Hall, on the 2nd inst., to a large and fashionable audience.

The Rev. J. M. Tandy has been elected Head Master of the Dorset Grammar School. There were twenty-five candidates.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Charlotte Susanna Dowager Countess of Allesbury, late of Amesbury Abbey, Wilts, and 13, Duke of Park Road, Twickenham, was proved in the London Court, on the 19th ult., by the Right Hon. Philip Henry Lord Viscount de L'Isle and Dudley, the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £140,000. The testatrix was the second wife and relict of the late Earl of Allesbury, who by his will executed her will, together with a codicil, on the same day, June 3, 1852. Before us it made to all previous deed or instrument in favour of any of the children, and by a former marriage, to which conveyance her Ladyship has added a further sum of £4000 upon trust for the children of her daughter, the late Lady Lucy Herbert, and several articles and family relics are to be held as heirlooms. Legacies are left to her servants, and the residue of her property is bequeathed to three ladies—the Hon. Adela Fitzclarence, the Hon. Emmeline Sidney, and the Hon. Philippa Fitzclarence, all spinsters.

The will of Mrs. Anna Phillimore, of Old Steyne, Brighton, formerly of Newcastle, Hertford, was proved in London under £140,000, the executors nominated having been sworn in Parliament Street. They are Joseph William Trurup, Esq., of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Paul Jones (now the widow of Alexander Phillimore, Esq. The testatrix died on the 20th of December last, having executed her will in 1856, adding three codicils thereto, all bearing date the 14th of Aug. last. She bequeaths, in trust, a sum of £16,000 for the benefit of the widow of her late brother, William Wyke, Esq., and for their children; and has left legacies to other of her relatives and friends, and also to her servants, appointing her son, William Brough Phillimore, Esq., residuary legatee, who takes all the real estate. A legacy of £200 is bequeathed to the poor of the hamlet of Ratlet, Herts.

The will of the late Sir George Bowyer, Bart., of Radley House, Berks, has only just been proved. The testator, who was a Roman Catholic, executed his will in 1858, which was attested by Hugh Fraser, Esq., Attaché to her Majesty's Legation, and Mr. C. Sawyer, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Chambers; and Sir James Clarke, Bart., M.D.; Foster, Esq. The testator's family are all Roman Catholics. The amount of cash to which is appended a codicil, dated 1860. After stating that he had settled the annuity of £250 for the benefit of his nephew, Alexander Clark Forbes (the only son of the testator's late brother, Sir John), he continues: "I am desirous during the life of my said nephew, by dispose of several legacies and annuities to nieces and other relatives, and to my friends and servants." He, together with the real estate, passes to the testator's said nephew, Alexander Clark Forbes, during the intermediary and surviving military legatee.

Ferdinand Hulber, the well-known composer of the Swiss Ranz (national song) has recently died at St. Gall, aged eighty-three.

The Norwegian Storthing has again rejected the bill for the abolition of the Vice-Regency, which had again been brought before it.

Advices from Japan state that the English Legation remains at Yokuhama.

Mr. George Campbell, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed a judge of the High Court of Calcutta.

Eight bales of cotton have just been received from the Feejee Islands, and will be forwarded to be tested by the Cotton Supply Association.

A contemporary states that Lord Derby and Campbell has notified his intention of assuming henceforth the title of Lord Campbell only, though retaining precedence than the barony of Stradbroke, which he inherited from his mother.

Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Knt., has been created a Knight Commander of the Bath. This distinguished geologist and traveller has received decorations from the Sovereigns of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.

The Home Secretary, not content with the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of criminal treatment, is said to have decided upon the appointment of a Select Parliamentary Committee, owing to this reported arrangement no enquiry, after a second conviction, will under any circumstances obtain a ticket of leave.

LENDAL BRIDGE, YORK.—(To the Editor.)—In your description of Lendal Bridge, in your last Number (see your Journal, my name is mentioned in a way that may tend to my prejudice in the same way who are unacquainted with the circumstances alluded to. Permit me, then, in your next Number, to add that the girders of the bridge were designed, erected, and fixed by myself, and were in the hands of the contractors. The accident arose from want of strength in the centre of construction of the girders, but from the slipping of some of the temporary struts used by the contractor in the erection.—Richard Dawson, 19, Bridge-street, Westminster, Feb. 3, 1863.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council of India to legalise all marriages of Christians in India contracted since 1851 in the presence of persons not in holy orders, and to prevent all doubts as to the legality of Dissenters' and native Christians' marriages for the future, caused by the decision of the House of Lords that the English common law applies to Indian marriages. As native Christians in thousands are scattered over parts of India under charge of pastors of their own race, far from clergymen and marriage registrars, persons are to be appointed for this class to register in a simple manner such marriages. In the event of a couple to be so married wishing, during Christmas, they are to be subject to the Christian law of affinity and consanguinity, and polygamy is not permitted.

H.M STEAM-CORVETTE RACOON, 22 GUNS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 150.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED.—SEE PAGE 145.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The fifth Session of the present Parliament was opened this day by Royal Commission. The absence of her Majesty deprived the proceedings of the interest which usually attaches to them; notwithstanding, there were a large number of strangers present to witness the ceremony. The Strangers' Gallery was filled with ladies, and a considerable number of Strangers' Gallery was filled with ladies, and a considerable number of Foreigners occupied seats on the back Opposition benches. The Royal Commissioners occupied seats on the back Opposition benches. The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Hardinge, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. The only Peers in the House Viscount Hardinge, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. The only Peers in the House in addition to the Commissioners were the Earl of Camperdown, the Earl of Carlisle, and Lord Berners.

The Commissioners took their seats in front of the throne at two o'clock, when the Usher of the Black Rod was commanded to summon the Members of the House of Commons to hear her Majesty's Speech, as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that since you met last assembled she has declared her consent to a marriage between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark; and her Majesty has concluded the treaty with the King of Denmark, which was laid before you.

The constant interest which her Majesty has received of your attachment to her person and family persuade her that you will participate in her sentiments on an occasion interesting to her Majesty and which, the Royal Highness trusts, will, she trusts, prove so conducive to the happiness of her family and to the welfare of her people.

Her Majesty feels not that you will enable her to make provision for such an establishment as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the Heir Apparent to the Crown of these realms.

A revolution having taken place in Greece, by which the throne of that kingdom has become vacant, the Greek nation have expressed the strongest desire that her Majesty's son should accept the crown of that country. This unsolicited and spontaneous manifestation of good will towards her Majesty and her family, and of a due appreciation of the benefits conferred by the principles and institutions of the government which has called for it to be highly gratifying, and has been deeply felt by her Majesty. But the diplomatic engagements of her Majesty's Crown, with other treaty obligations connected therewith, have prevented her Majesty from yielding to this general wish of the Greek nation.

Her Majesty trusts, however, that the same principles of choice which led the Greek nation to direct their thoughts, in the first instance, towards his Royal Highness Prince Alfred may guide them to the selection of a Sovereign under whose auspices the kingdom of Greece may enjoy a career of internal prosperity and of peaceful relations with other States; and if in such a state of things the Republic of the Seven Islands should desire a separation, which is to be sanctioned by the Sovereign of Greece, her Majesty would be prepared to take such steps as may be necessary for a revision of the treaty of November, 1815, by which that Republic was reconstituted and was placed under the protection of the British Crown.

Her Majesty's relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory.

Her Majesty has abstained from taking any step with a view to indues a cessation of the conflict between the contending parties in the North American States; because she has not yet seen that the object which either may seek could be attended with a probability of success.

Her Majesty laments that the intelligence concern the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions; and she has witnessed with heartfelt grief the severe distress and suffering which that war has inflicted upon a large class of her faithful subjects, but which they have endured with exemplary noble fortitude and with exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and this distress are rather diminishing than increasing, and that a crop of unusual magnitude and excellence is to take place in the manufacturing districts.

It has been a source of great satisfaction to witness the abundant grace testify with which all classes of her subjects in all parts of her empire have contributed to relieve the wants of their suffering fellow-countrymen; and the liberality with which her Majesty's colonial subjects have on this occasion given their aid has proved that, although their dwelling-places are far away, their hearts are still warm with unabated affection for the land of their fathers.

The relief committees have superintended with constant and laborious attention the distribution of the bounty which has been provided.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded with the King of the Belgians a treaty of commerce and navigation, and a convention respecting joint-stock companies. That treaty and that convention will be laid before you.

Her Majesty has likewise given directions that there shall be laid before you papers relating to the failure of China to carry into effect the treaty, and those papers shall also be laid before you relating to occurrences which have lately taken place in Japan.

ESTIMATES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty has directed that the Estimates for the ensuing year shall be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy, and will provide for the reductions of expenditure which were approved to be consistent with the proper efficiency of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that, notwithstanding the continuance of the civil war in North America, the general commercial state of this country during the past year has not sensibly diminished.

The Treaty of Commerce which her Majesty has concluded with the Emperor of the French has already been productive of results highly advantageous to both the nations to which it applies; and the general state of the revenue, notwithstanding many unfavourable circumstances, has been improved to be consistent with the proper efficiency of the public service.

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Her Majesty trusts that these results may be taken as proofs that the productive resources of the country are unimpaired.

It has been a source to her Majesty to observe the spirit of order which happily prevails throughout her dominions, and which is so essential an element in the due administration of justice.

Various measures of public usefulness and improvement will be submitted for your consideration; and her Majesty fervently prays that in all your deliberations the fear of Almighty God may guide your counsels to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of her people.

The Speaker withdrew as soon as the Speech had been read, and their Lordships then adjourned during pleasure.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TAKING HIS SEAT AS A PEER OF THE REALM.

The House reassembled shortly before four o'clock, when there was an unusually large attendance, owing to the fact that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had intimated his intention of taking the oaths and his seat as a Peer of the Realm. Upon the Ministerial bench were Earl Russell, the Duke of Somerset, Earl De Grey, Lord Elgin, Earl Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Wodehouse, Lord de Mauley, Lord Granville, Lord Wrottesley, and Earl Dudley, who, as mover of the Address, appeared in the uniform of a Colonel of Yeomanry. Upon the Opposition benches were the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Redesdale, Lord Colchester, the Marquis of Bath, Earl Beauchamp, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Lyttelton, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Cranbrook, and the Earl of Ellenborough.

Prayers having been read by the Bishop of Oxford, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales entered the House from the Prince' Chamber shortly after four o'clock. He was preceded by Sir Henry Ponsonby, carrying a richly embroidered crimson cushion, and by Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, and Sir Charles Young, in his robes as Garter King-at-Arms. He was also accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Derby, Earl Granville, Lord Kingsdown, and Earl Spencer; in their robes as Peers; Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Hereditary Great Chamberlain; and Lord Edward Howard, who represented the infant Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal.

His Royal Highness wore the scarlet and ermine robes of a Duke over the uniform of a Colonel in the Army, and he also wore the garter and ribbon of the Order of the Garter. As he entered the House the whole of the Peers and remained standing throughout the subsequent ceremony. His Royal Highness bowed his acknowledgments, and, advancing to the woolsack, placed his patent and writ of summons in the hands of the Lord Chancellor. The oaths as Duke of Cornwall, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick, Earl of Rothesay and Lord of the Isles were then administered to his Royal Highness at the table by Sir J. Shaw Lefevre. After signing the roll his Royal Highness was conducted to the chair on the right of the throne, appropriated on State occasions to the Prince of Wales. Having seated himself, covered, his Royal Highness again rose and was conducted to the woolsack, where he shook hands cordially with the Lord Chancellor, and then retired by the Peers' entrance to the right of the throne.

The oaths were subsequently administered to the new Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the oldest Bishops present.

Their Lordships resumed at five o'clock.

Lord Harrowby took his seat as a representative Peer of Ireland in the room of the late Lord Dungannon.

The Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, entered the House as the business was about to commence, and took his seat on the cross benches on the left side of the House.

THE ADDRESS.

The Royal Speech having been read by the Lord Chancellor, and again by the clerk at the table,

Earl DUDLEY rose to move an address to reply, which as usual was a mere echo of the Speech itself. His Lordship, referring to the approaching marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the country Speech, congratulated his Royal Highness upon his approaching marriage with Princess Alexandra, and expressed a hope that the event would tend to remove to dispirit the gloom into which the Royal family had been plunged by the death of the Prince Consort. His Royal Highness, he felt sure, in the offer of the monarchy of that country to his Royal Highness, he felt sure, in the offer of the monarchy of that country to Prince Alfred was a flattering testimony to the affection which the Continental nations entertained for this country were held abroad, but at the same time he uprosed the course which Her Majesty's Government had pursued in the matter. It must be gratifying to the country generally to find that we were at peace with all the world, and that the only war which was raging was in America. In any view of the matter the unhappy war which her Majesty's Government cordially approved the policy of non-interference would be continued, inasmuch as any interference on our part would be viewed with jealousy by the belligerents, and might lead to a European conflagration. Hitherto the effects of the American War had been severely felt in the manufacturing districts of this country, but the distress had been borne with exemplary patience by the operatives, and he trusted to a speedy termination of the war. He was happy to find that in their power to relieve the distress which had been produced. Having adverted to the Polish question, which would occupy their attention at an early day, he moved an address in the usual form.

The Earl of CRANARD, in a brief speech, seconded the address.

The Earl of CLARENDON said he could not but regret that on which the House now assembled with those which marked the opening of Parliament last year. Last year we had to announce the recent death of a great Royal Personage; but now, instead of using the language of condolence on one of the deepest calamities which could befall a family, we had to congratulate the Queen on what to congratulate her on an event which in every point of view was, and must be a happy one to her Majesty and to the country. It was one in which the country generally. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by the courtesy of his demeanour, and by the kindness of his disposition, had already by his discretion he had displayed, had already won the affection and regard of all his fellow-countrymen. His Lordship could say for himself that he sincerely wish for his Royal Highness than that he and the Princess he had selected to share his high destiny might long live to enjoy the happiness of which the great far more lasting, as that which had fallen to the lot of his illustrious father. Lord Clarendon then proceeded to refer to the duty he had undertaken to raise to the course which her Majesty's Government had taken with regard to the deposition of the late King of Greece. He was free to confess that the Government had not felt themselves justified in joining in the attempt, however honourable, which had been made by the Allied Powers to induce or to interfere for the purpose of putting an end to the war, but to obtain by their good offices, if possible, a cessation of hostilities. He thought that the course had the two parties themselves to reflect on the miseries and hopelessness of the war in the country. Under the circumstances, he thought the course taken by the Government it was but fair that he should say that they were in possession of facts which, if communicated to the world, would justify interference on their part would have been a judicious step. He differed from the opinion that the continuance of the war in the North had been beneficial at the time had arrived for recognising the Southern States. There were only two questions which could be raised in this country with regard to the American war, namely, where there was no further struggle going on, as was the case when the South abandoned the contest, and when the North had succeeded in subduing the South, or where it was desirable in the interest of humanity that the great Powers should interfere to put an end to the war. He thought that the latter question was the more important, and he was informed that in India and China cotton goods were now selling 25 per cent cheaper than they had been. Large orders for cotton goods of all kinds would be sent to India or China during the coming year with the chance of profit, and he trusted that the result would be that by the end of the present year the loss in wages alone in the manufacturing districts would be not less than £2,000,000. He was glad that the advice to the Queen of Denmark had been unchanged; but, unbounded as it had been, he was afraid that at the present moment the policy of the Government of Denmark in the matter of Holstein was not a judicious one. It was satisfactory to find that there was a slight diminution in the number of paupers in Ireland, but the fact that the emigration from that country was still very considerable showed that the distress there was not yet at an end. The price of cotton goods at Manchester at present rendered it impossible for the Irish to compete with them in the English market

to be warned the Government that the country would not much longer submit to a tax so oppressive and unequal in its incidence.

After a few words from Mr. R. Cochrane, Sir J. Hanmer, and Sir P. O'Brien,

Mr. PHILIP HENNESSY wished to express his opinion of the melancholy state of Ireland. Its Government was utterly incapable; its head was ill-regarded with old Whigs, who kept him in the utter ignorance; and its chief Secretary was totally incapable and unpopular. He condemned the policy of distrust, but no poster capable of arousing the attributed the miserable distress of England with respect to Poland, to which he characterised the grossest affront in Her History. With regard to Ireland, he was surprised at the language of Earl Russell as either the basest hypocrisy or the most unpardonable audacity.

Mr. SHOLLETT regretted that India was not mentioned in the Speech. He expressed his cordial approval of the policy of Sir Charles Wood, but hoped that those who had been dismissed from the Council would not be taken into the service of the Crown.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the manner in which the House had received the announcement of the marriage of the Prince of Wales would be most gratifying to her Majesty. The Queen, he knew, looked with much favour upon the proposal to a person he had never seen. His fortunate, for he was sure it would be a true love match. As to the marriage, in the truest sense of the word, we the fairest promise for their future excellent qualities of both parents and of Mr. Disraeli and his assertion of happiness. With respect to the charge of the one of restless intrigue and the diplomacy of the Government was complete and empirical denial. Interference, he gave it to the most complete and empirical denial. With respect to Greece, the act of the throne to Prince Alfred was a spontaneous one on the part of Greece, and the Government had in their respect for the high qualities of the Royal family, and the straightforward policy of the country, which was the only power that protected the Ionian Islands. With respect to China, the policy of this latter the country was always to protect its subjects. They were not to go with country was always to protect its subjects. They were not to go with country, and Chinese, and the Chinese themselves were wise enough to seek our aid, and, so far from being at war, they were willingly engaging in the trade of the country, and the Chinese Government to protect and develop the trade of the country, and had converted it, from being a jealous and exclusive country, into a friendly and trusting ally. The Government could certainly produce the papers if had promised, and he hoped that a perusal of them would relieve the House's benefit to enlightened hon. gentlemen. Indian, he was happy to be able to affirmed that, so soon as over the Greeks to the Ionian Islands, the Government would at once proceed to cede those islands to France, Russia, and Austria, intimating that in their opinion it was the wish of the Greeks, that it was still a matter for consideration on the part of Russia; but as soon as an understanding was arrived at it would be communicated to Greeks. As for negotiations with regard to the cession of the Ionian Islands for the Duke of Saxe-Coburg would become a candidate for the position seemed by cession of the Ionian Islands, he was astonished at the statement of the hon. Mr. Disraeli, who must know that the Ionian Isles were under the protection of three great Powers, and could not be ceded to separate Legislature, were to all practical purposes independent. The Government considered that the conditions imposed upon the Government, the cession of these islands would be a wise and generous measure; and he felt confident hope that the Government would not be disappointed in its anticipations. With respect to the negotiations regarding Italy and the Pope, he believed would be perfectly satisfactory. He emphatically denied that there had been any change in the policy of the Government with respect to Turkey, for he believed that under the Government Turkey would become more and more powerful and strong, and he did not see how the union of the Ionian Islands with Greece could affect the question. He regretted that the hon. gentleman had thought fit, according to his information, the case was not so bad as represented, although there was certainly a deficiency of rain, but it was not to be feared that the Government interference. It was Ireland would appeal with success to the sympathies of the British in England and Scotland.

A short debate ensued in which several hon. members took part, and the address was agreed to.

The Italian Government has just advertised for plans and tenders for the construction of docks at Leghorn, Ancona, and Naples. They are to be constructed on the model of the best now existing; must be in direct communication with the railroad system of the country, and provided with all carriages and waggons drawn by horses. There are to be general and private warehouses, &c., all accommodation for the carriage of merchandise.

Canadian papers mention that the Lower St. Lawrence was visited last month by an extraordinary shoal of Red fish, which were seen in such numbers as to astonish even the oldest inhabitants. While partridges south, and by the thousands in pigeons in the woods, these fish were seen in such were as abundant in some parts of the river that the vessels had difficulty in making their way through the large flocks, and were easily approached and killed. The whole coils were the terror of the smaller birds, which disappeared when the visitors went on their way. The winter in Canada hitherto has not been remarkable for coldness, but rather for the unusual mildness of weather and absence of snow.

The screw-steamer Cecs arrived at Dublin on the 27th inst., having on board the officers and crew, to number of 150, of the steam-ship Ava, which had been found in the Channel in a disabled state and unmanageable, having lost her rudder and rudder. Captain Parry, master of the Ava, was to convey carriage to save the Ava, and stood by her for nineteen hours, but was ultimately obliged to abandon her, and shortly afterwards she became a complete wreck as the heavy sea running at the time. The wreck then drifted away with the fury of the gale, and it was from the Ava that the Cecs took a valuable cargo, principally consisting of rice and teak, worth about £70,000.

A portion of a Russian polar expedition of discovery which had been sent out for the last four years to discover, if possible, the lost vessel Vessel, has returned, except the Arkhangel, which became wedged in the ice, and was given up for lost. The commander, Captain Brusnieff, made his way to Spitzbergen, escaped to land by hugging from one ice-floe to another. There they were hospitably received by a tribe of friendly Samoyedes, who gave them warm clothing, reindeer, and horses, by means of which they reached Archangel in safety.

A correspondent of the *Nord*, writing from St. Petersburg on the 18th inst., says:—"This being the Russian Twelfth Day, we have had the blessing of the waters of the Neva in grand style. As usual, the character of the ceremony was so much marred as religious ceremony, by the presence of the military, that the civil schools were present. The noise of drums was mingled with the music from the church. The Emperor and Empress, with the Imperial family, were on the grand stage boxed covered with crayola. The clergy left the palace by the door by the grand entrance, and the official corps assembled to witness announce the moment when the holy cross was plunged into that part of the stream that is set aside for the purpose. Just as the clergy left the palace before the Emperor and Empress gave their annual grand ball at the Winter Palace. Twelve hundred persons were present, and the supper was served in the Hall of St. George, the windows of which look out upon the Neva, whose frozen surface was illuminated by a numerous array of variously-coloured lights. Many visitors refreshed like an immense mirror the splendid illumination of the scene.

The 25th of January was the day of the ceremonies that were gone through shortly before and after the death of his Highness Maharajah Sree Mooltar Rao Bahadoor of Puttealah, about which we spoke on the 16th of November, when the Maharajah was in the agonies of death, pre-Hindoo ceremonies, which to different people are of different degrees of interest. 700 prisoners from the gaols, and 100 cows, 200 rupees cash, and a large quantity of grain, clothes, and grain were given away by the order of the Rajah. About four o'clock on the day of the death the corpse was removed from the palace; the bearers, carriers, and all the officials connected with the removal of the remains to the funeral pile, which was constructed of sandal-wood. Two hundred pounds of ghee were laid over the body; and, when the pile was ready, having been carried between the intention of the pile, the whole was quietly consumed, and the next day the bones were collected, and the ashes removed. work. On the third day the ashes of the late Maharajah were conducted with great state and ceremony to the Sutlej. Offerings of gold, ornaments, silver, horses, one palanquin, one maiker, 100 shawls, and a considerable sum in cash were given to the Brahmins who officiated at the funeral ceremonies. It is universally believed was his late Highness that the people of Puttealah did not cook their bread for three days, until the ashes of the Maharajah were consigned to the Ganges.

The Imperial library of St. Petersburg, says *Galignani*, has just purchased a collected collection of Hebrew manuscripts, which was formed by M. Firkovitch, a Caraite himself, who is well known for his scientific zeal. He has, during fifteen years, made numerous journeys in Palestine, the Caucasus, and at Constantinople, had collected the memorials of Jewish nation in the world. He could find them, at the cost of much time and often at the risk of his life. (The Caraites are a Jewish sect, opposed to the traditions of the Talmud.) The collection consists of 47 manuscript rolls of the Pentateuch, 77 collections of the Old Testament, 23 translations in Eastern languages, 372 Caraite and 329 Rabbinist works, 509 historical letters or documents, 722 fictional inscriptions, and 300 plans of the ancient fortresses of New Russia. It also contains 114 authentic manuscripts of the Old Testament, of which 21 are anterior to the sixth century. According to the opinions of MM. Tischendorf, Saint Bohrer, Chlebnikoff, and Chodzko, no European library possesses Hebraic manuscripts of so early a date, and, consequently, the collection is the most rich materials for the composition of a text of the Old Testament, or present so much historical and geographical information upon this Crimea, the Caucasus, the Greek colonies of the South of Russia, &c. A detailed history of the collection is in progress.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE late advance in the rate of discount by the directors of the Bank of England having checked the outflow of gold to the Continent, Home Securities have shown more firmness during the present week, and prices, generally, have been well supported. The transactions for Money have been far from extensive, and those for the Account have fully increased. From the circumstance that about £80,000 in bullion has been sent into the Bank, and that the Consols for India have produced £600,000 in bills on the Indian Presidencies—those on Calcutta at 1s. 1¼d., on Bombay and Madras at 2s. the rupee—remittances to meet the money market may be considered unusual.

The applications for accommodation, both at the Bank and in Lombard-street, have been moderate in amount; therefore, there has been no relaxation in the rates demanded even for the best commercial bills.

The rates of discount are as follow :—

Thirty to sixty days' bills, 4 to 4 per cent.	*Four months'*	.. ..	3½ to 4 per cent.
Three months'	Six months'	.. ..	3½ to 4 per cent.

The Stock Exchange capital is offering at 4 per cent, and the Joint-stock Banks continue to give 4 per cent for money at call, and 4¼ per cent if with security.

Nearly £700,000, chiefly gold, has come to hand from various quarters, and the supplies continue to be large from the Australian Colonies.

The premium on gold at New York has advanced to 50. The exchange for Ireland has come easier, and the demand for remittance to the Continent and to this country; consequently, the next two or three packets are expected to take away specie.

On the 3rd proximo, the Reduced, New Three per Cents, and Long Annuities will be transferable without the dividends. The transfer books of Bank Stock will be closed on the 17th of March and reopened on the 8th of April.

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The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending Dec. 13, 1862 :—

	Bank rate. per cent.	Open market. per cent.		Bank rate. per cent.	Open market per cent.
Bank of England	4	3½	Amsterdam	3	2½
Paris	3	2½	Turin	6	5½
Vienna	5	4½	Hamburg	3	2½
Berlin	5	4½	Hamburg	3	2½
Frankfort	4	3½	Petersburg	5	4½

Bank of England	£19,235,198
Private Banks	3,230,309
Joint-stock Banks	4,337,437
Scotland	3,179,037
Ireland	6,798,153
Total	£36,781,114

Compared with December, 1861, the above return shows a decrease in the circulation of £1,284,886, and a decrease of £1,284,886 in the Joint-stock and Scotch banks was £4,665,006.

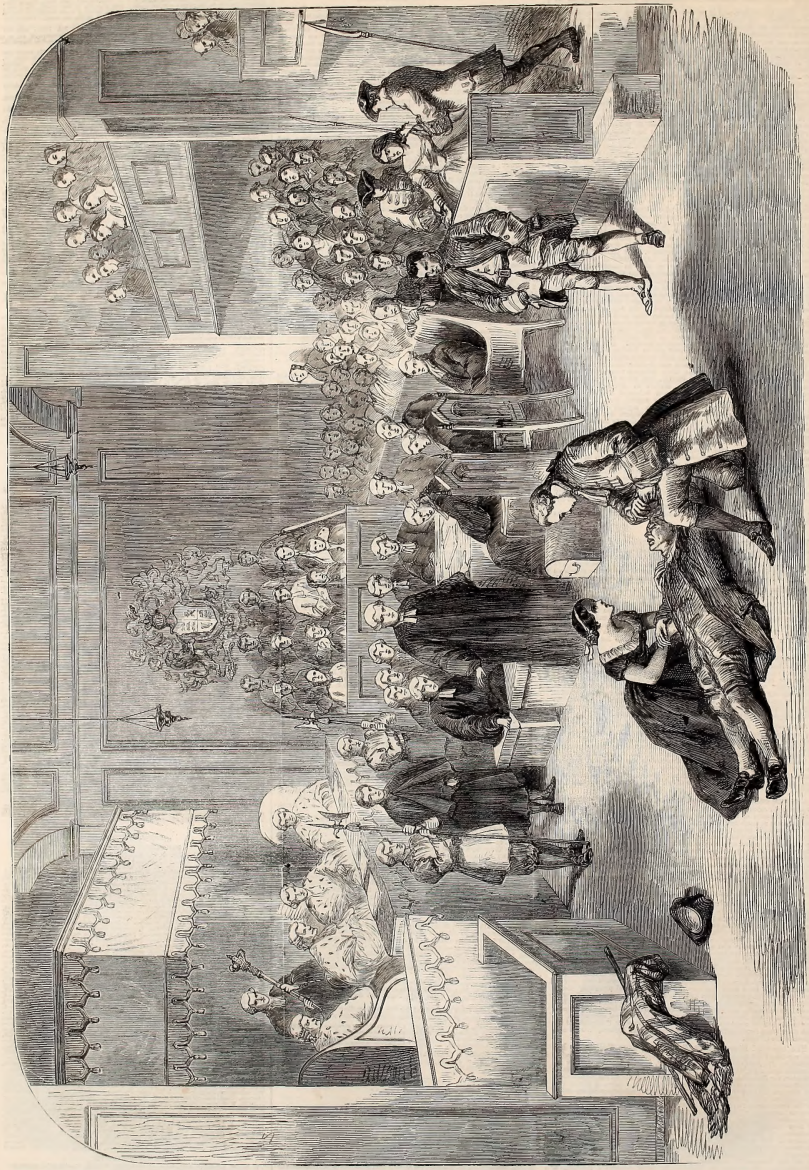
The Foreign and Colonial Indian Securities on Monday were only moderate a prices, however, ruled firm :—Consols for Money realised 92¾ ⅞ ; Ditto for Account, 92¾ ⅞ ; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ⅞ ; Long Annuities, 8¼ ; Bank Stock, 218 to 220 ; Five per Cent Annuities, 108 ; Ditto Bonds, 9s. to 10s. prem. Very little change took place in Exchequer Bills, which were 1s. to 2s. prem. ; India Bonds, closed at 93¾ ; Ditto for Account, 93¾ ; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ⅞ ; Long Annuities, 8¼ ; Bank Stock, 218 to 220 ; Five per Cents, 108 ; Ditto Bonds, 9s. to 10s. prem. Very little change took place in Exchequer Bills, which were 1s. to 2s. prem. ; India Bonds, 93¾ ; Ditto for Account, 93¾ ; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ⅞ ; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.

During the week ending to-day that the Duke of Coburg had consented to become a candidate for the Greek throne, the market for Greek Bonds has been somewhat active, and prices have improved ½ per cent. The following are the prices :—Spanish Securities continue firm ; otherwise, the foreign house is steady :—Brazilian, 97½ ; Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cents, 84 ; Chilian, 6 per Cents, 1853, 103½ ; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 84 ; Equador, 17 ; Egyptian, 99 ; Mexican Three per Cents, 35½ ; Ditto Deferred, 19 ; Ditto Certificates, 19 ; Ditto Three per Cents, 35½ ; Moorish, 94 ex div ; New Granada, 29½ ; Peruvian Six per Cents, 1849, 97 ; Ditto Three per Cents, 1853, 72 ; Ditto Four per Cents, 67½ ; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1862, 47 ; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 102½ ; Ditto Four per Cents, 1862, 92½ ; Ditto Deferred, 91 ; Ditto Passive, 37½ ; Ditto, Certificates, 93 ; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 84 ; Ditto New Six per Cents, 1862, 84 ; Ditto Four per Cents, 1862, 67½ ; Ditto, 1854, 101¾ ex div ; Venezuela Three per Cents, 23½ ; Ditto, One-and-a-Half per Cents, 1861, 13½ ; Ditto Deferred, 6 ; Ditto Bonds, 1862, 13½ ; Ditto Coupons, 1862, 13½ ; Ditto, Certificates, 10½ ; Indian Five per Cents, 70 ; and French Rentes, Three per Cents, 67 50.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in fair average request, and prices closed steady. The following are the quotations :—Australia, 41 ; Australasia, 77½ ; Bank of Egypt, 23½ ; Bank of London, 103 ex div ; Bank of Queensland, 3½ ; British North American, 23 ; Chartered Bank of India, 20 ; Imperial, 19½ ; London and Brazilian, 31 ; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 19½ ; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 20 ; London Joint-Stock, 16 ; London and Country, 3⅞ ; London Joint-Stock, 3½ ; London and Middlesex, 2½ ; London and South-Western, 3½ ; National Bank of Scotland, 13 ; New South Wales, 3½ ; Oriental Corporation, 6½ ; Provincial of Ireland, 8½ ; Oriental, 5¾ ; Ottoman, 3½ ; Ditto, New, 19½ ; Provincial of Ireland, 8½ ; Provincial of New South Wales, 3½ ; Union of Australia, 54 ; Union of London and France, 7½ ; Union of Ireland, 10 ; and Union of London, 32½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been moderately dealt in, and prices are as numerous :—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 102½ ; Ditto, Five per Cents, 93½ ; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1878, 90 ; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1859, 83 ; Brunswick Six per Cents, 103 ; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1874, 101 ; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1867, 94 ; and Victoria Five per Cents, 1875, 101.

Quite an average business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities :—Crystal Palace Six per Cents Perpetual Debentures, 114½ ; English and Australian Copper, 13½ ; Ditto Chilian, 13½ ; Ditto Mining, 13½ ; Ditto Peruvian, 13½ ; Ditto Shares, 13½ ; Ditto Spanish, 13½ ; Ditto Portuguese, 13½ ; Ditto Brazilian, 13½ ; Ditto Australian, 13½ ; Ditto Australian, 13½ ; Ditto Austral



SCENE FROM "THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, WESTMINSTER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PRINCE ALFRED.

In our Journal of this week we give a Portrait of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, the second son of her Majesty, whose name has recently been so much before the public: firstly, in connection with the offer to, and refusal by, the Prince of the crown of Greece; and, secondly, in consequence of his promotion a few days since to the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. Prince Alfred was born at Windsor Castle on the 6th of August, 1844, and is consequently in his nineteenth year. His early education was intrusted to the Rev. H. M. Birch, and in 1852 he was transferred to the educational care of F. W. Gubbs, Esq., C.B. In 1856 he was placed under the special care of Major Cowell, B.E., and passed the winter of 1856-7 at Geneva in the study of modern languages. Her Majesty having decided on the Prince entering the Royal Navy, he proceeded to Alverstoke, near Gosport, where he matriculated at the Rev. W. Jolly, he pursued such studies as were deemed a necessary preparation for his future profession, during the summer of 1858. On Aug. 31 of that year, he passed through the regular examination, which it is understood was a strict and searching one, it being the wish of his illustrious parents that he should travel no royal road to learning. Having the rank of naval cadet, he joined the frigate Euryalus, of 51 guns, commanded by Captain Tarleton, C.B., on the 20th of October, 1858; and from that time until the present has gone through the ordinary, really ordinary, routine of service at sea, both in the Euryalus and subsequently in the Ed. Only a few months since he has served not only in the Mediterranean, but on the West Indian and American stations; and although at most places which he has visited, both in foreign countries and the colonies, when he has gone on shore he has been fêted like the son of a Queen, yet when on board his ship he has been treated in every sense as a young officer in the service of her Majesty, and by all accounts has won his recent promotion to the rank of Lieutenant by the precise and customary rules of the service. It is stated that his Royal Highness will be appointed a Lieutenant of the Racoon corvette, which is under the command of his cousin, the Prince of Leiningen, and that he will proceed shortly to join the squadron in the Pacific. Our Portrait of his Royal Highness is taken from a photograph by Mr. F. Joubert.

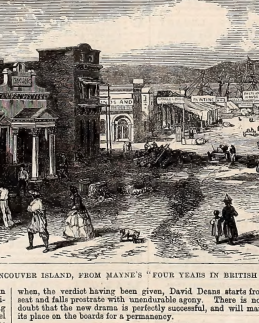
TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS.

We have already treated at length the subject of Mr. Dion Boucicault's new drama founded on Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Midlothian." But the proper treatment of the theme deserves more than ordinary recognition. Part of this treatment consists in the dramatist perceiving that no sensation scene could be properly in accordance with the argument unless it concerned the trial of poor Effie. There lies the only real point of peril for the unfortunate heroine in connection with her transgression, as well as the crisis of the moral interest. Any hairbreadth escapes encountered by the intrepid Jeannie, amidst ravines and mountain passes and gipsy encampments, belong to another entirely different class of stories in which the merely melodramatic interest is dominant, not to a pathetic tale in which there is some sin and more sorrow and danger arising, especially from moral causes and social arrangements. "Moving accidents," whether by flood or field, are not the primary elements in such an action; but the far more touching phenomena of domestic griefs and civil perplexities, in which the mind rather than the body is threatened. There are the majestic suffering of David Deans, the strict, devout, yet affectionate patriarch of a sinful family; the warm-hearted sympathetic emotion of Jeanie Deans, with her notions of right and spirit of self-sacrifice for her sister's good; and the too-confiding, loving Effie, whose wrongs, both as a wife and a mother, are intensely painful. These interests all culminate in the trial scene. On this Mr. Boucicault has expended great ingenuity. Of the manner on which it is set on the stage our Illustration will sufficiently instruct the reader; on its more dramatic elements it may be expedient to make a few remarks. Mr. Boucicault has aimed at a liberal copy of a judicial proceeding so close to the legal practice that the spectator feels as if present at an actual trial. The author himself acts as counsel for the prisoner, and deports himself as if in an actual court; speaking to the justiciary in confidential whispers, and to the other counsel across the table in low, familiar tones, which are all natural; and then rising to an artificial height in his addresses to the jury. One somehow feels that Mr. Fairbrother is too clever, and that, in making out too strongly a case against evidence, he goes beyond the mark, and yet that, under the circumstances, he is but acting judiciously in daring all extremes, for the case is desperate. There is small hope of the jury not seeing through the forensic artifices employed, and a certainty that the Judge will demolish the cobweb in a moment. In so pointing the scene that the peril is accurately felt by every one of the audience, and relieving the pain that accompanies it by the admission of such humorous accessories as are available, Mr. Boucicault has conducted the latest dramatic feat. He shines, therefore, in this scene, both as an author and an actor; and it is impossible to conceive a better interpretation in all respects of the characters and the circumstances. Our artist has taken the scene at the crisis when, the verdict having been given, David Deans starts from his seat and falls prostrate with unendurable agony. There is now no doubt that the case was perfectly successful, and will maintain its place on the boards for a permanency.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT HARROGATE.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT HARROGATE.

Few places in England have made greater improvements during the last two or three years than the fashionable watering-place of Harrogate; and the least of these is the erection of a beautiful Congregational church in the Decorated style of Gothic architecture. The new church occupies a most admirable site at one of the entrances to Victoria Park, facing the Stray, and is a conspicuous object from nearly all parts of Low Harrogate. An elegant spire rises to the height of 130ft. The three principal doorways are of handsome proportions and trefoiled in the heads. They give access to an inner vestibule, from which the wood floor, aisles, and the gallery staircase can be conveniently approached. Internally the church is a parallelogram about 85ft. by 46ft., exclusive of the organ recess, and the height 40ft. The span of the roof is divided by iron columns, with foliated cape, by which means the centre portion rises to a considerable height, and much novelty and beauty of internal effect are produced. A small gallery occupies the west end of the church, above which is a handsome five-light window, with geometrical tracery. The windows throughout are of varied patterns, and those on the side elevations are surmounted by gables, which very much relieve the appearance of the roof. In the interior the pews are open, with leaning backs, and are wide enough to satisfy the most fastidious followers of modern fashion. Two handsome brass coronas, each of thirty lights, with subsidiary brackets, light the church. The minister's and deacon's vestries conveniently adjoin the church, and form, along with the school and class rooms, a block of buildings in the Early English style in the rear, which group well with the general design. Separate entrances for the boys and girls are provided, with all requisite conveniences. The church will conveniently seat about 700 people, and the school 200 children. The site is inclosed by a low fence-wall and handsome Gothic railing and gate, and the flagged footpath is five yards in width. The works have involved an outlay of about £6000. Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, of Leeds and Bradford, are the architects. The whole has been erected under the able superintendence of John F. Clapham, Esq., J.P., who has spared neither time nor trouble to see everything properly executed. The foundation-stone of the church was laid by Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P.



A STREET IN VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, FROM MAYNE'S "FOUR YEARS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND."

INDIAN WOMAN AND CHILD OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

So many conflicting accounts of the British possessions in North-west America have reached us that we hail with pleasure a manly, sensible book just published by Murray—"Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver Island," by Commander R. C. Mayne, R.N., F.R.G.S.

Commander Mayne is no mere holiday tourist, who, as he hurries from place to place, sketches the external characteristics of each, and offers the reader, eager for facts upon which conclusions may be safely formed, impressions which are not only valueless but often delusive. Leaving England in 1857, as Lieutenant of H.M.S. Plumper, the author's four years in British Columbia and Vancouver Island were spent in penetrating their forests, exploring their fertile valleys, opening up their rivers, and making charts of their coasts. Commander Mayne's official duties do not seem to have rendered him familiar with the great goldfields of the Fraser. But his experiences are not less likely, for this reason, to be useful to the intending settler. For, while the search for gold will attract thousands to the shores of the Pacific, there can be no doubt that the majority of those who hurry to the mines will, growing dissatisfied with the hardships and uncertainties of a digger's life, turn their attention to the rare commercial and agricultural resources of the country. It is to this section of reaction, indeed, which so many fear, that Commander Mayne, with the interests of the colonies in which he has so long laboured at heart, looks forward hopefully.

The Plumper reached Victoria, the capital of Vancouver Island, before the existence of gold upon the adjacent colony of British Columbia was dreamt of. His account of the town in its old sleepy days, and its excitement when the discovery of gold upon the Fraser River attracted ships of all flags to its harbour and filled its previously quiet streets with the representatives of almost every nation under the sun, is most interesting. Land that a few weeks back had been of little value rose suddenly to a fabulous price; the small traders of the town became great merchants, their wooden stores expanding into imposing warehouses; the lately barren shores of the harbour were covered with wharves, on which ships laden with every description of articles which the new population could require discharged their cargoes; while the Governor who yesterday was administering the uneventful affairs of an almost unknown colony found himself at once the responsible ruler of an important British possession upon which the eyes of the whole world were turned. In the labours of Governor Douglas and his small staff to meet the exigencies of his position Commander Mayne, with the other officers of the Plumper, took an active share, and a very interesting account of the early growth and rapid development of the new country will be found in the pages of his book.

Its chief value lies, however, in the full and perfect account which the author has given of the natural advantages of the two colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. In his surveys and travels Commander Mayne seems to have kept his mind fixed upon the coming time when the dense forests shall give way to the backwoodsman's axe, and the plough be driven from end to end of the fertile valleys. The facts he has collected respecting the natural resources of the colonies are most valuable, but we have only space to quote a brief summary of them, drawing attention, in the interest of intending settlers, to the warning with which his words of promise end:—"In concluding this rough summary let us repeat that in our North American possessions we have, independently of its mineral wealth, a country of immense extent and natural beauty,—for so far as it has been tested—invariable fertility, and with a climate closely resembling our own. Against these advantages, however, it must be remembered that all that is required to develop and utilise the many natural advantages of the colonies has yet to be done, and that for many years to come about hearts and strong hands will find abundant occupation in accomplishing this work. He who is not possessed of these requisites of a bush life is as unfit for British Columbia as for any other colony; but the man whose heart does not fail him at the prospect of hard living and harder work will find there welcome and plenty awaiting him."

Commander Mayne's book is well written. Without neglecting the interests of readers, who, above all, require a book to be amusing, he has produced a work in which the student will find much valuable information, and to which the intending settler may with safety resort for a full and impartial description of his new home.

Of the interesting sketches with which this book is illustrated we can only say a few words. These are descriptive of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, respecting whom many interesting and amusing details will be found in Commander Mayne's volume. In explanation of the strange custom of flattening the skull, as shown in the Engraving of the Indian girl, he writes:—"The Indians of Vancouver Island all have their heads flattened more or less. Those who have only seen certain tribes may be inclined to think the sketch of this girl exaggerated; but it was really drawn from measurement, and she was found to have 18 inches of flesh from her eyes to the top of her head. The process is effected while they are infants, and it does not seem to interfere with their intellectual capacities."

INDIAN GIRL, SHOWING CONICAL FORM OF SKULL.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Rugby, the wife of Captain M. C. Makeworth, Royal Engineers, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at 18, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, the wife of James R. Scott, Esq., of a son.

On Nov. 18, at East London, Cape Colony, the wife of Captain Hastings Barton, 58th King's Light Infantry, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at 28, Belgrave-square, the Lady Carew, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Plaisaline House, Alderney, the wife of Mr. John Jackson, of a daughter, prematurely.

On the 2nd inst., at Lamb's Park, Sydenham, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Jervis, of a daughter, stillborn.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th ult., at Abbey Church, Marfield, county of Tipperary, by the Rev. Francis Tempest Brady, Rector of Clonmel, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Brady, Mathew Villiers Bantry Morton, Captain of H.M. 35th Regiment, third son of the Rev. James Morton, Little Island, of Clonmel, to Lucy Eleanor, only daughter of the late Richard Moore, Esq., of Chancellorsbury, in that county.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at 10, Eglinton-crescent, Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland, Randal Houghton, only child of th late Rev. Robert Houghton Barker, Rector of Scalford, in the county of Leicester, aged 4 years and 11 months.

On Dec. 6, 1862, at Sandy Lodge, Instow, Devon, in the 82nd year of his age, Richard Incledon, and where he had been acting as "Resident," Major Augustus E. H. Ansell, 4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, the beloved and only son of Colonel Augustus F. Ansell, Town Major of Halifax, N.S., aged 36 years.

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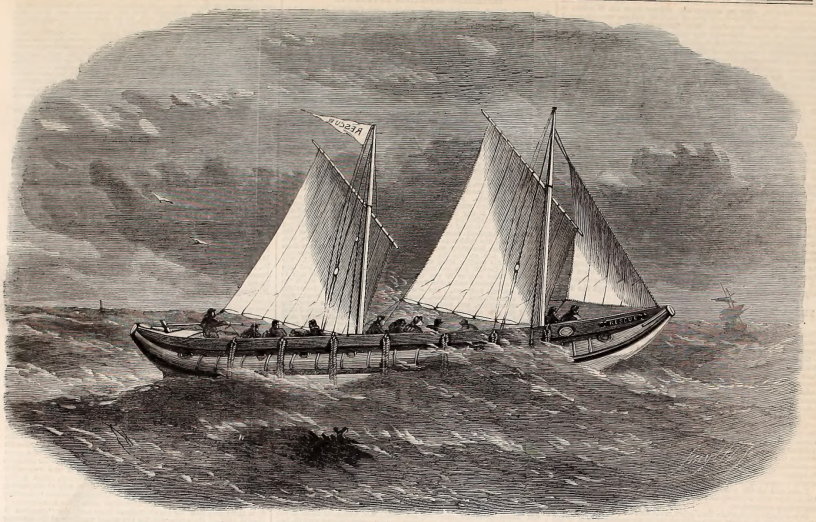


THE LIVERPOOL TUBULAR LIFE-BOAT RESCUE, RECENTLY LAUNCHED.

THE National Life-boat Institution having decided to station a new life-boat at New Brighton, Liverpool, the 24th ult. witnessed its launch. Previous to the launch of the boat it was taken in procession through the principal streets of the town, and it is calculated that between 60,000 and 70,000 persons turned out to see it. Both the marines and blue-jackets of H.M.S. Majestic and a large body of the Naval Reserve followed. Next came the local committee, amongst whom were many of the first merchants and shipbrokers of Liverpool. Mr. Ewart, M.P., one of the members of the borough, was present.

SYRIAN CATS PRESENTED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The procession, which was wound up by a fine body of volunteers, was joined at the Townhall by the Mayor, and, when the life-boat had reached the pier, after an appropriate address from Mr Worship, a chaplain of the fleet offered up the success of the boat, and she was christened the Rescue by the Mayoress, Mrs. Gardner, and then launched. Everything in connection with the launch of the life-boat passed off most admirably under the able superintendence of Captain Ward, R.N., the institution's inspector of life-boats. The Rescue entertained a large and distinguished party in the evening at the Townhall. After the usual loyal toasts had been given and drunk with much enthusiasm, the Mayor proposed "Prosperity to the exertions of the National Life-boat Institution." He dwelt on the truly national and important character of the operations of the institution, and in particular claims it had on a town like Liverpool. He sincerely hoped that the Life-boat Institution would long continue to render essential service to the cause of humanity, and would be conducted on the sound principles that now distinguished its operations. Mr. Richard Swire, barrister-at-law, and one of the secretaries of the National Life-boat Institution, in reply to the toast of "The Institution," gave an interesting account of the origin of the society, and pointed out how it had succeeded, and narrated several striking instances of the benefits it had rendered during the past year in rescuing 356 lives from a watery grave. He stated that the operations of the institution were not confined to England for their unostentatious liberality in presenting the costs of life-boats to the stations abroad.

The Rescue is constructed upon what is known as Richardson's patent iron life-boat principle, and is the second life-boat of that description adopted by the Life-boat Institution, the other being stationed at Hilpi. She was built by Mr. John Hamilton, of the Waddon Foundry, Liverpool, and is of 25 tons, the dimensions of her very handsome stamp and cut. She is 42ft. in length, with 10ft. beam. The specialities of her construction consist in the iron bulwarks which extend from stem to stern, with fourteen water-tight bulkheads. As we have said, the washstrake and gunwales are formed of one piece of wrought iron, the shape of an angle bar, with the vertical flange turned inwards, and open ending in the bottom of the boat, so that any water which the boat may ship over the side or otherwise will immediately pass through the boat.

THE SYRIAN CATS (FELIS MANICULATA) IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

The Council of the Zoological Society of London in Regent's Park have lately received a valuable addition in the shape of a pair of wild cats, presented to the society by Royal Engineer Officer Captain Burton.

These animals are of interest not merely on account of their Royal donor, and from the fact that they were captured in their native haunts in the neighbourhood of Damascus, but from their extreme rarity in the East in the spring of last year, but also as being the first examples of the race which have exhibited in a state of captivity a menagerie. They are considered to belong to the *Felis maniculata* or Syrian cat, and the well-known German traveller and naturalist Ruppell, as also his predecessors, have described, but without reason, to have been the origin of the domestic cat of Europe. Judging from the general appearance there seems good reason for doubting Ruppell's views on this subject are correct. It is often supposed that the common wild cat of Europe *Felis catus* of Linnæus was the stock from which our cats were originally derived. But any one who is acquainted with the two species will allow that the Eastern animal, in colour, shape, and especially in voice, is as far from the cat as it is nearly resembling the domestic animal.

Tame cats of the brownish tabby colour, and with the red-brown stain which distinguish the Syrian animal, are of by no means uncommon occurrence.

It is singular that, while the Syrian cat is now so well represented in the Zoological Society's menagerie, there is no specimen in it of the common wild cat of Europe, although it is found in Wales, and, as far as we are informed, has any example of this now scarce and, as regards street Britain, almost extinct animal been received by the society for nearly twenty years. It would be to the power of any of the animals in the less frequented parts of Europe to obtain a living specimen of the true wild cat, and, if they could, the difficulty of transmission would, we have no doubt, be very acceptable, and would afford opportunities for the more easy comparison of the European with the Eastern species.

"BLOWING BUBBLES." PAINTED BY W. HUNT, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

We remarked recently, when describing the "Flycatcher," by Mr. William Hunt, which we also engraved from this exhibition, that the English country boy has been almost as favourite a subject of this artist's genius as his more still-life drawings of fruit, flowers, birds, and that Mr. Hunt paints the young urchins with more evident relish than anything else. We endeavored, at the same time, to point out in many aspects and situations in which the little hero of rustic life has been presented to us by the painter. But although Mr. Hunt discovers the boy in almost all the most unlikely and unpromising places and under circumstances which would have made the representation hopelessly ugly to other hands, yet our picture of the whole race of these young humpkin has never lessened our respect for the painter. The unfinished drawing now engraved is another proof of the truth of our remark. Nothing can be more thoroughly true to the character, or nothing can show more convincingly the possession of rare powers of observation and expression in the artist. Look at the round-eyed elder and bigger boy than our fierce young friend "the flycatcher." He has still more cottgrown his clothes; witness that creased and ragged, tawny-coloured waistcoat, which we now, or newly sketched (if ever submitted to that operation) and freshly put on, must look like a fresh-cut field. And look at the wistful witness those short corduroys, with the "knees" stretched with long wear, and also, please to observe, considerably frayed. The whole position of "bear-pan" or patella. This boy, too, is still more of a truly unpoetical clay-covered clodhopper. We don't believe his shoes have ever been touched since they left the cobbler's hammer, likewise, some will say is stupid and senseless compared with the art and science of the flycatcher's toilet. But we would not have it altered. Did not Sir Isaac Newton blow bubbles long after he was a grown man? Are we not all, metaphorically at least, blowing bubbles? Have we not all, more or less, been fascinated by the like? Who, in wonder at, and transfixed with admiration of, those fairy globes, pleasantly floating in the sunshine, complete with all the prismatic hues like the opal, and ever and anon vanishing like spirits? We regret that Mr. Hunt has not painted the bubble in the picture. We should like to see how he would manage it with the magic of colour would have rendered those beautiful crystal spheres.

It is difficult to think of such a picture as a young lout, as some would call him, as this. However, although we may safely say that Sir Isaac's theory of the different refrangibility of colours never troubled his head in the least, he has surely concentrated in the effort to keep up that bubble. For the painter indicates that the bubble has lost its equilibrium, and that it sinks under the weight of water, do so till more water has subsided down its sides, and the rarified air inside has expanded anew. So a little external force is necessary, and the boy, like a true practical philosopher as he is, prepares to blow with all his might, and distends, as an anatomist would say, his buccinator or trumpeter muscle to the very utmost. Why, he sinks before the descending bubble, but only to favour his delivering a long and a strong puff. In fact, the matter is the sole of his shoe, he carries out the proverb "Recular pour mieux mauter." As, in his intense preoccupation, he squints over his nose at that fragile emblem of "reputation," wealth, wisdom, and wit, and pinkers up his mouth into a small white star to toss it upwards to be for a moment the sport of the wind, and then to triumphantly blow it up to the skies! Why, he forgets the brittle pipe, the bowl of which slips round downwards in his relaxed fingers; and he is spilling even his precious soapsuds. He cares no more for us, friends, than we care for him. He is but a bubble for our amusement, and we are but bubbles for his. All are but bubbles and blowers thereof, and so shall it be till the greatest bubble bursts, and "this great globe and all which it inherits shall dissolve."

The *Africain* announces that a second subterranean gallery has been discovered at Constantine, near the first. Some archæologists think these vaults were used by the Romans as granaries for preserving corn.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

IMPERIALIST EXPEDITION TO FUNGWHA.

A RECENT Number contained the announcement of the capture by an Imperialist force of Pungwha and Kahding, two towns in the neighbourhood of Ningpo, held by the Taepings. A. D. McArthur, Esq., Master of the ship Encounter, at Ningpo, has obligingly placed at our disposal some sketches in connection with the expedition to Pungwha, from which we have selected two—the Landing at Fanghow Bridge (engraved on page 135) and a general view of Pungwha, taken from a pagoda over the approach to the east gate, during the bombardment (engraved on page 134). Mr. McArthur has also supplied us with the following details of the expedition:—

H.M.S. Encounter, Ningpo, Nov. 4, 1862.

For many days the country to the westward of Ningpo had been in a continual state of excitement. Pungwha having been taken by the rebels, it was reported that the Taepings would advance in myriads upon Ningpo, and the whole of the country people, who had been in a state of terror for months past, were utterly appeared in the neighbourhood, burning, looting, destroying, and committing every species of atrocity and barbarity that could be thought of. The terror and crossed over to the settlement, leaving their homes to the mercy of the ruffians following in their wake. Numbers of the fugitives, on the approach of Taepings took flight to Shanghai. Every preparation was made to give the Taepings a warm reception should they attack; but, from their commencing and finishing they could not approach without incurring much risk, some of their horsemen being wounded by the fire from the walls, but fortunately the enemy did not again upon Fungwha. From this it was necessary to dislodge them, as the rebels had possession of the city, and the whole neighbourhood around threaten Ningpo at any time during the winter. The following expedition was accordingly organized. The force consisted of Ward's force, which is under command of Colonel Forrester; two American mountain guns manned by Chinese artillerymen; twenty-five seamen and marines of the Encounter and the Sphinx to support Chinese troops; three howitzers, with 150 rounds of shell, from the Encounter and the Sphinx. The artillery left Ningpo at 9 a.m. on the 8th of October, under very disadvantageous circumstances, the weather being very unfavourable. On arriving at the creek at Hurly, with Captain Dew on board, led the way. Her mate had been previously sent on shore to reconnoitre for the rebels, and when he got up if she passed under the first bridge (Fanghow), above which the river is narrow, she would be fired on. She was followed by the Encounter's French steamer, and Confucius, Chinese steamer, all towing boats, with troops, munitions of war, provisions, &c. The country on both sides of the water of the rebel advance became painfully manifest; swollen corpses floated past on the tide, lying or sitting on the banks, a fine specimen of the manner of the dogs which swarm in the villages; few other signs of life were to be noted—the occasional crouching figure of a wretched native, half-starved, who looked on with callous indifference as we sped by. At noon we reached Fanghow Bridge. What a change there was in the aspect of the villages lying in a horrible heap, their crime having been refusing to carry provisions for the rebels, and consequent punishment by wholesale. On the ninth of a heavy shower of rain the landing took place, and the boats with the guns, &c., proceeded up the river to the east gate of the city of Pungwha. The little village was lost in getting the boats past the bridges thrown across the canal, and the fire of the rebels from the walls was very heavy, but without effect across, leaving a very little space beneath. About 4.30 p.m. reached the east gate, and opened fire on the gate with seven rounds of shell, and at 5.30 we arrived at a large place called Nanter, where a halt was called for the night. The enemy had evacuated the town, and the only inhabitants being half-a-dozen helpless old men whom the rebels had thought it worth while to murder. The temple of the Encounters and Spinxes were bolted in a large joss-house—"The Temple of Mirth and Dancing," and soon a large fire was blazing in the centre, and cooking and luxuriating was the order of the night. The officers occupied a raised stage or platform at one end of the yard, which, with the temple, formed the three sides of a square, the fourth being the open roadway. The sentries were posted on each side were gallerys; in front a large hall with bulkheads and doors, and behind a yard with a well, and kitchens and outhouses for cooking and repiled on his salt pork and bread. For our part, we were not beholden to the Commissariat Department, for we had taken care to provide ourselves, and was speedily got up from the boat and opened; but, misericordia! half-a-dozen rats were discovered in the meal, and who could think of the consequences of eating rats that had been feeding on the dead bodies that lay in the river? Our sentries were posted, and all made themselves accomfortable as they could. The enormous fire which had been lighted in the yard threw a ruddy glare on the walls of the city, and throwing dark and sombre shadows into the recesses and corners of the building, the temple of Mirth and Dancing looked more than ordinarily grim in respect and varied colours of the building, reddened by the firelight, formed a wide bright picture, set up in remarkable contrast to the dark and gloomy scene in the behoof of the traveller. The banks of the river, thickly wooded, and the hills beyond, lost in the thick evening mist, formed a suitable and sombre background to the boisterous old bridge. The water here is beautifully clear, and the country being fresh, the Chinese commenced their work of fishing and plucking. The progress of the boats, however, was slow, as in many places the river is shallow, and a few hours' grounding occurred on the mud banks. Over these the boats were got by dint of hauling, and pulling, and lifting; and at 4 p.m. arrived at Kahding. The city is of the same shape as Pungwha, and in a respectful distance were stationed a large body of Imperial rebels, who had arrived a short time before. The enemy's position was found to be in a long, straggling city, lying at the foot of the hills in a plain covered with rice, and intersected with numerous canals. The walls of the city, on the east side, the river rushes past in a clear, pellucid stream, crossed by a bridge of boats, and on the opposite bank is the suburb. On the north between which and the river lies an extensive plain, cultivated with paddy and rice crops about 4ft. high, and on the west is a hill. The walls of the city, about 400 yards in length, the gate being nearly in the centre. A stone bridge, with a fine arch, crosses the canal, and on the opposite bank, in the background to the pontoon old bridge. The water here is beautifully clear, and the country being fresh, the Chinese commenced their work of fishing and plucking. The progress of the boats, however, was slow, as in many places the river is shallow, and a few hours' grounding occurred on the mud banks. Over these the boats were got by dint of hauling, and pulling, and lifting; and at 4 p.m. arrived at Kahding. The city is of the same shape as Pungwha, and in a respectful distance were stationed a large body of Imperial rebels, who had arrived a short time before. The enemy's position was found to be in a long, straggling city, lying at the foot of the hills in a plain covered with rice, and intersected with numerous canals. The walls of the city, on the east side, the river rushes past in a clear, pellucid stream, crossed by a bridge of boats,

Fink and Sea Girl for the Waterloo Cup; and that Roaring Mey, the winner in 1862, may go for it, but give place to Sambo. Mr. Gladstone has been lucky at Barton-upon-Humber with Bonnargee by Canaradoe, and Dafter by Jacobite, both from old Baffle. Wrawby Meeting is fixed for Monday; Edwinstowe (O), South Wales, and Brough and Catterick (O), for Tuesday and Wednesday; Newport and Baldock Park for Wednesday; Ardrossan Club for Thursday; Jed Forest Club for Wednesday and Thursday; Dumfries-shire Club for Thursday and Friday; and Kilkenny Club for Friday and Saturday.

The Australian champions have left the shores of Australia, in which the purposes rowing the winner of the forthcoming match for the championship, a sculling-oar, which she was brought over by Mr. George Green, and built by Mr. H. Green, both brothers of the Australian champion. Her length is 30ft. 3in., with 4ft. 4in. of keel; and the weight only 32lb. She is built of cedar externally, with the principal timbers of honeysuckle, and a copper fastened. She is partially tubular, with the exception of the keel, both bow and stern tapering to a sharp point, which is of fine copper. The outriggers are similar to ours, with the exception of the rowlocks, which are on a swivel principle, invented and patented by R. Green. Green hanover rowed a match in one of the build, but "tried" in the first of the kind launched to be faster than any of the racing craft in Australia.

Long heat Mills by ten yards in their ten-mile match at Hackney-wick on Monday. The former was rowed by Mr. Clasper's crew, and the ground was fearfully heavy, and against "the little man."

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.

Cleopatra. Let us to billiards:
Come Charmian.
Charmian. My arm is sore, best play with Mardian.

THE above regal request, uttered by the beautiful, yet extravagant, cunning syren and enchantress the Queen of Egypt to her faithful attendant, will cause a wide spread sensation in the minds of many of the lengthened absence of her beloved Mark Anthony, proves that billiards was a favourite and fashionable amusement during that period of time. With the exception, however, of the authority of that poet of Nature, who ever held up a faithful mirror of manners and of life, we have no means of ascertaining whether the more scientific game first found favour at the Court of Ptolemy Epiphanes. According to the most erudite writers on the subject, the game was said to have been introduced by the Chinese; but how it found its way into England is a problem which, as it did not die with the first of the kind, or even among the games in use two hundred years ago, mentioned in the ancient records of London, are "billiards, trucks, bowling, shove with cards, pawn, dice, tables, chess, rowls, queek, nine-holes, fourhes, English ruff and honours, whist, French ruff, five cards, cestle, beggar my neighbour, the high game, with many others, plain dealing, Queen Nazareen, lanthiu, penneh, post and pair, bankafalt, boast, Irish backgammon, tick-tack dubblets, size ace, hetch dotch, in and out." In an manuscript little volume entitled the "Complete Gamester," written in 1674 with a view of exposing the arts of the fraternity, we find a full account of a gambler appears, which is as truthful a portraiture of a professed gamester in the reign of Charles II. as it is in that of Queen Victoria——"He has his cards and dice, and other implements of ply in his hands, others that he will die so; but certainly it is all his life, and what he thinks of more he thinks of not more than he speaks the language of the country, and can be as soldierly as any man else. He knows to judge but the grosse parker, nor he but that of the game at which he is so expert. He loves wine and the manner beyond measure, and frequents taverns, and Christmas more than any other time, because there is more gaming then; he is very ready to lose but loathe to come to the poor's-box. This man will play, like Nero, when the city is on fire or like Archimedes when it is sacking, rather than interrupt his game. If play him not, he is unquiet. He has a set of words and sentences, who fastens upon anything next at hand. Amongst other of his shipwrecks he has lost happy and many a fair estate, and many more. No man puts his brain to more use than he; for his life is a daily invention, and each meal a new stratagem; and, like a fly, will boldly sup at every cup. He will eat and drink a quart of sack or wine for joy to see you, and, in requital of this courtesy, you can do no less than pay the shot. If strangers are like assaulted, you may lose a shilling or two, as he can well dispend, which they lend him, not with the hope of ever having it again, but as some more train him by him at length as they do an infection." The next mention we find of billiards is in an old newspaper, from which we give the following extract:—"The Public Register contains an invitation, printed in November, 1677, from a number of publicans, consisting of billiard-tables, nine-pin-alleys, shuffle-boards, and skittles, which is a worthy magistrate caused to be piled in a pyramidal form, near three feet high, at the end of Bow-street, near the Police Office, where they were quickly set up."

Proceed we now to notice the game as it is at present played, but, before doing so, we must remark that, although some of the above quotations we have included billiards as a gambler's game it does not at all follow that it need be so, as many hundred matches are annually made in this country for the mere prize of the hire of the table, and in private houses for the most trifling sums. Upon a table, or, for the matter of two after dinner, billiards is an indoor amusement that can vie with billiards, for to amusement it adds exercise, and many ways that, were it made an hour round with a stick, turned the "Board of Green Cloth." There is another advantage, which is, that ladies may participate in the amusement, either by taking a game or one, or by looking on, which is not the case with cricket, which may include sides of two each, is a most interesting event, infinitely more so than a game at billiards, and not a rubber of whist. With respect to the tables, there can be no doubt that a vast improvement has been made within the last thirty years. Instead of an uneven surface and cushions, we have the perfectly level slate bed covered with the finest cloth; while the old list cushions, which were as hard as the cue with which they were struck, are superseded by rubber. Among the numerous games usually played in England may be mentioned the Pool, the Pyramid, the Russian Carambole Game, Winning Hazard and Carambole Game, French Carambole Game, the Cyclop ball or American Game, Pyramid Pool, and Pool.

Though billiards is an inherently exhilarating indoor amusement for amateurs, we must not ignore the pleasure to be derived from witnessing the feats of the professors. The most extraordinary of this century there was a billiard-table keeper at Hamburg, who used to back himself to force his ball from one table on to another contiguous to it, and to hole the ball in any specified pocket of the two. But probably the achievements of Messrs. Kentfield, and Roberts, and M. Bergez, surpass anything we have previously recorded. For, to be it remarked, the extraordinary feats of these great players can only be performed with balls, tables, &c., rendered all but perfection by the improvements of modern science, and which, in fact, we have already referred. Hence the delight we experience in playing on such tables as those of Messrs. Thurston and Co., and more especially as Kentfield's, at Brighton; Roberts's, in Leicester-square; and Bergez's, in the Burlington Arcade. For instance, one of the strokes performed by Kentfield is to play a canon all round the table with such dead strength that the second ball, having a sixpence balanced on it, the canon is made to run backwards down the small cushion. Strokes like this, requiring extreme accuracy and delicacy, can only be performed on a perfectly level table. The white ball, which he manœuvres to lay the balls over his pocket after every stroke cannot be described; it must be seen. Kentfield's great feat has played more than fifty thousand games, one pocket to five, with one gentleman alone. Wonderful as is Kentfield's dexterity and knowledge of strength, the execution of Roberts is no less wonderful. It is a *quarto tecum* whether Kentfield, in his best days, was better than Roberts; and this question we do not intend to discuss. The great merits of both are quite enough to occupy us. We believe that we are correct in stating that Roberts has made the largest break off the balls ever achieved—viz., three hundred and forty-four. He has also scored one hundred and twelve off one ball, the red, by winning *3 cards only*; that is to say, he has pocketed the red ball in playing a game one hundred and four times consecutively, without an intervening failure. It is worth while to see him, if only when playing this stroke—the confidence with which he strikes, and the rapidity with which he places himself for the succeeding stroke, starting off the moment the ball is struck, and long before it is in the pocket. The action is more like the measured beats of machinery than that of fallible muscular exertion. We need hardly explain that we have been describing the "spot-stroke," in which Roberts is unrivalled. The fact that Englishmen, players and lookers-on, will we say that there is yet a more surprising player than any we have mentioned—a beautiful boy, Master Mcmanus—is now the great carnal player in Paris, but he has now retired. He is a portly man, and does not look at all as though he could play billiards. His game is "nurse and pull," and he seldom runs over 100. His fancy strokes, though to our fancy not a bit more wonderful than his ordinary game, are more popular with the gallery, and to some extent with amateurs.

We have often heard of screwing round a hat, and we have certain scientific reasons for declining to screw at a table; but Bergez makes his ball describe a bona fide circle round a basket-hipper that is hat, and makes a canon at the same time. Amongst other strokes he screws back the white ball from the top table, and makes it run down to within so close to the one he screws back on, that he can only strike it at the top of the ball. He makes his ball, after striking the red, jump on to the cushion, run on it along the length of the table, and then descend and complete the canon off two cushions. He also cannons the red ball on to the top of the table, and the figure of eight he will draws three curved lines on the cloth and makes what he calls a serpentine canon, which is to say, passes the ball from cushion to cushion of the table, describing curves over the very lines he has drawn.

We merely give these instances of skill, as they are interesting to the amateur billiard-player, but we advise our readers to leave the performance of such strokes to those who have made billiards their study. The amateur is very likely to give the cloth an ugly cut, and even if he succeeds in doing them occasionally he will find that certain social disadvantages will be the result. Let our readers remember that to enjoy billiards as an indoor amusement it is quite sufficient to be able to make a common hazard or canon, and to play moderately, and to play two or three "fifties" up in the course of an hour.

CASTING A LARGE CYLINDER.

On the next page we give an illustration of the casting of a large cylinder, on the 26th inst., at the establishment of Messrs. Jackson and Watkins, Canal Ironworks, Poplar. It is 96in. in diameter, 9ft. 6in. long, and weighs about 4 tons. The process of casting is peculiar for this gigantic casting occupied more than a dozen men, during a period of three hours, and the fluid metal was poured from a giant pig iron, with a proportion of scrap, were melted in about six hours in each of the five cupolas which supply the foundry, and from which the fluid was drawn in the usual way by ladles. The mould, which is made in a frame by powerful cranes to equidistant positions over the mould, the cope is then lowered and secured to the frame by the aid of the cranes. The cylinder is a portion of the steam-engines of 1000-horse power for one of the new steam-ships of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-ship Company. The engines are by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, and are the finest specimens of difficult marine-engine castings ever made, and, we believe, will be the largest ever made by private firms. Messrs. Penn's works possess great reputation for their capabilities of producing a large amount of work, and, in the hands of the former proprietors, Messrs. Seward and Curtis, the Blackwall Iron Works, the construction of large engines for her Majesty's Government. Amongst the tools are to be found some of the largest planing-machines, and also large slotting and planing machines, under which are fitting fitted up some immense forgings for the armour-plated frigates Minotaur and Valiant.

An old unmarried farmer, named Abraham Hershey, died in West Hempfield, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, last month, and after his funeral a number of bags of gold coin were found secreted in his house.

An adult gorilla has just been received in Paris by M. de Rosnevel. It was sent direct from Gaboon, Africa, in a cask of spirits, and it is in a perfect state of preservation.

On the 2nd inst. salmon-fishing commenced in England and Wales. The season "opens" time out of mind on the same day, and a weekly close time is also now imposed by the new Fisheries Act, extending from Saturday evening to Monday morning, the fishings did not open until the letter day.

The Government emigrant-ship Clara, of 938 tons, Mr. H. J. Barrow, commander, has arrived at Quebec with 1 cabin and 342 steerage Victoria, having on board 76 married couples, 1 single man, 221 single women, 20 boys, and 24 children under 1 year old. Of the 342 in the steerage 214 were in all 345 souls, equal to 230 statute adults, under the care of John Carroll, Esq., surgeon superintendent appointed by the Emigration Commissioners.

A notice has been issued, by authority of the Post-master-General, of the issue of one hundred additional post-office savings-banks which are to be opened on the 1st of March next, one of which will be established in every town in England; also, of forty-six such banks at money-order offices in Scotland; and nearly two hundred additional money-order offices in the United Kingdom in various towns and places in Ireland, at the date referred to. At the beginning of 1863 there were 1,200 savings-banks in operation.

The *New York Times* of the 17th says :—"Messrs. Clark and Sons, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, have succeeded in making a lens two feet in diameter, which is pronounced perfect by the astronomers of the Harvard University Observatory. That is about 16in. in diameter; this more than 20in. The lens is for the Chicago Observatory, which is building, and annulled the contract. The contract price was about 10,000 dols. It is expected that it will be finished in May next."

The quarterly return of the births, marriages, and deaths for England and Wales has just been issued from the office of the Registrar-General. The returns for the quarter ending September 30 show that the marriages for the quarter that ended in September last year. There is a decrease in the number of marriages solemnized in the summer months, and so to outweigh an increase in London and elsewhere, and reduce the marriages for the whole country below the average. The decrease in the number of marriages has curiously followed the amount of the distress: Ashton, which is in the midst of the cotton districts, returned the largest decrease in the marriage rate, and so in the other towns. The birth-rate for the last quarter of 1862 was 34·4 per 1000 persons living. The deaths were 21,000 less. The mortality was above the average, the principal cause of which is attributed to the cold weather of the last quarter.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The report of the National Education Board for the year 1862 states that children were on the school rolls at some time or other in the course of the year 1862 to the number of 557,000, or 1 in 7 of the population. The average attendance was 284,726. These last two numbers are more by above 20,000 than in 1861. The number of schools under the care of the Board was 5,000, or 1 for every 1,000 of the entire population of Ireland were therefore on the rolls as pupils in 1862, 140,319 Protestants. The Board consider the proportions from the several religious denominations to be nearly the same as in the census of 1861. The number increases, and the proportions are gradually becoming more favourable to the minority. The number of pupils presented and examined in writing 2?4 per cent were able to write on paper fairly; 12?5 per cent to write with ease and freedom. Of pupils examined in arithmetic 6?1 in division of money; 13 per cent in compound rules; 24?1 per cent a more proportion or practice, 45 per cent of the children were above ten years of age. The schools were under the charge of 3,000 assistant-teachers, of all sorts, of whom 801 were male and 2,199 female; and there were 1422 paid monitors.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It is to be a dull Session, say the politicians of the clubs—although Pall-mall is not infallible in its prognostications;—and her Majesty's Government is not to be trifled with, and devoured by her Majesty's Opposition, unless a specially favourable opportunity should happen to turn up out of the chapter of accidents. The joyous notes of "The Wedding March" will pleasantly drown, we trust, the clamour of faction. Yet Parliament will find an immensity of work of a social nature cut out for them if they only choose to put their hands to it. There is the Convict Discipline question to be discussed and settled. There is the new Night-poaching Bill, which, juvenile as it is, requires something to be done to it. There is the Marriage Law and the embankment of the southern shore of the Thames, any number of new railways, the mismanagement of Dulwich College, the Revised Code to be re-revised, and sundry other matters of general and local interest. Beyond upon it that Parliament will be able to find work enough to do if honourable members are industrious enough to say nothing of that, same chapter of accidents. The Sessions, like the days—

are ever,
Just as much as we see in them and no more.

The friends of the negro held a "monster" meeting at Exeter Hall last week—so crowded a one that it overflowed into the Strands of the large hall and filled an oratorical sistern in the basement, and an adjacent tank in Exeter-street. The proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character, and the cause of the Negro, in connection with that of the abolition of slavery—for which *last* consummation all good men and true must fervently pray—was energetically advocated. The literary element was represented by Mr. Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" and "Tom Brown at Oxford," and by Mr. W. H. Ludlow.

Mr. Michelet's strange, fantastical, half-erudite, half-gossiping book, "La Sorcière," is about to be published in an English dress in Messrs. Allen. In France the continued sale of the work has been prohibited by the police. In Rome M. Michelet has received the high compliment to find his "Jeanne d'Arc" placed in the Index Expurgatorius—a *gentilesse* which the congregation of the literary have always been willing to bestow upon the majority of M. Michelet's productions. No little "expurgation" will be necessary to make the book palatable in England; but the use of the pruning-knife may be safely left to the good taste of the translator and publishers. At the same time it must not be forgotten that we are already sufficiently familiar in witch-literature with Mr. Lenton's "Lectures on Demonology and Witchcraft" and Mrs. Linton's (Holme Lee) capital "Witch Stories." leave nearly a void to be filled up; whilst the learned side of sorcery has been exhausted in that pair of Germanic erudition "Emenoser's History of Magic." Much amusement may, however, be derived from M. Michelet's piquant narratives of the *causes celèbres* of La Demoiselle Cadières and Antoinette Bigeon.

As we have anticipated, last week the real "Blue Mantle," in the shape of Mr. Henry Murray Lane, a duly tabarded Pursuivant-of-Arms, during Her Majesty's pleasure, was formally duly turned up, and administered a stinging rebuke to his pseudonymous colleague, Lancaster, who pretended of the discomfiture of the false herald in "Quentin Durward."

Mr. Boucicault threatens to prosecute any bold dramatist or dramatic author who shall dare to infringe the copyright he claims in the "rearrangement" of the incidents and dialogue of his new sensation drama, "The Colleen Bawn; or, The Brides of Dunore." It is very successful one, and is capitally acted. Still we are under the impression that in our hot youth a certain melodrama, called "The Heart of Midlothian," was played at the Surrey, by Messrs. Jerrold and other metropolitan theatres, and that the late Mrs. Egerton once made a decided success in the part of Madge Wildfire. Again is dramatic *faiseur* more ingenious and astute than Mr. Dion Boucicault; but a melancholy paucity and barrenness of invention become manifest when we hear of "rearrangement" claimed in the "rearrangement" of a hackneyed melodrama, which, again, was but an adaptation from one of Sir Walter Scott's novels. The "rearrangement" is the property of a Scottish artist. Is there any copyright in this work of art, and to whom does it belong?

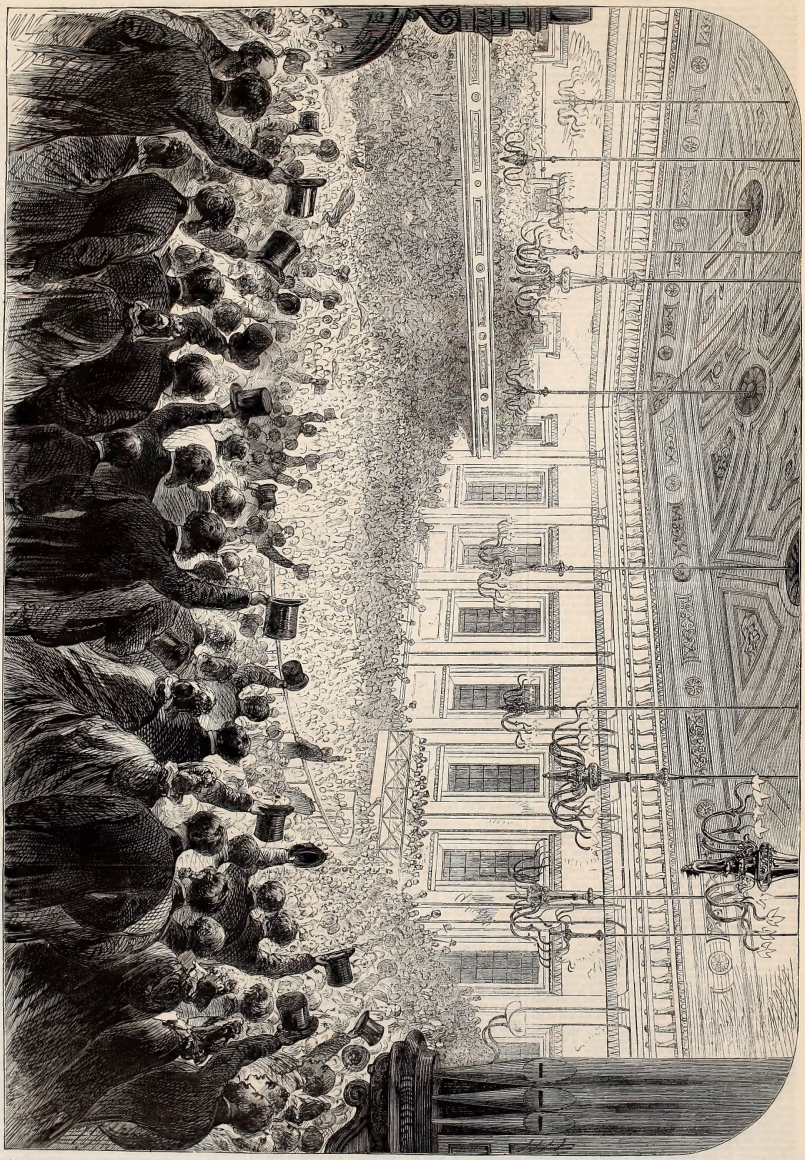
A copyright there should be—and a very stringently-protected one, too—in all specimens of the art of photographic topography. The development, its continuance at a high stage of excellence, is very existence, so to speak, are menaced by the audacious encroachments and perilous invasion of photographers. Not only has photography produced a more strongly-secured legal copyright (under a recent statute) than the engravers, but will experience before the old Act of George III., passed mainly for the protection of William Hogarth's wonderful graphic dramas. Piracy, it is true, will batten upon photography, and the proprietors of the "Illustrated London News" have found a local Dundreary (not Mr. Alexander Basano's excellent sun-pictures on a rare scale, but Mr. Sothern's *impersonation de vraie*) have just been compelled to claim magisterial protection.

Miss Braddon's "thrilling romance"—we believe that is the proper term—of "Lady Audley's Secret," which, as a volume and novel, has gone through eight it not nine editions, has been dramatised, and is to be produced at the Queen's Theatre on the 9th of January, under the auspices of genial and clever Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews. Miss Braddon, who has just published another novel, "Floyd" and is writing "John Marchmont's Legacy" in *Temple Bar*, is about to commence another serial in *Once a Week*, entitled "Eleanor's Victory." How many hundreds of thousands and how many hours did the Courier of St. Petersburg ride at one time? In *All the Year Round* Miss Braddon is the ewe of commencing a new story, with the strange title "Very Hard Cash;" and, next week, Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Hain Friswell makes his appearance (ushered in by Mr. Bentley) with a new novel, entitled "The Outcasts of Eve."

We advertel last week to a lamentable catastrophe at the Princess' Theatre. As we foresaw, the accident to Miss Heath is likely to be fatal, and an inquest has been held on her remains, resulting in a verdict of "Accidental death," and accompanied by an expression of opinion on the part of the jury that the ballet-dresses of the ballerinas be henceforward be rendered non-inflammable by chemical preparation while in the manufacture or subsequently; and, furthermore, that proper means and appliances should always be at hand to extinguish the flames should fire unavoidably break out. There is too much reason to fear that the dress of one ballerina was torn off and partly burnt off by a member of the *corps de ballet* a supply of the anti-combustible ingredients; granted even such is impracticable, and unknown at the rehearsals, something more, we consider, is requisite. At the committee meeting of the Drury Lane proprietors last Saturday Mr. Marsh Nelson, the architect to the Patent Theatres, will be requested to make available suggestions for the prevention of accidents by fire in theatres, and which suggestions formed part of his report to the board in use in Drury Lane. There are no less than 300 gasburners in the building; but every one of them is rendered innocuous by being inclosed in a globe of galvanized iron wire, filled at the top with asbestos, covered by a close iron globe and cover does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.*, and, at this trifling outlay, almost every gaseous peril is obviated. Mr. Marsh Nelson has also taken care to have plenty of cheap and serviceable hand-pumps in the building, and a proper supply of easily-attainable water. This is a move in the right direction, and we trust, that it will be followed in every theatre on this side of the water. One transpontine establishment already boasts of a steam-fire engine provided for the completeness and compactness of its safeguards against the Fire Demon.

The readings from his own works given by Mr. Charles Dickens in the largest saloon of the British Embassy at Paris have met with an extraordinary amount of success, and seem to have given equal delight to the French, English, and American visitors. Mr. Dickens's first reading was for the benefit of distressed British subjects in Paris; his second in aid of the funds for the relief of Lancashire distress; and now, we believe, he has been earnestly and influentially solicited to read for the benefit of a poor lady who appears to be the last on whom he bestowed a thought—namely, himself.

CASTING A LARGE CYLINDER AT THE CANAL IRONWORKS, POPLAR.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY DEMONSTRATION AT EXETER HALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

NEGRO EMANCIPATION: THE MEETING IN EXETER HALL.

As there are currents in the deep sea (well known to the careful mariner) which have no necessary connection with the course of the waves on the surface, and are often diametrically opposed to them, even when these latter appear to be triumphantly sweeping along towards a given destination, so it seems public opinion may at the most critical moments display similar phenomena; and students of political marine will be disconcerted that all the air in trimming his sails to the wind, all his steadiness in directing the helm, do not enable him to baffle or escape from the unseen "currents" down below, which is carrying him he hardly knows whither, but certainly not in the way that he wanted to go.

No event in recent times has so strongly helped to remind us of this well-known, but half-forgotten, truth as the meeting of Thursday week in Exeter Hall. Here has been for many months past pretty well all of one mind as to the American question, that is to say, concerning the Right and Wrong of the matter, and here the "independence" convinced that if the latter did not exactly behave well in the outbreak of the war, it has fought so splendidly since that it cannot be subjugated, and must, therefore, in the end succeed; convinced, finally, that it would be best on the whole to leave slavery at present as it is, in the hands of the masters, as the only way to the progress of humanity, of knowledge of economical laws, and of the absence of irritation through abolition attacks, to do away ultimately with so great an evil. That, we believe, is a fair statement of the opinions predominant generally through society, in accordance with the constant unfolding of nine-tenths of the whole English press.

But of late a new element has begun to be dimly visible. As the Northern Legislature and Administration have become of a more decidedly anti-slavery cast we have heard of small local meetings rising like bubbles to the surface of public opinion, and evaporating with a feeble cry in favour of the slave. Then a few months ago existed surprise that the Lancashire operatives were so quiet under all their sufferings as to call forth but impossible to trace into any active agitation for blockade-breaking; and somehow it began to be whispered about that the explanation of their conduct was that they didn't feel quite so much about cotton as being at the bottom of the whole business of Southern revolt. But when Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of September last, offering compensation to loyal slaveholders up to Jan. 1, and threatening emancipation without compensation on and after that day if they were not accepted—when this broke like a thunder-clap upon the world we entered upon a new and difficult, and anxious period. For, while on the one hand there were but few persons who did not fully denounce such slavery, there were still fewer who did not see that Mr. Lincoln's Government had taken that terrible ground, not because of any love for the slave in the abstract, but because he found the North could not beat the South without doing so. Of course, in saying this we do not say or suggest that Mr. Lincoln was hypocritical, or that he was indifferent to the fate of the character, antecedents, or wishes. We only say, as a matter of fact which cannot be denied, that the previous anti-slavery utterances, such as (among others) the abolition of slavery in Columbia, the anti-slave trade treaty with England, the permanent exclusion of slavery from the Territories, and Congress's offer of aid to the work of abolition by compensation, all obviously sprang from a genuine anti-slavery sentiment. But the Proclamation was the last of the series, as obviously did not, but from the military failures of the North. No wonder, then, that the general current of opinion (having previously been unsettled) should have begun to set strongly on the whole friendly to the South and unfriendly to the North, or that it began to say that Mr. Lincoln's "Right but Wrong Emancipation" would prove in its working a very inhuman measure, as leading to a servile war.

But now there also began to be heard rumours of the formation of some new society—an Emancipation Society—originating, like the old anti-slavery one, in the country and not in the London "fashionable" world. Rumour of supporters began to be handed about, some of them enjoying reputations of world-wide celebrity for philanthropy. More local meetings were heard of—especially in the metropolis. Then suddenly Manchester burst out with an assemblage several thousand strong, at the Free Trade Hall, Lord Brougham and all the others ascribed to prepare for the renewal in their town of the former anti-slavery agitation, and dashed, by an overwhelming majority, to do so, in spite of Mr. Spence, who was present, and made an eloquent, gallant, but unavailing effort to keep out of the resolutions an expression of sympathy with the North. Then, the London press continued to notice the society in leaders, though the notices were not more complimentary than the sneers of the Prince and Princess of Wales' physician, of which the boy so proud, and which consisted simply in the Prince's having to point out of the room.

But whether the Emancipation Society esteemed the honour of being thus noticed more than it felt the sting of the contemptuous words in which the notices were generally clothed, it has steadily through these preliminary meetings, it certainly ventured at last to issue its circular to the "friends of freedom, and especially" to invite "all parties" to the great room of Exeter Hall on the night of Thursday, the 25th of January, 1863. We are careful to record the date; for, if we do not misread the signs then and there manifested, this meeting will prove the turning-point of new and serious political issues. Let us say, at the reader meriting to consider somewhat promising how he need be under no apprehension that we are about to try to influence his sympathies or guide his judgment; we assume only the humbler duty of recording that which we saw, that which we heard and seen; and which he, as an Englishman, knowing how the greatness of our country is by the free exercise of the reason, and honest opinion, and how dependent the true statesman must be upon the accurate knowledge of all such opinion, will, we are sure, be glad to have faithfully related.

Having tickets for reserved seats we do not present ourselves till about ten minutes before the time named on those—about half-past 7, but as we ascend the steps of the portico, we are warned by the streams of people, in all sorts of modes, taking the matter very leisurely. And so we find it when we get our first glimpse of the hall, and hurriedly ask for the seats that were to have been reserved. "Where are they?" we ask impatiently, but meet only with provoking equanimity. The doorkeeper points to the far-distant gallery, high up, and the "Where?" is repeated in a tone of despair. "Why, there"—if he be right, which looks doubtful, it is certain that scores—nay, hundreds—of other persons will be discovering the vacancies long before we can possibly get there. We are helpless as children, seeking rest for the soles of their feet and finding none. There are backward eddies to break through, as well as forward ones to force a place onward; and, as we struggle by we are stopped by a hurrier on the stairs descending into the lobby, where we pant and strive. "No one can pass, sir, for more than half." We plunge once more to the top of the stairs, climb up and up, get over the banister, and find we have, unnoticed, turned the enemy's stronghold. Still in vain, however. Even here are dense masses of people at work, as if it were hard to make the Englishman's last confession and acknowledge ourselves beaten. Again, we come upon a second set of stairs, and make a slight thundering in the same difficult strait, but we obviously must get in. That first rapture is our hope. We appeal to him. He gallantly takes us in tow, shouts "Reporter!" when advance is otherwise impossible, and so we get at last into a sort of little black hole of Calcutta, with the floor at about the level of surface waves and certain of being rinsed if we stay where we are. Here, however, to our immense relief, is a door open; just such a door as we have so confidently forwarded and luckily do not fail; another instant, and we are running up the stairs of the little box or covered way that admits us to the platform, and there find breathing space and full opportunity to drink in, in one wondering, awe-stricken glance, the sublime spectacle of a vast sea of upturned faces, looking towards another sea scarcely less large that, in defiance of all the laws of gravity, has ascended and overflowed every nook and corner of the upraised expanse of the orchestra, leaving only the organ in the centre towering calmly above the exit and sloping tide of life.

But curiously has this nothing mass of humanity begun to grow quiet and satisfied in the pleasant and soothing sense of successful conquest and possession, and to address itself to the business of the night, before we hear distant but mighty shouts below, rumbling like thunder among the valleys to an observer seated high on the hills: and presently it is whispered about that the more overflow of this hall has filled another hall below, and that these shouts are from that second exulting army on taking possession. But even that hall, we soon hear, is equally incapable of dealing with the inflowing streams of people; so, presently, the adjoining street (Exeter-street) is ringing with the tumultuous cheers of a third meeting, held in the open air. Under these circumstances, and with the frequently-occurring incident that I have to, when I have above, were forced to quit and fall back. Those distant reverberations would come up to the ear with a most dramatic and exciting effect from below, it is no wonder that the proper business of the evening went on under a kind of high-pressure system, mentally and morally, and made it difficult for the calmest heads to preserve their equanimity.

Yet is it especially worthy of note (whatever the use made of the fact) that some of the most ordinary attractions helped to bring together a like wonderful gathering. It is probable, for example, that not a few of the eminent statesmen or politicians were here; that few or none of the old and honoured anti-slavery friends were represented; that some of the speakers were men of genius; that commerce sent none of its accustomed representatives; that the clergy were present in considerable numbers. But for that very reason we are driven to confess how great must have been the "ground-swell" of public opinion before it could thus burst up on the surface, and overcome the indifference and fury of the maelstrom and the waterspout, unless, indeed, we accept the solution since offered—that Federal money was the main spring!

The speakers of the evening were the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Mr. Dudley Baxter, Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., Mr. Miall, M.P., Mr. Newman Hall; Mr. Taylor, the member for Leicester; and Mr. Ludlow. A well-arranged programme was issued, which gave the names of the faces of supporters on the platform one could also distinguish Mr. Bealey, Mr. Lucas; Mr. Victor Schoicher, the French exile; Mr. Morse, the American Consul at Liverpool; and Mr. Hughes, one of the men at nautical science; Mr. Chamerovzow, the secretary of the old Anti-Slavery Society, whose presence served to make the link with the past; this, its vigorous successor; many clergymen, including Mr. Landels, Mr. Town, Burns, Dr. Tidy, and Rylance; and a number of other gentlemen with whom the general public may be more familiarly acquainted.

We should observe that Mr. Baptist Noel modestly acknowledged the force of the sarcasms that have been launched as to the insignificance of their movement, but added, "I would remind you of the great army of emancipation in this country;" and the felicity of the retort was enhanced by the fact that the first business of the meeting was to read the letters received. Then a letter was received from such persons as James Stuart Mill, the first of living political economists; Professor Fawcett, Professor Goldwin Smith, Mr. Hays of anti-slavery and free-trade agitation (and who characteristically inclosed £10 to the society as the best way of helping the Lancashire operatives); Professor Newman, the brother of Mr. Francis, the two most promising of all the independent Liberals recently elected to Parliament; Professor Cairnes, Professor Fawcett, Professor Smith; from Mr. E. Miall, Mr. George Thompson, and several gentlemen of local standing in our chief cities. The emancipation army, therefore, was not without its generals at its formation. What character, or its scholarly guides, whenever it begins to march.

If I did not misread the signs, the leading opposition given to the first sentences from the chairman, the Hon. Mr. Evans, to doubt the loyal temper of the assembled multitude. It was utterly impossible to do so when he referred in a perfectly dispassionate manner to those who wished to see America divided into two confederacies. He was interrupted by "No, no!" "Not a voice for such a proposition and opinion!" and then, as if that phrase had been a kind of electric shock that roused the whole meeting to a sense of danger, hearing apparently only waited for some such signal to relieve themselves from the almost fearful pressure of repressed enthusiasm, which was fast overflowed. This incident told all that any one could have needed to know as to the feelings and views of the meeting. But the fact here to be recorded is the remarkable reception of Mr. Ludlow. "Brother man, a little later, happened to use the words, "Mr. Lincoln's position," when he was interrupted by cheers, and the effect of the President could only have heard them he must have begun to doubt his own identity with the "best-abused" man alive, as he is generally esteemed.

Another incident of the meeting was interesting. Mr. Noel remarked that the Emancipation Society derived its name from the old, but distinctly heard, objected to appropriate that the men of Bradford (which strongly voted at this moment during a similar meeting) and he proposed, to the great satisfaction of the audience, to send a telegram saying, "We are for emancipation and the Union; who cares for Mr. Lincoln?" This was carried with cheers, and when

CHANGES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE vicissitudes which annually wait upon the legislative body of this country have in the past year been singularly in consonance with that of the preceding twelve months. For instance, in 1861 there were sixteen deaths amongst members of the Peerage; and in 1862 there have been seventeen. In 1861 ten members of the House of Commons died, and in 1862 the number of deaths was twelve. In the year before last there were twenty-eight elections of members to serve in the Lower House, and, since the opening of Parliament in 1862 up to the present time, there have been twenty-six new returns. In 1861 fifteen members of the House of Commons voluntarily vacated their seats; while the number of those who retired into private life last year was ten. It is thought that a few details connected with these changes would not be inappropriate at the commencement of a new Session.

In looking in due order of precedence to the Peerage, the first matter which should be noticed is the fact that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has emerged from the list of Marquises in the House of Peers who are minors, and is entitled to take his seat in the upper chamber of the Legislature. There still remain amongst the inheritors of titles who have not reached the age of discretion the Duke of three Marquises, eleven Earls, two Viscounts, and four Barons. Of the sixteen Peers who departed this life in the year that has also gone there were two Archbishops—namely, Dr. Sumner, who had held the see of Canterbury since 1848, and Lord John George de la Poer Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, having occupied that arch see from the year 1822, and who attained an age truly patriarchal. The Bishop of Ely has not since made upon any vacancy in its ranks, and only two were made in the list of Marquises. By the death of the Marquis of Headfortune the marquisate which we by heritage of the United Kingdom by that title became extinct, but the creation of Broadlahun in the peerage of Scotland remains, and is now held by a cousin of the deceased Marquis. Within the last few days the venerable and respected Marquis of Lansdowne has been gathered to his fathers, and Lord Lansdowne is a member who it was understood that he was about to be raised to a dukedom—a distinction intended to mark his long and judicious services to the Liberal party generally, and more wholly, and in no especial tenure of offices, but which were performed with great singleness of purpose, and from a pure, honourable and consistent political point of view. He is succeeded by his son, the Earl of Shelburne, who was called up to the House of Peers in his father's lifetime, two or three years back, by the title of Baron Wycombe, and who now takes his place in the House of Lords under the title of Broadlahun in the peerage of Scotland creation, and by courtesy as a cousin of the deceased Marquis. Within the last few days the venerable and respected Marquis of Lansdowne has been gathered to his fathers, and Lord Lansdowne is a member who it was understood that he was about to be raised to a dukedom—a distinction intended to mark his long and judicious services to the Liberal party generally, and more wholly, and in no especial tenure of offices, but which were performed with great singleness of purpose, and from a pure, honourable and consistent political point of view. He is succeeded by his son, the Earl of Shelburne, who was called up to the House of Peers in his father's lifetime, two or three years back, by the title of Baron Wycombe, and who now takes his place in the House of Lords under the title of Lansdowne. There still remain amongst the inheritors of titles who have not reached the age of discretion the Duke of three Marquises, eleven Earls, two Viscounts, and four Barons. Of the sixteen Peers who departed this life in the year that has also gone there were two Archbishops—namely, Dr. Sumner, who had held the see of Canterbury since 1848, and Lord John George de la Poer Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, having occupied that arch see from the year 1822, and who attained an age truly patriarchal. The Bishop of Ely has not since made upon any vacancy in its ranks, and only two were made in the list of Marquises. By the death of the Marquis of Headfortune the marquisate which we by heritage of the United Kingdom by that title became extinct, but the creation of Broadlahun in the peerage of Scotland remains, and is now held by

"CARDINAL WOLSEY AT LEICESTER ABBEY." BY C. W. COPE, R.A.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"THE LONG SERMON." PAINTED BY T. ROBERTS.

IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION, PALL-MALL.

HERE is a painter rather fond, we suspect, of preaching—or, rather, counter-preaching. Not long since Mr. Roberts preached, and very courageously and eloquently too, against those tiresome and savage expounders of esthetics' priest art-critics (though we, of course, did not feel the application of his discourse); and now this is not the first time he has held forth to the preachers themselves—the preachers *par excellence*—who, by-the-way, sometimes tax our patience almost as severely as even the art-critics. But our painter sets the example of delivering on this occasion a very *short* sermon, and only touches on one or two of the many bearings of his text. His text being a "long sermon," he shows its effect on little more than one pew, instead of on a large part of a whole congregation. Brevity, they say, is the soul of wit, if not of preaching; and may his homily, in virtue of its shortness, have the more pointed and salutary effect!

Mr. Roberts has, moreover, the peculiarity of preaching rather humorously, like certain popular preachers of the present day, who, in their humility, enliven with a little jocularity what they seem to think might otherwise be tedious or unattractive. But assuredly the artist's sardonic mirth is as well-meant and acceptable in his short sermon; as a long sermon from the pulpit, however good the intention, and whether wise or witty, or both or neither, is sometimes unacceptable to poor human nature. It will be observed that the painter restrains himself from direct allusion to the worthy but mistaken pastor who inflicts "the long sermon." We are in the position of many others in those high, old-fashioned, square pews who have not that invaluable aid to keeping up the attention—to wit, the power of fixing a resolute gaze upon the movements and gestures of the minister. We are left to imagine the monotonous voice,—gradually subsiding with our relaxing attention into a long, dull, soporific cadence, rising and falling, gently swaying to and fro, cradling us, as it were, to sleep, and, finally, sinking with our parting consciousness into a pleasant, soothing, far-off "droning, like the hum of many bees," till, in fact—O shame and terror!—we suddenly find our noses in our bosoms; detect ourselves, perhaps, even audibly asleep; and start, dreaming we are falling from the church-steeple, as, awoke by some friendly (or unfriendly?) hand, we suddenly rein in our nodding head, or else turn expecting to see one of the messengers sent by Sir Roger de Coverley to arouse the sleepers whose snoring disturbed the congregation.

Before coming to the foreground, where the painter rests the chief force of his argument, we must glance at one or two of the incidental allusions in his discourse. There is that bald pate, for instance,

"THE LONG SERMON," BY T. ROBERTS, IN THE WINTER GALLERY, PALL-MALL.

now seen just over the edge of the pew: we wonder how many times it has ducked under and jumped to the surface again, like a large pumpkin suddenly thrust under water. The bonnets do not do so, of course, because they are thinking too much of themselves. Then look what a row of blank, stolid, poor, helpless dummies there is up in yonder gallery. As for the clerk and his sternly folded arms—well we will not say what we *have* thought of him while in vain seeking to escape from his remorseless eye. And now, who can blame that poor child, although from his seeming to have been long slipping slowly through his clothes, the painter tells us cleverly that his sleep has been neither short nor light? No doubt the child did its very utmost to be "good." Who can blame even his poor old nurse or mother from letting him go to sleep in her arms; although she should not have subsided also into the arms of that heathen god of sleep? But, you see, if she had not been guilty of this wickedness, Mr. Roberts could not have given us such an amusing study of the old wrinkled sleeping face so full of latent goodness, and those thin lips leaving the straight breathing slit, just like the hole in the poor-box.

Sydney Smith says that long-winded preachers seem to believe that, if sin is to be taken from man's breast, it must be as Eve was from Adam—by casting him into a deep sleep. But these long sermons have assuredly a very serious as well as a comic side; and either Mr. Punch's or some other "extinguisher" should be let down upon some of those very long pulpit lights. Do not long sermons drive many from hearing the Word altogether? Have not the seeds of fatal disease been sown in the long hours passed in that icy-cold and draughty stone church? Have not some of the poor children, who, after being exhausted in a Sunday-school, are placed, without being permitted to sleep like this little fellow, up in those hard-seated galleries for other long hours, been brought to dread the name of a church? Such questions are surely deserving of consideration, and our motive in asking them cannot possibly be misunderstood.

"CARDINAL WOLSEY AT LEICESTER ABBEY."

PAINTED BY C. W. COPE, R.A.

THE subject of this noble historical picture is a theme which has taxed to the utmost the powers of Shakspeare himself. But even Shakspeare's dramatic description is hardly more pathetic than the simple and deeply-interesting narrative of Cavendish, the Cardinal's gentleman usher—the Cavendish who, afterwards rewarded by Henry VIII. for his fidelity to his master, laid the foundation of the ducal house of Devonshire. Guilt, in his "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," curtailed to an injudicious extent the last scenes in the Cardinal's life, but this omission has been rectified in Mr. Bogue's edition of the biography by large quotations from the early author. Cavendish says that Wolsey was seized with fever and dysentery while awaiting the King's further pleasure at Sheffield Park, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, whither he had been brought from Cawood Castle, one of the residences of the archiepiscopate of York (to which the King had restored him after his first disgrace), and where the Earl of Northumberland had arrested him. In a greatly reduced condition, Wolsey was found at Sheffield Park by Sir William Kingston, Constable of the Tower, who, with twenty Yeomen of the Guards that had formerly been in his own service, came to convey him to London. Sir William on his knees assured him, in the King's name, of his Majesty's unbroken friendship, adding that it was not necessary for him to make more haste in the journey than suited his health and convenience. The Cardinal thought, however, that delay might be regarded as evidence of conscious guilt, and anxiously proceeded forward; but, although he travelled slowly, his illness was increased by the fatigue of riding a mule, and he rapidly grew weaker till, the third day after his departure, the cavalcade approached the monastery of Leicester, at the door of which the Abbot and friars, apprised of his coming, received him with all honour. When about to ascend the steps he said, "I am come to lay my bones among you." The presentiment was verified. He died three days later, and was buried in the church of Leicester.

There is nothing further needed to identify the various personages in our Picture—the fainting Cardinal supported by pages, the Abbot, the kneeling Cavendish, the mounted Sir William Kingston (Constable of the Tower and Captain of the Guard). And we are glad to place before our readers an Engraving of one of Mr. Cope's finest, though perhaps least known works. The picture has, however, all the admirable qualities of Mr. Cope's best-known efforts in oil and fresco, and was the result of a private commission from the late Prince Consort, given upon the artist's great successes in the Westminster Hall competitions of 1843-4-5.

Notwithstanding that the picture would have appealed eloquently enough without our effort to recall the historical data for the representation, no description of it would assuredly be complete which did not contain a reference to the passages in Shakespeare's "King Henry VIII." describing Wolsey's death and character, and which probably suggested the subject of this picture in the first instance. We

allude to act iv., scene 2, of the drama—the relation to the dying Queen Katharine by her faithful under, Griffith, of the end of the great Cardinal, as the Queen thought, her greatest enemy, with the comments of both thereon. Griffith finished the account of the manner of his death, saying—

He eyes his honours to the world again,
His blessed part to heaven, and slept in peace.

Both. So may he rest; his faults lie gently on him!
Yet thus far, Griffith, give me leave to speak him,
And yet with charity.—He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with Princes; one, that by suggestion
Tied all the kingdom: simony was fair play;
His own opinion was his law: i' the presence
He would say untruths; and be ever double
Both in his words and meaning: He was never,
But where he meant to ruin, pitiful:
His promises were as he then was, mighty;
But his performance, as he is now, nothing.
Of his own body he was ill, and gave
The clergy ill example.

Grif. Noble madam,
Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues
We write in water. May it please your Highness
To hear me speak his good now?

Kath. Yes, good Griffith;
I were malicious else.

Grif. This Cardinal,
Though from an humble stock, undoubtedly
Was fashion'd to much honour from his cradle.
He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise, fair-spoken, and persuading:
Lofty and sour to them that lov'd him not;
But, to those men that sought him, sweet as summer.
And though he were unsatisfied in getting
(Which was a sin), yet in bestowing, madam,
He was most princely: Ever witness for him
Those twice-ten churches that he raised in you,
Ipswich and Oxford! one of which fell with him,
Unwilling to outlive the good that did it;
The other, though unfinish'd, yet so famous,
So excellent in art, and still so rising,
That Christendom shall ever speak his virtue.
His overthrows and happiness origin from him,
For them, and not all them, he felt himself,
And found the blessedness of being little:
And, to add greater honours to his age
Than man could give him, he died, fearing God.

FINE ARTS.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

THIS exhibition, unlike most others, is always undergoing changes, receiving additions, and suffering losses. Since we reviewed it on the opening day, many additional and many pictures have been removed and replaced. Among the new arrivals are several works of interest and value. The first we mention is a picture by Madame Frère, which is a favourable example of the naive truthfulness and poetical sentiment of this charming painter. Never has the old refined execution of this refined and delightfully illustrated than in Mr. Frère's works. Here are nothing more than two little children, who have taken shelter from the storm, or dressing, one of the articles of a *batterie de cuisine*, which we might call a saucepan, but in, we believe, more properly a stewpan. It is a copper pan, with a cylinder of water only placed on a stove; and they are now engaged in the not very nice, but perfectly natural, employment of endeavouring to get the last remnants of some sweet from the savoury sauce or sweet confection. Literally though vulgarly speaking, they are raising "pot-luck." The sturdy little girl plants the pan firmly on her lap, and drives the spoon vigorously round the inside junction of its sides and bottom, while her little chubby-cheeked brother looks on with the most eager expectation. There is nothing more in the representation, and the execution (though everything is perfectly painted) is not more than ordinarily careful; yet this is a picture of such rare truth to nature and purity of style that it might be studied with advantage by many of our over-clever painters of similar subjects. In the gallery of Frère's works, there are two child-like subjects, entitled "Summer" and "Winter," which have caught the manner and some of the spirit of the master. Mr. Hook contributes "Arming the Chevalier Bayard," one of those pictures, Venetian in colour and treatment, which belong to the first part of the painter's career, and are unlike to his native fields and seashore. This is a graceful, artistic work; and, although many will approve the painter's later style, we cannot help regretting, in looking at it, that nearly all our art should seem to tend to the more recording of mere incidents and life. Must we be always told that in our English hearts and heads there is little instinct of admiration for the noblest renderings on canvas of fancy, poetry, history and religion? Mr. F. Wyatt's touching and powerfully-painted picture of the widowed grief of Queen Henrietta Maria (exhibited at the Royal Academy last year) has been recently placed here. Mr. Calderon's Normandy matelot scene, "Le Secret des Amoureux," —with, apparently, improvements—is also re-exhibited. A head of a "Spanish Girl," by Mr. Burgess, is more of the natural and less of the conventional Iberian type than usual. Mr. T. F. Dicksee has sent three of his works, two reviewed in "Morning" and "Evening." Of these the title of "Cleopatra" is a mistake. It is neither classical nor Egyptian. The picture of a beauty of the last century complacently surveying herself in the glass is very pretty. These two paintings seem to prove that, although we must not expect to find Mr. Dicksee in the highways of art, his elegance and grace are always unfailing. Among other late additions are a view of Rye, by Mr. Tennant, and a picture of "Sunset" on a landscape by Mr. Hulme. By Mr. Long, a promising painter, who follows in the steps of Mr. Phillip, there is a picture bearing the alliterative title of "Seguidilla," which, we presume, represents a man kneeling before the door of the confessional box, which, as may be seen by the grille opposite, is occupied by the shadowy countenance of a nun, who is looking pensively at the penitent from the other face from the good padre. In the workings of the hard features we read the reluctance to confess some grievous sin. As the title of the confessional box over young girl waiting her turn, telling the beads of her rosary, and also looking penitent, but without the guilty workings of the man, it is not difficult to decide which of the two is to impute the "sins" and the "sinlets"—to coin a word for *peccadilles*. The executive part of the picture is unequal. The principal figure, Mr. Phillip's later manner, in which technical effects of colour and handling become too exclusively paramount. Mr. Roberts, besides the recently placed "Lord Clarendon's Last Interview with his Daughter," has a picture, "The Stolen Kiss," very carefully and well painted, saving only a certain mannerism, which too often diminishes from the entire satisfaction we should derive from his well-intentioned and otherwise meritorious works.

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

The publications of the Arundel Society for the current year (nominally for 1862) have appeared rather later than usual. The copies of mediæval frescoes just issued to subscribers comprise five chromo-lithographs by Messrs. Storch and Severn, from certain portions of the series from the frescoes, so memorable in the history of art, of the Brancacci Chapel of the Carmelite church at Florence. The frescoes of the Brancacci Chapel were begun by Masolino di Panicale, continued by Masaccio, and completed by Filippino Lippi. They not only exhibited the highest advances made in art by Masaccio, one of the great landmarks in the history of early Italian painting; but they comprehensively and most instructively illustrate the state of art exactly midway between its first liberation from Byzantine bondage by Cimabue and Giotto, and its perfect enfranchisement and culmination with Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Raffaelle. The present instalment from this most important series includes—"The Raising of Petronilla by Masolino;" a head from the same, on the scale and in exact imitation of the original; "St. Peter Delivered from Prison;" and "St. Peter in Prison Visited by St. Paul," both by Filippino Lippi; and another large head from the last subject. It is well known that the figure of St. Peter in Filippino's fresco is that that saint visiting St. Paul was beyond almost exactly by Raphael for his cartoon "Paul Preaching at Athens." The outlines traced from the ancient works usually forming the basis of the annual issue are this year replaced by a copperplate engraving, by Herr Schäffer, of a drawing by M. Kupelwieser, after Fra Angelico's "Distribution of Alms by St. Stephen." This is in continuation of the series from the frescoes by the good Florentine Chapel of Nicholas V. in the Vatican, which are only second in interest and importance to the works by Fra Angelico in his beloved Convent of S. Marco, at Florence. We think the society has done well in replacing tracing by engraving. The latter method of reproduction is much more in the power of the ordinary draughtsman to execute, and will probably be found as rigidly faithful as the mindless mechanical process, with its inevitable imperfections of transcription. Another engraving from this series is announced as "in preparation," together with five more chromolithographs from the Brancacci Chapel. Among the "engagements and publications" shortly to appear are two important works by Benozzo Gozzoli, the "Death of Sta. Monica" and "St. Augustine Preaching;" and a noble work by Pisanello, "St. Eustache Journeying," and a noble work by Pisanello, "St. Eustache Journeying," and we are glad to learn that the labours of this society in endeavouring to preserve the best records of the many pure and beautiful productions of early Italian art are rapidly leading to the end of the obscurity every year more widely appreciated and supported. In the society's rooms, from the original drawings for the chromo-lithographs and important works we have named, and all the earlier publications, may be seen very admirable water-colour drawings from the following frescoes, executed for publication—the four famous frescoes by Lanzi at Sorcono: "The Presentation in the Temple," "The Nativity," "The Marriage of the Virgin," and "The Purification in the Temple;" three of the frescoes in S. Marco, by Fra Angelico, to which we have already alluded, "The Salutation," "The Virgin and Child, with Saints," and "The Crowning of the Virgin;" and, lastly, a curious fresco by Filippo Lippi, at Prato, perhaps the most remarkable work of the elder Lippi's which has been active in another direction. It has published a series of illuminated "large letters" from the famous choral service books of Siena and Florence, and a reproduction in plaster, by the Cheverton process, from a marble in the Elgin Collection, of one of the horse's heads by Phidias, in the eastern pediment of the Parthenon.

We announced last week that Mr. Frith, R.A., had received her Majesty's commands to paint a picture illustrative of the approaching marriage of the Prince of Wales. In the first instance, we understand, the Queen contemplated requiring from the artist a picture of the leading episode of the marriage merely, with the principal personages assisting. But the artist, with a commendable regard for the dignity of the occasion and the scene, respectfully submitted that a more comprehensive representation—treating the subject with the reverence due to a solemn rite in the "railway Station" and "Derby Day" pictures—might be more desirable and acceptable (which it doubtless will be to the whole nation), and her Majesty graciously adopted the graciously adopted the painter's views, at the same time approving of his terms viz., 3000 guineas. For a work of the above importance, proposed to be carried out on a large scale, he has now in hand a commission to paint three pictures of similar scale for 10,000 guineas. These are the facts of the case, and not those contradicted by the *Art-Journal* to the effect that the "terms" of Mr. Frith were declined, coupling with this mistake a perfectly unjustifiable assertion that the picture was to be in the Royal Academy, and not, as was the case, in the private collection of the Queen. The rumoured statement has been indignantly contradicted by Mr. Frith in the *Times*, and we may assure the public that there has been nothing "mercenary to British artists and British art" in the transaction; but quite the reverse.

A ROYAL Commission has been appointed to inquire into the present condition of the Royal Academy, in relation to the fine arts and into the circumstances and conditions under which it occupies a portion of the public buildings at Burlington House, and to report what is required to render it more useful in promoting art and in improving and developing public taste. The following are the Commissioners:—The Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge, Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord Sloane, Lord Wrottesley, Sir Richard Bethell, Sir Edmund Head; William Stirling, Esq.; Henry Danby Seymour, Esq.; and Henry Reeve, Esq. We trust that this is, at last, the "beginning of the end"—the removal of the Royal Academy from the rooms so urgently needed for the display of our growing national collections, and a thorough remodelling and reconstruction of that semi-public semi-private institution, the Royal Academy.

THE next meeting of the Council of the British Institution takes place to-day (the 7th), and it will be opened to the public on Monday. A detailed notice of the exhibition will appear in our next Number.

MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON gave its first concert of this season at St. James's Hall on the evening of the 28th of January. Notwithstanding its youth the society has had what may really be called a long career before it. It has frequently been divided into two classes, fellows and associates, and including a great number of the most eminent members of the music profession, besides distinguished amateurs. In addition to these it has a constantly-increasing body of subscribers, so that the concerts have generally been crowded. On the occasion mentioned evening the spacious hall was crowded to the doors. The Musical Society of London was her majesty's Council of Music, and it was hoped that it would do a good deal the fashion among a party of musicians and musical critics to cenounce the Philharmonic Society, and to declare that many of the requirements of the age—as following an antiquated routine—and as deficient in the duties of producing new works and encouraging the talent of native composers. Such was mentioned evening the special hall was crowded to the doors. The Musical Society of London was her majesty's Council of Music, and it was hoped that it would do a good deal the fashion among a party of musicians and musical critics to den

LITERATURE.

THAT literary shell which must nowadays be set apart for the reception of novels has lately received three very notable additions to its contents. After running—as the modern manner is—an uncertain and fitful career in the pages of serials of more or less preferences. Mr. Wilkie Collins's *No Name* (Sampson Low and Co.) and Miss Braddon's *Lady Audley's Secret* and *Aurora Floyd* (Tinsley Brothers) have come before the public in a more independent and *par libri* fashion because completed shapes. It is understood that these several productions have been, or rather are, amongst the greatest, if not the greatest successes—in the publisher's sense of the term—that have occurred for many a long age, in the case of Miss Braddon's two works now collected following each other with unexampled rapidity. In truth, this lady author has sprung into an eminence amongst the literary class to which she belongs with a suddenness and brilliancy which are nearly unprecedented, at least since the days of Scott, or the case of the early numbers of "The Pickwick Papers," which one remembers as running a race of popularity with a single issue of "Murphy's Weather Almanack." As between Miss Braddon and Mr. Wilkie Collins there is one feature in common, as far as the present work of the latter (which is all we have to do with now) is concerned, and that is that the interest of their stories turns on the fortunes and characters of women; and in the instances of all three of the works before us the ladies, though endowed with all the most engaging requisites of personal beauty and mental capacities, in two of them at least almost rising to the height of genius, have been placed by the authors in circumstances and exposed to temptations so blameless in those times and with those in which heroines must from the necessities of their positions encounter as to repel the sympathies of readers; in the last the perpetual of punishment has been sufficiently extended, and the penitential epoch has arrived. If they are sinned against they are not denied the bundle of being allowed to sin, although, of course, from a narrative point of view. In short, very vigorous efforts have been made in these three to be put rid of the faultless monster of female and womanhood in its purely philosophical sense in white muslin, whose sorrows and disappointments are to excite sympathy only in proportion to their rarity, and whose sole endurance, who have suffered time out of mind through three volumes to be made happy it last by the very doubtful process of perfect love. The beautiful and interesting sinners of the future have been thrilling the novel-reading public of late are no puny representatives of the feminine class, but women, who one will come to know life at an early age, and who are endowed with that sort of courage and self-reliance which in men we are accustomed to call phyl, and who are by no possible light through these three volumes to be singlehanded. In the case of Miss Braddon's creations, so far from marriage being the end of their career, it is only the commencement of ease and altogether in the other as married women that their lives are presented to the reader; and in regard to both the heroines their hair does chare of their lives, by reason of the actual fall of the virtues; for they both happen to be in the condition for a great part of their lives to be endowed with two husbands at once. Mr. Collins, although he has done in a manner adhere to the conventional blessedness which comes in at the end of novel writing, has not omitted to bestow the same on his heroine in the middle of his tale. So far as this event is concerned it has something akin to that which we conceive to be the implied philosophy of Miss Braddon's novels, that the morality of a woman's life is not to be tragic at all, begins only when she becomes a wife; and perhaps one of the chief excellences of Mr. Collins's new work is that he exhibits in eluting out of the events of the every-day existence of our own time those elements of tragic interest which it is with us to deem affluent in the lives of former times. Sensation beings now, although the form of their development may be different, as it was, to use an Irishism, in the days of Shakspeare and respectively wrote. We have seen attempts to realise this theory on the stage, through the medium of a few pieces in which we have been was a failure, for the want of skill in adapting the machinery of the drama to the subject-matter. In Miss Braddon's pages the theory is, we believe, successfully worked out. Nothing can be more unexpected and unlike than the styles of the authoress and author whose recent works we have now under examination. That of Mr. Wilkie Collins is as measured and exact, both as regards his ordinary narrative, as the epistolary episodes which he is rather prone to introduce, as if scarcely any life had been omitted in the whole tale. His literary and legal advice, and carefully examined and settled by consultation afterwards. On the other hand, the manner of Miss Braddon writes with a fulness, a freedom, extending to a not unfrequent use of phraseology which, however, is too common to the talk of both sexes in our day, to render her amenable to any criticism on the score of want of ladylike reticence, which are accompanied by a copious command of language and a fertility in finding out always just the exact way in which it is likely to be made impressive to the reader; and thus you are carried along from the first story page to the pleasant motion, at once rapid and easy. In "Lady Audley's Secret" the styles is more terse and sententious, and, by consequence, less impulsive, but not, in the least, devoid of dignity. In both the chief fault we seem to us as it Miss Braddon's purpose was to illustrate the character of women who, from their misfortune to be deprived of a mother's care and a mother's influence. In the faults and follies of the one heroine, and in the positive crimes of the other, the absence of this influence is set out in a manner which is natural and not overdone, and the moment of penitential agony brings out the latent idea boldly when she cries that it is because she has been cradled. Although in some of the incidents there is a certain identity in Miss Braddon's tales, they are, in their mode of treatment and in the development of the characters and the writer essentially different. In "Lady Audley's Secret" the characters, the events, and the localities are all of a more interesting description, and, according to one point, on the elucidation of which there is brought to bear an analytical power, manifested in the characters of the two heroines, who is roused into tracking down the misdeeds of the Lady Audley of the story, which many a trained criminal lawyer would be glad to possess, and which we do not unadvisedly recommend to our readers. If now and then the acts of a woman, exhibited in this tale as hardly less than a beauty, and as absolutely perfect as to form as to face, and which, if taken as defects, may be attributed to the necessities of that serial form which is peculiar to the day. "Lady Audley's Secret" was very nearly wholly sustained, they are subjects unsuccessful for in the result; and, if the cause assigned for the impulses of a nature such as that of the heroine of the story be not quite original, it is dealt with by the author with sufficient skill to satisfy any but the intensely over-exacting critic.

"Aurora Floyd" the flight is bolder and more sustained, the standpoint of the plot is one which is decidedly risqué, and the character of the heroine is more dramatic. She lifts from the same ground of the picture with a certain *aplomb* that is wanting in the Lady Audley, for it is to the latter that we have referred the metaphysical contrast between the two ladies is as marked as their intellectual qualities and their general characteristics; and if they are both naughty in the same, and that very sense, it is not unreasonable as to reconcile the reader to the happy ending of the troubles of the one and the punishment of the other, although in the case of the manner self-accountant for whatever she may have had to undergo. Although Miss Braddon has devoted her best powers to the delineation of those lady personages among her characters and whose sufferings her narratives circle, she has spared little on the of the designs of the author, whose intuition in respect to the influences by which those characters are directed is not accounted for by any admirable of her qualities as a novel-writer. From the pen of a lady it is not probably expected that much humour should be distilled; but even in this regard Miss Braddon is not wanting. It is true, and happily true, that she shows none of the comic element of the modern school; but in certain characters and in certain situations there is exhibited a sense of the humorous which comes in just such nicely-adjusted quantities as to give so much relief to intensity as is required. In noticing—without entering on the whole of supersession, or, it may be, of anticipation, of analysing and describing plots and characters—the three novels which are just now in everybody's hands, it is, we think, to be observed that whereas Mr. Wilkie Collins in "No Name" has adequately, and indeed ably, sustained his reputation, evincing and developing every quality for which he has become most favourably and popularly known, he has not made any very appreciable advance upon his former works. Every one is, no doubt, satisfied, and feels that they have got as much as they expected from him; but it is just doubtful whether any one rises from the perusal of his latest work with the sense of his having exceeded himself. In the instance of Miss Braddon we venture to think it is otherwise. It may be a heresy to say so, but we think that there is rather more of art exhibited in the composition of "Lady Audley's Secret" than in that of "Aurora Floyd," but in all other respects—in comprehensiveness of design, breadth and vigour of treatment, in what for want of a better word we must call *abandon* in the indulgence of fancy and the triumphs of the imagination, have produced a work which will enable lady to our mind possesses in an eminent degree—there is no comparison between the two books. The last is the subject matter, the last and notable advance upon the former. In the instance of "Lady Audley's Secret" the author gradually won reputation; in that of "Aurora Floyd" she has not only established a position and has seized upon popularity.

There are certain advocates of temperance in tremendous totality of whom we have heard lately, and of whom it is believed we shall hear more in the ensuing Session of Parliament, who will probably be attracted by the publication of a work entitled "Cups and Their Customs" (Van Voorst). But if the object of the author, who preserves the anonymous, is to carry conviction in his pages, he has failed, for he has not made abstinence from alcoholic drinks, technically called "cups," the basis of a work in which he has given a history of the various intoxicating drinks at present holds sway at the festive boards of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and which, although not entirely unobjectionable, qualified; this, therefore, would be a step in the direction of temperance, if it does not progress far towards teetotalism. The author wishes to have facilitate the entire abstinence from alcoholic drinks, but he does but not intolerate" than that which Cowper indicates in that well-known phrase, "a little more than kin and less than kind." This is commended. He has dealt with his subject, in the first instance, from an antiquarian point of view, and he tells how the wincup passed in Anglo-Saxon days—how the Danes introduced their libations pottle-deep, and after what manner the Celts, Danes, and Germans, &c., contributed their quaffing cups to the various qualities and flavours of the wines and other liquors which were used by different nations, and brought into review. The natural and artificial history of the grape, of its cultivation, and how it is made to yield its juice, in fact, every thing connected with the vine, is specifically given. Then the author proceeds to the manufacture of the various cups, and the various materials of all its varieties which, as here shown, are numerous, while the skill of the workmen has been devoted to every style of ornament. With the gravity of a philosophic *bon vivant*, the author lays down that, in order to appreciate the delicacy of a well-compounded cup, "the taster must never drink to excess." Who could drink? Applicable as this may be to flavour, it might be extended to quantity as well. The chapter on "Cups and Customs" is a drinking we to think how much he is imbibing. In its way which our committing ourselves to its way—this little book in interesting, and may be useful.

At the time of the year there is generally an issue of new editions of useful manuals of reference, and of these we have had occasion to our notice. Of these we may mention the new and improved edition of *Hazell's Annual Cyclopædia* (Hazell, Watson, and Viney), edited by Mr. Vincent, which has just made its annual appearance from the publishing department of Mr. Moxon. In addition to this species of aid to be appreciated as we have remarked in the case of the book of the issue of a *Manual of Dates*, being a dictionary of reference to all the most important events in the history of the world, and to be the authentic record, which is due to the collating hand of Mr. George Townsend, and has been published by Messrs. Routledge. The work has been extensively revised and corrected, and, as far as we have been able to test it, accurate. The alphabetical arrangement of the work is highly applicable, and the information given on the English Sovereigns; but the lives of many great men of every age and country are illustrated in various articles. At the volume is of moderate size, the publication is to be issued in a form of a pocket specimen of clear typography. Towards the elucidation of the be expressed in the following terms:—"A concise but complete *Lords' Parliamentary Companion*, which has now reached its fourth year of publication, is issued in this volume, any description of the kind of information which may be found in its pages is needless task to those to whom it is especially addressed, while every one who has to do with questions relating to the peerage and baronetage may be safely referred to the table of contents for the shortest, quickest, and most reliable way of ascertaining the information he requires. The *Handbook of the Court, the Peerage, and the House of Commons for 1863* has also reached us. Taking, from its very nature, a wider range than "Dod" has done, and having been in existence for a thirteen years, gives the amplest information relating to the Queen's household, the Royal Family, the Peerage, the Baronetage, and the public departments, foreign Ministers in England, the Queen's Ministers abroad, the Judges, the Courts of Law and Equity, and while its accounts of the Peerage and the Royal Families are remarkably full and precise, it is a most useful book in its way. The first part of the *Imperial Gazetteer* (Blackie and Son) has been published by Messrs. O. Byrne (well known in connection with a work on the surveying), and is to be completed in 24 parts, under the direction of *The Aristocracy of London, Titled, Untitled, Professional, and Commercial*. It professes to record the family particulars, military and civil services, professional and commercial pursuits, and personal and commercial pursuits, and general personal information in regard to the leading members of the aristocracy who dwell at the west end of London and in kindred localities. In most respects this work is a handbook to the gentry as well as the nobility; that is, it is to go beyond the range of peerages and baronages, and to include those who are included in the term gentry. The work is to be published at 7, Paternoster-row, Chelsea, Kensington, Notting-hill and Bayswater, Paddington and St. John's-wood, Belgravia, Tyburnia, Hyde-park and Regent's Squares, Hyde Park and Mayfair, St. James's and Belgravia, and Brompton and Chelsea. Some are to be set down who and what the principal inhabitants are. Messrs. Sotheran, Piccadilly, have published a *Literary Map of England Attes of the World*, which is an excellent specimen of geographical engraving. In addition to the map, which gives the new boundaries and numerous additions and improvements, accompanied by an alphabetical index of 65,000 names of places, with the latitude and longitude of each, and a table of the area and chief towns, a ready reference can be made to any point which it is desired to be sought in any of the maps. Mr. Stanford has published a *Literary Map of London and its Suburbs*, which includes the whole of the metropolitan boroughs and districts, the surrounding suburbs, extending in all directions, north, south, east, and west, to the distance of 10 miles from and from Leyton and Stratford to Shepherd's-bush and Wimbledon. The work has been expended in the preparation of this topography, which is in scale far beyond anything of the kind which has yet appeared.

A report is prevalent that the Alabama has captured one of the Californian gold-ships bound for New York with a million and a half of dollars in specie. The authority for the report is a letter brought by the West Indian mail-steamer.

A telegram from Toronto, Canada, dated the 16th ult., states that great excitement exists in Hamilton in consequence of the sudden discovery of oil in the vicinity of the city. Boring to a greater depth is being resorted to, and there are sanguine expectations of reaching another stratum of oil.

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS:
THE SITE OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, AND THE CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY WORKS.

THE reader, if at all familiar with the locality immediately adjoining the London Bridge Railway termini, may, in looking upon the accompanying picture of its present aspect, exclaim with the black man in the play, "Chaos is come again!" The time to pull down, and the time to build up, and the time to pull down again, have here succeeded each other with rapid though not noiseless haste within the compass of a single generation the genius of change has been more busy upon this spot than upon any other portion of the metropolis.

Little more than thirty years have elapsed since the old High-street of Southwark, the Borough, the principal leading thoroughfare into London—with many a gabled and plaister house rising into picturesqueness—was swept away for the southern approach to the new bridge—the only one of importance approach accommodating a million of money, or double the cost of the bridge itself. The Southwark street, though doubled in width, is, even now, the old houses on the east side being only cleared away as far as St. Thomas's Hospital; but the most was made of the fine area gained by this removal. The hospital was rebuilt in massive proportions, with the north wing, for the site of which £40,850 was paid, and not completed an extravagant price, though at the rate of £24,913 per acre; and for the site of the two houses adjoining the City purchased of the hospital at the rate of £26,955 per acre.

In building the west side of the street, the east end of St. Mary Overie—in magnitude and architectural character the third church in the metropolis—was left open to view, though in the old street arrangement it had been hidden, save the upper portion of the tower, for centuries. Here the most marked of our present scenic the lofty pile of the Riberaia Wharf dwarfing the tower when viewed from the river or the south. The tower seen in the centre of the accompanying Engraving is 150ft. in height, and from its very position, and its celebrated view of London: upon the restoration of the tower and the rebuilding of the south side of the church has been commenced, at the cost of £45,000. This is the work of Mr. George Gwilt, F.S.A.—the Italian cornice, the enriched gable, with an elaborately foliated cross on its apex; pinnacled, at the angles, with niches at the base, with a new triple lancet window, and a catherine-wheel window of extraordinary richness and beauty. The vaulting was removed, and the iron roof covered with copper, the flying buttresses were cased with stone, the side windows began to be rebuilt, when Mr. Gwilt rightly adhered to the former work, "not only in the general design, but in the minutest details wherever prototypes could be found." The above is allowed, even by those who are disposed to be one of the most conscientious works in the country. We wish that half the same could be said of the new tower and the new nave of the church, restored and rebuilt by less painstaking architects. We must not, however, forget the Lady Chapel at the east end, which, after a stout battle with the Goths and Vandals of the 16th century, was restored by public subscription, under the superintendence of Mr. Gwilt and Mr. Cottingham.

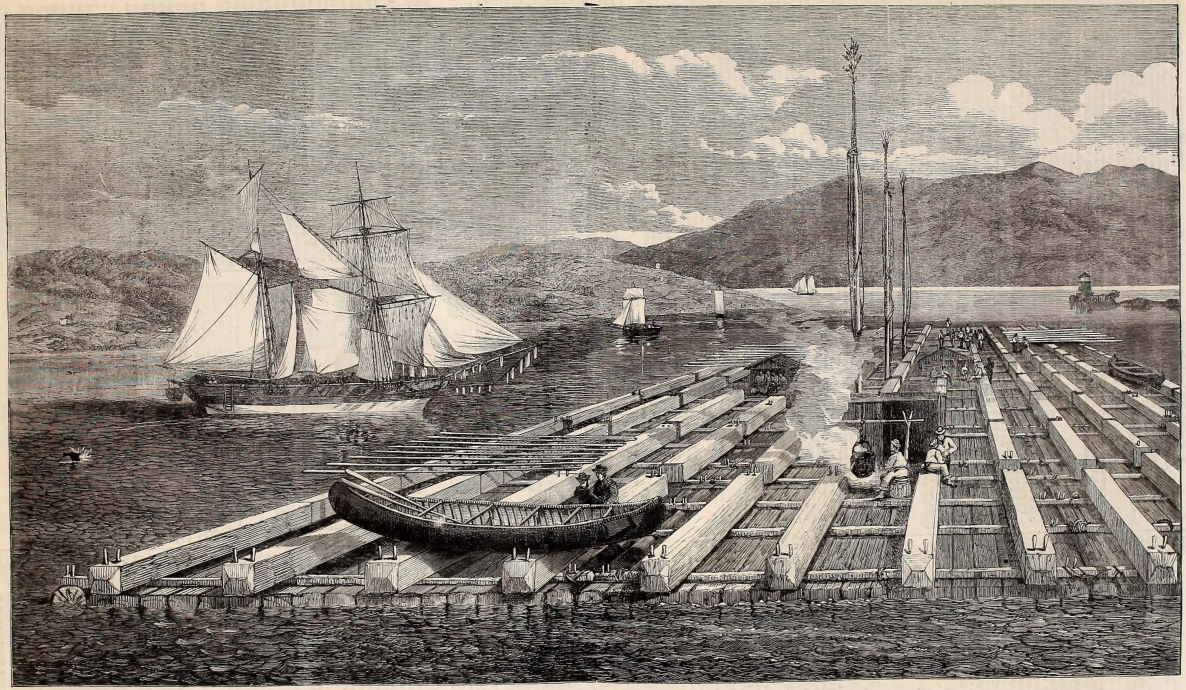
The public had scarcely appreciated the "fine architectural group" we have just sketched, when, at the close of 1836, the opening of the Greenwich Railway terminus, close to the site of the metropolis—soon threw the locality into a transition state, which has continued to the present day. The railway companies of these bridges being for the Charing-cross extension into Hungerford; another for the Charing-cross Tower line into Farringdon-street; and the third between Southwark and London Bridge, with a line into Cannon-street, near the Mansion House. We are, undoubtedly, approaching the time when railways will not shame a mayor's carriage on its surfaces as it now has lines of main sewers. It is already grilled with telegraph wires, and gridded across second and third rate streets are not rare; but very shortly we shall have the principally Cyclopean progeny of iron bestriding our leading thoroughfares, as in the example shown in the Illustration.

The Charing-cross Railway Company, having determined on their plan of extension from the Hungerford suspension bridge, brought the authorities of St. Thomas's Hospital to sell them a small piece of garden-ground, one-sixteenth of an acre, for £20,000, which offer was refused. The public, it is said, at last interposed, and were vigorously opposed by the hospital; but at last the company got their way with telegraph wires. The hospital takes all very quietly now—all none; we will not let you have a part only." After long and tedious litigation and arbitration, the company were compelled to purchase the entire property. In 1862 the hospital has been removed to Lambeth. The north wing has been taken down, and the ground is being cleared; the south wing remains, and now stands on the left of the accompanying View. Meanwhile, the Charing-cross Railway line is in course of construction. Massive brick arches upon the verge of the hospital ground, until the arches reach Duke-street, upon which the line will be carried by a massive iron girder bridge, which, from the masses of its piles and the superstructure of its forms, already into insignificance every object around it, its Brobdignagian proportions crushing all the surrounding ground to a pigmy in the centre of the view, and making the summit of St. Paul's scarcely to be recognised in the distance. West of the roadway the brick arches are continued past the churchyard of St. Mary Overie, and now approach the Thames steam navigation. The visitor who is familiar with the history of the locality at this may be allowed a little sentiment as he views the vast nineteenth-century work passing close to the Stoney-street, or Stane-street, of Roman times.

Previous to the prior, the hospital ground, nearly four acres, is to be disposed of, while the hospital authorities have to decide upon the site for their new one. The £20,000 mentioned as first offered to have been obtained cheaply at £74,000 an acre; for it is stated by a correspondent of the *Builder* that several parcels of land have been subsequently let at rentals ranging in the neighbourhood. "The Alliance Bank has taken a piece of ground at £500 per annum rent, and pays £2,000 for the lease. A piece of £250,000 at Southwark property has just been taken, on a twenty-one years' lease, at an improved rent of £600 a year, the ground rent of this property is £258,000 per acre, in no better situation than the frontage of the hospital. The site of the old Townhall has lately been taken at £600 a year, the ground rent of which is £10,000 per acre." "The Alliance Bank has taken a piece of ground at £500 per annum rent, and pays £2,000 for the lease. A piece of £250,000 at Southwark property has just been taken, on a twenty-one years' lease, at an improved rent of £600 a year, the ground rent of this property is £258,000 per acre, in no better situation than the frontage of the hospital. The site of the old Townhall has lately been taken at £600 a year, the ground rent of which is £10,000 per acre." "The Alliance Bank has taken a piece of ground at £500 per annum rent, and pays £2,000 for the lease. A piece of £250,000 at Southwark property has just been taken, on a twenty-one years' lease, at an improved rent of £600 a year, the ground rent of this property is £258,000 per acre, in no better situation than the frontage of the hospital. The site of the old Townhall has lately been taken at £600 a year, the ground rent of which is £10,000 per acre." This will indicate a freehold value of more than £250,000 per acre." It is expected that the approaches to the bridge will become the site of buildings worthy of this costly location; and then the great iron horizontal centre—this engineering eyesore—of the present view may receive some embellishment to reconcile us to its intrusion. When this shall be accomplished we may look forward to the rebuilding of the east side of the High-street; but then will be swept away the most picturesque relics of old Southwark, including Stow's "many fair inns for receipt of travellers, the Spurr, Tabarde, George, Hart, King's Head, &c."

Advices from Alexandria state that the crop of cotton in Egypt promises to be most abundant this year. There will be not less than 180,000 bales for export, the quantity last year having been only 150,000.

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS: PORTION OF THE SITE OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, AND CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY WORKS, IN SOUTHWARK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



CANADIAN LUMBER TRADE: A RAFT ON THE ST. LAWRENCE,—FROM A SKETCH BY G. H. ANDREWS.

THE LUMBER TRADE IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

(*Continued from page* 22.)

THE logs, having arrived at that part of the river where sufficient water and freedom from obstruction will allow of what is called "crib navigation," are no longer permitted each to follow its separate course, but a sort of small raft is formed by fastening together a number of logs, about twenty. This is done in the following manner:—Two round logs, called the floats, are placed parallel to each other about 24ft. apart, and between these the squared timber is placed. Across this series of logs are put transverse pieces of timber cut for the purpose, called "traverses," their outer ends being tightly pinned to the floats.

This method of fastening the loose timber is done with great skill and ingenuity, the object being to secure it together without injuring it by boring holes in it. Although held together entirely by pressure, not only are single cribs secure, but acres of cribs are bound together, and so perfectly as to be able to make long voyages down such rivers as the Ottawa and St. Lawrence. The crib is further secured by ballasting it with four heavy logs, called top logs, or loading logs, which sink the crib deeper in the water and create a useful pressure throughout the parts. Until the river is large enough to allow of the timber being rafted, each crib is managed as a separate concern, being attended by its own crew, who live on it and carry their provisions with them.

Until the introduction of those very important works—the timber slides—the logs on arriving at the chutes, and waterfalls so constantly occurring on the North American rivers, were allowed to tumble over any how, and were afterwards collected together again within a boom in quiet water below. The effect of this rude system was that a large percentage of the logs were so injured by abrasion as to be rendered worthless. Timber slides were therefore introduced, and immense benefits obtained by so doing.

A timber slide is an inclined plane or series of inclines, through which sufficient water is allowed to run to enable the cribs of timber to float through in safety, the water in the slides offering an easy and safe descent to the lower level in lieu of the perpendicular fall at the chute.

The slides are formed by excavating a passage through the rocks in the neighbourhood of the falls, and forming it into a regular work by flooring it with timber and lining the sides with planks. The pitches of the inclines vary according to the nature of the locality; sometimes there is a long, steep descent, as at the Hull slide at Ottawa; at others it is divided into several small inclines with level portions between. It was down one of this latter kind that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales descended at Ottawa in September, 1860. At the bottom of the slide a floating timber apron is placed, secured to the foot of it; this allows the crib, when it arrives at the bottom to change its angle of direction easily—otherwise it would plunge into the water and the hands be washed off.

The cribs of timber, having passed the chutes in safety by means of the slides, are then collected together in lots of about fifty; these are bound together by twisted flexible rods or withs in such a manner that when com-

plated and the whole formed into a raft it is sufficiently strong to bear the violent strains it becomes afterwards subject to when riding at its anchor in adverse weather or passing through broken water.

The raft being ready, preparations are made for the voyage, which in some cases is of several months' duration; in fact, until the introduction of the timber slides, the rafts were often unable to get down to Quebec in time to ship the timber during the same year in which it was got out of the forest where it grew. The cost of the raft, with its very numerous, ship aboard it in precisely the same way that a sailor does his ship. It is the lumberman's home for months: it is regularly built for the voyage, and has the necessary ground-tackle, as anchors, cables, &c., and also with rails, steering gear, and a windlass; houses are built upon it in which the men live, and a wind-sail to admit fresh air from an inclosure of short logs on a great circle—beneath is formed with an inclosure of short logs on a bed of clay, and a wooden frame above supports the continually-renewed cooking-fire.

The raft, having fairly got under way, is borne by the wind and the stream in accordance with the direction which the lie or pilot of the lumberman are by no means at an end, for it may happen that the river, though navigable for rafts for a hundred miles or more, has a still treed with impediments at certain points; on arriving at these the entire fabric has to be taken to pieces, and each crib run through the slides, if there be any; if not, every stick has to be separated, to get by the difficulty, and afterwards to be re-rafted. The Ottawa, from Lake Temiskeming to its junction with the St. Lawrence, is often so difficult as necessary to dissolve the raft into cribs about a dozen times in order to run the different rapids and slides.

But we will now suppose that the raft has passed the last of these obstructions, and, from whatever point it may have come, to have at last entered the great river. There is now plenty of room, and the raft speeds downwards, passing innumerable islands and flourishing towns on the banks. In some places the river widens out into a long lake, from the shores of which no shores are scarcely visible; yet the great river has its narrows and difficult passages the same as its tributaries. At some of these when assisted by a cross wind, on approach of the shores, it pushes through a contracted channel and down a steep hill with a velocity frightful to contemplate; huge waves lift their crested heads like Atlantic surges; white breakers foam and roar as they cast themselves hither and thither, over rocks, or upon the shores; the men stand to the oars, as the helm is now unclothed, but a lead moving in the forest foliage that inclines this extraordinary scene to the most sublime grandeur, before a bluff of water. These phenomena are peculiar to rapids, some of them are several miles in length; yet, in spite of the terrors that belong to them, several pass down in safety. The raft is timber too well bound to be rent in pieces; it creaks, groans, bends, and twists, as the waves wash over it; a stranger would imagine it doubtful to become a mass of chips during the terrible descent, but it emerges from the white broken waters unharmed. A traverse or a binding with started are, perhaps, all that is meant at the terrible rapids.

The last rapid passed, tide-water is soon reached, and then Cape Diamond may be looked for, towering above the surrounding scenery, and bearing on its broad shoulders the impregnable fortress of Quebec.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE BISHOP OF QUEBEC.

The Right Rev. George Jehoshaft Mountain, D.D., Archdeacon, Rector, and Bishop of Quebec, in Canada, and co-adjutor of Bishop Coleridge, Barbadoes, died at Quebec on the 6th ult. was the son of the late Right Rev. Dr. Jacob Mountain, who was the first Bishop of the English Church in Canada. Dr. George Jehoshaft Mountain was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1810, M.A. in 1814, and D.D. in 1824. He was consecrated first Bishop of Montreal in 1838, as coadjutor to Dr. Stewart, Bishop of Quebec, at whose death in 1837, he became administrator of the whole diocese of Quebec. In 1850 Montreal was made a separate diocese, and Dr. Mountain was then appointed to be Bishop of Quebec. His Lordship came to England in 1851 to meet the Bishop of Australia, to confer on the subject of synodical action in colonial churches. On his return he received the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford. The extent of his diocese obliged him to travel much; and, during the last few years, this exertion, with the severe Canadian winters, proved a most fatiguing journey to Labrador in the discharge of his duties. His Lordship was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of Barbadoes and Leeward Islands, in 1861, which brought on congestion of the lungs and caused his death. The Bishop was the fourth son of Archdeacon of Tremata. His Bishop's family is of French origin, and came to this country at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Jacob de Mountain, the Bishop's great-grandfather, and an ancestor of the Bishop, was great-grandson of the famous essayist, Michel de Montaigne.

REAR-ADMIRAL DIGBY MARSH.

Rear-Admiral Digby Marsh, R.N., who died recently at 7, Cintra-terrace, Cambridge, was the son of the late Mr. Thomas Marsh, Master Attendant of Queen's Country, by his wife, Rachel, daughter of Colonel Montgomery, and was cousin of the present Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., late Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., and of the Irish Judge Crampton. He was born in 1797, and entered the Royal Navy on the 1st of April, 1805. He was in the Minerve, and assisted at the capture of Copenhagen. He was afterwards actively employed in co-operation with the naval forces on the coast of Spain, where he was severely wounded in a trenching battery at the siege of St. Sebastian, in 1813. He was promoted to be a Lieutenant in 1815, and commanded the boats of the squadron employed at the destruction of a French quadrain and flotilla in the River Gironde. He next served in the Tortar, on the west African station, and received another severely wound. He became Commander on the 6th of January, 1823, a Captain on the 23rd of April 13, 1841, and a Rear-Admiral in 1857. He was married and had issue. His son Willoughby Digby Marsh is a Captain in the Royal Engineers.

THE REV. HENRY DRURY, M.A.

The Rev. Henry Drury, M.A., Archdeacon of Wilts, and Chaplain to the House of Commons, who died suddenly the other day at the ancient Suffolk and Devonshire Bruchill estate, Ampton, was a scion of the ancient Suffolk and Devonshire family of Drury (a family, by-the-way, whose was the eldest son of the Rev. London and Westminster Drury-lane), the son of the late Rev. Henry Drury, by Henry Joseph Thomas Drury, F.R.S. and F.S.A., of Bernham Wood, Herts, his wife, Grace, daughter of Joseph Price, Esq., of Bernham Wood, Herts, and was the grandson of Dr. Joseph Drury, Master of Harrow, who died in 1803. He became clerical tutor to his eldest son, in 1841, Brownlow Archdeacon of Wilts, in 1851, and was the editor of "Arundines Cantabrigienses," a work which is held in high esteem. Mr. Drury presented to the vicarage of Ingleborough, in Norfolk, by Bishop Coleridge, and presented to the vicarage of a Brenhill, which he held up to his death; and he, on the 16th of January, 1860, became rector of Ampton. In 1857 he was appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons by the present Speaker, the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison.

The Marquis of Lansdowne died on the 31st ult., at his seat at Bowood, Wiltshire, in the eighty-third year of his age. A Memoir and Portrait of his Lordship will be given in next week's Number.

Sir William Arrindell, Chief Justice of Demerara, expired on the 27th of December, his death being occasioned by a fall down a flight of steps shortly before. He was about seventy-seven years old.

Messrs. Gless, Elliott, and Co., of London, had proposed to the Federal Government to patch up the coast and harbour defences of the entire Monroe to New Orleans, and to Galveston, if necessary. The joint committee, naval and military, to whom the proposal was promptly referred, reported against so cheap and economical a scheme. Secretary Stanton has written a letter to the military committee recommending the plan.

The *Levant Herald* of the 21st ult. says:—"Sir Henry Bulwer had a long private audience of the Sultan on Saturday. On Sunday his Majesty received the Embassy with a magnificent Kiahn which had the honour to sit in the Imperial stables. Mehemet Pacha, the new Grand Admiral, received from the French steamer on Saturday, and visited the same evening in a private audience by the Sultan, and remained for four hours with his Majesty. He is going to-day to Gallipoli to superintend the reorganisation of the British Navy, with the condition of which his Excellency is very far from satisfied, and to which he has resort by the careful inspection of the Royal dockyards and vessels of all classes in the home ports."

The Rev. Sir Henry Gordon-Lennox, Rector of Ashby, Bishop of Chichester, writing from Goldenville, gives a statement of the quarts crushed by the Pitton crusher and the results. The quantity, 45 tons, 16 cwt., yield of gold, 1186oz. 6dwts. 17gr. The letter adds:—"The probable amount of gold produced from other crushers, washings, &c., is about 960 oz., which added to the above, gives a total of 2145oz. 6dwt. 17gr. This will amount, at 3l. 9s. per ounce, to the sum of 40,000 dols., and is considerably more money than has been spent here in mining operations up to this date, considering the amount of money wasted in the early part of the season by persons too eager to make rather fortunes rushing into the business without knowledge or experience. Its smelter experience, however, has taught us some wholesome lessons, and capital can now be laid out to much better advantage; and no doubt, when a road is made with reference to the value of our quarts is more generally known, capital will be more readily invested."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

UN MEMBRE DE LA SOCIETE LE GARD.—The solution of Problem No. 985 which you propose, beginning 1. R to Q 6th, has been sent in from many quarters. The mistake in that ending is given in three moves by that variation of play. The simplest mate would be given in two moves by 1. B to Q 5th.

BLACK.	
1. R to Q 8q	1. Any move
2. Mate accordingly.	

A. Z.—Your problem is correct for the problem, which seems feasible to us, though we cannot recollect at the moment where it first appeared. A second examination will, no doubt, suffice to prove whether it is of sufficient intellectual interest.

R. M. A.—1. See notice above to "Un Membre," No. 2. In your former description of the position proposed by yourself, Black's Pawn is at e4. The corrected version could be solved in three moves.

J. P.—The elaborate chess-writers follow of giving the first move to the player of the White men in the problems and positions they publish. This is a matter of mere preference for the White men to attack and the Black for defence. But to extend this practice to the publication as matter of fact, is to the last degree pedantic and ridiculous. We hope we may not be guilty of it.

Will the Chess Editor look again at your first solution, and you will see that the interposition of Black's Pawn at Q 4th will not do.

M. L.—The condescension of the new Code of Chess Laws is so general that the answer to it is contained in the words "Any move." Of course, the player may move any piece he pleases, and the opponent is bound to submit to it. The only exception is that of moving out of check, and even that is not absolutely compulsory. M. Lopezone, an able writer on the game in Paris, has published an article on "Castling" in which he maintains that the Rook may be moved over the intervening square of the *Roi donne des Echecs*, has the following remarks concerning it in his latest number:—"The new code, which is the result of the labours of the Committee of the Chess Club of Paris, is certainly defective in many points, but it is, on the whole, good, and it has been tried and it can be seriously defended. The abolition of castling *en passant* is one of its chief merits. The possibility of its rejection being remarkable. One of its clauses, that which permits the Pawn arriving at a Pawn after moving two squares, has previously been received influence, not only in France, but in Germany, in England, in Spain, and in Italy."

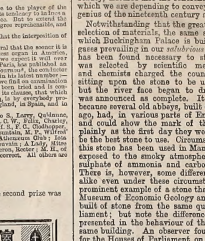
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 985, by J. A. Aden, Hello S., Terry, Quilenus, Rev. R. Worthington, Thy-apple, Colonus, Bee, and Chi, H. C. W., Chilly, Hereford, Dee, Wykehamist, Alpha, Rev. T. M. D., Rev. R. F. D., Chatterbox, Hermes, Dee, Wykehamist, Alpha, Rev. T. M. D., Rev. R. F. D., Chatterbox, Hermes, R. N., Francis, I. Smythe, Stanley, A. Dash Archer, T. Fountain, M. F., Wilfred Meadows, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Bridges, A. Z., Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Orlebar, Rev. J. Cowell, Rev. J. Davis, Rev. J. Hodgson, Rev. J. Kennedy, Lady Miss, Childs, I. B. T., Sigma, R. Gunn, Vale, R. Penberthy, Rev. J. Jones, Rev. J. Hodgson, Rev. J. Kennedy, Lady Miss, Childs, I. B. T., Sigma, R. Gunn, Vale, R. Penberthy, Rev. J. Jones, Rev. G. Mackenzie, Rev. J. Reddington Wilson, Omicron, Rector, M. S., and Solomon; D. Forbes, Stanley, L. C. C., and R. S., Malmoe, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 989.

By M. L. D. CAMPBELL.

This masterly Stratagem is one of the set to which the second prize was awarded in the late Problem Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 987.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 4th	Any	2. Kt to K 4th	Q to Kt 5th
(a)		(b)	
2. Kt to K B 5th. White answers with		Q to Q 8th, and 4. Q to K 2nd. Mate.	
3. Q to K 5th (ch),			
3. Kt to B 3rd (ch)	K takes Kt		
4. P mates			

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 988.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 4th	B moves	3. Kt to K 3rd (ch)	K moves
2. B to Kt 8th	B to K 3rd	4. B mates.	
(a)		(b)	
2. P to K 8th, B checks and Kt checks (mates.)		3. Kt to K B 5th (ch),	P takes Kt
		4. B mates.	P takes Kt

(a) 2. P to K 8th (for a Queen), 3. Kt to K 3rd (ch), and Q to K 5th, mates next move.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A capital specimen of the King's Gambit played between Mr. ANDERSSEN and Mr. DUBOIS.

(*King's Knight's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	4. B to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	5. P to Q B 4th	K to Q 5th
3. P to K 5th	P to K 4th	6. P to Q 3rd	P to K 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2nd	7. Q to K 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	(To enable him to advance the Q B Pawn.)	
6. P to K R 4th	P to K B 3rd	27.	K R to K B sq
7. P to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	28. P to Q B 4th	P takes P en pas
(A little premature; he should have played Kt to Q B 3rd.)		29. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q Kt sq
8. Kt to K Kt sq	Q to B 3rd	(We believe Mr. Anderssen might have safely taken the Q Pawn with the Kt; but he seizes the more positively advantageous square.)	
9. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	30. Q to B 6th	P to Q B 4th
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q 2nd	(Tactic precious; but the opponent was becoming too severe for him to continue the game.)	
11. P to Q Kt 4th	B to K Kt 2nd	31. Q takes Q R P	R to Q 3rd
12. Castles	K to K to R 2nd	32. Q to Q 6th	
13. P to Q Kt 5th		(Instead of so playing, we believe Mr. Anderssen should have moved Q R 4th, threatening to take Pawn with Rook.)	
(This was an error which subjected Black to considerable danger, but he was in great embarrassment. In another game between the same players Mr. Anderssen with Kt advanced to K 6th and won.)			
14. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	32.	Kt to Q R 4th
15. P to K 5th	P to K 4th	33. B to Q R 3rd	K to Q 2nd
16. Kt to K 5th	Castles on Q side	34. K to R sq	
17. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 4th	(This is of no avail; but it is difficult to suggest a move that is. The game seems to be irretrievable for Black.)	
(It to K Kt 4th appears to us much better play.)		35.	R takes Q P
18. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	36. R to Q 6th	K to Q 3rd
19. P to K B 4th	P to K 5th	37. K to Q Kt 4th	K to Q 4th
20. B to Q Kt 5th	Q to K B 4th	38. R to Q 5th (ch)	K to K B 3rd
21. B to Q B 6th	Q to K B 4th	39. K to Q B 4th	R to K Kt 2nd
22. B to K Kt 4th	P to K R 4th	40. K to K B 5th	R to K R 2nd
(Seemingly played. If Black were to take the other Kt Pawn it would lose the Queen.)		41. Kt to K 6th	B to K R 3rd
23. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	42. Kt to K B 4th	B takes R (ch)
		43. Kt takes Q	Q Queens (ch)

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1393.—By Mr. SCHNITZLER. (*Bagneux.*)

White: Kt to Q 6th, Q at K R 6th, B at K R 2nd, Kt at K 4th.
Black: K at Q B 5th, Q at Q 8th, B at Q Kt 3rd, Kts at K 7th and Q Kt 4th; Ps at K 2nd, Q 3rd, and Q R 2nd.

White playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 1394.—By W. L. L.

White: K at Q 4th, B at K B 6th, Kts at Q 8th and Q R 5th, P at Q Kt 3rd.
Black: K at Q Kt 4th; Ps at Q 2nd, Q B 3rd, and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1395.—By Mr. JOHN CHENEY.

White: K at Q R 3rd, Q at Q 3rd, R at K 2nd, Kt at Q R 8th.
Black: K at Q Kt 4th, Kt at Q 7th and Q B 7th, P at Q B 6th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR NATURAL STONE.

The climate of England does not appear very propitious to the duration of stone buildings. It is unfortunate that this atmospheric antagonism to the integrity of stone is more lively in London than elsewhere. The metropolis of a country is generally distinguished by monuments raised to commemorate the advance of Religion, Art, and Learning. The history of the country is written as clearly in such structures as in books and pictures; and as the thought, and more than the thought, these historical couriers may last for ever, we construct them of "the everlasting flint;" but, for the building smoke, which destroys their beauty, disturbs also the coherence of particles, and the buildings upon which we are depending to convey to future ages the evidences of the genius of the nineteenth century are beginning to crumble to pieces.

Notwithstanding that the greatest care has been exercised in the selection of materials, the same end result is visible. The stone of which Buckingham Palace is built is yielding so freely to the said gases prevailing in our *salubrious* atmosphere that a coating of paint has been found necessary to preserve the carvings. The stone was selected by scientific men. A commission of geologists examined numerous quarries, and some thousands of pounds were expended in sinking shafts to get at the best stone to be used in the Houses of Parliament; but the river face began to drop to pieces before the building was announced as complete. It was urged by the commission that, because several old abbeys, built of the same material some 800 years ago had, in various parts of England, withstood the tooth of Time, and could show the mark of the mason's tool upon the stones as plainly as the first day they were erected, consequently this would be the best stone to use. Circumstances, however, altered cases. When this stone has been used in Manchester, Liverpool, and London, and exposed to the smoky atmosphere of coal-fire water impregnated with sulphate of ammonia and carbonic acid, decay has speedily set in. There is, however, some difference here, for it does not all behave alike even under these circumstances. Whitehall chalk-stone is a prominent example of a stone that is thoroughly incorruptible. The Museum of Economic Geology, under the Jermyn Street roof, also are built of stone from the same quarry as that of the Houses of Parliament; but note the difference! Nay, there is a great contrast presented in the behaviour of the same stone in different parts of the same building. An observer founded some blame to the contractors for the Houses of Parliament on the ground that the large blocks of carving throughout the river front have scarcely shown the least sign of decay while similar ornamental portions in the inland parts are passing away. He urged that, had the same care been exercised in the choice of the whole of the stone, as was evidently shown by the carver in the selection of those blocks which he desired to leave in their unperishable evidences of his skill, all would have been well. But the contractors in this case simply were able to state that the blocks were obtained from various parts of the quarries, were in no cases selected by the carver, but were got invariably more with regard to the less than quality. He further urged from this fact that, since the stone is exposed to the action of wind, rain, and sunshine, the less stable it is to decay.

Happily at this juncture, when the metropolis was fast sinking under the tyranny of brick, or brick and stucco, a ray of light plays on the subject and shows us some prospect of a more cheerful future. A gentleman who has been prying into the secrets of nature in the matter of stone manufacture announces that, with certain common materials, he can make a stone that will be perfectly unyielding to the attacks of London atmosphere. To those who had abandoned all idea of rivalling the architectural magnificence of Paris, this will be pleasant news.

It is generally known that Mr. Frederick Ransome, of Ipswich, has for some years past been endeavouring to give an impregnable surface to decaying stonework. The chemical researches which have enabled him to solve this difficulty have led to the discovery of an artificial stone, which, so far as any opinion can be formed of it on so short an acquaintance, bids fair to prove of the utmost value.

A moment's consideration of the manner in which stone is naturally formed will show that an attempt to imitate the process is not only feasible, but very probable to lead to a more successful conclusion. First analyses—then synthesis. A stone formed by the fortuitous combination of particles of sand and chalk is not so free from impurities as a stone artificially formed as a combination of particles *designed* to resist the same by the intelligence of man. In the case we are apt to have a variable product; but in the other, provided requisite care be used, our product is sure to be invariable.

The process for the manufacture of this stone is the subject of a recent patent. The material is composed of ordinary sand, chalk, or other substances, finely aggregated, and compressed into a solid, hard, and indestructible mass by means of a silicious cementing material, which, by a subsequent simple operation, is converted into an insoluble silicate of lime. This process can be described in few words, by relating what we saw at the recent meeting of the British Association at Newcastle. The stone had by him a number of cubes of sand saturated with a solution of silicate of soda. Bars of this substance, jin. thick and 3in. long, were separated by a knife from the main mass of the cube, and these bars of pure sand, by this fluid the particles lost all coherence, and the sand sank into a little mound at the bottom of the glass. Upon adding to the solution a solution of chloride of calcium, rigid combination was instantly effected, and a stone, so hard that it could not be indented by pressure between the fingers, was the immediate result. This change was well shown in the case of a bar half of which had been so treated, for, when immersed in the same water, that which had been submitted to the action of the single solution only fell away to the point of its junction with the hardened portion. It seems a fair assumption of the two solutions takes place to produce this sudden coherence of particles. The silica combines with the calcium and at once forms an insoluble silicate of lime, forming cement sufficiently strong to bind all the particles of sand, chalk, or other minerals of which the stone is composed. The other result of the reaction, the chloride of soda, is removed by subsequent washing.

In actual practice the mixing is effected in a pugmill. Issuing from that machine in a plastic state, the material is pressed either into blocks or moulds, and put into drying stoves, and thence in the solution of chloride of calcium. With regard to plain blocks, the expense of this process and the working of fronstone is pretty much on a par; but in the case of ornamental stone the mason's labour work the gain attaching to the use of the artificial stone must be strikingly apparent.

We have now before us a portion of the stone, fractured from a large block. The material of which it is made is one much to be wished judge such to be the case. It looks like a fine-grained stone of the colitic series. In appearance it presents all the characteristics of the best samples of Portland stone; and before we work the gain attaching to the use of the artificial stone must be strikingly apparent.

We have now before us a portion of the stone, fractured from a large block. The material of which it is made is one much to be wished judge such to be the case. It looks like a fine-grained stone of the colitic series. In appearance it presents all the characteristics of the best samples of Portland stone; and before we can form an opinion of how this similarity hold good, for, tested by Professor Anstead's method, it is found to be superior to the Portland in point of transverse strength, adhesive power, and resistance to crushing weight. The character, however, for which it is most to be valued is the possession of properties that cannot be destroyed by the virulent attacks of London atmosphere. The experiments which have been tried upon the action of sulphurous acid gas, passing with blocks of eight of the natural stones most used in London, in order to prove this fact, are reported by Professor Frankland, of Bartholomew's Hospital. Having submitted the samples to destructive agencies similar to those that abound in the atmosphere, but in a highly intensified form, he found that the degradation of the artificial stones is less in the case of the artificial than in the natural stones tried against it, except in one instance—namely, the Park Street white-grit stone of the first quality, procured near Leeds. The gentleman concludes his report with the following testimony:—"Considering that its binding material is insoluble in water—becomes harder and more crystalline by age, I am inclined to believe that Mr. Ransome has invented a material which, with the exception of the primary rocks, is better capable of giving permanency to external architectural decorations than any stone hitherto used." The only fear we entertain about it is lest the external induration should take place before the second saturation is completed to the centre of the mass. Should there be no strength in this objection we shall have to thank Mr. Ransome for having solved a national difficulty. It will be something to have released us from the tyranny of brick, but more to have given us a material wherein a form of beauty shall become "a joy for ever."

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

SIR WILLIAM PETTY AND THE LANSDOWNE FAMILY.

Sir William Petty is commonly described as "the founder of the house of Lansdowne," a statement which is not sufficiently exact for all readers.

The story of William Petty, from May, 1623, when he was born at Romsey, in Hampshire, to the time of his interment in the Norman Rumsey, in Hampshire, to the time of his interment in the Norman Romsey, in Hampshire, to the time of his interment in the Norman church of that town, in 1687, is one of those lessons of life which are scarcely to be often repeated. Anthony Wood, the antiquary, who was intimate with Petty, was the first to tell the tale. Collins and Birtgate, in their Peerages, have quoted the "ingenious antiquary" "carelessly and unfairly;" and *The Penny Cyclopædia* and "Sally Help" bring up the rear. Petty was the son of a clothier in humble circumstances, was sent to Romsey Grammar-school; and determined circumstances, was sent to Romsey Grammar-school; and determined next to study at the University of Caen, in Normandy. Thither he next to study at the University of Caen, in Normandy. Thither he repaired, provided himself by the way, with "a little stock of money" repaired, provided himself by the way, with "a little stock of money" and "a little wardrobe of clothes," and "a little stock of money" and "a little wardrobe of clothes," and "a little stock of money" and "a little wardrobe of clothes," and

difficulties, no professional appreciation of its requirements. How inadequate its representation is may easily be adduced from the difficulties with which the reform of the most flagrant abuses is beset, resulting from the supine indifference which is but a natural result of the absence of professional knowledge and its indispensable authority. It is useless to expect that men fully engaged with other questions will devote time and painfully tax their attention, unassisted by professional knowledge, to combat the difficulties which encompass the question of medical legislation. There are few who will hesitate to acknowledge the unpregnable position of importance occupied in the social system by the medical profession; every-day experience of the teaching of life shows that. Is it, then, unreasonable to require that that profession should receive a corresponding Parliamentary importance? We have but to contrast the state of things in Continental countries with that in our own to lend additional light to the question, why, in our comprehensive system, are our medical and surgical colleges and schools unrepresented? While to this demand no satisfactory answer can be given there must remain a serious defect in the system towards whose perfection it is the duty of all to strive with the utmost of their will and ability.

The gentleman whose Portrait we now publish, and whose energetic and useful career during a period of eleven years, for which time he has represented the county of Leitrim, has led us to make the following remarks, is one of the very few members of the medical profession who are enabled to lend it the assistance of their knowledge and abilities in Parliament. John Brady, Esq., M.P. for Leitrim, has been returned three times. He is a justice of the peace for his county and a member of the Royal College of Physicians, also of the Royal College of Surgeons. He is a native of Cavan, in which county his family have resided for centuries, and he entered Parliament in 1852, when the expectations of his medical brethren were aroused in prospect of his future career. It was anticipated that "he would not confine his attention to purely Imperial questions, but would employ his energies and utilize his large professional experience and information in the task of removing those sanitary evils of which the public have so long complained;" and also that he would endeavour to procure a fair hearing for the various questions of medical interest and schemes of reform which, scarcely discussed and advocated outside the Palace of Westminster, had hitherto failed to command the attention they deserved.

Dr. Brady's Parliamentary career has not disappointed these expectations; he has steadily pursued the aim with which he undertook duties as onerous as they are honourable. He has not made himself conspicuous in the arena of party politics, though he has adhered unflinchingly to the principles which he professes with quiet good sense and moderation. He is essentially a useful member, one who will not shrink from honest hard work, nor be disheartened if the "results of time be slow." He is conspicuous for his firm advocacy of any cause in which he believes there is justice. He will be remembered as the first man who succeeded in inducing the Crown to give compensation in the case of an erroneous conviction. The case of Mr. Barber, which created so much feeling and discussion, was triumphantly brought to an issue by the unremitting exertions of Dr. Brady. He has been the steady and persevering advocate of all medical reforms which have been attempted within the House, while his time, his influence, and his scrupulous care have been lent to similar subjects when agitated among his professional brethren outside the Parliamentary pale. During the whole of the last Session he devoted his attention to the great sanitary question of the day—that of town sewage—and laboured indefatigably as chairman of the Committee.

It would be superfluous to dwell on the vastness and importance of this subject. Public opinion has defined it, and public attention is fixed upon it, not only in the point of view of its sanitary effects, but in that of its vast commercial importance. Dr. Brady conducted the business of the Committee in a masterly manner, his professional knowledge enabling him to elicit facts of great value and importance from the evidence laid before him, and his personal influence inspiring public confidence in the results. During the recess he has devoted himself to further investigation of this great subject, and the commencement of the Session of Parliament again sees him at a post which he is eminently qualified to fill with success and distinction.

JOHN BRADY, ESQ., M.P. FOR LEITRIM.

FOSSIL TREE.

THE fossil remains of which we give an Engraving were discovered in a quarry on the hillside upon property belonging to H. Whitmore, Esq., M.P., at Coalbrookdale. Similar remains having been abundantly found when the quarry was worked some years since the workmen were requested, upon its being reopened last year, to preserve any fossils they might find, and, in consequence, this fossil stump was carefully uncovered and preserved. The stump is a species of sigillaria, of which many large specimens have at different times been found in various parts of the Shropshire coalfield, in the sandstone overlying the measure of ironstone locally called the "pennystone." It was truncated, as is universally the case with large specimens, at the height of about three feet from the roots; and the soft internal organization had decayed and been replaced with sand; but the outside cylinder of bark retained its form, and preserved a carbonaceous covering. It evidently stood *in situ* where it had grown one of a group or forest of which others remain, was about 3ft. 6in. in diameter, and its roots ramified very regularly and extensively from it. Parts of the upper portion of the tree were found compressed perfectly flat in the stratification of the sandstone above. The depth from the present surface of the ground to the plane of these remains is about twenty feet, and about fifteen feet above them is a thin but unworked measure of coal—another representative probably of this primeval forest.

Notices of such remains will be found in Lyell's "Manual of Geology," p. 315; in Murchison's "Siluria," or in Prestwick's "Geology of Coalbrookdale," p. 444.

PART OF A FOSSIL TREE FOUND IN A QUARRY AT COALBROOKDALE.

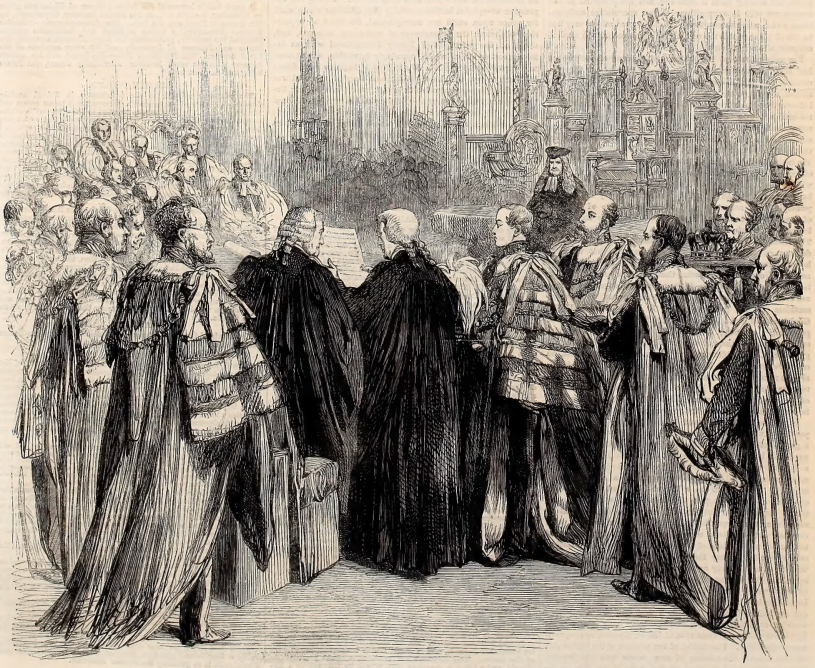
LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1188.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION.

THE fifth Session of the seventh Parliament of the reign of Queen Victoria—what is it to produce? This is a very universal, as it is a very natural, inquiry; and the materials for prediction in this instance are more than usually scanty. The ingenuity which is always exercised in causing a Speech from the Throne at the meeting of the Legislature for the year to be as little declaratory as possible seems to have reached its culminating point. For two or three Sessions past the stereotyped generalities which her Majesty has had to lay before the two other estates of the realm have been supplemented by a statement in the nature of a pledge for the initiation of at least one measure. There has been until now a gracious breaking of reticence so far as to inform the public that one bill, and that a law reform, had been actually prepared, and would be pressed upon the attention and the favour of Parliament. But this year even this slight concession to the legitimate curiosity of the liege subjects of this kingdom has not been vouchsafed. Not one measure has been formally and specifically announced; and the notices which the subordinate organ of the Government is accustomed to give on the first night of the Session of proximate legislation was more than ordinarily meagre. What we know is little enough, and what we can conjecture is all that is left to us. We have specific information that Parliament will be asked to perform what we doubt not will be a pleasing duty, namely—that of arranging for the establishment of the heir to the throne, and that under circumstances of peculiar interest. The Prince of Wales is about to enter on the duties of his young manhood, has taken his place as a member of the Legislature, will shortly give hostages to fortune by his marriage, and is to assume a species of vicegerency in regard to those functions of the Sovereign which are connected with the courtly observances so long forced into abeyance by the domestic sorrows of the Queen. From this point of view he possesses special claims on the generous consideration of Parliament; and, if we can judge from the high principles of order and economy which have regulated the Royal expenditure of the present reign, there is every probability that the propositions for his dotation will be moderate and just.



THE PRINCE OF WALES TAKING THE OATHS AS A PEER OF THE REALM AT THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 167.

Doubtless the details of this subject have been long settled by the prudence and wisdom of that adviser of the Crown whose active counsels for the future have been unhappily lost to the Royal family, but whose foresight has most likely ensured the existence of a programme for the regulation of events such as the majority of the eldest son of England, and whose influence will unquestionably be felt in the discreet arrangement of the duties of the Sovereign and her children for years to come. Beyond this, an assurance that the Estimates of the year will be framed with a more than common regard to economy is all the prospects of the Session, so far as home matters are concerned, which are stated in the formal communication to Parliament which was delivered on the 5th of this month.

Since this oracular, in the sense of saying nothing, declaration, we have had from the Government the introduction of a meditated bill for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections, a sort of compound of the least troublesome parts of measures which have hung fire in previous Sessions; an announcement of a contemplated alteration in the mode of dealing with the Estimates of the disembodied militia; a bill for the establishment of registration of births and deaths in Ireland; another for consolidating the law relating to harbours; one for the consolidation of the rate in aid for Lancashire of last Session; and propositions by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, delayed by his necessary absence from his place in the House, to amend the Act relating to Post Office savings banks; and to reduce the existing customs duties on tobacco. The end is in registration. Those hapless, almost hapless, and nearly hopeless agents of legislation, called private members, have, in a few prescriptive instances, cast their storm beaten measures on the wild waters of the Wednesday sittings. Sir John Trelawny has, of course, introduced his measure for abolition of church rates; Mr. Hadfield has launched his measure, which is to apply to persons who are scrupulous in taking oaths from exactly the opposite direction of those purists in religious belief who are allowed to affirm instead of to swear. Mr. Hadfield has issued his annual manifesto, with a preamble and clauses, against the making of declarations essential to the holding of offices Imperial and municipal, although no official even dreams of troubling himself to comply with the imposing statute; and Mr. Whalley has had the courage to attempt to get the small end of the wedge into that solid obstruction to private legislation, the vast expenditure with which the rating and customs Parliament have surrounded the procuration of other than public Acts. Beyond this miniikin exposition of actual bill-making there is little else, and the prospects of the Session are still in supposition. A few speculative anticipations, which will not rise to the height of predictions, and may be out of place at this the end of the first week of the annual congress of our lawgivers.

For some years past the business of Sessions of Parliament has been eminently financial. In Mr. Gladstone we are, according to some, blessed, and in the esteem of others by no means blessed, with a Chancellor of the Exchequer who believes that his duty extends beyond a mere balancing of the national accounts, and is imperative on him to attempt annual adjustments and, if possible, reductions of taxation. As above stated, he has given indication of an intention to continue in that course. If all we hear be within a moderate distance of the truth, a combination of favorable revenue and reduction of expenditure will enable the Finance Minister to pursue that which he conceives to be his rational course. There is a boldness in his touch when he is about to apply his known principle, that reduction of duty is productive of increase of revenue, to an article like tobacco, the customs and excise imposts on which hover close upon a return of six millions. The critics on the resolution say that the proposed diminution does not go to the lowest class of consumption; but we have heard no fears expressed of any loss of revenue as the duty is accrue. Hopes are not wanting that enough will be left to afford a reduction in the duties on tea and sugar, and there are even faint expectations that the income tax will not go scathless of the pruning-knife. If this be realised, Mr. Gladstone will probably float over the Session on a high tide of popularity; and, of course, he will encounter the usual eminent denunciations of those who are of opinion that, as the guardian of the public purse and steward of its accounts, he calculates only for the hour, and leaves the future (which is always next year in the estimation of those financial croakers) to take care of itself. Hitherto, however, financial good fortune of the hour has accompanied his experiments, and his faith in his star cannot be expected to grow weaker.

It is true we have ceased to be garotted in such superstitious numbers as to have justified a daily publication of a gazette of the killed and wounded of the dark hours; but we do not believe that the nation will be satisfied with such a dealing with the question of convict custody and punishment as is implied in the mere report of a commission of inquiry. There must be a bill, and a good bill, on this question, and it must pass this Session. It would be by no means lenient to the duty or the care of a Government to undertake some specific and comprehensive dealing with the law of marriage as applicable on some principle of uniformity to the whole of the United Kingdom. The existing state of the law, to say the least of it, is unsatisfactory, and without expressing any opinion on the details of the question, some of which are annually nibbled at by unattached members of Parliament, it may be urged that the subject is ripe for legislation in a broad sense of the term. The recent efforts of our authorised law reformers to amend and put into proper working condition our law of bankruptcy have, partly from legislative and partly from administrative obstructiveness, comparatively failed. Unmindful of the wisdom of the text which decides against the putting of new wines into old bottles, it has seemed good to some of the sages of the law, in the sense of being old in years, who find cushions in the House of Lords so easy as to make them loth to quit them, so to manipulate the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 in its passage through Parliament that its conduct and administration were committed to a machinery confessedly effete and worn out, and which it was one of the main objects of the measure to supersede. The consequence, obvious enough from the first, has ensued that the law as it is attempted to be carried out is in a state of confusion worse confounded—is emphatically in a muddle. Amendment, sharp and decisive, ought to be—and we trust will be—applied to the system in the present Session. Having alluded to the question of church rates in a manner which was intended to indicate the unsatisfactory condition in which that question stands before the Legislature, we would venture to say that unless the Government which is to be supposed that Session in relation to it to act as a rule to a whole—that is, as a matter on which the Opposition may expend as much as possible of their Parliamentary energy at their chartered Wednesday sittings, when alone on their own showing they are strong and united, it is the duty of Ministers to bring their measure to bear on a settlement of the question, without influence, both religious and social. If the few measures we have thus touched upon are dealt with, and if there is reduction of expenditure and taxation, if efficiency is preserved in respect to the Navy, Army, and Volunteers, and progress, however small, is made in the path of reform, the Bill of which are within the scope and power of an ambitious and single-purposed Parliament in the next six months, it is quite possible that we may have to congratulate ourselves on the result of the Session of 1863. And this, we believe, may be done without interfering with those great political demonstrations which are, it seems, necessary to the very life of Oppositions and essential to the stimulating of Ministries. No doubt Parliament will be called upon to entertain and discuss matters connected with foreign affairs. There must be debates which affect international interests, and which bring on the outside international responsibilities of this country. The high congress of England must have something to say on events and eventualities in America, in Prussia, in Denmark, in Greece, in Poland; the cession of the Ionian Islands must be gravely and maturely considered; it is possible that the affairs of Italy, which are in a state of dynastic ferment, may come to be discussed. Paramount in the domestic circumstances of this realm, the Parliament of England must yet always make its voice heard in reference to those arrangements of other nations which exercise an influence on the world as a body politic. It is by the expression of such opinions that assertions that alliances which work for peace upon earth are strengthened, the hand of oppression weakened, the interchange of commerce enlarged, and, above all, the principles of liberty disseminated with an influence and an effect which, seemingly insensible, are as powerful as they are silent. We believe it to be no mere figure of speech to say, that never yet in the history of mankind was that influence more operative than now, when, in a manner, the Parliament of this country stands alone as the type of national freedom. But while this is a privilege it is also a responsibility; and we can but hope that in this, which many things tend to make as an eventful year in the fortunes of many if not of most of the other nations of the world, our Legislature will so discharge its duties as to vindicate its claim to the high position which theoretics lly belongs to it.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Fancy dress balls have been the order of the day in Paris during the past week. A fete of this kind on a grand scale had been given also on Monday by the Emperor, at which a brilliant ball was given also on the following evening. Last Saturday evening a fete was given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Madame Drouyn de Lhuys, the Emperor and Empress being present. The ball given by the Countess de Persigny on Thursday last was also successful.

On Monday M. Pajeu presented to their Majesties the marble group by Vela which the Milanese ladies have sent as a gift to the Empress.

The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Nice on Monday from the Crimea to assist on the Corps Legislatif when we went to press. The debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, which was powerfully assailed by Jules Favre, and which M. Billault strove to justify, the Minister was participating in person at the request of the Corps Legislatif, the Emperor's Government is "adventurous," and demanded that the Chamber should support it in the Mexican expedition. A message from the Emperor to the expedition was rejected by a large majority.

Galignani announces the sudden decease of General the Marquis de Grammont, a member of the Senate. He was present at the last sitting of that body. Six seats are now vacant in the Upper Chamber.

M. Delaunay has been appointed Director of the Imperial Military Academy of Saint-Cyr, and will be succeeded at Marseilles by M. Dumas, who has attained the rank of General of Division.

The Emperor has given the Duke of Malakoff, published in Saturday's *Moniteur*, in which he says he is as much Emperor of the Arabs of Algeria as of the French, announces the preparation of a scientific expedition to the Sahara under tribes and fractions of tribes indefeasible proprietors of the territory they occupy and which they have had in immemorial possession.

The *Moniteur* states that the insurrection at Saigon has been completely suppressed, and that the French Admiral hopes its prompt repression will have a favourable effect in producing a lasting peace.

There were various conflicting rumours at New York in reference to the Mexican war, and these affirmed that the French had several reverses, while others had it that Puebla had surrendered to the French. Some Mexican Generals Forey was to leave Orizaba on the 28th to join the troops advancing upon Puebla, the operations against which were expected to commence at the end of this month. The evacuation of Tampico had commenced.

SPAIN.

Much political derangement continues to exist at Madrid. Marshal O'Donnell is unwell, worried into indisposition, it is said, by prolonged Ministerial crises. On Saturday General Serrano, acting for Marshal O'Donnell, read a Royal decree suspending the siftings of the Cortes. This measures has produced a great sensation in Madrid, and a belief is prevalent that it will be followed by a dissolution. The Queen has reiterated the expression of her entire confidence in Marshal O'Donnell. Senor Pedro Aceviles has been appointed Minister of Justice, and Senor Ulloa Minister of Marine.

PRUSSIA.

The fiftieth anniversary of the appeal to the people in 1813 was celebrated in Berlin on Tuesday week with much ceremony. There were outdoor processions during the morning and indoor festivities during a later period of the day, to which many of the veterans of 1813 were among those who had spared participated. The festival, however, which the Court party hoped to turn into a demonstration in favour of the King passed off tamely, and was rather dull. The King appeared at one or two of the popular banquets and proposed patriotic toasts without reference to the crisis of the moment; but his language is described as producing little effect.

The King has replied to the address of his deputies. His reply is a personal one; he dispenses with the formality of speaking through his Ministers, in order that the Chamber may know his individual will. He assumes the responsibility of all that the Ministers have done; declares that, though the Budget was not voted, the administration must still be carried on; and gives them to remind that the Constitution requires the assent of all three Estates to the Budget. He insists on his determination to maintain the rights of the Crown, and adds that, after this explanatory statement, he expects that the House will meet his views.

In his reply to the address of the Upper House the King says that his heart is gratified at perceiving such a complete agreement between the loyal address of the Upper House and his own views. His Majesty continues:—"It will be the aim of this Government to firmly maintain the position it has taken up, at the same time remaining open to the approaches which may be made by the Chamber of Deputies, with the view of increasing the greatness of Prussia through her military power."

Troops have been despatched to Siemanovita on account of the number of insurgents having greatly increased at the Polish frontier town of Cralaca.

GREECE.

The Duke of Sare-Cobourg has ceased to be published in his official journal an account of the deputation respecting the proposal that he should become a candidate for the Greek crown. The Duke required that "Royal dignity should be given to King Otho and his family; that the Gotha Diet should consent to his accession to the Greek throne; that Greece should be "materially strengthened;" and that he should not cease to be a German Prince, but should govern Greece only until his nephew, the Prince of Coburg-Kohary, should be old enough to wear the crown. The negotiations were ultimately, we are informed, broken off by the Duke's declaration that "no favourable result" could be expected.

The refusal of the Duke to be put in nomination for the throne has caused a painful impression in Greece, and fears are entertained as to the maintenance of tranquillity. The National Assembly has passed a decree intrusting the Government to three members, each of whom is to preside in rotation.

SWEDEN.

The Minister of Finance has addressed a note to the Chairman of the Chambers, in which he announces that a project of modification to the civil list of his Majesty the King will be shortly brought before the Rigsdag. The namesday of his Majesty, the 28th of January, was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Ten thousand of the inhabitants of the capital went to the palace in procession with torches, and many houses were illuminated. The addresses presenting the King for the Reform Bill are pouring in from all parts of the kingdom.

DENMARK.

A great ball in honour of the future Princess of Wales was given on Thursday, the 29th ult., at the Swedish Embassy, Copenhagen, by Mr. Augustus Paget and his lady. The *Dannark* says:—"Besides Princess Alexandra, a crowd of the highest personages attended the festivity, particularly her Royal Highness's parents, the Prince and Princess of Denmark, and the other members of the Royal family. The Hereditary Prince and Princess of Augustenborg Princess Caroline were, however, unavoidably absent, the Prince being still far from well."

RUSSIAN POLAND.

The telegrams relating to the insurrection in Poland contain desultory accounts of engagements between the Russian troops and the insurgents. The latter are reported to have defeated the Poles in most instances; but in some the Russians were beaten with heavy loss. According to the latest accounts the insurgents have attacked several detach, and in one of the days, inflicted at a place in Lithuania or on the Lithuanian border, the Russian official account asserts that 1 hundred and fifty Poles fell, while the Russians had only twelve men killed. A considerable body of Poles has likewise, it is stated, been driven from Sandomir, where a "provisional government" had been organised, and the Russians are in close pursuit. Several villages or towns have been burned by the Emperor Alexander's soldiers, who are said to have destroyed the splendid country residence of the Zamoyski family.

General Rasavy, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops in Poland, had been superseded (it is said in consequence of an attack of apoplexy), and General Samukin appointed in his stead.

It appears from the telegrams that the Prussian Poles are showing such strong tokens of excitement that the Prussian Government has deemed it expedient to assemble a corps d'armee in order to overawe the malcontents. At the same time, the Austrian Cabinet has prorogued the Galician Diet, apparently because the majority had given notice that they would move a resolution praying the Emperor of Austria to use his diplomatic influence on behalf of the Polish insurgents; and it is said that the Russian Foreign Office has made strong complaints respecting the supplies of arms and ammunition which the insurgents in Russian Poland contrive to obtain in Galicia.

AMERICA.

The Montreal Company's steamer Hibernian has brought us Boston journals of the 31st and Canadian of the 30th ult.

WAR NEWS.

General Burnside has resigned the command of the army of the Potomac, and General Hooker has been appointed his successor. Generals Franklin and Sumner have been relieved of their commands. In these changes General Burnside has been treated with much kindness, General Hooker, in his first letter to the latter, and General Siegel the reserve. Snow is six feet deep at Falmouth, and the roads are impassable. The army is reported to be in excellent spirits, and that the army would, under more Burnside's letter of resignation says that the army, in General favourable circumstances, have accomplished great results. In General Hooker's short address on taking command there occurs the following passage:—

In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud of, and with the blessing of God we will continue something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that all our energies be now directed to the unison co-operation of every officer and soldier in your respective commands. The country demands that we shall perform it, this army. In conjunction, therefore, with your brave commander, I ask your support. Let us never hesitate to give him battle, wherever we can find him.

General Burnside is to be examined before a Senatorial Committee concerning the battle of Fredericksburg, in his way by inferior officers. A list has been prepared of more than eighty army officers who are to be summarily dismissed for the same cause. So far as the proper language in reference to their superiors and the Commander-in-Chief in connection with the removal of General Burnside, and the court-martial and sentence of General Fitz-John Porter.

General Franklin has demanded a court-martial to inquire into the alleged charges against him of tardiness and inefficiency.

General Joseph Hooker is a native of Massachusetts. He served in Mexico on General Pillow's staff, and has resigned after the war. He was living in California when the war broke out. General Burnside has retired to his State, Rhode Island, where he has been flatteringly received by his fellow citizens.

The reports that the army of the Potomac is much "demoralised" by the attitude taken by the Democratic party are confirmed.

General Foster's (Federal) army in North Carolina has had a slight advantage, and was all vancing in two columns on Wilmington and Kingston.

From Fort Royal we hear that a naval conflict was impending between the Federal gun-boat Montauk and the Confederate ram Fingal, said to be guarding the steamer Nashville.

Accounts from Havannah report extensive depredations upon the American shipping in the West Indies by the Confederate steamer Creole, now called the Florida. Great consternation prevailed among the American captains in the West Indies, and several, whose vessels were ready for sea, had not ventured to leave port.

A Confederate steamer, supposed to be the Alabama, after a sharp engagement, sunk the Federal gun-boat Hatteras off Galveston. The Hatteras sank with all on board, except one officer and 18 men, who were picked up by the Brooklyn. The Hatteras was an iron-clad carrying three rifled 32-pounders.

Its Fortunes.—The Federals have destroyed the Confederate iron-clad steamer in Boyoutlo. They have also flanked the Confederate forces in that vicinity.

WASHINGTON.

The Federal forces in the south-west combined for a third attempt to open the Mississippi have commenced operations near the mouth of the Yazoo. General M'Clernand has left the Arkansas River and retraced his course to Young's Point, where it is reported that he has landed his troops. General Sherman, it is said, has taken no part in the operations. General M'Clernand's troops have recommenced work in the rear of the same mansions they destroyed under General Williams, with the intention of diverting the channel of the Mississippi from the bed of the river opposite Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON.

The financial bill framed by the Committee of Ways and Means has passed the House of Representatives.

The chief subject of discussion had been the enlistment of negro regiments, to which the Opposition are bitterly opposed. They have hitherto prevented any vote being taken on the subject.

In the Senate, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, was given into custody for using the phrase "that imbecile Lincoln." On being arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms he drew forth a revolver, uttering threats against the Chairman and Mr. Sumner. The next day a resolution was brought forward to expel him from the Senate, but it was dropped on his apologising for his misconduct.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has obtained permission from the President to raise companies of persons of African descent, who "organised into a separate corps," for garrison and other duty within the State.

The Administration is engaged in preparing to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the important question of the power of the President in times of rebellion to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The Administration is determined to settle this question at once, as there are many cases pending in the several State Courts, and additional ones are springing up almost daily. The latest is that one of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet ministers, while in Philadelphia *Evening Journal* on the charge of a treasonable article on Jefferson Davis's Message. His case is warmly espoused by the Democrats in the State Legislature, and by the grand jury of the county of Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The emancipation cause progresses in Missouri. Both Houses of the State Legislature have passed the resolution asking Congress to appropriate $10,000,000 for compensation.

The Republican candidate for Speaker has been elected by a majority of two in the New York Assembly.

General Butler has been enthusiastically received by the people of Boston and many of the smaller towns in Massachusetts. Strong demonstrations in his favour have taken place in Congress. Some members in the course of the debate having urged his recall to the head of the army, the suggestions were met with loud cheering in the galleries.

Gold continues to rise in value. It has now reached 69 per cent premium. In San Francisco the bank-note notes were worth only 60 cents in specie.

CANADA.

The place in the Cabinet vacated by Mr. Dorion has been filled up by the acceptance of the office of Provincial Secretary by M. Bureau, a Lower Canadian "Roman."

The Government have determined to establish an emigration office in England. The head-quarters will be at Liverpool.

The following is a statement of the revenue from customs, excise, and public works for 1862, as compared with 1861:—

	1861.	1862.
Customs..	4,772,000 dols.	4,653,093 dols.
Excise	599,000 „	492,000 „
Public Works	227,000 „	257,000 „
	5,382,000 dols.	5,392,093 dols.

INDIA.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has arrived at Calcutta.

The Bombay and Baroda Railway has been opened to Ihansiabad.

The mail of the Colombo, which was wrecked, contained, it is estimated, about 100,000 letters, and about the same number of newspapers.

The Queen has appointed Henry Du Pré Labouchere, Esq., now a third secretary, to be a groom in waiting of her Majesty's Diplomatic service.

It is decided that for the present the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers shall not touch at Jubal, in the Red Sea. The danger of the coast is not yet removed.

The *Turino Gazette* announces that, by order of the Federal Council of Switzerland, the highest summit of Monte Rosa, which had hitherto received no name, henceforth is to be called the Dufour summit.

An avalanche fell a few days back upon a part of the village of Vaderia, in the canton of Ticino, destroying five houses inhabited by twelve families and twelve stables. Thirty-two persons were severely injured, being rescued alive from the mass of snow. A number of cattle were also lost.

EGYPT.—*Cairo, Dec. 6.*—We have the unusual occupation of witnessing the decoration of the Consulati in brilliants, and a sword of honour, for presentation to Ismail Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt. The Sultan's present to that the Viceroy is shortly about to proceed to Constantinople to pay homage to the Sultan. The Egyptian Government is facilitating the conversion of cotton, has ordered a second line of rails to be laid down on the banks of Ashvon from the eastern state bank to the cotton depot, and has promised to be most abundant this year. There will be not less than 180,000 bales from the country alone, and perhaps 200,000.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.—A correspondence respecting affairs in Japan was on Saturday presented to both Houses of Parliament. It includes despatches from Earl Cowley, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Morrison, Lord Napier, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Mr. Buchanan, Lord A. Loftus, Colonel Neale, and Admiral Ruper, together with despatches, reports, and other documents relating to the murder of Messrs. Richardson, and other outrages on British subjects in Japan. Colonel Neale, writing to Earl Russell, Oct. 20, observes that the conduct of the Japanese Government to avert the recurrence of similar outrages. "Principal gentlemen, connected with the Court, have been assassinated during the portion of the high road frequented by foreigners; and I am convinced that the course of my remaining here, in the face of every danger, which is now generally met, will be completed, upon which demise and their relations case to find favour with the people to the utmost abundant this year. There will be not less than 180,000 bales from the country alone, and perhaps 200,000.

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WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The Royal mail-steamer Macgregor Laird arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning with the West African mails, bringing Bonnetts and Madeira dates to Dec. 20, Fernando Po, Dec. 31; Bonny, Jan. 7; Brass, Jan. 7; Benin, Dec. 24; Old Calabar, Jan. 10; Cape Coast Castle, Jan. 14; Sierra Leone, Jan. 16; Sierra Leone, Jan. 21; Bathurst, Jan. 22; Teneriffe, Jan. 31; and Madeira, Feb. 1. The Macgregor Laird reached the International Exhibition. She was unable to communicate with and get news from the Camaroons. On Dec. 10 Fernando Po, Queen of Lagos had been visited by a terrible conflagration, one on the 11th, the other on Jan. 2. By the last, upwards of two hundred houses were burned, together with a large quantity of oil, stores, &c. In consequence of the fire, nearly of the inhabitants were under temporary shelter, the dreadful occurrences appeals were about to interfere with a view to stop Wilmot and Chamberlain perpetrated by the King of Dahomey. Commodore and, according to the last accounts, they had reached Ashoway. Kosuth, King of Cape Coast, died on the 8th of January, and was buried with great pomp on the 11th. The funeral was attended by the whole of the native and European population, and a discharge of artillery was fired from the fort. Major Cochrane, in the absence of the Governor, represented the British Government at the burial. The yellow fever was fast disappearing at Teneriffe, and the people were returning from the high lands to the towns. No deaths had occurred for three days before the Macgregor Laird left.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

A telegram has been received from Malta announcing the death of the Right Rev. Dr. George Tomlinson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gibraltar.

The Archbishop of Canterbury intends to hold confirmations at Exeter, Whitsuntide, and later in the year for those parishes in the diocese for which confirmations have not been held during the year 1862.

The ceremony of enthroning the Most Rev. William Thomson, D.D., Archbishop of York and Primate of England, will take place in York Minster on the 25th inst.

The archdeaconry of the Cape has been conferred upon the Rev. John Harriss Thomas, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector of Milbrook, near Ampthill, Bedfordshire, and Priest in Ordinary to the Queen.

Another appeal is made on behalf of the fine old abbey church of Dorchester, Oxon. A sum of £1000 is required for some additional restorations, which, when complete, will make the church one of the most beautiful specimens of Early English in the Lower Thames Valley.

The special evening services in the nave of Westminster Abbey will commence on Sunday next. The preacher for the first Lord Edward Clyvne, the Sub-Dean. He will be followed by Dr. Twells, the recently consecrated Bishop of the Colonial Territory.

Lord Bury's bill to amend the Acts of Uniformity was printed on Monday. It proposes to repeal one of two declarations required to be taken by clergymen, and that the following one shall be deemed sufficient:—"I, A. B., do declare that I will conform to the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, as it is now by law established."

Convocation reassembled on Tuesday at the Chapter House of St. Paul's. There was a great gathering of Bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries. Archdeacon Denison presided. The usual formal business having been gone through, the Archbishop of Canterbury announced that the Queen had appointed the following Bishops to be Commissioners for the Revision of the Liturgy:—The Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Salisbury, Lincoln, Ely, Lower Hook, Archdeacon Denison, having first obtained permission of the House to suspend the standing orders, moved that the consideration of the report should be fixed for a lengthy address. In the end the motion made by the Archdeacon was agreed to, but that the Upper House should be immediately furnished for the examination of the Bishop's work.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Augustus Stirray Fitzgerald, Bullol College, Oxford, Rector of Charlton Mackrell, Somerset, vice Lord Bishop of Natal, deceased. The Rev. Edward Hill, prebend of Huish and Brent annexed. Rev. C. A. Harris to be Archdeacon of Lahore, vice Rev. Dr. Matthew, deceased. Rev. Augustus Legge, Rector of Super-Mare, to be Canon Residentiary of Wells Cathedral. *Retreats:* Rev. R. Bree, Rector of Kirby-Bellars, Leicestershire; Rev. Edward Cooper, Vicarage of Worthington, Leicestershire; Rev. H. Carey to North Waltham; Rev. Charles Ashwell, Rector of Wilmington, Kent; Rev. J. Bullock, Rector of Stockbury, Kent; Rev. Richard Burke, Vicarage of Aston Cantlow, Warwickshire; Rev. A. Grimston to Lound, Yorkshire; Rev. E. Jones to Llanfechell, Anglesea; Rev. Richard Hall Gwynne to Llanfair; Rev. W. D. Parish to Selmeston and Alciston, Sussex; Rev. J. Simpson to Kirby-Grindalythe, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Tweddell to Hunmanby, Yorkshire; Rev. Hamnister, Devon. *Incumbencies:* Rev. R. B. Duke to Netherfield, near Battle, Sussex; Rev. J. Hall to Bolton Percy, Yorkshire; Rev. W. Bowyer to Bishop Hill, Berkshire. *Perpetual Curacy:* Rev. J. B. Gwyn, M.A., to Merthyr Mawr, Glamorganshire. *Curacies:* Rev. J. Fenwick, Durham, to Hunmanby; Rev. G. Day to Wensley, Yorkshire; Rev. R. Greene to East Witton, Yorkshire; Rev. C. J. Ridsdale to Bolton Percy; Rev. Thomas Hall, Kent; Rev. T. Richards to St. James's, Taunton; Rev. W. H. Schwabe to Hoddington, Wilts; Rev. R. Yorke to Docklington, Essex; Rev. H. Wilkinson to Church of St. Cuthbert's, Derkenwell, London, to be Evening Lecturer of Trinity Church, Margate.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The University of Oxford has conferred the degree of D.D. on the Bishop elect of Central Africa. The Rev. J. D. Cargill is to be Regal Master of the Collegiate Grammar School, Cheltenham, vice Dr. Dobree, resigned. The honorary degree of D.D. Cambridge, to be Tutor in Theology in Trinity College, Glenalmond, and Rev. Lecturer and Assistant Professor of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen in Scotland. The Second Masterships of the Charterhouse School has been conferred upon the Rev. F. R. Pentreath, M.A.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr. W. Roberts as Vice-Consul at Weymouth for the Republic of Peru.

A largely-attended "tenant-right demonstration" took place at Middlewood on Monday. Mr. M'Evoy, M.P., presided.

Sir William Heathcote, Bart., of Hursley Hill, is appointed High Sheriff for Lancashire; and Mr. W. Coulson, of Kenegie, for Cornwall.

Mr. E. B. Stephens has received an order to execute a statue of the late Duke of Sutherland, to be placed on the top of Ben Cleuch.

A gable of Gloucester steam-mills, recently destroyed by fire, fell on Wednesday week, crushing a cottage, and killing a woman and child.

The Earl of Wemyss has presented with a fine full-length portrait of himself, at a public dinner at Coldstream, by the members of his Lordship's tenantry.

The notorious Mr. Windham has started a coach between Norwich and Cromer, to which he acts as driver, but does not appear to succeed in getting much custom.

A collision took place at Mountain Ash, near Aberdare, on Saturday, and two men who were in the pit at the time were killed.

Accounts are in a letter from the secretary of the Hartley Colliery Relief Fund, published in the Newcastle papers, which is invested in available securities, £3500 is in the bank, and £3500 has been distributed.

The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, Lovesome, blew up on Thursday week, when six men were killed. The explosion was caused by the ignition of fire-damp. Two others were also much damaged by the explosion.

On Monday a statue of the poet Moore, by Mr. Foley, executed by Mr. Thornhill, of Dublin, was unveiled at Glocester, in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation, and a large number of the citizens.

Mr. Lincoln has replied to the address adopted at "the meeting of the working men" held at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, at the close of last year. The President rejoices at the failure of the efforts of "disloyal American citizens" to induce working men in Europe to take part in their behalf, and attempt to establish a government resting "exclusively on the basis of human slavery." He regards the "efforts of working men, like yourselves, to place themselves on by the side of Hollywood" as an instance of sublime Christian heroism, which has not been surpassed in any age of the world. Mr. Lincoln adds that the views and feelings expressed in the address will be sustained by the English nation. He further says:—"I know and deeply regret the sufferings which the working men will have to endure, if, as you say, the action of the war should be suddenly closed. Your interests are deeply involved in the speedy restoration of peace throughout the country, and I trust that the energy with which you have proceeded to the work of emancipation will be followed by equal energy and success."

Several elections are going on locally. On Wednesday Mr. Percy, a Conservative, was returned for Tiverton, after a considerable majority over his opponent, Mr. Fawcett, a Liberal.——The election for a borough member for Tiverton, in the room of Mr. Heathcote, who has retired from the contest. There will probably be no opposition to his return. At Devizes, on Tuesday, Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, Conservative, was returned for the borough, in the room of Lord Sidmouth, a Conservative; Mr. W. J. Probyn, and Mr. Ismael Alexander, Liberals, were the other candidates. Mr. Sotheron Estcourt has been returned for Malmesbury, in the room of Mr. Richardson, who has retired. For Dudmouth, Barbour is the Liberal, and Mr. Verner the Conservative, candidate.

The National Life-boat Institution has just received a contribution of £211 from the living sums collected at Hong-Kong and Shanghai, by favour of Messrs. Gilman and Co. and Mr. W. H. Barton, late Prime Warden of the Revenue Company, and who is also a member of the committee of management of the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

The Lady Chapel at the east end of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, was stated in our last Number to have been restored under the joint superintendence of Mr. Grelli and Mr. Cottingham. A trustworthy correspondent, however, informs us that Mr. Grelli alone made the design for the work, and alone superintended it, gratuitously.

The *Globe* states that such a project is on foot of coining, for colonial use, a British silver dollar, of the weight and value probably of four and a half English shillings.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The freedom of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers was presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on Thursday.

On Monday night, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, the dress of a ballet girl took fire almost the theatre lights, and the poor girl was much injured.

The annual election of the Printers' Pension Society will take place at the London Tavern on March 2, when eight out of a list of thirty-six claimants will be elected.

A voluntary examination in architecture has been established by the Royal Institute of British Architects. This examination is divided into two classes—viz., Preliminary and Distinction.

At a public meeting held at Poplar on Tuesday it was decided to raise a subscription for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to the late Mr. Richard Green.

The second conversazione of the season of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts was held on Wednesday at the galleries of the Society of British Artists. There was a brilliant assemblage.

A dinner was given on Wednesday at the Mansion House at which Ministers under-secretaries, the Speaker of Quebec, and Mr. Galt, the Commissioner from the Southern States of America, were present. The health of both the gentlemen was drunk.

A return to the House of Commons has been printed giving an account of the financial transactions of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The principal sums borrowed amounted to £2,000,000. The total amount of interest to be paid was £32,945. Of this principal, £420,000 had been repaid, and on March 25 £630,000 was outstanding.

A handsome and well-merited testimonial was presented to Mr. G. W. Martin at Exeter Hall on Thursday week, by the members and patrons of the National Choral Society, over whose concerts he so ably presided. The testimonial, which consisted of a well-executed bust of Mr. Martin, and a purse containing 100 guineas.

As Mr. F. W. Gingell, of East Ham, of the firm of Messrs. James Gingell and Sons, was sitting at dinner with the family on Tuesday week, he observed to his father, "I have a presentiment that I shall die suddenly." The words were scarcely uttered when he had dropped down a corpse. The post of Whitechapel have lost in Mr. Gingell a valued friend.

The Regent's canal left Paul's Wharf, Limehouse, took place on Tuesday night at Willis's Rooms. The stewards had limited the number of tickets to 460, in consequence of the size of the guests, and the arrangements showed that every attention had been paid to details. A choice repast had been provided, at which the commodore, Mr. A. Arcedeckne, presided.

A course of lectures on the Fine Arts, founded on the late International Exhibition considered in reference to its decorative art is about to be delivered in connection with the School of Art, South Kensington Museum, Bloomsbury. These lectures will take place at the Russell Library and Scientific Institute, Russell-square, Russell-square, on the evenings of Feb. 18 and 25, and March 4 and 11.

On Saturday last the extensive works in connection with carrying the Fleet sewer under the western core of the Great Western Railway at King's-cross, which is in the course of construction for the junction of the Great Northern railway with the Great Western railway, and the water let through. The water is carried through an iron channel, 40ft. in length, 6ft. wide, and 9ft. high, and the flow of the water is at the rate of 10 miles an hour.

The committee appointed by the Court of Common Council to arrange for the reception of the Prince of Wales and his bride in their progress through the City have been unremitting in their arrangements. It is now officially announced that the procession will pass from Temple Bar Arms, through Ilse Borough, over London Bridge, through King William-street, Fenchurch-street, Fleet-street and the Strand, and so on westward to the Paddington station.

The Hospital for Sick Children held its eleventh annual meeting on Monday at the hospital, Great Ormond-street—the Duke Norfolk in the chair. The report showed that the hospital was advancing in efficiency and public favour. The number of patients who were relieved in and out in 1861 to £4250 during the past year; but, at the same time, from the increase of patients and other additional expenses, the total expenditure had risen from £3938 to £4113 in the past year, so that it was necessary to appeal for further public aid.

The annual meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Tuesday at Exeter Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The report, read by Mr. Hill, the secretary, read an abstract of the report. During the year the association had made steady progress. They were encouraged with it might be regarded as commercial Christian missionaries; and some interesting facts showing the good they accomplished were given. The income for the year was £2,000, and the expenditure £2847. The meeting was addressed by the chairman and several other gentlemen, and the report was adopted.

At the annual general court of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, on Thursday week—General Wade in the chair—the report of the committee was unanimously adopted. The committee have been assisted by all the old friends of the hospital; but owing to the expense incurred during the last half year, amounting to nearly £1000, in unliquidated. The special contributions received during the year had amounted to £1,000. There had been 29,568 patients relieved in 1862—11 operations, out-patients, 1,000. There had been 1,000 in-door cases of severe accident were admitted into the wards, of whom 23 died and 901 were discharged.

Last week the births of 2093 children—1055 boys and 1038 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1852-62 the average number (corrected) was 2068.——By favour of a mild winter the mortality in the last week was considerably below the last two weeks. In the week that ended Jan. 3 the deaths were 1631; in that which ended last Saturday they were 1485. The average number of deaths in the weeks of ten years 1852-62 that correspond with last week is, with a correction for increasing population, 1,555. Of the 1485 deaths in last week registered 1 in ninety-five and ninety-six years. A boy, fourteen years of age, died of local paralysis from the continued effects of cold bath.

The annual winter treat to the parents of children who attend the ragged school in Fox-alley, Drury-lane, was given on Wednesday, by the committee, in the large room at the Crown and Anchor, A substantial dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding was placed before nearly three hundred parents and friends. The chairman, in a few appropriate observations to the improving effects produced upon the close for the children of the adult day and Sunday schools connected with the institution. The children of metropolitan police enlivened the entertainment with a selection of popular music. Judge Payne and Mr. Commissioner Kerr were present during the evening. Several other addresses were given and hymns sung during the evening.

The opening of the Charing-cross Railway, which is expected to be ready for traffic in the course of a few months, will render it necessary to construct a new station on the greater part of the South-Eastern Company's present offices at London Bridge terminus. It is understood the necessary junctions will be made with Kent, and Greenwich lines; in anticipation of which the central offices of the South-Eastern Company are about to be removed from the Charing-cross buildings in Cannon-street, City, which have recently been purchased by the Charing-cross Railway, and the purchase of which is now completed. It is expected that the works connected with that terminus—more particularly the City bridge—will be completed in the course of the present year, and that the Board of Trade having given their decision as to the proper design, under the provisions of the 25th and 26th Act of last Session.

LAW AND POLICE.—A singular case, in which a Mr. Clare, of Liverpool, claimed half a million from the Government as the inventor of the steam-ram which, during the late American civil war was constructed, has been brought to a close in the Court of Queen's Bench, after a trial which extended over several days. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

The trial of George Buxton and James Bestire for defrauding the Universal Benefit Assurance Company was concluded at the Central Criminal Court yesterday week. A verdict of "Not guilty" was returned in each case.

An action in the Exchequer Court, Dublin, in which Lord Cloncurry applied for damages against the Brighton Railway Company for injuries sustained on the Kingstown line, which was brought to a close on Saturday, when the jury awarded to the plaintiffs the sum they asked for—£2000 for the husband and £500 for his wife. The case was tried at the Exchequer Court, where the plaintiff, Edward Purvis, obtained £600 against the company for damages sustained at the same time.

The Roman National Committee have issued a circular rejoicing in the approaching marriage of the Princess of the Carnival.

Princess Soltikoff, Lady of Honour to the Empress of Russia, has just died at a very advanced age.

The distribution of the medals awarded to the successful Austrian exhibitors in the London Universal Exhibition has just taken place at Vienna, in the great hall of the Academy of Sciences. Nearly all the members of the Cabinet were present, and the Minister of Commerce delivered an address, in which he stated that the number of Austrian exhibitors was 1410, of whom 492 obtained medals and 907 honourable mentions. He also observed that this result satisfactorily proved that Austria, though chiefly an agricultural country, had made considerable progress in the industrial arts, and he advised his countrymen to continue their efforts without relaxation, and to take "Onward still!" for their motto. The Minister was followed by expressing thanks to the English Government for having afforded Austria the opportunity of displaying her capabilities to the world, and announced that the Emperor intended to confer special distinctions on the principal Austrian exhibitors.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—DRAWN BY A. HUNT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MARCHING OFF POLISH PATRIOTS TO SIBERIA.

OUR Engraving is from a photograph of an admirable and a touching picture presented to Mr. Denman, M.P., under circumstances explained in the following correspondence :—

PRINCE CZARTORYSKI TO MR. DENMAN.

"Paris, Jan. 10, 1863.

"My dear Mr. Denman,—The report of your masterly speech and motion in the House of Commons, on the 4th of April last, has awakened all over Poland a deep sense of gratitude. No one inquired whether or not measures would immediately follow the generous expression of feelings aroused in Great Britain by that eloquent exposure of our violated rights and of the sufferings we endure. You had done what was essential and all that laid in your power by exposing once more, before a great and powerful Government and country, the flagrant disregard in Poland of all laws, human and Divine; and you had thus strengthened the confidence of all good men in the ultimate triumph of what is just, both in the eyes of God and man.

"It will, consequently, not surprise you to learn that a general wish was felt throughout my country to forward to you some token of acknowledgment for what was universally felt to be an important service rendered to her in her state of resistance to foreign and barbarous domination. A popular artist was invited to paint for you one of the daily scenes of which Poland is the theatre—the marching off to Siberia of a party of young men whose only crime was the love of their country.

"This I am now requested to send to you. However painful the subject, I trust it will help to confirm and still more arouse the sentiments so eloquently expressed by you last year. May you soon enjoy the fruits of your exertions for justice and right! May Providence allow us to send you from our liberated country further proofs of our gratitude; and, above all, may we justify by a wise self-government your efforts for the restoration and independence of our country!—I am, dear Mr. Denman, yours most truly,

"L. CZARTORYSKI."

MR. DENMAN TO PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.

"1, Tanfield-court, Temple, London, Jan. 27, 1863.

"My dear Prince Czartoryski,—I am quite unable to express the pride and satisfaction with which I read your letter of the 10th inst. My delay in answering it will have been explained to you by Major Szulcewski.

"The wrongs and the claims of Poland deserved a far more powerful exposition than that for which you and your noble-hearted countrymen so cordially thank me; but I accept your thanks, together with the beautiful and touching testimonial which accompanies it, as proof that you appreciate the desire to serve the cause of liberty and justice which alone led me to undertake a task beyond my powers.

"I am convinced that any success which attended the effort was due to the strength of the cause of Poland rather than to the efficiency of her advocate.

"Most heartily do I join in your hope that we may all speedily see and enjoy the triumph of justice and right.

"It ought to be impossible that the present reign of cruelty and terror should endure much longer in the sight of Europe, in days like these.

"Begging you to convey my warm thanks to those who have so honoured me, I am, with every feeling of esteem, yours most faithfully.

"GEORGE DENMAN."

Such scenes as the one which forms the subject of this eminently Polish picture have been witnessed only too often in Warsaw, Wilna, and throughout Russian Poland, at various intervals during the last forty or fifty years. We publish in another column, under the head of "The Poles and their Persecutors," a page from the history of Russian persecution in Poland, of which the terrible effects are now being felt over the whole of that devoted country.

MARCHING OFF POLISH PATRIOTS TO SIBERIA.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

WHAT a pleasant occupation it would be for a thoughtful and kindly observer of life if he could suddenly have unrecked for him on St. Valentine's Day a number of genuine English homes, and be as suddenly gifted with the faculty of understanding all that was there passing before him, not as it might be explained to him by mere faces and words, but by his own intuitive skill in reading hearts and minds! What a world of domestic comedy he would find it—full of pleasant mirth, genial satire, and here and there a passage of true pathos! The revelation would also have its farcical side, not necessarily confined to the loves and flirtations and jokes of "high life below stairs," or to the vulgarities of what we stigmatise as cockney life. So also would the scene have its tragic aspects, its timid attempts, its melancholy disappointments, its sad awakenings from long and deeply-cherished dreams, its mournful lifelong despairs.

But nothing of this gloomy character oppresses us in our present picture. Although one by one, in rapid succession, all the younger members of the family have stolen away from the breakfast-table on hearing the postman's knock, the father doesn't see why he shouldn't continue reading his paper; and the mother, who cares only for the politics of the hearth, still looks very comfortable about *them*, and ready to share in any reasonable amount of enjoyment of the expected fun. But she is probably not in the secret that makes the two young ladies press so closely upon the heels of the servant to see what is forthcoming. And that there is a secret we may be sure from the look of the elegant gentleman on the staircase, who is descending just in time to have ocular demonstration that his blow has taken full effect, and cannot subsequently be denied by the charming victim. Is he a brother, and has he fraudulently sent some very beautiful specimen of the latest invention in honour of the day, cut out in lace-paper, of the most exquisite form, properly perfumed, and adorned with a dried, natural flower, Love's oldest and most favoured of confessing tokens—has he sent this, with such a postmark upon it as will be sure to make the favoured lady attribute it to that brother's bashful and over-sensitive friend, who will not speak, but only looks and sighs, and will go on looking and sighing for many a long year if he doesn't get some encouragement from his lady love? Well, he is a lucky fellow to have such a friend at work for him. He will get what he needs now, if the signs in Love's firmament have not altogether been misread both by the lover and the friend. Or is that carefully got-up gentleman no brother after all, but a visitor in the house who is performing a little drama of his own invention, exclusively in his own interests, and with still more direct personal relation to one of the two young ladies? He looks as though he could readily come to the conclusion that both the sisters are secretly in love with him; what if, in that belief, he is now amusing himself by sending valentines to both, that he may have the felicity of continuing with new zest the pleasant double bit of flirtation he has begun? If so, we hope they will find him out and punish him, as he deserves, by a joint agreement never to "recognise" so untrustworthy a potentate. But we prefer to believe that he is a true lover after all, and, however devious his course may seem, is really winding his way direct to the lady of his heart.

But while this, the mainspring of the intrigue, occupies the chief personages, do they suppose that the good-looking servant is engrossed by their affairs, to the exclusion of her own? Not she; she is already getting her share of the overflowing bag, although she slily slips them aside, and seems only occupied in reckoning up the number of missives for her young mistresses.

And there is even yet below both these movements a third one going on, which to our eyes is by no means the least interesting. It is a custom in certain parts of England to provide on St. Valentine's Day for those who are not likely to be otherwise thought of—the children; and we see the mode in our Engraving. One of the conspirators, an elder child, gets a valentine or valentines ready, and slips them under the mat, and there finds them just at the very moment that the postman brings the long-looked-for sacred correspondence to the older members of the family; an extraordinary coincidence which duly impresses the juvenile imagination. And how the pretty little coquettish toddler, and her not much older brother, enjoy the discovery; how surprised they are at it; how they wonder what the magical letters will contain!

As to the footboy, with the marter's boots on his arm, he seems, with a precocious insight, to understand everything and everybody's position at a glance, and to express his entire satisfaction in a broad grin. Truly there will be matter for talk up stairs and down stairs through all this day, perhaps for many days to come, under the head of this whimsical hap for more serious results ere long, under the head of a marriage, but genial and useful and altogether immortal personage, holy St. Valentine.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 21.

SUNDAY, Feb. 15.—Quinquagesima Sunday. Galileo born, 1564. Peace of Hubertsburg; end of the Seven Years' War, 1763.

MONDAY, 16.—Birth of Philip Melanchthon, the great German Reformer, 1497.

TUESDAY, 17.—Shrove Tuesday: the Roman Catholic "Carnivale" (Farewell to flesh). Second Battle of St. Albans (on Shrove Tuesday). Queen Margaret and the great Earl of Warwick totally defeat the Yorkists, 1461. Battle of Monmouth: Sir Charles Napier defeats the Beloochees, Ameers, Russians, under Lipranid, severely defeated in an attack on Hopetoun, 1858.

WEDNESDAY, 18.—Ash Wednesday. Death of Martin Luther, 1546. New Moon, 6h. 4m. morning.

THURSDAY, 19.—Nicholas Copernicus born, 1473. Admiral Duckworth forces the Dardanelles, 1807. Explosion at Lanchill Colliery (above 150 miners perished), 1857.

FRIDAY, 20.—King James I. of Scotland murdered at Perth, 1437. Blake defeats the Dutch fleet, after four days' severe encounter, 1653. The Tycho-Brahe Comet first observed by the Persians at Maragha, 1810.

SATURDAY, 21.—Battle of Gourgaret: Lord Gough defeats the Sikhs, 1849. Sir James Outram defeats 20,000 Persians, at the Ahwaz, near Lassiree, 1857. Corinth nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1858.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
5m 5h	5m 6h	5m 7h	5m 8h	5m 9h	5m 10h	5m 11h
37 0	11 0	47 1	23 1	59 2	35 3	11 4

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETERS.			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer corrected	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Cloud.	Minimum in Night	Maximum in Day	Ground	Direction	Interval	Sand
	Inches			0–10						Inches
1	29·747	43·2	86·0	9	32·8	49·5	S.W.	SW. SW. WSW	412	0·17
2	30·260	40·8	82·5	7	40·6	49·6	WSW.	WSW. W.	313	0·17
3	30·220	42·2	87·5	7	43·7	51·3	WSW.	WSW. W.	313	0·00
4	30·177	48·2	94·0	10	45·0	53·0	WSW.	WSW.	213	0·00
5	30·186	47·0	94·0	10	43·0	52·0	W.	W.	213	0·05
6	30·186	39·5	80·4	7·5	33·2	52·5		W. SW.	113	0·00
7	30·186	39·5	80·4	7·5	33·2	52·5		W. SW.	113	0·00
Means or Totals	30·150	42·8	86·4	8·0	38·9	51·4				0·39

The following are the readings of the Meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in Inches	30·000	30·000	30·000	30·000	30·000	30·000	30·000
Temperature of Air	43·0°	42·0°	45·0°	46·0°	42·0°	41·0°	41·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	...	39·5°	42·0°	41·5°	41·0°	39·5°	39·0°
Direction of Wind	...	S.W.	W.	S.W.	W.	S.W.	W.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of MR. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.—On MONDAY, Feb. 16, and during the Week, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Balfe's Grand Opera, THE ARMOURER OF NANTES. On Wednesday, Feb. 18, Balfe's Opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. On Friday, Feb. 20, A Cox and Box, and the Ballet Divertissement of LA FILLE DU DANUBE. On Monday, Feb. 23, and during the Week, Auber's Grand Opera, THE CRUSADERS. On Saturday, Feb. 28, the Grand Procession, BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, concluding with the Transformation Scene, &c. Wednesday (being Ash Wednesday) there will be no performance. Commences at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee, Mr. E. T. FALCONER. On MONDAY and During the Week (Wednesday excepted), the admired Drama of DON CESAR DE BAZAN; characters by Messrs. Henry Loraine, Ryder, Ashley, Mrs. Stirling, and Miss Fanny Huddart. After which, the Grand Pictorial Ballet entitled, for Special Engagement, LA VIVANDIERE; or, THE FIELD OF HONOUR. On Ash Wednesday, Feb. 18, Mr Howard Glover will have the honour of being a Grand Evening Concert, in which the principal vocalists of the day will sing, and his own instrumental will appear.

Lord Burleigh, Mr. Brother Sam's letter secured every night. Mr. Compton, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Danvers, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Horncastle, and Miss Wyndham. Concluding with the Grand Pantomime, every night, by Messrs. Conquest and Paul Herring. After which, the grand equestrian and Jubilation Extravaganza of HAPPY-LEG; with Mdlle. Adeline, Mr. Frank Evans, Mr. Harry Evans, Mr. Conquest, and Mr. Paul Herring.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM, OPEN.—MONDAY, and Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK.—Messrs. Stoyle, Gordon, Wilkinson, Lyon, Webb, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at Seven o'clock, the Grand Romantic Drama, in Three Acts and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The original production will be sustained by Miss Kate Saville, supported by Messrs. G. Vining, J. Investigon, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, E. Charles, Gordon Thompson, Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Fanny Wells, and Miss Ada Dyas. After which, the Ethiopian Serenade, Negro Sports and Ball-playing, performed by the Christmas serenaders. Mr. Planjo and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged, and will shortly appear.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week (Wednesday excepted), A GREY MARE.—Mrs Marie Wilton. A VALENTINE.—Messrs. J. L. Toole and F. Pedley. A GOOD HUSBAND. Commences at 7. A Favorite Night on Saturday, commencing with the Pantomime, at 6½.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—MONDAY, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, THE DARK CLOUD.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, Mr. Herbert and Corbett. After which, THE MERRY WIDOW.—Misses Keating, Fraser, Mr. Compton, and Mr. Rogers. On Wednesday, THE DARK CLOUD. On Friday, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, MR. SHEPHERD. On MONDAY and every Evening during the Week, the great Drama, entitled THE WORLD AND THE STAGE; or, LEONORA DORAN. With the original Prologue and Epilogue. In addition to which Mr. Gorlizia (the great Scotch Comedian), Miss Margt. Sharrow, and Miss Minnie Bourne will appear in their Specialities. Concluding every Evening with the Pantomime, HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE. The Theatre will be closed on Ash Wednesday.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 16, the Programme will include the admirably executed SEPTET in D MINOR, for pianoforte, wind and stringed instruments (Weber); the QUARTET in C MINOR, No. 1, for stringed instruments (Mozart); and the QUARTET in MI. FOUR, for the same (Haydn). Mr. Charles Hallé, Pianoforte; Herr Joachim, Violin; Mr. Miller, Violin; Mr. Webb, Violoncello; Mr. Hermann Franks, Double Bass; and Signor Piatti, Violoncello. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Door Book-stand; and Austin, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. HOWARD GLOVER respectfully announces that he will give a GRAND CONCERT at DRURY LANE THEATRE on ASH WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, Shakspeare's "Sedes Mundi" Overture, Mendelssohn's Magnificat, Mozart's "Credit's-Benson Trio for Two Violoncellos and Double Bass. Rather important vocal works will be performed by Mesdames Clara Novello and Sherrington, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Santley, Lewis Sante Bates, Miss Kate, Miss Lyall, Miss Lemaire, Miss Lefler, Mr. Miss Pyne, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Lawler

OUR CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke Leipsic, our special agent.—Terms of Subscription at Leipsic—including four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-year, 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

TWO LARGE ENGRAVINGS
PRINTED IN COLOURS,
THE LOBBY TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS,
from a Drawing by R. DUDLEY; and a Domestic Subject,
TOO HOT!
from a Painting by J. COLLINSON; will be issued with a DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on Saturday, the 28th inst., in addition to numerous Fine-Art and News Illustrations.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

THAT both the day on which the Prince of Wales will escort his bride elect along the streets of London and the day on which he will invest her with the title of Princess of Wales will be marked by the most gratifying demonstrations that can be made by a free and happy people is certain.

> And the tribute most dear to a heart that is loyal
> Is love from a heart that lives liberty too.

The nation will at once show the honour in which it holds its Sovereign and her heir, and the affection in which it is prepared to hold the fair young Princess who comes to take up her life's lot among us. It is needless, indeed, to expend words upon the honesty and fervour of the display of feeling that will be made on the arrival-day and the wedding-day.

But it may not be superfluous to offer a hint or two upon some of the details of the two celebrations, the less so that at the present moment almost everybody who has pen and ink within reach is favouring the public, through the exceeding indulgence of the press, with every crude notion that occurs to him for heightening the effect of the rejoicings, more particularly, of course, those of the day which will be a national and not merely a metropolitan holiday. Those only who have occasion to look through a mass of the newspapers can form anything like an idea of the mushroom profusion of suggestions with which the columns of our contemporaries swarm. We do not mean to speak disrespectfully of any proof, however worthless, that the heart of the people is set upon making the 10th of March a day to be long kept in preternatural wildness of thoughtfulness on the part both of the authorities and of the advisers of the people. Of course, the first question that occurred to every one who is in the vicinities of the line of route in the Metropolis (and it was, what could be done by that body. A bold and original idea, to the effect that volunteers should line the whole road from the Brickayers'-Arms station to the Great Western Railway, was speedily disposed of. In the first place, the volunteers are not much entitled to a holiday as anybody else; and supposing that enough of them could be brought together to line, at any reasonable intervals, the long road in question, it would but be condemning the majority of them to a very dull business; and the plan was also open to the greater objection that such a line would be quite unable to keep the road clear, while the volunteers, who are not much liked by the more ruffianly portion of the lower orders, would almost certainly come into collision with the latter at some of the points where the mob must be greatest. Something, however, must be done by the authorities. In distant localities they will meet, march, and fire a *feu de joie*, but the crack London corps will, no doubt, be made a feature in the processionday, and will make a demonstration of their own on the 10th. But it is in reference to more extraordinary manifestations of loyalty that the imagination of the inventive has revelled. Some persons propose that huge bonfires shall be simultaneously kindled on every eminence in the islands, the signal to be flashed from London by electric wires, which are also to be laid on for the occasion to the points not already supplied with such conveniences. There are to be some bonfires, no doubt, but the proposed general conflagration seems not to have been taken up with much zeal. In order to encourage a certain trade while we are displaying our loyalty, it is proposed that everybody in the country shall, upon the wedding-day, adorn himself or herself with a rosette, so that we may look like one huge gathering of charity stewards. Neither the higher nor the lower classes will attend to this suggestion, but we should not wonder did it find acceptance with a class that always likes to be *en evidence*, and it may do some good. There are many reasons for throwing open, free, all the theatres. This has been tried before, but the effect is small. Nor, indeed, can be no real throwing open of places luxuriously furnished for the accommodation of the wealthy orders; for no money would pay a manager for letting St. Giles's into stalls and private boxes, and, if there is to be a distribution of tickets, the affair becomes exclusive, and a job, while the roughs would have it all their own way in pits and galleries. A similar proposal has been made in regard to the Crystal Palace; but, as this can be reached only by rail, and the railway is closed unless the work of a great holiday, there would be a responsibility which we should be sorry to incur in increasing the attraction by abolishing the shilling. There is more sense in the suggestion to have as many bands of music as possible playing in the parks and elsewhere, as anything that can help to break the crowds is desirable. We presume that there will be fireworks somewhere, and, if so, we hope that the precedent set at the time of the last peace rejoicings will be followed, and even improved upon, and that, instead of concentrating the thousands upon one or two spots, we shall have displays at different points, so that not only will a terrible congregation be avoided, but people who will have been wearying themselves in the fatiguing fashion of enjoyment all day will not be forced to add the weariness of a long homeward walk. It is to be hoped, also, that the displays will take place as soon as dark comes on: we have the recollection of excited crowds waiting in grim displeasure upon the last occasion, to the great detriment of the comfort of the weaker portion of the throngs.

It must be remembered, and this is the point we are most anxious to impress upon the public mind, that London is not like Paris or any comparatively small capital. We are not a city, we are a province; and it is almost a question whether in a few years it will be at all safe to use our streets as places for our shows. There narrow channels, constructed with reference to the wants of a population that is exceeded in almost any single suburb of the present time, are not nearly sufficient for the every-day traffic that rushes and roars through them, far less for an assemblage which will comprise not only our own millions but those which will be poured in by the formerly unheard-of means of transport. In old days London kept her shows and pageants to herself, but now they are shows for York, Bristol, and Norwich as well; and she has neglected to provide accommodation for the guests she has invited. Every one sees the difficulty increases; it was great at the Coronation, greater at the Wellington Funeral, greater still at the Peace, and will be greatest of all upon an occasion in which neither the regrets for war losses nor the melancholy character of the spectacle will interfere, but when the loyalty of the country will give itself up to unqualified enthusiasm. We, therefore, respectfully call upon the authorities to do something. We want no dragooning, of course, or any needless interference with the freedom of action of the crowds; but there ought to be arrangements for preventing any intolerable pressure at certain points, there ought to be a system of barricades for the purpose of breaking any rush, and especially ought the entrances to side streets be kept clear, so that either rapid escape or easy departure may be secured. There ought to be no rush after the procession; this should be sternly prevented by the proposition of any force that may be needful; and, if there are fireworks, there ought to be large openings made in the Park railings, the absence of which provision caused fearful scenes at the peace rejoicings. Let us, for once, show a little power of organisation. Let us show that the authorities of the City and of London will have a great day on the entry of the Princess, but this cannot be avoided. Sensible people will pick their own pockets before leaving home, and those who omit this precaution will deserve to lose whatever may be made spoil of. But on the authorities will rest the onus of all to be on the alert. Families will desert their houses in order to see the show, and in numerous instances the confidence of those who believe that their domestics will obey injunctions to remain on guard will be shown to be misplaced. The police will be wanted in force to deal with the crowds, and everything will be favourable to the burglar. This is a consideration for the public—the authorities cannot do everything. We have made these remarks because we deem them useful, and because a certain amount of forethought may prevent hundreds, perhaps thousands, from having disagreeable recollections of what we trust will be two very bright days in the history of our royal family.

THE COURT.

The Queen arrived at Windsor Castle at a quarter-past six o'clock on Wednesday evening from Osborne. Her Majesty was accompanied by Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. In attendance were the Countess of Ely, the Baroness von Schenck, the Baroness von Gramey, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps; Lord Alfred Paget, Equerry in Waiting, and Major Teesdale.

His Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse arrived at the castle soon after six o'clock from a tour in the midland counties, and joined the Royal family.

The Queen received at an audience on Saturday last, at Osborne, the Lord Chamberlain, who presented the Address of the Lords in answer to her Majesty's Speech.

On Sunday last Prince Alfred and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, and the Indian princes attended Divine service in the chapel Royal, at Osborne. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday Lord Derby, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, arrived at Osborne, and had an audience of the Queen, to present an address from the House of Commons, in answer to her Majesty's Speech.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited Marlborough House on Saturday morning, and inspected the workmen employed by Messrs. Myers in the evening honoured the Olympic Theatre with his presence. The Prince attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday morning. In the afternoon his Royal Highness walked in the Colonel's Walk, Kensington Gardens. On Monday the Prince again went to Marlborough House, and afterwards to the residence of Mr. Walter. In the afternoon the Prince, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Grey, rode in Rotten Row, where he remained about three hours o'clock in the afternoon, from Buckingham Palace to the Waterloo entrance of the Great Western and South-Western Railway, and left for Osborne, Isle of Wight. On Wednesday the Prince arrived at Windsor Castle, and on Thursday his Royal Highness came to London and received at Fishmongers' Hall the freedom of the Metropolitan corporation.

The whole country seems to be in a state of pleasant excitement in view of the approaching marriage of the Prince. So far as we have been able to gather, the 10th of March will be observed as a general holiday, while in every city and town where it is possible to get up an effective display of loyalty the standing programme of congratulatory addresses, illuminations, processions, and feasting will be carried out.

THE LEVEE AND DRAWINGROOM.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Feb. 4.

Notice is hereby given that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at two o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at this Levée shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

Notice is also hereby given that her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland) will, by command of the Queen, hold a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at two o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to her Royal Highness at this Drawingroom shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, honoured the performance at the Adelphi Theatre with their presence on Tuesday evening. Princess Mary attended the St. James's Theatre on Monday evening.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have returned to Apsley House from Strathfieldsaye.

The Duchess of St. Albans and Lady Diana Beauclerk and Viscount Falkland will return to town on the 27th inst. from Penrhos.

Earl Russell has issued cards for a diplomatic dinner this evening (Saturday), at his residence in Chesham-place.

The Earl of Dalhousie and Lady Christian Maule have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Brechin Castle, N.B.

The Lord Chancellor received a distinguished party at dinner, at his residence in Hyde Park-gardens, on Saturday last.

Lord Hatherton has been confined to his residence at Teddesley Park for some time past by serious indisposition.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli gave a Parliamentary dinner on Wednesday at his residence, Grosvenor-gate.

The Duke of Rutland had a heavy fall last Saturday while hunting near Grantham. His Grace was insensible for some time.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

TREATY BETWEEN QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE KING OF DENMARK.

THE following Treaty between her Majesty and the King of Denmark for the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark (signed at Copenhagen, Jan. 15, 1863, ratifications exchanged at Copenhagen, Feb. 4), 1863 has been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty:—

In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity.

Be it known unto all men by these presents that whereas her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Denmark, on the other part, being already connected by ties of friendship, have judged it proper that an alliance should be contracted between their respective Royal houses by a marriage, agreed to on both sides, between his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, &c., eldest son of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Royal Highness the Princess Consort, Princess Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark, and the Princess Consort, Princess Louise Caroline Juliana, of Hesse-Cassel, and sister to the Princess of Wales, and her descendants, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the King of Denmark, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of this Royal Alliance, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Augustus Berkeley Paget, Esq., her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Denmark.

And his Majesty the King of Denmark his Excellency Carl Christian Hall, his Majesty's Privy Councillor of Conferences, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, decorated with the Cross of the Order of Danebrog, Royal Swedish Order of the Star of the North, of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olaf, of the Royal Italian Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, of the Royal Order of Charles III., of the Persian Order of the Sun and Lion, of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and of the Tunisian Order of Nichan Iftikar;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Article I. It is considered and agreed that the marriage between his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, &c., &c., eldest son of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Consort, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark, shall be solemnised in person, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain, according to the due honor of the laws of England and the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, at such time as the same may conveniently be done.

Art. II. Her Britannic Majesty engages that his Royal Highness Prince Edward Prince of Wales Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, &c. &c. &c. shall secure to her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia, act of any revenues belonging to his Royal Highness or granted to them by Parliament, a yearly sum of the annual sum of ten thousand pounds, to be paid half-yearly to her Royal Highness for her sole and separate use, and without power of anticipation, during the period of their Royal Highnesses' marriage.

Art. III. Her Britannic Majesty engages to recommend to her Parliament that her Majesty shall be enabled to secure to her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia, in case her Royal Highness should have the misfortune to become the widow of his Royal Highness Prince of Wales, the annuity or pension or payment of thirty thousand pounds sterling money of great Britain, in lieu of dower; she said sum being to be paid to her, to be payable quarterly, during her said Royal Highness or to her assigns.

Art. IV. The present treaty shall be ratified by her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by his Majesty the King of Denmark, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Copenhagen as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Copenhagen, the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

A. B. PAGET.
C. C. HALL.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

At the weekly meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on Monday, Mr. Cornish reported a further diminution in the pauperism of the Lancashire manufacturing districts. The Commissioner, however, directed attention to the question of competent judges of the state of the operatives, and to the boards employed during the present year, and urged the importance of looking out for new systems of labour for the thousands whose progress was at present at a stand. It stated that the President of the Poor-law Board will be prepared to furnish a tabular statement, showing the average weekly wages of agricultural labourers, mechanics, and artisans in each of the counties of England, so that the operatives and the Committee may the more readily estimate whose expenditure for the last quarter has not reached or exceeded the statutory misexpenditure for the last quarter has not reached or exceeded the statutory misexpenditure in the pound. Manchester, Salford, and Ashton-under-Lyne made a grant of £100 to Ashton-under-Lyne, out of whose proportionate sum they are among the unions exempted from contribution.

The London committee held their weekly meeting at the Mansion House yesterday week. A deputation from the general committee of Ashton-under-Lyne waited on the Lord Mayor and Committee, and a statement was made which had appeared in Mr. Farnall's last report, in which that gentleman had stated that the average wages earned by the operatives in Ashton-under-Lyne was equal to, and in some cases over, the actual loss of wages. The deputation explained to the committee that Mr. Farnall had been misled by the Ashton guardians, whereas their returns included a population of 31,000 more than Mr. Farnall's, and the average loss of wages actually sustained was £1 weekly instead of £0.90, as that gentleman had stated, which would make the amount of relief considerably less than the loss of wages. The deputation concluded by asking that Ashton-under-Lyne upon those representations. Several other grants were made, including £500 to Salford. £1,315. 7s. 6d. was received up to Saturday night was £637,425, of which £307,000 has been remitted to the distressed districts, exclusive of the grants made to Manchester. The total sum which came to hand during the past week was from abroad £4662; home, £2323. Among the foreign sums £1,000 received from the Emperor of the French, making the total £1,000 from France.

The George Griewold arrived in the Mersey on Monday from New York, with contributions and other supplies for the operatives of the cotton-manufacturing districts. On the ship passed up the Mersey was received by a salute from the North Fort. Her cowing was cordially greeted also by a large concourse of persons. It is proposed to present addresses to the captain, and to acknowledge in other ways the gift of our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic.

The most remarkable season at Brighton will close with a military and fancy dress ball, on the 16th, in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund and local charities.

Mr. Villiers proposes to bring in a bill on an early day "to extend the Act of last Session for the relief of the distress in the cotton-manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Cheshire."

As a dinner which recently took place in Smyrna one of the speakers said that the exportation of cotton from that port, which had been 15,000 bales in previous years, was 60,000 bales this year. According to a statement in the *Smyrna Mail* large plots of land in the interior are being laid out for cotton cultivation, the area being in some places ten times greater than formerly.

PRINCE ISMAIL PACHA RECEIVING THE CONSULS-GENERAL ON THE OCCASION OF HIS ACCESSION TO THE PACHALIC OF EGYPT

THE REJOICINGS IN CAIRO AT THE ACCESSION OF ISMAEL PACHA TO THE VICEREGAL THRONE OF EGYPT.

THE thunder of cannon from the batteries at the citadel on the morning of the 18th ult. announced to the startled inhabitants of Cairo the accession to the Viceregal throne of his Highness Prince Ismael Pacha, son of the celebrated warrior, Ibrahim, conqueror of Syria and Arabia. This auspicious event had been anticipated by many who were acquainted with the serious nature of the illness of the late Viceroy, Mohamed Said Pacha, which assumed a dangerous form soon after his return to Egypt, and under which he gradually sunk, expiring on the night of the 17th ult., at one of the private palaces near Alexandria.

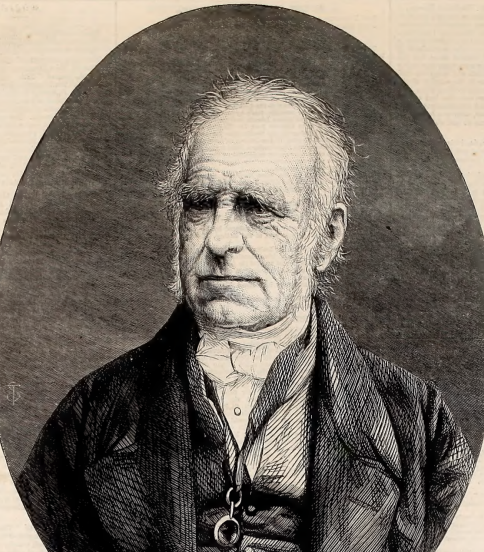
As soon as the news was received officially at Cairo the people assembled in vast numbers about the streets leading to the citadel and the palace of the new Viceroy to greet his appearance.

The Viceroy made his formal entry into the citadel at about noon on Sunday, the 18th, amidst the roar of cannon and the acclamations of thousands of the people, who had met on this momentous occasion to do him honour and testify their joy. For that day and the following the palace was thrown open to permit the people to pay their respects to his Highness. Multitudes of people of all ages and of all ranks, without distinction, passed before the Viceroy in continuous streams.

For three days and nights public business was suspended, prisoners of a certain class were liberated, and all kinds of labour postponed or stopped. At night the streets and bazaars were brilliantly illuminated, and all Cairo was merrymaking.

On Tuesday, the 20th, the diplomatic representatives of all nations attended at the citadel to pay their respects to his Highness, by whom they were most graciously received. A complimentary address having been delivered by a member of the Consular body, the Viceroy replied in an able speech, thanking them for their good wishes, expressing his desire to be on the most friendly terms with every nation, and, moreover, graciously intimated that he was fully alive to the importance of developing the natural resources of the country by promoting agriculture, the great element of its wealth; by extending the area of cultivated land and improving the position of the cultivator; and that his attention would be directed particularly to those matters which would conduce to the welfare and prosperity of his subjects and the country at large. [We give on page 172 an Engraving of the reception of the Diplomatic Corps by the new Viceroy, from a sketch by Mr. Frederick George, of Cairo.]

Prince Ismael Pacha has long since devoted himself to the improvement of the old system of agriculture, and has had in view the importance of applying steam wherever it could be made available. His Highness's sugar factory at Rhodah, in the upper country, is the finest in Egypt. Horticulture, in which he displays an elevated and refined taste, has received much attention; and the gardens attached to his private palaces, abounding with the choicest and rarest plants, have no equal.



THE LATE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.—SEE "OBITUARY," PAGE 182.

The Prince's well-known aptitude for business and liberality of character peculiarly fit him for the exalted position he has been called upon to fill, and will, no doubt, lead to the happiest results. It may be confidently said that a new era has dawned upon Egypt.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

WORKS AT EL-GIRSH.

THE Illustration at page 176 of the works at El-Girsh will convey a notion of the nature of some of the difficulties the company have to contend with in cutting the maritime canal. The excavation at this spot is a heavy piece of work, and is evidently intended as experimental. It is cut in the western side of the "Rigole de Service" to the depth of the proposed grand canal, which is to be 100ft. wide on the waterline. Our Artist (Mr. Frederick George, of Cairo) has introduced in the Illustration one of the machines employed by the company for clearing the cuttings of sand, where the depth is too great for workmen to carry it away. The arrangement is simple and ingenious. A wooden platform is erected on the side of the cutting, upon which are laid two sets of rails, one on the top and the other on the under timber. Many hundred pairs of wheels, attached to two endless chains, run upon these rails. Each wheel-yard carries a canvas sack, which can be filled while in transit from any portion of the platform: as the bags reach the top they pass over a cylinder and are emptied, returning on the under set of rails. The whole is put in motion by a small portable engine of six or eight horse power. The saving of time and labour by this simple method must be immense.

The plateau of Girsh is about three miles in length, and in some parts has been excavated to the depth of 100ft. to get the proper water-level. These light sandstone through which the cutting is made has to be mined; as, although it crumbles to the touch, it cannot be worked with such implements as the Egyptian fellahs are accustomed to use.

Putting aside the sweet-water canal, which, as far as it goes, is a decided success, and looking at what the company has already done—upon the grand canal, or rather the little "Rigole," from Timsah to the Mediterranean—one cannot but admit that they have lost no time, and that the men who have so long devoted their best energies, talents, and ability to the accomplishment of this gigantic enterprise will deserve success. The non-professional person is astonished, looking at the works as they are. But when he is told that they are not a tithe of what is to be done he is overwhelmed with the thought. Not a stone has been turned on the Suez side of the Isthmus between Timsah and the Red Sea, which consists of long-sweeping plains, occasionally crossed by immense boulders of stone, with here and there a plateau; as, for example, that of Serapium, nearly seven miles in extent, and in many places upwards of 100ft. above the water-level.

There can be no question that the Rigole, small as it is—22ft. wide and 4ft. deep—from Fort Said to Timsah, will be very useful for the further development of the works, facilitating the carriage of stores and material. The sweet-water canal, if carried to Suez, will be of another question.

incalculable importance to that place; but who is to pay for it is

TOOSOOMVILLE, NEAR TIMSAH.

Our Number for the 31st of January last contained an account

THE SUEZ CANAL WORKS: TOOSOOMVILLE, NEAR TIMSAH, ON THE ROAD TO SUEZ.

of a trip, accompanied by Views, taken by Mr. Frederick George, of Cairo, by the fresh-water canal to Timsah, whence he was about to proceed on dromedary-back to Suez. On his way across the desert he put up for a night at one of the Suez Canal Company's stations, Toussonville (of which we give an Engraving), a neat little place, a few miles south of Timsah, built in anticipation of the works shortly to be commenced in the neighbourhood, and named after the son of the Viceroy of Egypt. Here he had companions who were most hospitably received by the engineer in charge of the station and supplied with every accommodation. Mr. Gutler, a gentleman in the employ of the company on a temporary mission, was good enough to show them over the line of the proposed canal, which will there take the bed of the ancient canal. They picked up some excellent petrifactions which abound in this neighbourhood; and Mr. Gutler, who was learned in these matters, showed them some fine collections he had obtained.

VIEW OF SUEZ.

Suez, situated at the head of the Red Sea, is, it is well known, connected by a railway of 80 miles with Cairo, and is the principal southern terminus of the maritime canal in progress to unite the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

Mr. Alexander has forwarded to us a general view of Suez as it is at the present time, which we engrave. In the Engraving, to the left, is the most prominent object which Mr. Gutler saw in the distance (erected by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, under the agreement for the use of their establishment by the British Government. The anchorage for vessels of any size is at some distance from the town, and is reached by a channel. There are seldom less than eight or ten large steamers lying in the roads belonging to the different steam companies—viz., the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-ship Company, the Austrian Lloyd's Company, the French Imperial Messageries, and Medjidieh Steam Company, trading to the Arabian ports, and some small vessels. The accommodation for passengers and goods at Suez is a decent, and all provisions and water are brought to it from great distances. From its position as the key to the Red Sea and India, Suez has always been a place of extensive transit trade; and since the establishment of the overland route to India it has become the residence of many merchants and agents.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the doings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, the 6th inst., appeared in our Town Edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to various Bills, on reply to Lord Lismore, and that the Government intended to bring in a bill which would substantially meet the views expressed by the Volunteer Commission. A brief conversation then took place upon the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

Mr. Dredge called the attention of the House, through Mr. Corbett, to the room of Captain Duntroy, resigned.

Sir J. Trelawny gave notice of his intention on an early day to move for leave to introduce a bill to permit affirmations instead of the ordinary oaths.

Colonel Dickson, on the part of Sir Hugh Rose, asked whether any fact was the subject of the refusal of the Indian authorities to present the memorial of certain British officers to Queen Victoria?

Sir H. Bruce asked the Secretary to the Admiralty if it was the intention of the Government to withdraw the Admiralty Surveyor from the Board of Trade generally, with a view to aid those whose means are not adequate for their object, and which is the cause of so much loss of life and property? Mr. Fortescue replied that it was not intended to make any addition to the vote except the ordinary one for the salary of the superintendent of the Dockyard.

Mr. Newdegate gave notice that on Tuesday next he intended to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act relating to the Civil Service. In reply to Sir J. Trelawny obtained leave to introduce a bill to abolish church rates.

In reply to a question from Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Layard stated that copies of the correspondence between the Government and Mr. Christie, British Minister in Brazil, and that the letter addressed to the Brazilian Government was relating to the wreckage of the Prince of Wales, and the alleged ill-treatment of three officers of H.M.S. Forte by the Brazilian Navy, and the correspondence and wreckage of the Prince of Wales, and the alleged ill-treatment of three officers of H.M.S. Forte by the Brazilian Navy, and the correspondence relation and would shortly be laid upon the table. Mr. Layard also stated that the whole of the circumstances been referred to with the consent of the Governments, to the King of the Belgians, in whose sagacity and sense of justice they had every confidence.

Mr. F. Peel intimated that on Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer would propose certain modifications in the Income-tax Bill.

Mr. Whalley obtained leave to introduce a bill for diminishing the expense attending the sale of advowsons by railways, and for amending the law relating to obtaining ample and trustworthy information thereon.

Colonel Dickson obtained leave to introduce a bill for the amendment of the law relating to drainage of land in Ireland.

Mr. M'Evoy obtained leave to introduce a bill to assimilate the law of Ireland as to salmon fisheries to that of England.

Mr. Hamilton, in moving the whole House, obtained leave to bring in a bill to render it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain declarations as a qualification for offices and employments.

Mr. Dillwyn obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the election of boroughs.

Mr. Hadfield obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to future judgments, decrees, and recognizances.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Bailey brought up the report on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

On the question that it be agreed to,

Mr. Locke complained that the Government would do well to introduce a Reform Bill, and that the proper basis of all such measures was found. The ruling this last Session which gave parishes in the country power to borrow money without the consent of the ratepayers. He was not opposed to such an operation by the country, he believed was generally thought when the bill was proposed, but he thought that the Government had been in the wrong. It was the quotation of the poor rates only, however, that would work a second vote in the case of a borough. Some would be fully resistant to the present Session of Parliament.

The debate was adjourned for some time longer.

The report was ultimately read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House sat for a short time.

Earl Granville, in reply to Lord Wrottesley, and the question as to charitable endowments, said that the considerations of the Government, but at present they did not think it advisable to take the powers from the Charity Commissioners and vest them in the Committee of Privy Council for Education.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord Palmerston stated that the Government had agreed, on certain conditions, to purchase the Lansdowne collection of the contents of the Gallery Mall Steam-packet Company.

The debate was adjourned, in reply to a question, that the Duke of Devonshire had decidedly declined to become a candidate for the throne of Greece.

Lord Lismore moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at elections.

Sir Cornwall Lewis, in reply to Mr. Lindsay, said that the Duke of Devonshire had decidedly declined to become a candidate for the throne of Greece.

Lord Lismore moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at elections.

Sir Cornwall Lewis, in reply to a question,

mob before he is suspended in the sight of the audience. The second act, too, presents a scene of bustle at Murchat's Cairn and St. Anthony's Chapel, where Jeannie Deans meets with peril in company with Geordie Robertson and the Murdochson gang. The scene itself is finely painted by Mr. Johnson. Much attention has, in fact, been shown throughout in the arrangement of the scenery, with excellent effect. The trial scene is set upon the stage exactly as it appears in Mr. R. B. Lauder's picture; but what may be called the literary result is not at all equal to the pictorial. It is comparatively inefective; in fact, a positive failure. But this is compensated for in the third act by a "romance of nature," painted by Mr. Brew, in which a cascade, with real water, falls among precipices, where Jeannie is attacked by the Murdochsons and delivered by Robertson. The fourth act opens with Jeanie's interview with the Duke of Argyll and also that with the Queen, both of which, in a literary point of view, are fairly conducted. To add to the presumed effect of the last scene, the gallows to which Effie is doomed is seen from a bad format at Carlsbrough Steeplechase has excited. From what we have said, it will be readily gathered that the merits of the piece are mainly of the melodramatic and scenic kind. The audience have employed the attention of its adapters, to the exclusion of other qualities which, though of a more elevated character, are of no dramatic value. The handling of it is Surrey audience. In all this Mr. Shepherd has doubtless shown his usual judgment in catering for the taste of the habitués of his theatre. Probably, by this performance will yield to the tendencies of the age, and regard the institution of which they are contributors more as an educational agency for the improvement of the popular mind than as merely a commercial speculation.

STRAND.—"The Knickleduster" is the name of a new farce by Mr. J. Crawford Wilson, in which Mr. Roberts supports the character of a timid Manchester gentleman, who arms himself against the murderous designs that only serve to wound his own person. He sits down on spikes and pricks his fingers with points, and attacks a former lover in his apartments at Highgate, who really proves to be an old quarters, as a burglar. Out of these practical matters the audience extracts considerable sport, and the farce was favourably received.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Epsom handicaps have splendid acceptances—112 out of 153 for the Substitute, and 60 out of 91 for the Metropolitan. The Duke of Newcastle's name is conspicuous by its absence from the list of weights, though he has got through with 47 out of 74. Asteroid (5st. 5lb.), the great "handicap third" of the day, heads both the Epsom ones, as among the Newmarket ones; and Mr. Merry and William Day's lot for the first of the three there seems a disposition to fancy Classical, a neat little Rildaman colt, bred by Sir Tatton Sykes. However, there is no greater man of mystery than he of Woodyates, and few can "Catch him alive O!" The Corinthian Cup at the Market Harborough Steeplechase has not escaped the mistake which caused it to be reopened; and Bridegroom, Medora, Punarth, Xanthus, The Freshman, and Lord Lyon, have been entered for it, whereas its Great National barely musters half that number.

A Salopian half-sister to Daniel O'Rourke, and likewise more than a match for the latest arrivals; and St. Albans' subscription is full. John Day took the last three. Orlando is looking beautiful at 5st. 2lb. a year last year, and breeders never run to grass. The late Mr. Gratwicke's stud sale did not bring together nearly so large an attendance as was expected, although the lots were all good and beautiful as May. Lord Scarborough was in his carriage on Mr. Tattersall's left. Herse-Cassel (160gs.), Robert de Gorham (30gs.), and Orlando (100gs.) were the sires. Mr. Robert Vyner purchased for a horse in his twenty-fourth year, but his age completely frightened Mr. Merry and Lord H. Thynne was also to be averse. The eight mares, two of them not in foal, fetched as follows:—Allington (10gs.), Governess, own sister to Cotherstone (110gs.), Hermeth (65gs.), Hesse Homburg (250gs.), Maid of Kent (250gs.), Preceptress (160gs.), Side Saddle (17gs.), and The Squaw (35gs.), making an average of about 104gs. each. The contest for Governess was entirely between Mr. Upton and Mr. Blenkiron, the latter buying Governess, and keeping her for the last two hundreds with the precision of clockwork till the finish. She had a chestnut filly by Robert de Gorham at her foot, and will probably go to Stockwell. Mr. Naylor bought Preceptress and Hesse Homburg through an agent, and Mr. Harry Hill gave the last sum for Maid of Kent. The lobbings for Side Saddle and The Squaw were by the uncertainty as to whether she was in foal to Stockwell. The yearling colt by Robert de Gorham from Governess made 330 gs., and went into the string of stable (which numbers 40 occupants, 30 of them two-year-olds) for, it was generally believed, Lord Hastings. He is rather plain and large at present; but Mr. Lambert, to whom, if was said, of Lord Westmoreland, fought hard for him. The fourteen lots realized 2275 gs. A foreigner had offered 2800 gs., but 3000 gs. was the valuation.

The horses in training were given by Mr. Gratwicke to a friend, and will be sold at Tattersall's on March 2. We regret to hear that Mr. Wyatt has lost a valuable Stockwell yearling from Nutbourne's dam.

The blood of Judge and Bridegroom was in the ascendant at the Border Union meeting, which was held over the Netherby estate; and, at Lowther, it was Mr. Sowerby's day again with Goldsmith and Sea Flower. The afternoon of Tuesday next will once more witness a meeting on the same course, when Sea Flower, Goldsmith, and the King's-arms station, en route for Altcar, which begins on Wednesday and extends over five days. The *Field* states that Falstaff carried the battle for the South, and that Mr. Bland intends to run old Bella of the Village. Mr. Warwick judges on Tuesday at Holt, but so absorbing is the Lancashire Handicap, which he has to win by that there is no other English fixture set down for the week.

The Earl of Eglinton's annual hunting-party assembled this last week at a public dinner at Coldstream, in token of the splendid sport which he has shown for twenty seasons on both sides of the Tweed. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch presided, and the company which assembled to honour to the great M. F. H.; and Mr. D. Robertson, M.P., of Lude-hirk, a late member for Berwickshire, and the first Master of the Duke over won the Derby, was in the chair. These sort of gatherings invariably call forth some very good speeches; but we have not room about these made on this occasion which we have never seen equalled. No health, not even the Earl of Wemyss's, was received with greater enthusiasm than Lord Palmerston's. The chairman spoke of his in 1816 recollections and tell how he had then hunted with his Lordship, and that "he never kept his place better or his head steadier." Mr. Gourlay Steele has been especially successful with the picture, and among the hounds in the foreground are the celebrated three couple which won the cup at Guisborough last August.

Melton has not been so full since the days of Sir Harry Goodricke, and 600 horses are nearly 200 horses. Mr. Merry purchased the celebrated entire horse "Come Away." The sport is first-rate, particularly with the Duke and Ridley. The Duke is recovering from his fall, and will be in the saddle again, we trust, in a few days. On Monday his hounds had the run of the season with a hedgerow fox.

READING STEEPLECHASES.—WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs., Handicap, 1. Gameboy, 3.
Great Berkshire Steeplechase Cup, 100 sovs., Handicap. 1. Cockatoo, 3.
Selling Steeplechase.—Deceiver, 1. Orkonita, 2. The Tattler, 3.
Whitley Stakes.—Gradwell, 1. Oliver Twist, 2. Giantina, 3.

THURSDAY.

Selling Steeplechase.—Orkonita, 1. Long Odds, 2. Giantina, 3.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Giantina, 1. Fairplay, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Deceiver, 1. Fairplay, 2.
Berkshire Hunt Stakes.—Mousey, 1. Perfect Cure, 2.

SCARBOROUGH STEEPLECHASES.—WEDNESDAY.

Scarborough Open Steeplechase.—Red Robin, 1. Rodor Witch, 2. Cherry Bounce, 3.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Crookshank, 1. Ben Waller, 2. Cate, 3.
Yorkshire Hunters' Stakes.—Barsy, 1. Rook the Gardener, 2. Rodor Witch, 3.

The *Morgenpost* of Vienna states that a recent order of the day forbids military officers to wear double epaulettes. Those who are shortsighted are to wear ordinary spectacles. The new order of the day regulates the cut of whiskers.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

CONSIDERABLE flutter has prevailed in the market for National Securities, and prices have had a decided tendency, although the stock of bullion both in the Bank of England and France is steadily increasing, and neither by the imports of the precious metals have continued on a fair average scale. The Bank return for the week ending Saturday from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per oz. The speculative class in the light of increased shipments of silver to the East, even though the Indian Council are likely to offer one million sterling in bills in each of the next two or three months.

There is at present a very easy money market, demand for money on commercial account, and, as the supply of capital afloat is very large, the rate of discount has ruled extremely low during the previous week. In the open market the best bills are now discounted as follows:—

Three days' bills ... ... 2½ per cent | four months' bills ... ... 3 to 3½ per cent.
Four days' bills ... ... 2½ per cent | Six months' bills ... ... 3½ to 3½ per cent.
Two months' bills ... ... 3 to 3½ per cent.

The value of money in the Stock Exchange ranges from 2½ to 3½ per cent. Continental exchanges are generally in favour of this country. The rate of value of money, and that the demand for accommodation has fallen off. The quotations in the leading foreign cities are as under:—

	Bank rate	Open market
Paris	3	2½
Hamburg	5	4½
Frankfort	4	3½

	Bank rate	Open mark.
Amsterdam	3	2½
Turin	6	5½
Madrid	6	5½
St. Petersburg	6	5½

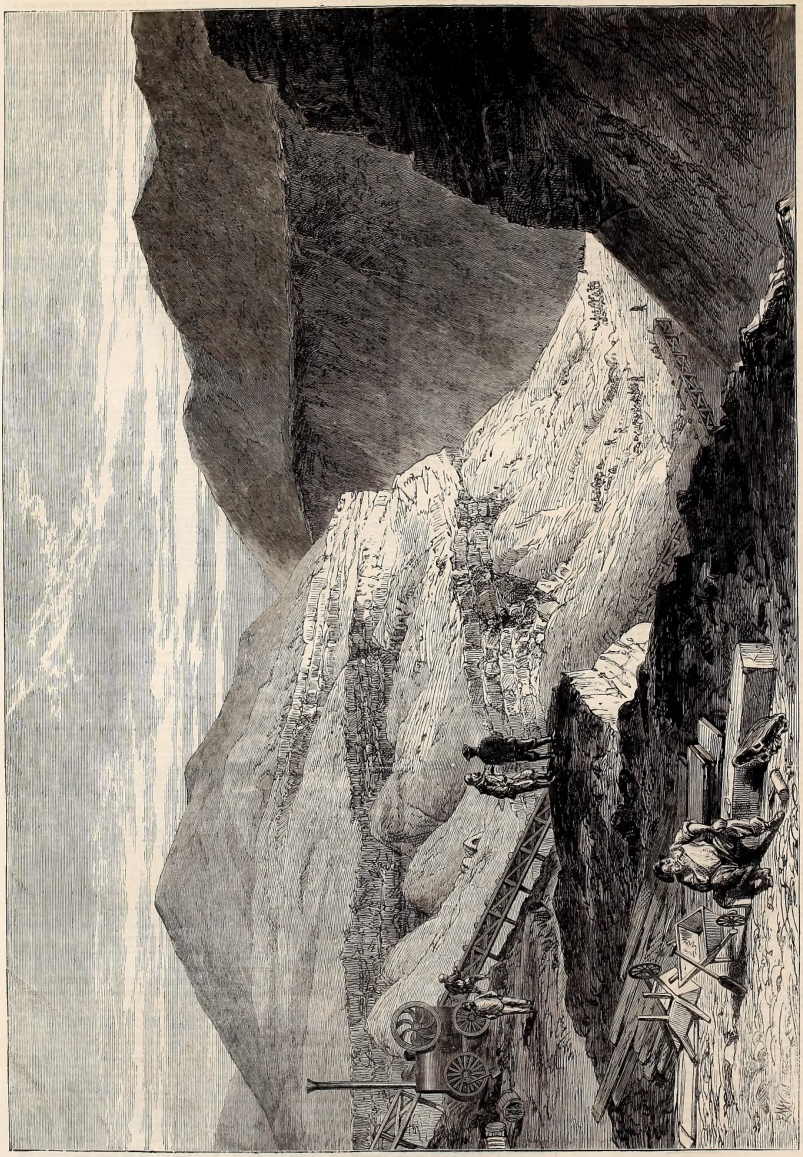
Several other large transactions in gold have been effected at the Bank of England; but £40,000 has been withdrawn for shipment to Egypt. Notwithstanding the very extensive operations which have taken place in gold, both the latest accounts bring an advance in the premium to 9*d*. The exchange for banker's bills (three months' sight) on Paris is 25f. 30c. per £1 sterling. Rates are highly in favour of England.

The exports of bullion for the week ending Saturday amount to £449,330. Included in that amount is £55,720 in gold for Alexandria.

There is a very active demand for Mexican dollars, at 66*d*. Bar silver is heavy, at 61½*d*. per ounce standard.

Never a more plentiful supply of money than the amount of the current and deposit accounts of the Joint-stock banks in London, exclusive of the London and Westminster, the London and County, and the bank that fourteen years the increase has been £8,000,000.

The investments in Home and Indian Stocks on Thursday were pretty numerous, and the operations in them to a fair extent. Consols, for Money, realized 93½ ex., for Account, 93¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93½; Three per Cents, 1884, 93½; Three per Cent Annuities, 93½; India Stock, 93½; Ditto Bonds, 1859, 94½; Ditto Debentures, 1859, 94½; Ditto Bonds, 1862, 94½; Ditto Five per Cents, 1863, 94½; Ditto Bonds, 1862, 94½; Ditto Five per Cents, 1863, 94½; Bank Stock, 214½; India



THE SUEZ CANAL WORKS: EXCAVATIONS AT EL-GIRSH.—SEE PAGE 173.

to the engineer of the Ribble Navigation Company, and soon afterwards it was discovered that the north corner of the masonry was worked out, and the foundation laid bare down to the bottom, below the mounds, there being a large whole filled with water three feet below the foundation. The keepers will assist next day to work to get everything out of the building, except what was absolutely necessary to keep the lights burning. They worked until the rising night's tide surrounded them, and, from the fury of the gale, had little hope that the place would stand until morning, but the lights never burnt more brightly than they did during that evening. On Wednesday morning, the wind still blowing stiffly, they extinguished the lights for the last time, the tide during the night having made greater havoc in the foundation, and carrying away a part of the south corner. Later in the day they took out the glasses and all the remaining property—lenses, reflectors, furniture, and apparatus. By noon the waves had made a further breach into the south corner, which gave way, leaving an excavation like a manhole in the foundation, through which they were enabled to get out the oil from the cisterns in the ground floor. Wednesday night's tide worked further under the south front of the foundation, which gradually gave way, until Thursday at noon, when the building fell.

Lytham Lighthouse was 72 ft. high. It had two fixed lights, the top one being white and the bottom one red. It was built by the Ribble Navigation Company about fifteen years ago, and was then high and dry. The bank seen at the back of the lighthouse in the Engraving was then a long way in its front; but the sea has driven it back, and, consequently, the base of the lighthouse at high water was awash.

For the guidance of mariners we append the bearings of the missing light:—Nelson Buoy, N.W. by W. ½ W., 6¼ miles; N.W. lightship, Liverpool, N.W. ½ W., 10¾ miles; Great Ormshead, W. by S. ½ S., 38 miles; Point Lynas, W. ¼ N., 48 miles; Douglas Head, N.W. ¼ W., 53¼ miles; Mangbold Head, N.N.W. ¼ W. 55 miles; St. Bee's Head Lighthouse, N. ¼ E., 61 miles.

There has been a meeting of the managing committee of the board of directors of the Ribble Navigation Company to consider what steps should be taken with reference to the restoration of the light. The authorities at the Trinity House have been communicated with on the subject, and it is probable that they will arrange for the re-erection of the edifice, as the coast is one of the most dangerous in the kingdom, three of the most dreaded banks lying immediately in the neighbourhood.

LYTHAM LIGHTHOUSE, LANCASHIRE, DESTROYED BY THE RECENT HEAVY GALES.

THE FARM.

"No attendance and business imaginary" was the quaint account which a Scottish paper gave of a recent Dumfries corn-market; and the latter part of the description, comparatively speaking, applies to the Mark-time wheat operations during the past week. The autumn-sown wheat was seldom so backward, but it keeps a good colour; and turnips are "almost given away" in some districts. Fine malting barley commands a capital sale; and the opponents of the malt tax, if they think that the most veritable of "cannon-balls," Mr. Ball, has left the House) they can get hold of any M.P., are meditating another march on Downing-street, to demand relief from this highly popular and productive tax. It transpired during the recent discussion at the Farmers' Club that Berkshire, Sussex, Dorsetshire, and Suffolk are the only counties which have any chronic fervour on the point, and try to elevate the repeal into a battle-cry at the hustings, but that when a special meeting was held in the former, and its own sons were at seldom so backward, but it keeps a good colour; and turnips are "almost given away" in some districts. Fine malting barley commands a capital sale; and the opponents of the malt tax, if they think that the most veritable of "cannon-balls," Mr. Ball, has left the House) they can get hold of any M.P., are meditating another march on Downing-street, to demand relief from this highly popular and productive tax. It transpired during the recent discussion at the Farmers' Club that Berkshire, Sussex, Dorsetshire, and Suffolk are the only counties which have any chronic fervour on the point, and try to elevate the repeal into a battle-cry at the hustings, but that when a special meeting was held in the former, and its own sons were at the same time in the latter, the members of two adjacent counties were invited, those legislators, one and all, begged to be excused. It seems from Mr. Corbet's account that between £2000 and £3000 have been spent already in agitation, and that the only assets are "laughter," "more laughter," whenever Mr. Ball spoke on the subject. In fact, the advocates of the repeal tell their troubles in the most jolly, Mark Tapley style. Figures were adduced to the effect that in 1855, with a duty of 2os., three times the population were consuming scarcely a million bushels of malt more than their ancestors 105 years ago with the duty at 4s.

As regards the most important point of cattle-feeding, Mr. Dring was by no means in accord with Mr. Hudson on the relative value of malt and linseed cake, nor with Mr. Stead on the especial benefit of the repeal. Says Mr. Stead, we should fatten three beasts where we fatten two, and sheep in proportion; and, as the bestsellers "are uncommonly good trencherman, they would get their meat considerably cheaper." On this Mr. Dring observes that he finds that "the men who drink least ale eat most animal food, and were the best fellows, and therefore he did not see any use in reducing the price of beer." Mr. Punnett sighed for the days of yore, when men on his farm brewed their own ale in copper kettles, and now only sat under the hedge, victims to what was called "the withering effect of the malt tax," to drink cold coffee and tea. The argument of Mr. Dayman was to the effect that sobriety would be more fostered by cheap beer than by dear, because the former would be drunk at home and the latter is drunk at the alehouse—a process of reasoning which might hardly hold good in practice. The meeting were not with him when he stated his deliberate belief that there was never more drunkenness than there is at present in these "dear beer" days; and they might well not respond, as it was an unconscious homethrust into the great chink of their armour. In fact, talk to clergymen and laymen where you like in the country, and they will tell you with sorrow of this eternal thirst of the labourer for beer, and its consequences. Their experience does not make them favour any movement to make it cheaper. "Beer, beer, beer," wrote one of our leading agriculturists recently, in a curious crescendo type, "is the bane of our labourers;" and only in the last number of the *Royal Agricultural Journal* we find a strong protest against the lessons of the tap at many a home farm, and the system of the pence being paid in wages and half in beer. Before the Ides of March, however, the repealers who boldly write All or None on their banners will bear down on the Chancellor, and probably find that reduced tea and sugar duties, or an income tax twopence, or both, have put them before them.

It has recently been decided by the Court of Exchequer, on the construction of a covenant in farming lease, that an additional rent of £10 per ton should be payable if "hay, straw, or other dry fodder were sold and taken off from the farm"—and hay not fit for food had been taken off by the defendant—that such damaged hay was still within the meaning of the covenant, which implied that everything grown on the farm should remain and be used there.

The Wetherby herd has been unfortunate in its 1863 crop of Duchess calves. Duchess 76th and her bull-calf by Fourth Duke of Thorndale both died, and Duchess 77th and some of the other cracks cast theirs. The two heifer-calves Duchess 83th, a roan, by Seventh Duke of York from Duchess 80th (July 14), and Duchess 89th, a white, by the same bull from Duchess 78th (August 2), are schooling for Worcester, and so is Duchess 87th, a thick, plum-roan yearling by Grand Duke of Wetherby from Duchess 70th (the dam of 77th). There is one white bull-calf, Grand Duke of Normandy, by Seventh Duke of York from Duchess 82nd. Duchess 77th and the twins are all forward in calf to Duke of Geneva by Seventh Duke of York from Duchess 80th), who is at present located at Mr. Barber's; Grand Duke of Wetherby (own brother to the twins) is at Colonel Fitzgerald's; his son, Duke of Wharfedale, from Duchess 73rd, at Colonel Towneley's; Seventh Duke of York at Mr. Bowley's; and his son, Duke of Weatherby, from Duchess 77th, and Archduke 2nd, at home. A tempting American offer has been made for Second Duke of Wharfedale, by Seventh Duke of York from Duchess 73rd. Lady Pigot's Second Duchess of Glo'ster and Frida of Southwicke are both at Wetherby, the latter a rare "ill-pull," and yet keeping herself together in a way which, for the fourth year in succession, may earn her Ladyship's nomination a place in the cow class at "The Royal." The Branches herd has had three accessions viz., "Victoria Rubra," a red heifer by Mr. Carr's Don Windsor, from Victoria of the Booth Manfelina blood; and two white British Prince bull strong Hopewell and Rosey, the dam of Rosebud.

Captain Spencer announces for sale one of the earliest calves of his herd No. 2, a roan bull, by Elfin Knight from Caledonia, and Mr. Raymond Brucre also offers some of the sons of Booth's Prince George, who is still in residence at the farm near Middleham.

Mr. Knowle's herd, principally of Wetherby blood, will be the subject of the first shorthorn sale on the English side of the water, and comes off on Feb. 26 at Holme Scales, near Beverley. The average at the late Mr. Coppinger's across the Channel was not a very large one—only £34 for twenty-six. Bachelor made £189, and his son Zemindar £95. The signs of the great shows are not a little hopeful. Since Jan. 1 about 150 new members have joined the Northamptonshire Society under the new summer regime. The Bath and West of England hold theirs at Exeter on June 8-12, and "a special" one for blood and cart sires, with £105 as prizes, at the same city on March 23, as a sort of *avant courier*. The celebrated Hereford prize bull Claret is advertised for hire; and from Devonshire we hear that Mr. James Davy has no less than sixty things in his herd by his late gold-medal bull Duke of Fitton, and expects twenty-five more. One of the yearlings has been aptly termed "Gold Medal King," being the produce of Mr. Davy's two Batterseas gold medalists.

Seventy-five new members were elected at the last monthly meeting of the Royal Agricultural Council; but, as yet, they hardly drop in so rapidly from the Hereford and Worcester districts as we had expected. "Economy of Labourers' Dwellings," "Influence of Underdrainage on Rivers, &c.," and "Difficulties of Breeding from Pedigreed Stock," are the subjects of discussion at three weekly meetings of the council up to Easter. A new form of certificate has been drawn up which is to be signed by a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and sent in with every entry. The preliminary examination is to be conducted "chiefly with reference to freedom from hereditary disease, and more especially of those of the visual and respiratory organs." The balance in the hands of the treasurer is £2698, so that the society has weathered Batterseas bravely.

RUINS OF LYTHAM LIGHTHOUSE.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Newark, Mrs. Rearmes Welby, of a daughter.

On the 10th of December, at Woodville, near Port Adelaide, South Australia, the wife of Mr. J. Holden Newman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at Christ Church, Bayswater, by the Rev. Rev. B. Hayter Reed, M.D.D., Incumbent of St. John's, Paddington, assisted by the Rev. R. W. Normand, M.A., Rector of Bentley, George Pulpon Brown, Esq., Warden of St. Peter's College, Adelaide, and of the Royal Artillery, to Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late Sir Wilberforce Bird, Bart., M.C.S., and Member of the Supreme Council of Adelaide.

On the 5th inst., at Hinckley Magna, Leicestershire, by the Rev. G. B. Woodcock, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Chapman, Curate of Hinckley, Lieutenant Millais, eldest son Chapman, Curate of Hinckley, Lieutenant Millais, eldest son of the late Rev. E. Millais, of Kingsley Farm, Dartley, Hants, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the late R. B. Morris, Esq., to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the late R. B. Morris, Esq., of Bridgworth, Northamptonshire.

On the 6th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, John Cameron, Esq., of Hartrees, Cousines of Guilford, Lettcom Elliot, Esq., of Hartrees, Cousines of Guilford, Lettcom Elliot, Esq., of Hartrees, Cousines of Guilford.

DEATHS.

On Dec. 28, 1862, at Dapoolie, French Harvey, Esq., late Captain of the 16th (Bombay Native Infantry, youngest son of Admiral Sir Edward Harvey, K.C.B., aged 37.

On the 1st inst., at Rosen, Commander Charles Harvey, R.N., aged 64.

On the 7th inst., at Cheltenham, Martha, wife of William Barrows, of Hinsley House, Staffordshire.

On the 7th inst., at Pudsey Manor, Hampshire, Sarah, Mary Anne Magdiffray of the family of Dunmogeles, and wife of the Rev. John Hall, formerly, minister of that parish, in early youth, and with the sincerest grief of the whole province for her many virtues and her early death.

On the 8th inst., at his residence, 2, Albion-road West Tulston, John Brown, Esquire, Barrister, Esq., for many years in the Temple, London, in the 84th year of his age.

On the 9th inst., at Morecambe, the beloved wife of George Byre, Esq., of Warners, Wilts, deeply regretted.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.

HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 4, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, manufacture Dinner Services, at 36s., 36s., and 50s. per dozen. Pure Claret, of good body and flavour, 18s. per dozen. Pale Sherry, 24s. per dozen. Port, 36s.; Champagne, 42s., 48s., 60s. Our range of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs is unsurpassed. Price-lists, and a list of other wines, will be forwarded immediately. Carriage paid. Established 1667.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY is of 30 years' growth, imported to prove the recommendations of Cognac. Its French bottles, 30s. per doz.; in. Hogsheads, 27s. per gallon. 26, Pall-mall, and 79, Cornhill. HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnivals Distillery, Holborn, W.C.; and 26, Regent-street, S.W. Prices Current free on application.

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LEA AND PERRINS'
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"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
Nine genuine with Signature on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper. Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Soho-square; and Sons; and by Oilmen universally.

TURTLE.—MCCALL'S WEST INDIA Superior quality, prepared by our own process, in 4d., 8d., half-pints, 8s. Calipash and Calipee, 1s. per pint. Ox-tail, 1s. per lb. Packing Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wine and Cheesemen, and others.

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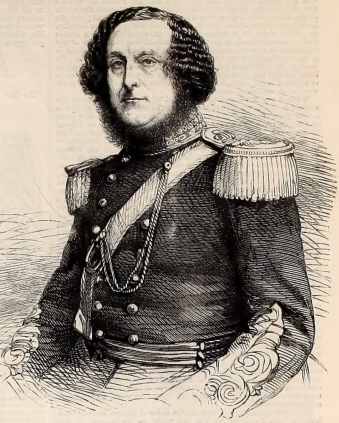
THE EARL OF GRANARD.



THE EARL OF DUDLEY.

THE EARL OF DUDLEY.

THE address of the House of Lords in answer to the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session, was moved by the Earl of Dudley. This nobleman, better known as Lord Ward, to which title he succeeded on the death of his father, the eleventh Baron, in 1833, was raised to the dignity of an Earl in 1860. The first Peer in this family was Humble Ward, who, having married Baroness Dudley, granddaughter and successor of Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, whose title was created by writ in 1342, was raised to the peerage as Baron Ward. His son inherited the two titles, and became Baron Dudley and Ward. The sixth Baron was advanced to the dignity of a Viscount in 1763; and the fourth Viscount, who was distinguished in political and literary life, and who held the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Canning's brief Ministry, was created Earl Dudley and Ward. On his death, without issue, all the titles became extinct, except the barony of Ward, which passed to the present Peer's father as great-grandson of the first Baron's second son, all the intermediate branches of the family having become extinct. The present Earl was born in 1817. He completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1851 married the daughter of Hubert De Burgh, Esq., who died in the same year. In 1854 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, in the uniform of which corps he appeared when moving the address; and a Deputy Lieutenant of Worcestershire and Staffordshire in 1859. The Earl was chosen as one of the suite of Earl Granville, on the occasion of his proceeding as Ambassador Extraordinary to represent her Majesty at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia. Although an active magistrate, and taking much interest in the local politics of the two counties in which his vast possessions lie, the Earl of Dudley has not until now made any public appearance in Parliament, when he was selected as the mover of the address this Session.

THE EARL OF GRANARD.

The seconder of the address in the Upper House was the Right Hon. George Arthur Hasting Forbes, seventh Earl of Granard, Viscount Granard and Baron Clanehugh in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Granard in that of the United Kingdom, a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leitrim, and a Knight of St. Patrick. His Lordship, who is the eldest son of the sixth Earl, was born in 1833, and succeeded to his titles in 1837, and after a long minority took his seat in the House of Peers in 1855, having held the post of Attaché to the British Legation at Dresden from 1852 to 1854. The first Earl of the family supported the cause of the Stuarts during the civil wars, and was raised to the peerage after the Restoration. The Earl, who is unmarried, has not hitherto placed himself prominently forward in the discussions in the House of Peers.

THE HON. FREDERICK CALTHORPE, M.P.

The Hon. Frederick Henry William Gough Calthorpe, who moved the address in the House of Commons, is the eldest son of the fourth Baron Calthorpe, was born in 1826, and educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He is a Deputy Lieutenant and a magistrate for the county of Warwick, and has held a commission as Lieutenant in the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. He was elected one of the members for the eastern division of Worcestershire in 1859. Mr. Calthorpe is in politics a Moderate Liberal, being in favour of an extension of the franchise, but opposed to the ballot and to the abolition of church rates. As far as can be ascertained, he made his first essay as a Parliamentary speaker on the first night of the present Session, in the semi-official character of mover of the address.

THOMAS BAZLEY, ESQ., M.P.

The seconder of the address in the House of Commons was Thomas Bazley, Esq., member for Manchester, for which borough he was elected in 1858 on the death of Sir John Potter, who had represented that city since 1857, when, in conjunction with Mr. Aspinall Turner, he took the seats of Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson from them. Mr. Bazley was born in 1797, and is the eldest son of Thomas Bazley, Esq., of Bolton, and is one of the principal manufacturers in Manchester. He was a member of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851. He is a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for Lancashire, and is an officer of the French Legion of Honour. In politics he is an outside Liberal, being in favour of an extension of the suffrage, the ballot, and triennial Parliaments. Mr. Bazley is a constant and assiduous attendant on the sittings of the House during every Session; and, though an infrequent speaker, has taken part occasionally in those discussions on which his commercial and local experience give him a right to be heard, and he has been accordingly always favourably received.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

But for the political advent of the Heir to the Throne the early days of the Session of 1863 would have been devoid of a single feature. We have, unhappily, become so accustomed to the delivery of the Queen's Speech by Commission that it comes as a matter of course; and the scene in the House of Peers, which used to be so picturesque, now borders on the grotesque. This time, however, there was a sight to be seen which was bright-coloured, if it was not graceful in the grouping, and interest was sufficiently roused when one saw the youthful Prince, who, in almost a literal sense, assumed his manly toga on this occasion, pace slowly up the floor of the gilded chamber of the Peers, the somewhat diminutive (physically) centre of a procession of, on the whole, rather tall men. At any rate, placed between the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Newcastle, both above the average height, his slight, low form seemed still boyish; and, though the face is handsome (the profile, when it is caught, very like that of his father), and the figure graceful, the general appearance is that of a small man. When seated for a moment in the chair on the right of the throne, one could not but contrast his slightness with one's recollection of the manner in which the late Prince Consort used to fill his portion of the picture which the spot presented when he sat in the corresponding chair on the left. There was, however, but one impression on the minds of all who looked upon the demeanour and appearance of the Prince, and that was that he possesses eminently that charm for which there is an apt French word very inade-

MR. BAZLEY, MEMBER FOR MANCHESTER.

MR. CALTHORPE, MEMBER FOR EAST WORCESTERSHIRE.

quately translated by our phrase, gracious. There was a singular gravity and decorum in the place which the Earl of Derby occupied in this ceremonial. It was that to which the Prime Minister, if he had been a Peer, would have been entitled; for it is to be observed that the persons who were appointed to accompany the Prince through the operation of taking his seat were members of the Ministry who are Peers, such as their Majesty's and the Prince of Wales's households are also Peers; the officials connected with the Order of the Garter; the Deputy Earl Marshal, who is not a Peer; and the Lord Great Chamberlain, who is. Now, Lord Derby had, we imagine, no office to be where he was. He stood there as a single Earl; unless, indeed, it is to be understood that the leader of the Opposition is now so completely recognised a functionary that he is to have a high place set apart for him in all State ceremonials. To be sure, his Lordship is her Majesty's far-away cousin, and that might have justified his being one of the Prince's introducers in the absence of a second Royal Duke, but not the position he actually held. As it was the circumstances were suggestive.

When it was announced that the Earl of Dudley was to move the address in the Upper House, people began to remember that there was a time when that noble man was supposed to be a Tory, and that there was an apparent incongruity in his doing this act for a *genial* Liberal Government. But then it was recollected that long ago the Earl formed part of Lord Granville's suite when he was special Ambassador at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia; and that his name has enjoyed not a little notoriety under the fostering auspices of Lord Palmerston, and therefore surprise ceased. Curiously, however, was excited as to how a nobleman who had never appeared much in the House, we believe, although that's not much, but who has the reputation of slight eccentricity, would demean himself on the fashionable commonwealth of a second Royal Duke, but not the position he actually held. As it was the circumstances were suggestive.

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Well, the event has not been eccentric, for that would have been a novelty in moving an address; but he hardly got out of the stereotype of the ceremony. Some of the sentences of it were rather new. As to the Earl of Granard, the seconder, he did second, and that's all that is to be said. One rather fancies that Earl Russell, who used to be also a member of the Upper House, has been a strong temptation to Lord Derby, who, an unmitigated joker of jokes, must think the ex-Lord John Russell to be quite a Peer and Minister for Joking of the first greatest of all jokes. This time the Foreign Secretary had had him-self open to him from those who are less massive and who quarrel with the tongue than Lord Derby; and, truth to say, when one sees Earl Russell sitting on the bench in the Lords, which is too wide and too high for his figure, one fancies that he is a somewhat overgrown boy, cut-self to the requisite dimensions, and when one hears his half-uttered words, which are lost in space, one is apt to think of overgrown boys who cry. Lord Derby found Derby any roasting which he might give him. But the leader of the Opposition, though severe, was generous, and so was Lord Cowley, and Earl Cowell had his revenge when there came the pon-derous platitudinous criticisms of his foreign policy from Lord Malmes-bury, who may be described as a kind of diplomatic parrot. There was a debate in the Upper House was, on the whole, a good one, and con-trasted favourably with that in the Commons, which, after all, might have sat their usual half hour of an evening. But on one occasion even in that brief space, there was caught an opportunity of exhibiting some little temper on the part of the Opposition, which was rather a foregone conclusion.

There was only a change in the order of things, as they have hitherto been regulated on the first night in the Session, in the Commons this year. Time was when the debate was always brisk and ringing, and stretched far into the small hours. Then came the era, which is of three or four years' standing, of well-skimmed Queen's Speeches, and only on the address was there anything like interest general by the chief of the Opposition, a more or less curt reply from the Prime Minister, and an adjournment before eight o'clock. In both these cases members kept their places until all was over. This time the case was different, and, after Mr. Disraeli had spoken, the House emptied as on evenings of special Session, and nothing ensued, kept up by gentlemen who took chances they do not often get, until eleven. In the case of the Lords, the same sort of thing seemed in good humour, almost merry, and they cheered the bores as they promoted themselves with their prescriptive notices of motions and bills to be introduced on Mr. Dary Griffith's and other occasions, as if intending to crown him lord of all the above-mentioned class; and they gave Lord Ellesmere decidedly a hearty cheer, some of it coming from over against him. Then came the address.

A very natural inquiry has been made, why Mr. Calthorpe was selected to take what may be called the formal part of the task of first moving the address? Out of the circle of his personal friends he has not long been out as a member of Parliament, and he has not the air of a Peer, that is not always a sufficient qualification for the function, but it was seen that the appropriation of the moving of the address was a double-barrelled acknowledgment to the Earl of Dudley and Mr. Calthorpe for good service done, in having introduced into novel East Worcestershire two men who had got it into Conservative membership which was made in 1859. Whether that was done commensurately with the services of the two parties themselves. If Mr. Calthorpe's speech was a deliberate composition it was, in some respects, an impudent one; but, if it was an improvised one, things can be, he showed, made of what should be cultivated, and which would do something towards purging him into at least the mediocrity of debaters. His introduction was an commonplace than usual, and he disdained with commendable courage the pedantry of a set peroration. In other times parts of his speech must have made for a most debate. The commercial element in Parliament was appropriately per-sonified in Mr. Baring. From the Treasury bench came a reply to address we always expect facts and figures, and we compound for their being stated both. In Mr. Bailey's case the precedents were followed in all respects, and we could not but feel that the gentleman make a better speech. From the dispiriting of Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald during the discussion, we should say, was mised that he would follow, and therefore that the debate was to be a set one. Lord Dunraven's speech was delivered after the philosophico-political speeches, which are really downright tiresome. There is so much emphasis on mere words, and substance is so fined down, that the whole thing becomes a "fine-drawn" (Cassells), which is a delicate convertible term for froth.

There was a touch of the old fun of his orsition—as it was meant to be, but was not—that with a Speaker less conscientious with regard to the number of hours which he ought to keep in the chair the debate would have continued. Mr. Disraeli, however, hurried into the breach, and was the grim leader of a motley group, in which Lord Dunkellin's sarcasm and Lord Elcho's impulsive his temperament is; and Mr. Charles Forster, who is a useful but generally silent member, actually distinguished himself in a neat-up sentiment; and Sir Patrick O'Brien indirectly asked to be chronicled for the first time as a Baronet; and Mr. Hennessy snipped and snapped at the end of an hour or Island and Major Gilpin and Geo-lowyer, having the House all to himself, raved, ranted, and almost maddened the House, and made it quite clear that nothing could have made it in a degree necessary for Lord Palmerston to forego his evident intention of taciturnity. Of a certainty he did not seem to think the discussion worthy of him, for he was in the most unvigorous a manner that people might have thought the cause physical, and not moral. On Mr. Disraeli his speech produced a little, but for the rest he palpably declined to break butterflies too small; and could have read his secret thoughts, they would probably have been found to be something like this:—"I am not directed in private life towards troublesome children who ought to be modestly whipped and sent to bed. Mr. Somerset Beaumont, in a manner, missed his tip, for some one else got before him at the right moment, and he was forced to be satisfactory and considerate to-minus his prepared indictment on foreign policy. Then Mr. Whalley tried to wake the echoes of the House, but in vain, and when he ceased even the Speaker seemed to think that the time was come for alacrity in putting the question. By-the-by, the next night Mr. Whalley got into a novel position in the House, for he was listened to and almost complimented—a strange contrast to the jeering cheers and laughter which accompany his copious efforts in general.

The impression which the first week of the Session gives one of Parliament is that it has a strong family likeness to a worn-out insti-tution; or, if not that, it must be that a cunning hand has contrived to administer so much political mandragora as to make the legislative body stupefied and drowsy. Nothing threatens and nothing promises looms in the future of the Session. Somebody has suggested that an excitement might be got up by an onslaught on Sir Charles Wood (who, by-the-by, seems this year to speak as if he were swearing in Hindustani) for his Indian administration; but the idea does not appear to have been accepted. Perhaps there is too great a terror of hearing him defend himself. There is a whisper that all contest is to be avoided after the marriage of the Prince of Wales; and that accounts for the stagnation which prevails. It may be so; but, as all the expected topics have been nearly exhausted in the preli-minary skirmishes of the first night, it is not easy to see at present what a row is to be got up about. We have some faith in Mr. Gladstone's genius for stirring up opposition, and he has not yet appeared.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.

The Most Noble Sir Henry Petty-Fitz-Maurice, K.G., third Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Kerry and Earl of Wycombe, Viscount Calne and Calnstone, and Baron Wycombe of Chipping Wy-combe, in the county of Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland; Lord Lieute-nant of the Counties of Wilts, Somerset, and of the Stanniries; President of the Board of Trade, and Vice-Presi-dent of the Committee of Council on Education, a Member of the Privy Council, and a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, died on the 15th inst. at his residence, Bowood, Wilts, in the 78th year of his age.

He was born May 2, 1780, and succeeded his father, the second son by his second marriage with Louisa, second daughter of John, second Earl of Upper Ossory, in 1809. After making a brief trial of the House of Commons as statesman, and Prime Minister in the reign of George III., who was created Baron Wycombe of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, in 1760, and Viscount Calne, deceased, known in his younger days as Lord Henry Petty, was born at Luns-borne House, London, on the 2nd of May, 1780, and received his education, where he had for his tutor Mr. Delarey, of Trinity College, Cambridge; and he thence went with him to Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Dugald Stewart. He concluded his studies at Cambridge, and took his degree of M.A. from Trinity College in 1801. After making a tour in Switzerland and Germany, he took his seat in Parliament for Calne. He made a successful maiden speech on the 10th of February, 1802, in favour of the Peace of Amiens, which he supported also, with forcible and memorable eloquence, Mr. Whitbread's reso-lution censuring the Ministry for not having made a more favourable treaty. Pitt's Ministry, and Lord Henry Petty was returned for Calne. He was elected M.P. for the University of Cambridge. He, on the 15th of November, 1806, succeeded his half brother, John, second Marquis of Lansdowne, to the marquisate and other family honours. The new Marquis, having gone out with his party, remained for many years in opposition. He supported, and he advocated the abolition of slavery, free trade, and the abolition of all restrictions on commerce. He advocated Catholic Emancipation, and was sworn to the titles of the house of Kerry, on the demise, without issue, of his cousin the fourth Earl of Kerry, in 1818. In 1827 he was sworn of the Privy Council. Secretary in Lord Goderich's Ministry. He was President of the Council in Lord Grey's Reform Ministry of 1830, and in this capacity he took a leading his calmness, sagacity, great temper, and good taste became particularly con-spicuous. His first Lord Lansdowne to say that he should support the Reform Bill through the House of Lords without making any personal enemy. He was created a K.G. in 1831, and in 1832 and 1841, and again from 1846 to 1852, he was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset. He was also a member of the Board of Trade (with Huy, his successor, and Louis, wife of the Hon. James Kennedy Howard) in 1832, and in 1835 and 1836 was Chief Secretary for Ireland

THE POLES AND THEIR PERSECUTORS.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS used to say that he only knew two kinds of Poles—those whom he hated and those whom he despised. When he *did* hate them he hated was something terrific. He added cruelty to cruelty, and with his own hand wrote directions for aggravating the punishments already decreed against them by his not too lenient Ministers and Judges. When the order for transporting five thousand families from Podolia to the Caucasus was submitted to the Emperor by the Minister of the Interior he "deigned" to add with his own hand, "These rules are to serve not only for the provinces of Wolodin, Minsk, Mohilew, Bialystock, Minsk, Volhynia, and Kiefi—*which will make other provinces hungry for similar favours.*" The officials hesitated to carry out this inhuman order, asked for further instructions, and interposed various delays. Ultimately they executed a certain number of families of exile from Podolia, but the first step caused so much indignation that it was thought advisable to drop the rest. The Russian Government subsequently contrived to drive some 20,000 Poles to the last pitch of despair, and this gigantic scheme of extermination was also abandoned.

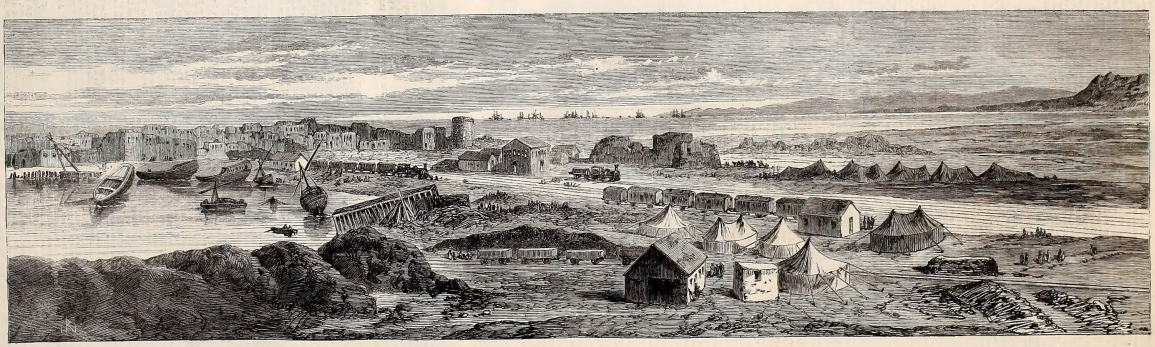
Frederick the Great had transported whole colonies from Saxony into his Prussian dominions, and had found out for the first time the enormous resources there are in their native land in Saxists. But, as the "great" Frederick remarks in one of his letters, "Saxists are not Prussians." Poles are not Russians either. They are, indeed, very like the inhabitants of certain isles, who have been described as "a race between that which they are attacked by and themselves."

Perhaps the blackest and most cowardly action committed by Nicholas in his persecution of the Poles, and certainly one of the most cruel actions ever committed by a ruler in the full light of civilisation, was the punishment of the young Prince Sanguszko as a felon. I have seen Russians and Poles who thought it necessary to transport to the East of Russia, somewhere near to Siberia (one cannot know many subjects of the Russian empire without being acquainted with a few who have undergone the hand of Siberian exile and chain) and have always heard them say that what they had to complain of was the illegality of their banishment—that it was not by any justice that they were beyond that. These, however, must have been fortunate men, who had not seriously committed the crime for which they deserved the fate of Prince Roman Sanguszko. Until I went to Poland I could scarcely believe the story of his having had to undergo the *martyrdom of a lash* customarily meted out to thieves; but I thought there must be some exaggeration or perhaps some mistake. Since then, however, I have met with several intimate friends of a still more intimate friend, and there can be no doubt as to his having been subjected to the vilest punishment, and by the express order of the Emperor. His crime consisted in the Prince was that of having fought for his country. He was well acquainted with some of the young officers of the Polish army, and was heard to say that when the Empress at Berlin when he was a student and when she was still a Prussian Princess, and had distinguished herself at Court, they were all Germans. There is no way woman of the least heart must naturally have been—as the thought of of this young man, whose family had always stood by the throne of the Jagellons, and entrusted the Emperor to pardon him, or at least to mitigate his punishment. The Emperor, it is said, refused to see any one who had ventured down on their knees and begged the Emperor to spare the young man. These prayers and petitions were only offered on the day

THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF SUEZ.

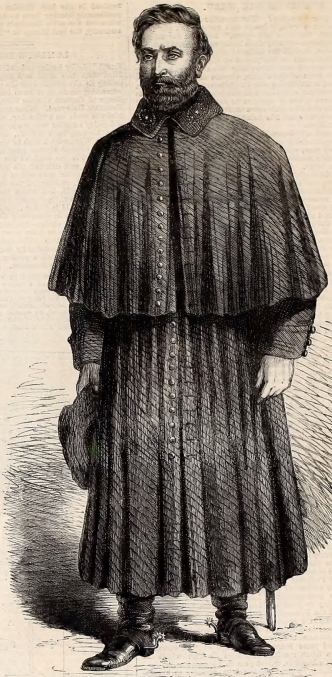
SEE PAGE 174.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S BUILDINGS. ENGLISH BURIAL-GROUND. COAL DEPOT. HOTEL. REUTER'S STATION. BRITISH CONSULATE. FRENCH GOVT. OFFICE.



THE TOWN. THE ROADS. ATTAKA POINT.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: GENERAL LEE, COMMANDER OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL LEE.

OUR Artist in the Confederate camp, near Fredericksburg, has forwarded to us a Portrait of General Lee, Commander of the Confederate army in Northern Virginia, which is here reproduced. The Richmond correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows respecting him:—

"General Lee is, I believe, between fifty and sixty years of age, but wears his years well, and strikes you as the incarnation of health and endurance as he rears his erect soldierlike form from his seat by the fireside to greet courteously the stranger. His manner is calm and stately, his presence impressive and imposing; his dark brown eyes are remarkably direct and honest as they meet you fully and firmly, inspiring great confidence. The shape and type of the head a little resemble Garibaldi's, and the features are those of a much handsomer man. On the rare occasions when he smiles, and on the still rarer occasions when he laughs heartily, disclosing a fine unbroken row of white firm-set teeth, the confidence and sympathy which he inspires are irresistible. A child thrown among a knot of strangers would be inevitably drawn to General Lee first in the company, and would run to claim his protection. His voice is fine and deep, but slightly monotonous in its tone. Altogether, the most winning attribute of the General is his unaffected childlikeness. It is very rare that a man of his age, conversant with important events, and thrown to the surface of mighty convulsions, retains the impress of a simple ingenuous nature to so eminent a degree. It is impossible to converse with him for ten minutes without perceiving how deeply he has meditated upon all the possible eventualities of the campaign in Virginia, and how sound and well-considered are the positions which he advances. It is obvious that the most entire and trusting confidence is placed in General Lee by his subordinate officers, whose respect and affection he seems thoroughly to have won."

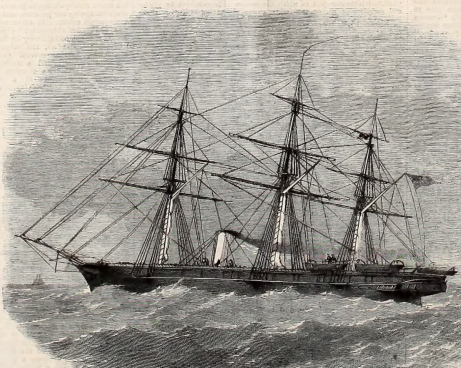
GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

Although a Portrait of General "Stonewall" Jackson has appeared in this Journal, we offer no excuse for presenting another of the redoubtable hero from a sketch recently taken by our Special Artist in the Confederate camp, Northern Virginia, where General Jackson is at present located. Appended are a few particulars concerning him from the authority which we have just quoted:—

"At a distance of seven miles from General Lee's head-quarters, near the little village of Bunkerhill, were the head-quarters of General 'Stonewall' Jackson. I had been taught to expect a morose, reserved, distant reception; I found the most genial, courteous, and forthcoming of companions. A bright piercing blue eye, a slightly aquiline nose, a thin, tall sinewy frame 'made all over of pinwire,' a great disregard of dress and appearance—these are the characteristics of General Jackson's exterior. There is also about him a very direct and honest look. The disappointing circumstance is that his voice, which is rapid in its utterance, is weak and unimpressive. Passionately attached to the Valley of Virginia, which has for so long been the principal scene of his achievements, idolised by the inhabitants of Winchester and of the valley, General Jackson has acquired such a fame in that entire neighbourhood that it is sad to think what would happen if the one life round which such prestige clings should yield to a stray bullet or to the chance of disease. Sinewy and wiry as the General seems, it is impossible not to fancy that he is wearing himself terribly by his restless, sleepless activity, by his midnight marches, and by the asceticism of his life. The respect and consciousness of his presence, and what that presence means, exhibited by his staff, impressed me very strongly, and seemed to exceed the respect exhibited towards General Lee.

As there are many conflicting reports about the origin of the name of 'Stonewall,' it may be interesting to repeat the true circumstance under which it was given. In the first battle of Manassas, on July 21, 1861, General Bee, of South Carolina (himself subsequently killed in the same action), observing his men flinching and wavering, called out to them to stand firm, exclaiming, 'Look at Jackson's men; they stand like a stone wall!' In his official report of the battle, General Beauregard employed the same expression in connection with General Jackson's command, and the name has clung to General Jackson ever since."

Thomas Jefferson Jackson was born in Virginia about the year 1825.



H.M.S. SLOOP COLUMBINE, FITTED WITH LUMLEY'S IMPROVED RUDDER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Who will help poor Coventry? The traveller who, like Alfred Tennyson, waiting for a train, "hangs with groans and curses on the bridge to watch the three fall spires," has now far different objects for contemplation—to wit, silent looms and deserted factories. Treaties of commerce, that fill the coffers of other towns to repletion, leave a lamentable vacuum in the pocket of Coventry. The staple industry of this ancient and interesting town seems hopelessly decaying; and the cry of Spitalfields, chronic destitution in spite of unremitting toil, is impending over it. If bounteous Lady Godiva could have been prevailed on to ride her white steed once more out of the same fabric; and regarding those who are too poor to buy cotton, there are thousands who are too rich to wear silk, bestow it gratuitously with material. Some little relief might thus be given to Coventry; but, alas! only of a temporary nature. It would be but a "spurt"; and of what avail is a banquet once a year to him who is hungry all the year round? When George IV. was Prince of Wales he was entertained by the Birmingham people to a banquet, the pernicious fashion which supplanted shoeblacks by shootings. The strings carried the day; but Birmingham took heart of grace, and has since done something remarkable in the way of coalscuttle and revolvers. It is possible to be ruined and to get over it.

To the great Exhibition of London could be added the Ragged-school and Industrial Exhibition which enterprising tradesmen are displaying in the windows of pawnbrokers' shops, suggesting not to have now the satisfaction of suggesting that a new anti-scoundrel machine, with "the latest improved principle," should be added. The Home Secretary has at last awakened from that Armida's garden, like slumber in which, according to Mr. Kinglake (*In re* the council of Dunbober Lodge, a.d. 1858), Ministerial Councils are accustomed to indulge. The ticket-of-leave men are really to be muzzled. On a second conviction he is now ordered to be kept under arrest to its last hour minute, and convicts already in possession of tickets of leave are to be periodically mustered for inspection and identification by the police. A wondrous physiological and mental display will this half-yearly beast show be. William Cobbett once gave vent to a savage wish that all the newspapers in London could be packed upon one Kensington Common in order that the British public might see by what a collection of ugly and shabby-looking fellows their opinions were directed. What, however, would such an exhibition be to a turn out of ticket-of-leave men. Mr. Henry Mayhew tried one some years ago at a public room in Holborn under the auspices of the Earl of Carnarvon, and several celebrated manifestors "improved the occasion" by their addresses; but neither the philanthropist nor criminal audience, having unmistakably manifested their distaste friction at the termination of the proceedings without a tripe supper, Mr. Mayhew never ventured upon a second experiment.

Finsbury-circus, the favourite dwelling-place of the gentility of the city, which likes to live in places of business, and does not care about removing to the palaces of the West-end or the *villegiature* of the suburbs, is menaced in its integrity by two railway extensions. The Great Eastern Railway by way of the head of Finsbury; the Metropolitan to barrow under its feet—thus realising the popular version of "once upon a time—under one down." The merchants, lawyers, and physicians who inhabit Finsbury-circus naturally object to this wholesale invasion—one, moreover, that threatens to be repeated in almost every part of the metropolis. The chief Railway grievance is the threatened removal of the London Institution, the library of which is second only to that of the British Museum. Was not Professor Porson librarian to this institution in his early days? Neither will Gresham's munificent even survive encroachments are contemplated. Lodgate-hill and the narrow thoroughfares leading to Printing House-square are to be bridged and arched over, and the Gresham premises in office as lamented in between "the coils of a great anaconda." To console itself our contemporary sees in the railway dream of a universal system of terminus, which might have been erected thirty years since, and may be erected a hundred years hence, in the shape of "an enormous central hall, with a dozen passenger platforms through which the citizen, after his day's business, might pass to his own line."

The British Museum has been made recently so unceremoniously "taken" by the Rev. Mr. Shutte—in these days every man of note has an army of biographers lying in wait for him to "take" him—that the Government presented his very handsome and valuable theological library to the county of Cornwall, on condition that a suitable building should be provided for its reception. The munificent gift has been gratefully accepted, and the collection is to find temporary quarters

A case of considerable interest to the literary world—that of Maxwell versus Mayhew—the plaintiff being a publisher and the defendant a printer—was heard last week in the Court of Common Pleas. We say hit trial, for the learned Baron on the bench persuaded the parties to finally settle the matter by the jury and refer the whole matter to the arbitration of Mr. Hepworth Dixon, editor of the *Athenæum*. This course was perhaps the most prudent one to adopt under the circumstances, as it is not every day we have authorship on the trial case, nor would any number of barristers have been able to throw much light on the subject. All depended upon the "custom of the trade" between author and publisher, the latter naming for damages for a scanty and tardy supply of "copy." The former declared that he could not make bricks without straw, and that he had not had "proofs" of his MS. when printed. When we (a few hundred years since) of shilling's worth of bricks ship we were much given to unpunctuality; and, had damages been obtained from us in any case of the kind, the whole of the building business would have equalled that of a notable newspaper promoter of the last generation who declared that he owed her Majesty's Government three millions, but could not make his balance sheet without stamp

gunisher-roofed turrets. The merit of some originality must also be claimed for Mr. Rossiter's little picture of the dismissal of an impudent Cavalier lover by the stern Puritan father (316); in the music carrying, with any other than an ascetic expression, two children across a ford (345), by Mr. Pope; in the two nuns escaping from a convent in a boat and seared by the alarm-bell (301), by Mr. Marshall Claxton; in "Ishmaelites Buying Joseph from his Brethren" (672), a bold composition by Mr. J. D. Browne; and in Mr. W. Field's "Life or Death"—an incident, told in Carlyle's "French Revolution," three Royalist officers condemned to draw lots which one of the three should be executed, and who, being unwilling to draw their own destiny, trusted a little child to draw for them. Mr. P. R. Morris chooses subjects similar to Mr. Hook in his vigorously painted manner. some fishers hauling from a smack to another boat or to the shore (660) and in his boat returning homewards (394), the sea of which, however, is very muddy.

There are here, as in all our exhibitions, a number, in addition to those we have perceived, of cottage scenes and of rustic interiors of the "pinafore" subjects, painted evidently to attract the successful bourgeois or the amiable pater or mater familias. In some of these there is a certain amount of good painting and much hard work, but not the evidence of that more arduous thought in selection and not that severer labour necessary to produce a really truthful and valuable rendering of pastinale nature, nor what alone separates the artist from the artificer—viz., good taste. Grimace and caricature are also not characteristic, artistic, poetic and commonplace for simplicity, triviality or coarseness for humour. We need only mention the "Brimstone and Treacle" of Mr. Morgan as an example under that condemnation, because the artist has proved by his "Jury" and other works that he is capable of much better things. Even Mr. Joseph Clark, the admirable painter of "The Wanderer" and "Restored" (which we engraved some time since) and other well-known works, is perilously near insanity in No. 140, two children, one as an idiot, the one singing (given as an illustration of the song of "Auld Lang Syne"), and then which it would be difficult to find anything more misty, pale, and timid.

A large number of artists, again, content themselves with single-figure subjects, which is not always a satisfactory test of artistic and portrait-painters. The secret is, we suppose, that if such productions do not build a very high reputation they have a readier sale. Some of these works, however, are distinguished by thought, invention, sentiment, or truth to nature, though not always, also, by accurate material qualities. Miss Ada Swift's picture "The Past" (474), for instance, has little charm or variety of colour; but how truly pathetic is the expression of the poor old lonely widowed woman poised on the edge of the deal table slowly wringing the hands and looking vacantly into the shadow, yet unheddening memories, her back turned to the sunlight which lingers round the small cottage window. There is a picture of a plain girl at a village pump by Mr. Burr (99), the modern colour always heavy in colour, is far more interesting in its simple truth than nine-tenths of the most showy works in these rooms. There is an admirable study by Mr. Topham, jun., of a young woman by a quiet sea, entitled "Waiting" (61). And Mr. Eddis's "Study from Nature" (180), though trivial, is sweet and pure, and reminds us of Mulready child-eyes haunt the memory. After these we come to a number of single-figure subjects, mostly by old practitioners, which exhibit little thought or earnestness, or convey scarcely any definite idea. Some are, however, pleasing or well-intentioned and painted fairly, but the aim and intention are more readily recognised when, as in Mr. T. F. Dicksee's pictures of children, the subject recommends itself. This popular painter is, however, becoming conventional in his mechanical cleanness of execution, a set arrangement of monotonous flesh colour, and in the choice of material qualities. Care to more particulars will often the aim at bribing the judgment by inviting admiration of self-satisfied cleverness, or merely gratifying the eye, is much more apparent. Sometimes the subject, like the gaudy cover binding of many a worthless book, or like a superior kind of upholstery, merely for ornament and ostentation. A female model is selected, she is tricked out in studio properties, paid to leer or look sentimental, and the pseudo artist is ready for the publishing or the meretricious taste of his own mind or his own inordinate conceit. These are well-known and too fear, growing evils in British art, and the exhibition under notice presents numerous instances of the truth of our remarks; but the length of these very necessary observations compels us to postpone a review of the landscapes, sculpture, &c., till next week.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, C.B., has been appointed Commodore-Superintendent of the Coastguard.

Vice-Admiral Sir the White Alexander Thomas Emeric Vidal died, at Sion-hill, Clifton, on the 8th inst., in his seventy-first year.

The decoration of the Victoria Cross is to be conferred upon George Hamilton, seaman of her Majesty's sloop *Salamis*, for his gallant conduct at the capture of Fungwha, in China, on Oct. 2, 1862.

Captain Lord Gerville Charles Somerset has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, vacant by the promotion of Captain Yelverton to flag rank.

Lieutenant Rogers has been appointed Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Superintendent Symonds, of the Devonport Dockyard, in succession to Lieutenant Hall.

A column has been erected on the Esplanade, Southsea Beach, to the memory of the officers and men of her Majesty's ship Pheasante who were killed or died during the ship's last commission.

Letters from China report that the crew of her Majesty's ship Euryalus have received with cheers and hearty good will the relief that has taken place. Twenty-seven men had been carried off, several on the sick list and a few killed in fair war or those officers have fallen victims.

The foundation-stone of the Aldershott Mission Hall and Soldiers' Institute, founded for providing religious instruction, connected with social recreation, for the soldiers and working classes of Aldershott, was laid by the Rev. Prebendary Sandford, assisted by other clergymen. The spacious hall, accommodating 800 people; a reading-room, library, coffee-room, smoking-room, and other residences for the superintendent, &c., the estimated outlay of between £2000 and £3000.

Every effort is being made at Chatham to bring forward the iron vessels building there. The Achilles, which is by far the most important vessel in hand, has made rapid progress during the past week. In a had few months, there being now upwards of 1000 hands employed exclusively on that vessel. The frame of her immense hull is now completed as far as the bilges, and it is now confidently asserted that she will be completed and her docked in six months from the present time. The Royal Oak, in the adjoining dock, is entirely completed in her armour-plating, and a number of hands employed in getting the shipped armour on her upper works.

The screw-corvette Racoon, fitting in the Medway to convey his Royal Highness Prince Alfred on a special cruise (of which we gave an engraving some weeks), has been pushed forward with extraordinary zeal. Last week alone, where she is being completed for sea with all possible dispatch. The Racoon was originally designed as a sister vessel to the Galatea, to the designs of Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, then surveyor of the Navy, and is fifteen ships in frigate in having no breastplate guns placed on her upper deck. The ten guns are 64-eighteen inch solid muzzle-loading smooth-bore guns, for throwing either shot or shell, and two 40-pounder Armstrongs; and the full fighting-ship has only 10 pounder guns forming pivot-pieces. It is stated that Prince Alfred himself selected the Racoon for his cruise from having admired her model when in the Admiralty. The Racoon has been in dock for service on a long cruise at present, and it is rumoured at Chatham that she will visit Norway, Sweden, and Denmark previous to proceeding to Australia, which is understood to be her ultimate destination. A picked band of twelve musicians will be attached to the Racoon during the time she is in commission.

It is stated that a treaty is about to be concluded between this country and the kingdom of Italy, for giving all the advantages of the most favoured nation to the subjects of the two kingdoms.

An explosion of gas took place on Sunday evening at Dunkirk, throughout the whole extent of that part of the town known by the name of the Petites-Dunes. The ground was shaken as though by a shock of earthquake. No great damage, however, was done.

Victoria papers state that a thousand Indians have died of smallpox in Vancouver Island this winter. It is thought this disease will soon exterminate the race on the island. Smallpox is committing ravages also among the Indians in British Columbia. 17,000 pack animals have died at Cariboo; the snow being over a foot deep.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE OLD CLOCHARD, OR BELL-TOWER, OF THE PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

MOST persons accustomed to note the fragmentary disappearance of Old London will acknowledge that the site of the Palace at Westminster to have presented, of late years, many relics and resuscitations. The clearing of the ground for the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament has, for nearly thirty years past, rendered this the most fertile spot in such changes and upturnings, which have fully revealed to us the extent and interest of the Royal Palace where dwelt the Monarchs of England, from Edward the Confessor to Queen Elizabeth.

Not the least remarkable portion of this archæological ground is New Palace-yard, where most of us remember the building of Soane's Law Courts; the refronting of Westminster Hall; and the removal of the Law Courts to Tothill-fields, including the Star Chamber, on the east side of the court. The houses on the north side are now being taken down for the new Westminster Bridge and Palace-road approaches; and with these houses will disappear a reminder of the famous Clochard, or Bell-tower, which stood directly fronting the entrance-door to the great hall, on a portion of the site of the more splendid and imposing tower recently erected." Although the Clochard was taken down more than a century and a half ago, the removal of the terrace built upon the site will direct attention to this spot. In the second pediment of the terrace buildings from the Thames-gate will be placed a Clock, according to Speed, was placed exactly where the bell-tower stood.

THE OLD BELL-TOWER OF THE PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

FOR THE REST OF THE ARTICLE SEE PAGE 188.

In December, 1856, the Rev. Joseph Hunter read to the Society of Antiquaries a paper referring to the erection of this tower and the adjoining "Hall of Accounts," which, before 1834, by King Edward III., when he made such extensive reparations and improvements in the palace. It was considered an appurtenance to the Chapel of St. Stephen, and, from contemporary evidence, was built in 1360 and 1366, the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of King Edward III. Unfortunately, without the account of the receipts and expenses of the surveyor of the King's works for that year have survived the destruction of such documents of the class to which it belongs. There was, at the same time, another tower in course of erection by the same architect. The first entry for the clock-tower is for stone of Bere and stone of Caen, and "400 carriage of Reigate stone for the doors and windows of the two towers, the cost of which was 3s. the load. Above 8000L of usable was bought at Maidstone for the towers and other works, which cost 4d. the foot, including the freight. Between 5000 and 6000ft. of stone called urnell were bought at St. Botolph, without freightage. Stones were other large purchases of ragstone, which was brought up the Thames from Maidstone."

The Society's paper adds that, "it will bear the recital of a few other entries in this part of the account for the sake of the rare words which occur in them. Fifty corbels were bought at Maidstone expressly for the clock-tower, and "400 solum

mony above referred to, the two chief dignitaries of the Church, the new Archbishops of Canterbury and York, took the oaths and their seats upon the episcopal benches of the House of Peers.

The precise forms observed on this occasion are deserving of some notice. At two o'clock the Royal Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, both to the Lords then assembled, and to the members of the House of Commons, who had been previously summoned to attend at the bar of the Upper House for the purpose of hearing it. The Royal Commissioners, in addition to the Lord Chancellor, were the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. They were all clothed in their official robes and took their seats at the foot of the throne. There were at this time only a few other Peers in the House, amongst whom were the Earl of Campridown, the Earl of Cardigan, and Lord Berners, who were attired as private gentlemen.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the Royal Speech the Commissioners and other Peers retired and remained absent from the House until nearly four o'clock.

On the back benches, on the Opposition side of the House, and in the galleries, were seated a large number of ladies, who appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings, and remained in the House until the Prince of Wales had taken the oaths and his seat, a ceremony which did not take place until about two hours afterwards.

As the hour of four o'clock approached the Peers reassembled in considerable numbers to await the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Upon the Ministerial benches were Earl Russell, the Duke of Somerset, Earl De Grey and Ripon, and in their immediate proximity were Lord Ebury, Earl Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Wodehouse, the Earl of Minto, Lord Eversley (the late Speaker of the House of Commons), Lord Cranworth, and the Earl of Dudley (as mover of the address, wearing the uniform of a colonel of yomanry). Upon the Opposition benches were the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Redesdale, Lord Colchester, the Marquis of Bath, Earl Beauchamp, Earl Bantopp, Lord Chelmsford, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Duchess of Richmond, Buckingham, and Manchester; the Earls of Shrewsbury, Carnarvon, and Ellenborough, and others.

In the side galleries near the throne were seated their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and a large number of Foreresses and foreign Ambassadors. In the Commons' gallery were several members of the Lower House.

At about a quarter before four o'clock the Lord Chancellor, attired in his ordinary dress of black silk, full wig, and three-cocked hat, entered the House, preceded by the Great Seal, and took his seat on the woolsack.

Prayers having been read by the Bishop of Worcester, a procession of Peers, headed by certain officials, was observed to emerge from the Prince's Chamber and to advance slowly and solemnly up the floor of the House. Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, followed immediately by Sir Charles Young in his capacity as Garter King-at-Arms, took the lead. Then came the Prince of Wales, preceded by an equerry bearing a coronet upon an embroidered crimson cushion. His Royal Highness was also accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Derby, Earl Granville, Lord Kingsdown, and Earl Spencer, in their robes as Peers; Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, Hereditary Great Chamberlain; and Lord Edward Howard, who represented the infant Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal.

The Prince of Wales wore the scarlet and ermine robes of a Duke over the uniform of a General in the Army. He was also decorated with the ribbon, &c., of the Order of the Garter, the insignia of the Golden Fleece, and the Star of India. As he entered the House the Peers rose in a body, and remained standing throughout the subsequent ceremony, the Lord Chancellor alone remaining seated, and covered with his official hat. His Royal Highness, having bowed his acknowledgments, advanced to the woolsack and placed his patent and writ of summons in the hands of the Chancellor. He then returned to the table, when the oaths were administered to him by Sir J. Shaw Lefevre, the Clerk of Parliament. The titles under which the Prince was sworn were the Duke of Cornwall, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick, Earl of Rothsay, and Lord of the Isles. After signing the roll the procession moved on, passing slowly at the back of the Lord Chancellor, who was still seated, with his head covered, on the woolsack. His Royal Highness on reaching the right-hand side of the throne took his seat upon the chair of State specially appropriated on State occasions to the Prince of Wales. Whilst thus seated he placed his cocked hat upon his head. As this graceful appendage was decorated by a beautiful plume of feathers it was supposed by some of the spectators that it was what is known as the Prince of Wales's plume; but it was not so. The hat and feathers were simply such as are worn by general officers in full dress. Having for a moment surveyed the objects in front of him, his Royal Highness rose, and, again uncovering his head, was conducted to the woolsack, where he took hands with the Lord Chancellor, that high functionary designing, for the moment he was thus personally honoured, to raise his hat a few inches above his head. The Earl of Derby and the other Peers, together with the officials already named as forming the procession, then left the House, retiring by the entrance at the right of the throne in the same order as they had entered. The business of the House was then suspended until the usual hour.

At about five o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, re-entered the House (both dressed in private clothes) and took his seat beside his Royal kinsman on one of the cross benches. The Prince remained almost throughout the entire debate, conversing occasionally with the Royal Duke and Earl Beauchamp, who sat near him. During Lord Wodehouse's speech the Prince retired in company with the Duke of Cambridge, having shaken hands with the Earl of Derby and one or two other Peers whom he recognised on leaving.

THE LATE MR. LUCAS BARRETT, DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX BANK, FINCH-LANE, CITY.

LUCAS BARRETT, ESQ., F.G.S., F.L.S., DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

THE last West India mail brought letters announcing the death of this amiable and accomplished naturalist, so lately among us taking an active part in the proceedings of the British Association at Cambridge.

Lucas Barrett was born in London Nov. 13, 1837. He was the eldest son of Mr. George Barrett, the well-known ironfounder. He was sent to school in 1847 to Royston, next to University College School. In 1853 he went to Ebersdorf, near Lobenstein, Voigtland, studying German and chemistry, making a pedestrian tour in Bavaria at a cost of one shilling per day. In 1856 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and in vacation visited the British Museum, where he soon became known to the officers volunteering to assist in arranging the fossils. In 1859 he accompanied Mr. M'Andrew in a yachting voyage to Norway and Finmark, and made some observations on the living Terebratulæ, which were published in the "Annals of Natural History," and translated into the journals of France and Germany. The same year he was chosen successor to Mr. M'Coy as Curator of the Cambridge University Museum, and elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, being only eighteen years of age. In the following year he went to Greenland, an expedition attended with great expense and hardship, of which no account has been published, but there is a suite of specimens collected by him in the British Museum. In 1857 he again accompanied Mr. M'Andrew on a voyage to Vigo.

During his custody of the Cambridge Geological Museum many considerable additions were made and arranged by Mr. Barrett, such as the saurians from the lias, presented by Mr. T. Hawkins; the beautiful collection of chalk fossils bequeathed by Dr. Forbes Young; and the local collection of the Rev. T. Image. The rapid and extensive development of the use of fossil phosphates from the upper greensand around Cambridge supplied him with a new field of research; and early in 1858 he had detected two bird-bones and numerous remains of several distinct species of Pterodactyle (some of extraordinary size), which have been figured and described by Professor Owen in the *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*. He also prepared a geological map of the vicinity of Cambridge, of which a second edition was published by Macmillan last year.

In 1859 Mr. Barrett was appointed director of the Geological Survey of the British West India Islands. He had charge of the specimens to illustrate the Jamaican department at the International Exhibition with a large series last summer to the Great International Exhibition with a large series of specimens to illustrate the valuable productions of the West India Islands. His friends rejoiced to find that his buoyant heart and youthful looks were very little changed by the toils of his survey or the broiling of a tropical sun. In October he returned to Jamaica full of good hopes and healthy spirits.

While in England he had procured a diving-apparatus, by the help of which he hoped to examine the sea bottom near the coasts of Jamaica, at depths seldom reached by such an apparatus; and on the 17th of December he descended four times successively in Kingston harbour. The results, as stated by one of his friends, "were of the great confidence, and he was in great glee at his success." He then, contrary to the advice of his friends, resolved to go down at the Cays, outside Port Royal, wishing to try deep water and to search the coral reefs. On the 19th of December, about two p.m., after examining the apparatus and the pumps, he did go down at the place above named, with a signal-line in his hand, but not firmly attached, as it should have been, to his person. As he remained long under water without giving any signal from below, his attendants in the boat endeavoured to communicate with him, but found that he had parted from the signal-line; and soon afterwards his lifeless body rose and floated on the surface. So ended the life of this amiable and energetic naturalist.

THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX BANK.

It has uniformly been amongst the objects of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to place on record such notices and views of important public buildings in the metropolis as may form hereafter a series exhibiting chronologically the progress of street architecture in London. In pursuance of that object we give in our present impression an Engraving of the latest addition to one of the most commercial edifices of the City—the structure erected in Finch-lane, by Mr. Down, of Southwark, for the London and Middlesex Bank, from designs by Mr. Fougel, of Great St. Helen's. The style is Italian; the façade, entablature, and pilasters are formed of Portland stone, whilst the face is of Suffolk brick and the minor ornamentation terra cotta. The back is faced with Minton's tiles, the reflected light of which is conducive to the benefit of the Royal Exchange avenue and the adjoining buildings, and in due time the whole of the honeycomb will undergo saturation with fluor silicate, as applied by the company at 39, Charing-cross. The decorations of the interior correspond in style with the elevation, the staircase being composed of terra cotta, supplied by Mr. Blanchard, of Blackfriars-road, the contractor. The internal arrangements comprise all the modern requirements of a London bank—strongrooms and iron closets on the basements, fireproof, and a residential suite of apartments for one of the officers of the bank. Buildings like these are marked with the elevated character of the great department of trade to which they are devoted, and the metropolis contains few buildings which surpass the London and Middlesex Bank for beauty, solidity, and convenience, combined with all the modern improvements.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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RUSSIA'S TASK IN POLAND.

A FORTNIGHT since, in commenting upon the outbreak occasioned by the enforcement of the conscription in Poland, we stated our belief, based on the scanty scraps of information transmitted by the Russian authorities to Western Europe, that the Polish people had not engaged in a foreknit and deliberate national revolt. Our conclusion was correct. The Revolutionary Committee at Warsaw was as much surprised and, probably, as seriously embarrassed by the premature turn out of large numbers of their countrymen as the Government at St. Petersburg could have been. That conspiracy had been for some time at work organising a "great rebellion" under the direction of the Central Committee—that it had effected a secret understanding with a body representative of disaffection in Russia proper—that the summer of 1863 had been appointed as the most favourable time for commencing operations—and that all classes of Poles, townsfolk and villagers, nobles and peasants, were silently preparing themselves, under able supervision, for a final effort to achieve their deliverance from the intolerable yoke of Russia, is now pretty clearly established. The mode in which the authority of the Czar was employed by military and police officers to carry into effect the Imperial decree, ordering, for the first time since the death of Nicholas, conscription for the army in Poland, suggests a suspicion that the Russian Government in that unhappy province was vaguely aware that a storm was gathering; and, possibly, the determination to select conscripts from town populations only, and by designation instead of by lot, was taken in the hope of skimming off the cream of Polish youth, intelligence, and patriotism, and scattering it on remote frontiers, before revolt should have time to show itself. It seems evident, however, that neither the oppressors nor the oppressed aimed at bringing about the existing state of their relations one to the other. Both have been taken by surprise at the extent and rapidity with which the flames of insurrection, kindled by the unusual manner in which the conscription was being carried into effect, spread themselves over the whole kingdom; and it soon became apparent that neither the military movements ordered by Russian authority, nor the discouraging protestations of the Central Committee, could stay the progress of the fierce conflagration.

A national revolution having been thus accidentally and prematurely precipitated, no alternative remained to the Central Committee but that of recognising and systematising it. Even now, however, it is plainly holding in reserve its principal force, anxious rather to restrain and prolong a desultory and harassing contest with the Russian soldiery than to achieve any very brilliant success. Its plan, so far as it can be guessed from the facts already before us, is a wise one, and seems to have been drawn up by men who know well the terrible magnitude of the enterprise they have been summoned to direct. For the present, and until money and matériel can be secured, it abstains

"XARIFA," BY FRANK WYBURD, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE PAGE 201.

from calling the Poles to arms, contenting itself with enrolling for active service those patriots whose exposure to individual and immediate peril or whose ardent patriotic enthusiasm prompts them to join the insurrectionary bands already afoot. All the well-constructed and powerful machinery at its command for effecting a rising *en masse*, and for giving unity, consistency, and directness of aim to the latent force it can elicit at will, is kept in abeyance till the suitable and decisive moment shall have arrived. Meanwhile, the system of tactics put in operation, appears designed to attract the Russian military as much as possible to the extremities of the province by the sudden collection of an insurgent force in the neighbourhood, to allow their unmolested march towards the scene of revolt, to tear up the railway lines behind them, to divide right and left through forests and swamps as they approach, and to occupy the roads they have left as soon as they have passed. Each guerrilla band is kept down in numbers as much as possible, and thus the country is covered with a multitude of small bodies, each fed by the surrounding population, ready at any moment, and and on any favourable spot, to interrupt Russian communications and to cut off all supplies, fully informed of every movement that takes place, able to act unitedly with other bodies when requisite, and when expedient to evade superior force by a retreat to points accompanied by impassable to an alien army. The object of the campaign, if we may so call it, seems to be to drain Russian strength collected at Warsaw, in small detachments, beyond the frontier, and then gradually to close in upon the capital and shut it in from all external resources. The above-mentioned correspondent of the *Times* stationed at Breslau, and therefore likely to be fairly acquainted with the tract of country of which he speaks, leads us to think that the plan is being prosecuted with considerable success. "From Olkusz to Tomaszow," he says, "along the entire line of the southern frontier, the Russian Government has ceased to exist. The public moneys have been confiscated, and the civil functionaries, in most cases, have taken the oath to the Provisional Government. Further on, in the direction of Lublin, Imperial authority, although not entirely superseded, is limited to some isolated points, standing forth from an ocean of surrounding rebellion."

On the assumption—a tolerably safe one, we fear—that the Government of the Czar will apply the utmost pressure of coercion for the suppression of this revolt, and that, whatever they may judge it expedient to do afterwards, they will not attempt conciliation until "order reigns," it is abundantly clear that the work of the Russian army for the next few months will be far enough from easy or agreeable. The population whom they will be employed to reduce to submission is one of hereditary military instincts and habits, whose patriotic impulses compressed into intensity by the most galling tyranny; whose men, from the meanest peasant to the proudest noble, cherish a withering contempt for the soldiery of the alien, and whose women, like those of the Southern States of America, are, with hardly an exception, and with all the powers of their sex, devotedly nationalist. The country which this people fondly regard as their own is a vast plain here and there only broken up into hilly districts, much of it covered with dense forests, or rendered impassable, except to such as possess intimate local knowledge, by marsh and swamp. Upon this unwitting stage the Russian troops seem destined to march backwards and forwards to all practical purposes blindfold, but themselves eagerly watched at every step of their progress. Ignorant of the language of the people in whose midst they are, unable to obtain information of their movements, except, without spies, and yet obliged to traverse a most difficult country whenever it becomes necessary to quit the public roads, their very numbers will be a disadvantage to them, by increasing the baggage which will hamper their movements. Stragglers will be cut off—small detachments will be frequently overpowered—it is even probable that desertions will, to an extent quite unusual, recruit the guerrilla bands of the insurgent Poles. The service to which the Russian army is appointed is as harassing to mind and body as can be well conceived, and one in which neither courage nor even fortitude can hope for any crown of glory. But, as though intent upon increasing their own difficulties at the outset, the Russian troops have begun to massacre unarmed citizens with indiscriminate rage, and to give towns and villages to the flames in revenge for every affront, they meet with. The effect is not calculated to make their future work more facile nor their stay in Poland more free from anxiety. And yet there is a prospect of their being thus beset by bands which will seldom fight, but which incessantly hover about the line of march for months yet to come, unless, indeed, they are previously called upon to face a still more formidable danger.

We have already intimated that the Central Revolutionary Committe are resolutely postponing till a more convenient season their final *coup de main*. It does not appear to be their intention to exhaust the whole of their resources in this desultory and unforeseen warfare. Much has been done probably, and many arrangements have yet to be matured, to give the Imperial Government full occupation in the contiguous provinces, the inhabitants of which profess the Roman Catholic faith, and have been wont to regard Warsaw as their natural centre. It is evidently anticipated that in June next Russia will have embarrassments enough within her own borders to make heavy demands upon her military strength. The day is yet too distant to admit of being taken into present account by the able men who direct the movements of the revolution. But as they approach it no doubt their original plan will be developed. We may then expect to see a change of attitude on the part of the Polish people. The caution which now prevails will probably be exchanged for audacity. The hosts of guerrilla bands will muster into an army; the appointed leaders will be forthcoming; the nation, as such, will put forth its utmost strength, and a desperate and simultaneous effort will be made to sweep Poland clear of the Russians. At present, and in all likelihood for two or three months to come, the movements we watch with so much interest, and, alas! with so little hope, will constitute but the irregular prelude of a gigantic struggle; and it is not impossible that the summer sun may look down upon a vast revolutionary convulsion severe enough to menace the stability of the three northern thrones. That they will make common cause, should matters proceed much farther in their present direction, can hardly be doubted; but how far their subjects, already restive under the military burdens imposed upon them, will sympathise with their determination to sacrifice the well-being of their peoples to dynastic considerations is as yet an unsolved and a most uncertain problem.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Corps Législatif terminated its eight days' debate on the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne on Thursday week; and on Saturday the deputies appointed the report that purports United to the Emperor to present the address which had been voted. His Majesty made a brief reply, in which he declared his satisfaction at finding in the address a new proof of the concord existing between the Representative Chamber and the Government. Such harmony of understanding he declared supremely important at the present moment, in order to strengthen the legitimate influences which France is exercising abroad amid the many passions which agitate other countries and threaten the public peace.

On Monday the youngest daughter of Lord Cowley, Lady Sophia Sylvia Augusta Wellesley, was married by Viscount Feilding, son of the Earl of Hardwicke, at the British Embassy, Paris. The Emperor and Empress, attended by a large Court, honoured the ceremony with their presence, and afterwards also a very numerous assemblage of other invited guests. The religious service was performed by Dr. Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Brown, Chaplain to the Embassy, and the Rev. J. C. Coxe, Chaplain at Chantilly. A grand dinner party took place in the evening at the Embassy.

The fancy dress ball given last Saturday night by the Minister of State and Countess Walewska, in their splendid apartments at the Louvre, was the most brilliant event of the season. The Countess was in a costume representing the Muse of the Fine Arts. Their Majesties honoured the Ball with their presence, and remained until morning.

The promenade of the Bœuf Gras took place in Paris on the first three days of the week, with the usual grotesque accompaniments and following of a great multitude of idlers.

The first steeplechase for the season at La Marche is fixed for the 11th of March.

From Mexico there is news that the French were rapidly advancing on the capital, having taken seven places.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold made his appearance on Tuesday, for the first time after a lengthened retirement, in the streets of his capital. His Majesty drove through the principal streets, and appeared to be, it is stated, in good health and spirits.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has conferred the title of Count on M. Rattazzi, ex-President of the Council.

The Minister of Finance laid before the Chamber of Deputies last Saturday (says a telegram) the budget, which states that the deficit at the end of 1862 amounted to nearly £13,000,000. He further declared that within four years he hoped to reduce the deficit to £4,000,000 by contracting a loan of £28,000,000, by selling Crown lands and railways, by increasing the land tax, by imposing sundry new taxes, and by various fiscal measures. He said that the Ministry deemed it necessary to take advantage of the existing political lull to negotiate the loan. The proposals were favourably received by the Chamber; and on the same day the Minister introduced a bill authorising the contraction of a loan of £28,000,000 by such instalments as the Treasury may think expedient.

PRUSSIA.

The committee on the Budget has, by an almost unanimous vote, expressed an item of 31,000 thalers intended for political secret service.

A convention respecting the Polish insurrection was, according to a despatch from Berlin, signed by the representatives of Russia and Prussia on the 8th inst. Its exact provisions are unknown; but it is understood that Prussian troops will be employed to traverse the Prussian territory, and the *Kreuz Zeitung* expresses a belief that in certain contingencies the Prussian Government has agreed to the passage of artillery in support of the revolt. Count Bernstorff, in replying to questions put to him by the Polish members of the Lower House on Tuesday, said that the object of the insurrection in Poland at present was to restore the ancient kingdom of Poland, and that the leaders of the movement openly proclaimed in Prussian territory a revolutionary moment. The Government trusted to the fidelity of the majority of its Polish subjects, but it was bound to protect them against the agitators who sought to seduce them. It had been arrested in Russian Poland towards the citizens and peasantry by emigrants, the country, and a portion of the army. On Wednesday the Minister refused to answer two members of the House of Deputies who inquired whether any convention had been concluded with Russia respecting the late insurrection. He said that he hoped that his Ministry did not follow a Russian but a Prussian policy, and that no foreign Power could dictate the commercial, financial, or economical policy of Prussia. The Liberals in the House of Deputies have consequently brought forward a resolution declaring that the interest of Prussia demands that the Government should not side with any party in the Polish question, and that, therefore, neither of the contending parties should receive any support from Prussian territory. The resolution will in all likelihood be passed, and will widen still further the breach between the House of Deputies and the King.

AUSTRIA.

The Government has prohibited the exportation of arms and ammunition across the frontier into Russia.

The *Vienna Gazette* states that the Minister of Commerce having submitted to the Emperor a proposition for holding a universal exhibition of the commercial and industrial and agricultural products, His Majesty has decided that the exhibition shall take place, if possible, in 1865, or the year after that at the latest.

The Austrian Consul, the defender of Sebastopol, has been named deputy to the Inspector-General of Engineers.

The Russian Government, notwithstanding its extraordinary exertions, seems to have made but little progress in putting down the Polish movement. As soon as the rising is temporarily suppressed at one point it breaks out at another, and the insurrection is said to be spreading through all parts of the country, and, moreover, to be joined in heart and soul by all classes of society. Nor is the movement, even as it may seem at the first glance, without organisation. This aim of the Poles evidently is to wear out the Russian troops in continual marching and countercharge, seizing every opportunity which may offer of cutting them off in detail. There are reports of several skirmishes or engagements, with various success, between the Russian troops and the insurgents; but it is doubtful whether any of these affairs possessed any considerable importance. It is asserted that some Poles have crossed the Austrian frontier and have occupied a Galician town; but it is thought that they were merely escaping from their Russian pursuers, and had no design to excite an insurrection in Galicia.

TURKEY.

Fuad Pacha has been appointed Seraskier, and Mahmud Ali President of the Council.

A new tax has been imposed by the Foreign Office upon the English communities in the Levant, which has given rise to angry excitement.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Edinburgh we have New York telegrams to the 7th inst.

WAR NEWS.

There is nothing important from the army of the Potomac.

In a slight affair near the Blackwater, Virginia, the 107th Pennsylvania Regiment, numbering 300, encountered 1200 rebels, fought, and lay down upon the ground during the entire engagement, saying, "You can draught us; but you cannot shoot us, Jeff."

General Foster's expedition from Beaufort had been seen off Cape Fear, en route for Port Royal.

On the 31st ult. two Confederate iron-clad gun-boats, accompanied by three steamers, went out from Charleston at one o'clock in the morning and attacked the blockading squadron. The engagement commenced at four o'clock. The Confederate gun-boats sank the Federal gunboat Mercedita, mounting eleven guns, and captured a gun-boat whose name is unknown. They disabled the Federal steamer Quaker City, but she escaped with the loss of one wheel. The attacking party set four Federal vessels on fire. The blockading fleet consisted of thirteen vessels, with two first-class frigates. The Confederate gun-boats returned to Charleston, where they were received with enthusiasm. Commander Ingraham officially reported that the blockading fleet had gone out of sight. General Beauregard then issued a proclamation reciting the discomfiture and dispersion of the hostile fleet, and formally declaring that the blockade of Charleston by the United States was raised on and after the 31st of January. The General placed steamers at the disposal of the foreign Consuls to see for themselves that the blockade existed. The British Consul went on board the steamer Petrel, five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders, but could see nothing of them with glasses.

Notwithstanding this, four vessels of the Federal fleet reappeared late on the evening of the 31st, and on Feb. 1 twenty blockading vessels were off Charleston bar.

The Confederate Secretary of State has notified to the British and French Consuls the raising of the Charleston blockade.

The Southern journals announce that the Federal gun-boat P. Smith, carrying eleven guns and 230 men, surrendered unconditionally to the Confederates at Stono Inlet. The Federal Navy Department had received a despatch announcing that her capture ensued upon her running ashore.

The British steamer Princess Royal was captured by a fleet of Union gun-boats while attempting to run the blockade into Charleston with a valuable cargo of cotton. She was on board and other vessels of pow'er, two Armstrong guns, a large lot of machinery, sheet iron, steam-boilers, hardware, locks, bolts, tin, and valuable articles. A party of English workmen skilled in the manufacture of projectiles were also captured in the Princess Royal.

There are contradictory reports of the result of the expedition up the Ogeechee River, in Georgia. Southern reports state that the ironclad Montauk was driven back by the fire from the forts of Fort M'Allister and compelled to haul off. The Federal Navy Department states that the Montauk remained four hours under fire without receiving any injury.

General Banks's expedition had left New Orleans. Its supposed destination is Galveston.

General Magruder officially announces on the 4th inst. that Galveston was open to trade. The Federal Commodore Bell has issued a counter proclamation declaring Galveston, Sabine Pass, and the whole of the Texas coast blockaded, and warning vessels from trading under penalty of capture.

The bombardment of Galveston by the Federals had commenced, but the result was unknown.

General Grant had arrived at Vicksburg. The works on the canal were progressing. The Confederates have planted a battery commanding the lower end of the canal.

Colonel Stewart, chief of the cavalry on General M'Clernand's staff at Vicksburg, whilst on a reconnaissance with a hundred men, was shot and deserted by them. Colonel Stewart had upon his person a memorandum-book containing full estimates of the number and calibre of the forces and batteries at Haines's Bluff, Vicksburg, and much useful information, including projects respecting canals upon which work has been commenced. The book fell into the hands of the enemy.

The Confederates have attacked Fort Donnelson and captured a battery, afterwards regained by the Federals, who repulsed the Confederates with heavy loss.

From the Cumberland River, Tennessee, further atrocities committed on unarmed negro and mulatto men are reported. The coloured plain-bop and cooks employed on the steam-ferry between Fortress at Harpeth Shoals, in the Cumberland River, were taken to an open field and shot in cold blood. Two others got down by the rudder of the steamer and hid their heads above water. They were discovered by the Confederates, and several soldiers were ordered into a skiff, who rowed up to them and deliberately cut their heads. The life of a chambermaid was saved with difficulty by the clerk of the steamer claiming her as his slave when he was removing into Kentucky.

The surviving officers and crew of the Federal steamer Hatteras, sunk off Galveston, had arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, in Port Royal, Jamaica. It appears, however, that the Hatteras sank so quickly that forty-three of her crew were drowned before they could be removed.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The report of the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury has been published. The receipts for the year 1862 were £19,704,048, and the expenditure £16,971,735 dols., leaving a balance of over 40,000,000 dols. The estimates of the War Department were 340,000,000 dols., and for the Navy 20,000,000 dols.

The Governor of North Carolina is acting upon those principles of State rights on which the Confederate Government is founded. He insisted on the recall of a number of the State troops from Richmond to protect the State. The Confederate Government has declined to have an interview with the refractory Governor, in order to persuade him to bring his policy into harmony with that of the Richmond Government.

The military commanders of Georgia, and the Governors of North Carolina and Alabama, have issued appeals to the people not to flinch from their duty to the South in her hour of peril, and cautioning them that attempts to evade the conscription will be punished with rigour.

CONGRESS.

After six days of factious opposition—called in American Parliamentary terminology "filibustering"—a vote was permitted to be taken on the bill for arming and employing negroes. The House of Representatives by a vote of 83 to 54. The numbers to be armed are left to the President's discretion. No slaves of loyal owners are to be thus employed. No compensation is to be granted to Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, or Tennessee, without the previous permission of those States. Their rations, clothing, and equipments are to be the same as for other soldiers; but privates are not to receive more than ten dollars per month, of which half the pay of the whites.

In the Senate the resolutions denouncing French intervention in Mexico were laid on the table by a vote of 34 against 9.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the Senate that a collection of the duty upon paper would increase the Government revenue.

In the House of Representatives the Exempt Bill has been laid upon the table by a vote of 60 to 53, and the motion to reconsider it was also voted to be tabled by the same majority. The United States have no bankruptcy acts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, late Secretary of War in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and now holding the appointment of United States' Minister at the Russian Court, is charged by a Democratic member of the Pennsylvanian Legislature with offering him a bribe of 25,000 dols. to vote for Cameron as United States' senator instead of Ma-

Buckalew, the nominee of the Democratic party. The charge, to which no denial has been made, creates great excitement throughout the country, and is used as the means of discrediting the Federal Administration.

The Republican candidate, ex-Governor Morgan, has been elected United States' senator from New York.

The editor of the *Philadelphia Journal* has been released, after making an humble apology to the Federal Government, and giving a promise of amendment for the future.

Mr. Stafford, the inventor of a shell named after himself, has succeeded in driving one of his projectiles entirely through the iron plating and hallway through the wall of a target prepared for the complete section of the British frigate Warrior. It exploded in the target, shattering it seriously. Afterwards a solid shot was also entirely through the target, penetrating the earth beyond five or six feet; and all this was accomplished with a smaller charge of powder than is used in firing a Lancaster gun.

Napoleon's letter to General Forey, announcing the policy of France to be opposed to the future annexation of Mexico to the United States, has elicited angry replies from the New York press.

The New York Legislature and Chamber of Commerce have passed resolutions in favour of the Union position policy and pledging their support to the Administration.

CHINA.

A telegram from Shanghai, dated Jan. 10, states that the Russian fleet will remain at Manilla. It is expected that the French troops will be withdrawn. It is reported that the siege of Nankin has been abandoned. No further particulars of the rebellion at Saigon have been received.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Palmerston has been elected a Governor of the Charter house.

At an influential meeting held on Monday, attended by agriculturists from Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Herts, and Dorset, it was resolved to form a "Central Malt Duty Repeal Association."

The annual festival of the Printers' Pension Society will take place at the London Tavern, on Thursday, April 23, when Viscount Enfield, M.P., will preside.

A fire occurred in High-street, Vauxhall, on Sunday morning, and a woman lost her life.—The premises of Messrs. Cole and Co., Regentplace, Old Kent-road, were discovered to be on fire on Tuesday morning: the whole family were taken down from their bedrooms in a fire-escape.

The Hunterian oration was delivered on Saturday last in the theatre of the College of Surgeons by Professor Gulliver. It is the chief point of the oration was an elaborate history of the blood and its vital endowments, which was received with great applause.

A meeting of the friends and supporters of the Emancipation Society was held at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, at which addresses were delivered in support of the objects of the Society. The speakers were Mr. Evans (chairman of the society), Professor Newman, Mr. W. Lusdale, Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. Cremer, and Mr. Washington Wilks.

The Oxford local examination will be held this year at Oxford and Reading, the following places—Abingdon, Banbury, Basingstoke, Brighton, Exeter, Gloucester, Ipswich, Leeds, Lincoln, Liverpool, Manchester, Northampton, Oxford, and Southampton. The examinations will commence in each place on Tuesday, June 2. The printed forms which candidates will fill up will be ready in April next.

The Peabody trustees have purchased from the Crown a piece of land in Commercial-street, Spitalfields, and are preparing to erect dwellings for the poor upon it. The architect is Mr. Scott Russell. The trustees are in negotiation for other properties in various parts of London, which will be applied to a similar purpose.

An instructive paper "On the Best Means for Promoting the Growth and Improvement in the Quality of Cotton in India" was read at a crowded meeting of the Society of Arts on Wednesday, by Mr. Alexander Mcintosh Shaw. A discussion followed, which Sir Bartholl. Colonel Sykes, M.P., Mr. Fleming, Colonel Rathbone, and Sir Erskine Perry took part.

The annual meeting of the Royal General Theatrical Fund Association was held in the saloon of the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. John Baldwin Buckstone. On the whole, the report showed a satisfactory state of affairs. The number of pensioners at present holding the 10th of February amounted to £1380, while the expenditure had been £991.

Two octogenarians, named Joseph and John Pittwalter, brothers, lived together with their sister in a house in Parliament-street for a great number of years. On Wednesday week the elder died, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. The younger sister of the deceased was much affected by his death, the brother showing excessive signs of grief, and he expired in an hour after his brother. On the same day were fixed for their interment the latter also expired, at the age of eighty-eight years.

The great boat-race on the Thames between Oxford and Cambridge is expected to take place on March 28. The crews are composed as the following men:—*Oxford*: Rev. R. Shepherd, Brasenose College; J. W. Awdry, Balliol College; W. Jackson, Christ Church; A. J. G. Parsons, Trinity College; S. A. Morrison, Balliol College; S. C. R. Karr, Wadham College; C. Kell, University College; Stroke, W. Lee Warner, Trinity College; Cawsakin, R. Salmon, Exeter College (temporary). *Cambridge*: Bow, Carlaon; 2, Hughes; 3, Hall; 4, Hedley; 5, Hughes; 6, Rutherford; 7, Young; Stroke, Chambers.

The Harbour Secretary has intimated to the principal fire-offices in the metropolis that the Government intend introducing a bill into Parliament for the formation of a fire-protective force for London, in connection with the police force; and Graham Shaw, the superintendent of Hammett Mr. Braidwood as superintendent of the brigade, has had an interview with the Secretary of State for the Home Office, at which it is understood arrangements will be to amalgamate the present fire brigade with it, so as to form a united establishment, which will consist of one person in the metropolis, bringing the number up to 120 stations and a corps of 360 men.

Last week the births of 2108 children—1092 boys and 1016 girls—were registered in the 30 districts corresponding with the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1956.—In the week that ended last Saturday 1222 deaths were registered. Of these, 736 were from the deaths in the weeks of the ten years 1853-62 corresponding with last week is, with a corresponding population, 1407. Last week 1222 registered deaths in the week, the oldest of whom was a man, aged ninety-eight. Besides these a centenarian, a woman, died at aged 101. Between 14, Duncan-street, and the 15th of February; she attained the age of 100 years on the 15th of January —a fact verified by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, Islington.

The seventh anniversary festival of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association was held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday night, under the chairmanship of Mr. George Augustus Sala, who is the youngest of the six excellent charitable societies founded by the theatrical profession for the relief of the aged and is gradually growing into a most important position. This society was the first to admit ladies to its bursary, and Wednesday's festival, which began with dinner and a ball, was graced by a large and brilliant company. Mr. Sala made a most effective chairman, and, after the usual loyal and patriotic and complimentary toasts, proceeded to extol the cause of the institution. Mr. Bilumnd Yates proposed the health of Mr. Buckstone as the principal supporter of the fund, and Mr. Buckstone responded feelingly to this compliment. The health of the chairman was proposed by Mr. Dion Boucicault, and, with the subscription, the total receipts amounted to upwards of £240. After the speeches and concert, which were got through with great delight, dancing was kept up with spirit until the early hours.

Law and Police.—The case of Collingwood against Mr. Henry Berkeley, M.P., and others, directors of the British Columbia Gold and Silver Company, was heard in the Court of Exchequer on Friday and Saturday. The defence was that all these gentlemen had protested acting as directors when they found the nature of the concern was fraudulent, and that Colonel Sleigh was at the head of it; but the jury found them all liable in damages except Mr. Forsyth, who had never given authority for his name to be used in any way. A verdict was returned for the plaintiff for £10 against all the other defendants, with interest and costs, and a rule was granted, which they propose to have considered before the full Court. In the meantime execution has issued.

At the Surrey Sessions on Tuesday Mrs. Thomas, a widow, who received a high character for humanity and kind feeling, was tried for cruelty to a child, a girl who had gone into her service from the workhouse. The case occupied the whole day. The treatment which the girl alleged she had received was of the most unseemly and cruel kind. The defence was a total denial of the charge. The jury, however, found Mrs. Thomas guilty, and she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The persons who took forcible possession of the dilapidated house in Stamford-street which caused some little excitement a few weeks ago, were put upon their trial for riot and unlawful entering at the Surrey Sessions on Wednesday. The prisoners all pleaded guilty, and the magistrate dismissed them on their own recognizances to come up for judgment when called for.

The value of the public charities in this country is not less than £70,000,000.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

The Polish Insurrection.—Berlin, Feb. 19.—Letters from Warsaw of Tuesday last received here say:—"An order issued by the chief of the revolutionary committee at Warsaw has been published here. The chief authority commands to leave their workshops and students under eighteen years of age to quit the schools, and continue the war. The Roman Catholic clergy assist in raising demonstrations. When the moment for insurrection in Warsaw shall have arrived the inhabitants will be solemnly exhorted to unite for its success. For the present tranquillity is required at Warsaw. The chief has also addressed an official communication to the Russian Consul in the Polish capital approaching him with displaying zeal in the Russian interest and with assuming a hostile attitude towards the insurgents. The chief concludes by promising that the Russian Government will pursue a more equitable course in future, to save the national Government the necessity of taking energetic measures against him."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On Tuesday the corner-stone of a new church, to be erected in Dunking, Surrey, in memory of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Egerton, M.P., in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators.

The Minor Canons of St. Paul's Cathedral have presented a handsome silver salver to the Rev. John Henry Coward, M.A.

The chancel of the parish church at Dartford, Kent, has recently been restored by Mr. Hesketh, the large east window filled with stained glass by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. A fifteenth-century window in the same form is to be inserted.

The Bishop of Chester recently consecrated a new church, dedicated to St. James, at Millbrook, erected at the cost of Mr. Abel Harrison, of Manchester, at a cost exceeding it is said, £20,000. The Rev. Augustus Egerton, M.P., is the presence of a vast concourse of spectators.

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The consecration of Trinity Church, Rusholme, near Manchester, have presented to the Rev. H. T. Venes, M.A., Rector, with an address, elegantly illuminated on vellum, together with a chaunty-designed silver cup, containing 200 sovereigns, as a testimonial of their regard.

A beautiful memorial (by Marochetti) to Prince Albert has just been erected in the parish church of Datford, Kent, and will be set up without much delay. It consists of a marble cross, with a recumbent statue of the late Prince, and is to be placed in the chancel. It was recently visited by the Royal family when residing at Osborne. The Vicar of the parish, the Rev. J. Hall, and the principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood have offered this tribute of gratitude and loyal attention to the memory of one who was so much beloved by them.

A school-church for St. Saviour's new district, Hoxton, was opened on Thursday week. The building is of corrugated iron, about 60 ft. by 30, and will hold 300 persons. The cost, £300, is being principally defrayed. When the room is used for school purposes, a curtain has been provided which cuts off the inner end of the building, and separates it entirely from the other, or from the body of the room.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its usual monthly meeting on Monday, at the Society's house, Parliament-street, when grants amounting to £1185 were made in aid of building and repairing churches in various parts of the country.

The Upper House of Convocation has determined, by a majority, to carry out the suggestion of the Lower House that a committee should be appointed to consider the question of the revision of the Book of Pentatench. The Bishops of Lincoln, St. Asaph's, and Llandaff voted for entering the prayer of the Lower House. The Bishops of London and St. David's against it.

Arrangements have been made, by consent of the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the immediate erection of another Australian bishopric, the seat of which will be at Goulburn, situated between Sydney and Melbourne. The new bishop will superintend the affairs of the (though thinly-inhabited region, which, however, like other parts of Australia, is rapidly increasing in population and importance.

Preferments and Appointments.—The Rev. P. H. Cope, M.A., Whitworth, Durham, to be Rector of Ryton. The Rev. Edward Hall, Rev. J. Bowen to Winton Lowes, Norfolk; Rev. F. Barges to Winterbourne, Gloucestershire; Rev. J. Bell, Rev. W. Hunter, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. J. Bell, Rev. Made to Minden Magna, Hertford; Rev. V. Musgrave to Hascomb, Surrey. Surveyor: The Rev. John Jones, Rector of Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr, Corwen. Rev. G. C. Dickinson to Winterton, Lincolnshire; Rev. R. Jackson to Over, Cheshire; Rev. Mordaunt Mathews to Lower Dover, Kent; Rev. W. S. Thomson to Burgh-with-Winthorpe, Lincolnshire. *Incumbency*: Rev. W. Bernard to St. Peter, Saffron-hill; Rev. Joseph Jones to St. Peter, Saffron-hill; St. Peter, Saffron-hill; Rev. D. Fleming to West Hartlepool; Rev. W. G. Congdon to St. Peter's, Hackney; Rev. G. G. Morton to Acton; Rev. A. Robertson to Plumstead.—*Guardian*.

The Universities and Public Schools.—An action has been commenced in the Queen's Bench by Messrs. Longman and Roe, Benjamin Jowett, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Regius Professor of Greek, in the University of Oxford, against the Rev. B. Williams, author of the Epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians," and other works. The appellants are Rev. Rowland Williams, D.D., Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter; Margaret Professor of Divinity; and the Rev. Dr. Optivie, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, in the University of Oxford.

Under the title of "Liber Cantabrigiensis, Part II," Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn have published a work which will be welcomed by every Cambridge man in the colleges and University of Cambridge, with an appendix containing the continuation of the history of the University and colleges from the first volume is by Mr. Robert Potts, M.A., of Trinity College.—There are twenty-two candidates for the scholarships at the Royal Naval College, instead of ten on the number of last year. Of the seventy-two gentlemen who offer themselves for admission to the college, it is understood that about a dozen number of others as Senior and Junior Optimes. The examination begins on Monday, 9th proximo, and continues for a week. The examination for degrees will commence on Tuesday, March 3.

The Oxford Term Commencements, held in the Examination Hall, the Earl of Rose was installed Chancellor of the University of Dublin. After a brief visit to Oxford, during which he was presented with the D.C.L. degree conferred on Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, the Lord Mayor; on Mr. Whitworth, the inventor of the rifled cannon; on Mr. Cope, R.A.; on Mr. Richard Cooper, the astronomer, of Markree Castle, in the county of Sligo.

The Rev. Charles Clay, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, and assistant preacher of Lincoln's Inn, has been elected Professor of classical literature, Belfast, in succession to the late Professor Sullivan, deceased.

An examination will take place at Uppingham School on Easter Tuesday, for the election of two scholarships, of the value of £40 each, open to the school for five years. Mr. Charles Clay, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, is the examiner.

The secretaries of the whole of the London and provincial fire-insurance offices, for the third year consecutive, have had fortnight signed a petition to the House of Commons for the abolition or reduction of the duty on fire insurances.

Rational Gymnastics.—An interesting lecture on this subject was delivered at the Royal Polytechnic Institution on Saturday last. The system of physical education and training recommended by the lecturer for the use of soldiers in the army and navy, and for the public generally, is introduced by the late Professor Ling, of the Royal Swedish Academy. The only objection to the Swedish gymnastics, according to the views of the human frame, not separately or at the expense of, but through and in harmony with the mind and the whole. Ling's system is comprehensive, and the whole body is founded on common sense and the first laws of nature. Nothing is to be further from it than all appearance of "posturing" and "Ten Minutes Exercises" of Ling. They are simply movements designed in conformity with the anatomical construction and consequent laws of motion of the joints and limbs. They equally and harmoniously develop the frame in the healthy, and they are applicable to the prevention and cure of a large number of diseases. The only reason why they are not more generally prescribed for the sick is that the medical profession generally are ignorant of them, owing to a great extent with the usual resources of ordinary medical treatment, and only very imperfectly acquainted with the principles of gymnastic exercises which would be of little use either to the healthy or the afflicted unless many sanitary conditions which the lecturer considered were properly attended to previously. Alluding to the large number of recruits rejected on medical examination in consequence of their physical weakness, he attributed the principal cause to anything approaching hard work. Dr. Roth remarked that these evils generally originated with mothers and nurses—in improperties (and, in reality, unskilled) dresses of dress, and ignorance respecting the management of infants. The lecturer then alluded to the importance of proper ventilation in barracks, schools, &c.; of wholesome cooking and warm clothing, of baths; and, lastly, of rational gymnastics, which should never be violent or endanger the constitution. To the short high-heeled and more particularly narrow-toed shoes almost universally worn was attributed many injurious effects, and the fact that so many soldiers have to "fall out" on even a short march. The consequences of pressure on the lungs by clothing was also illustrated. And the lecturer recommended and showed the practicability of supplying a portable apparatus for bathing to soldiers in camp or even on a campaign. The model exhibited was constructed to supply the so-called Russian bath introduced by Dr. Roth.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

In Chamberlayne's "Political State of Great Britain for the Year 1714" is an enumeration of the divers functionaries attached to the Court of England; and by the side of the "Queen's rateatcher," the "Queen's molecatcher" (salary £45 per annum), the "Queen's yeomanfeaster," and the "Queen's hobby-grooms," stands the "Queen's herbwoman." Does such a lady-dispenser of sweet savours hold official rank now? The last time she made an appearance at the Lords was, we believe, at the coronation of George IV., when the Royal train passed along a raised and carpeted platform from Palace-yard to Westminster Abbey; and the "herbwoman," attended by six "maids" clad in virginal white, led the way, strewing flowers in the Royal path. Will there be a herbwoman at Windsor next March? And, of course, Gravesend seems determined to keep up a very old and charming custom; and Princess Alexandra on landing at the Terrace-pier, Gravesend, is to find her first footsteps on English ground clad with a carpet of roses and violets scattered thickly by sixty fair maids of Kent, attired in the national colours of England and Denmark—red, blue, and white.

London will be thoroughly transformed on the 24th days between the entry and the marriage of our young Prince and Princess. Fancy seats for ten thousand persons in the area round St. Paul's, and for four hundred before the portico of the Mansion House! Imagine twenty thousand volunteers massed in Hyde Park! All the public buildings will, of course, be illuminated, and at night, and even gloomy old Temple Bar itself is to be spruced up and decorated. The Lord Chamberlain has been taking counsel of the managers of the theatres as to opening the theatres to the public, "free, gratis, and for nothing," during the four glorious days. This plan, sensibly carried out, would be most popular, and need not be surrounded by any difficulties. The best course to adopt is to issue in the ordinary manner from the Lord Chamberlain's office so many boxes, and no more, as there are places in the theatre for; to act strictly in their distribution according to the order of "first come, first served;" and to exercise judicious discrimination in apportioning admissions to box, pit, and gallery to those who seem respectively habituated to occupying the places in question.

Fall-mall, which before now has been likened—for the number, the splendour, and the variety of the equipages—to the Grand Canal at Venice, with the water concreted over, is to see grand doings on the happy day when the notes of "The Wedding March" are first heard in London. The clubhouses are to be illuminated, the pavement cut balconies draped and canopied, whence the members' ladies can witness the procession, and the Guards, the Life Guards, Blues, the Travellers', the Army and Navy, &c., the gallantry of the respective committees will, doubtless, lead them to do something extensive in the way of "decorations" as well. But will there be a ball? Probably no one can say. But why not a dance after the déjeuner? The clubs have ample room and when did Fall-mall ever fail in its social and choreographic displays.

Then, again, there is an agitation on foot to obtain the necessary authorisation for two or three open-air fairs and fêtes champêtres; and we understand that Mr. Nelson Lee, the well-known caterer for the Christmas recreations at Astley's, is ready to undertake to organise fairs in Hyde Park, Battersea Park, and Victoria Park, on the model—much improved—of those held in the fields round the Court about the time of the festival of the Assumption.

Regent-street is naturally vexed at the announcement that the Royal procession on the 24th is to pass down Dover, Knightsbridge thoroughfare. Preparations on a vast scale for the erection of triumphal arches, Venetian masts, and decorations of every sort, were in contemplation, and there is no doubt that Regent-street would have acquitted itself most loyally on the occasion; but, then, would not a day and every other thoroughfare in the metropolis have done the same? A suggestion was made to please all parties by allowing the municipal carriage to proceed from Hyde Park to the Mansion House, but this would have overruled, and the route along Fall-mall is to be adhered to. In fact, the Lord Chamberlain has a most public convenience to consult, and must cast the aristocratic slabs, of which the real governing classes of the country are composed.

The circulation of the *Cornhill Magazine* has been prohibited in France, an article on Mr. Kinglake's "History of the Invasion of the Crimea" having found favour in the eyes of the imperial authorities. We can scarcely wonder at it; yet it must not be supposed that Mr. Kinglake's literary matters politically are entirely laboured within the limits of the French empire." We have not yet heard that M. Emile Ollivier has been incarcerated either at Vincennes or at Mont St. Michel, and did M. Ollivier not on the other day in *Opinion Nationale* but read from the tribune certain passages of our Queen's recent address against George III. and the Duke of Grafton?

The seventh anniversary festival of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday last. This very excellent and truly philanthropic institution does not in any way clash with the Royal Dramatic College or Royal Theatrical Funds, the advantages offered by which are prospective; whereas those extended by the Sick Fund Association, &c., to its members are immediate. The association makes weekly allowances during sickness or incapacity to work; allocates grants to widows and orphans at the death of a member; guarantees large payments of funeral expenses; procures by means of an agency directed by Mr. W. Adams, all suitable engagements and secures to its members such engagements for its members, and advances them money when bound on distant journeys. The funds have already thirteen hundred solid pounds banked, as capital, and a yearly income of £240 arising from members' payments; and the collection after the banquet on Wednesday amounted to £240. The list of stewards is a long one, and in excess of any former one. The principal donors were Mr. Gray, of Cheltenham; Mr. Bunn; the worthy president of the association); Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. H. F. Chorley, Mr. Arrodeschoot, Mr. Barnett, Mrs Swanborough, Miss Marie Wilton, &c.

A cockfighting case, legal, and many years an impression has prevailed that all gallinaceous contests have, like beardsinging, dogfighting, and shooting matches, been put down by the stern arm of the law; but from a recent grave decision in the Court of Queen's Bench it appears that considerable dubiety still environs the meaning of the statute which is to extinguish all and every of the barbarous amusements. An appellant against a conviction for promoting a cockfight in a public-house contended that, for his conviction to be quashed, the place where the cocks fought must be one commonly kept and used for such purposes, and that money must be taken for admission to the house. It was decided that the fact that many years was not a place "used and kept," so the conviction was quashed; and an impromptu cockfight was considered not to come under the law. But in a subsequent case, argued the same day, the cockfighter came to grief. In a yard with a bird with a broken leg, however, he was very properly prosecuted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; but he pleaded that a gamecock was not, as required by the statute to be used, "a tame and privately kept domestic animal." The Court, however, decided that it was, and that he had wantonly and cruelly caused to be fighting it to fight while in a crippled state.

The foolish woman and her confederate who lately made a riotous and forcible entry into the dilapidated premises known as the "haunted houses" in Stamford-street, and maintained possession of them under the pretence that the property belonged to them, was since gaol for a few days, have found the tenth part assume the very disagreeable guise of a criminal prosecution. They have been tried at the Surrey Sessions, pleaded guilty, but have been treated with leniency in being only ordered to find recognisances to come up for judgment when called upon. The majesty of the law is vindicated; but, surely, there should also be some law to compel the half crazy owner of this shamefully-neglected property to put it into somethine like decent and habitable repair. These "haunted houses" in Stamford-street, on Snow-hill, and in St. Clement's-churchyard are so many black eyes on the fair face of London; and their continuance in such a state of dirt and desolation would not be suffered for a week by the municipality of any metropolis in Europe save our own.

For the year ending in March last the dog tax realised £456,927.

THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

THE coronation of King Radama II. of Madagascar and his Queen took place at Antananarivo, the capital, on the 23rd of September, 1862. The cortège of the public coronation consisted of the French and English representatives, the native Princes, Ministers, and officers of State, and a crowd of attendants. They proceeded by the principal street and past the French consulate to the Champ de Mars, where an enormous concourse of people, numbering more than 300,000, awaited their coming. The troops formed a complete hedge from the Royal palace to this place, where they were drawn up into squares, leaving between them the necessary space for the passage of the cortège to the centre of the Champ de Mars, where the throne had been prepared. It is at this spot that the sacred rock is discovered where the Kings of Madagascar have time out of mind presented themselves to the people. It is a circular stone about 9ft. high, cemented round with great care, and leaving its natural surface at the top, where was placed the Royal chair, the foot of which rested upon the bare rock under a painted purple and gold canopy supported by columns. On each side ascended two long estrades on the same level as the throne, that on the right being reserved for the French and English Plenipotentiaries, that on the left for the ladies of the Royal family. On reaching the foot of the steps leading to the throne the King, who was on horseback, dismounted, received the Royal mantle, and ascended to the chair, where he first placed the crown upon his own head and afterwards upon that of his Queen, Rabodoe. While he ascended the steps the King's mantle was supported by his adopted brother, M. Lambert. His Majesty, after addressing the people, received the oaths of fidelity from the chiefs of the tribes, who were represented by deputations with their respective flags and emblems. The impressive ceremony terminated with a grand festival.

Lieutenant Oliver, of the Royal Artillery, who formed one of the coronation cortège, has forwarded to us a Sketch (engraved in the present Number) of the procession passing Andohalo, respecting which he supplies the following particulars:—

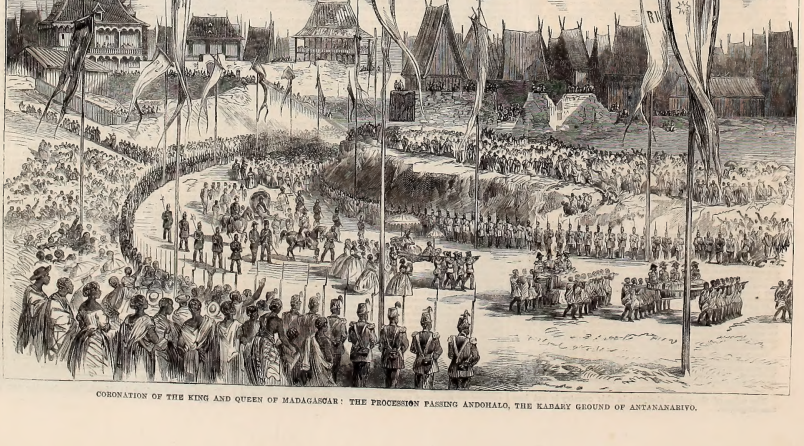
Andohalo is a large market-place and public assembly. The road descends from the main street and was lined with soldiers in red coatees, shakos, &c., presenting arms. The line was marked by poles at every ten yards with banners, white ground and red border, with Radama II. and a star, also in red. The head of the procession cannot be seen, its entire length being over a mile. The officers borne in palanquins in the foreground were the officers of the palace and of the King's household, four or five abreast, wearing cocked hats, with French and English uniforms of a past century, gold and silver belts, and ribbons of every colour, borne by their slaves, all in striped lambas, and followed each by a few attendants. Then came the Queen in a magnificent gilt palanquin, her coronation scarlet robe hanging over the rear of it. This palanquin, built in France, is shaped like an ottoman sofa, and is lined with scarlet. It was borne by twelve of her body guard in scarlet tunics, light grey trousers, and Scotch caps. In front of her, at her feet, was her little adopted daughter, under a smaller red silk parasol. A canopy was fixed to the back of the chair in which the Queen reclined. She was surrounded by her Court ladies in white muslin and moire antigue low dresses, scarves, bouquets and wreaths, and elegant coiffures. Behind the Queen came the King in an English Field Marshal's full uniform, on a fine Arab bay horse, hardly restrained by an Egyptian groom who led it. The groom was dressed in green tunic and trousers and red fez cap. On the right of the King walked M. Laborde, the French Consul, in French diplomatic costume; and Lieutenant Oliver, Royal Artillery, in full dress. Immediately in rear followed General Johnstone, Captain Anson, and Commodore Dupré, all in uniform, except the latter, in palanquins. M. Lambert was mounted, dressed like an ambassador. Ex Hainraka and other officers, the staff of the King, followed, and all the other English and French present. The body guard of the King, armed with poloaxes or spears, in green tunics and shakos, marched on each side. Behind followed a rather indiscriminate mass of people who had lost their places in the procession; and cocked-hats, plumes, bonnets, hats, feathers tossed about in wild confusion as the palanquin-bearers pushed and fought, striving to pass one another. The walls and banks on the sides of the road were covered with spectators all welcoming their popular Sovereign, and saluting him with loud and prolonged cries.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. E. B. STUART, COMMANDING CAVALRY OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

GENERAL J. E. B. STUART.

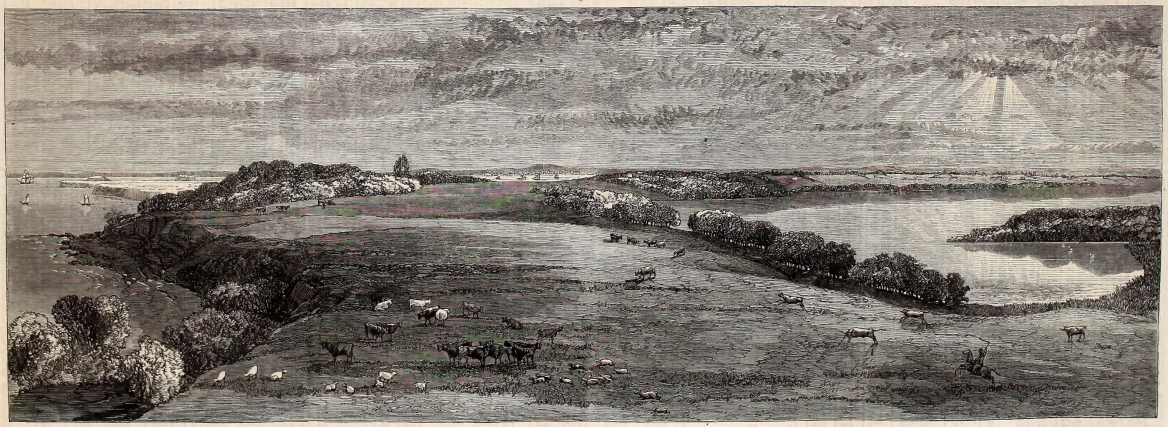
THE accompanying Portrait of the dashing cavalry officer, General Stuart—the Murat of the Confederates; their Prince Rupert, with more than that Prince's success—cannot fail to be of interest to our readers. It is from a Sketch by our Special Artist in the Confederate camp, Northern Virginia, to which General Stuart is attached. Appended are some remarks respecting the General by the Richmond correspondent of the *Times*:—"While in the Shenandoah Valley the achievements of General Jackson have aroused towards him a generous feeling of gratitude for danger averted and prosperity preserved it is doubtful whether east of the Blue Ridge the twenty-nine years of General Stuart, added to that indefatigable energy which teaches him, after he has ridden fifty miles during the day, to regard it as his highest happiness to ride a dozen more miles at night to tread but one measure' in a Virginian country-house, do not incline the scale, especially if the balance be adjusted by fair hands, in favour of the younger General. There have been many English officers, particularly in the East Indian service, whose endurance in the saddle has been regarded as unequalled; but I doubt whether any Englishman ever exhibited such superiority to bodily fatigue as is almost nightly evinced by the gay cavalier who knows every hospitable roof within a dozen miles of his head-quarters (and what roof is not hospitable?), and, accompanied by his banjo-player, visits them by turns night after night, returning usually to his hard-earned rest long after the midnight hour has flown. With the earliest dawn of morning the first voice calling gaily for breakfast is that of the midnight merrymaker, who rises the picture of health, goodhumour, and strength. It may be noticed en passant that to the circumstance that he has never touched tobacco in any form, or any wine or other liquor, General Stuart attributes much of his health and vigour. Certainly as jovial a company as is assembled at General Stuart's head-quarters it has never been my fortune to see paralleled in either the Federal or the Confederate camps."

In the *Times* of Tuesday appeared a letter from its special correspondent at the head-quarters of General Stuart, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, dated Jan. 1, containing an account of another of Stuart's raids of which some particulars had previously reached us:—"The return this evening of General Stuart and his staff has shed a glow of cheerfulness throughout the camp, and has afforded much merriment by reason of the incidents which accompanied this expedition, and of which every one is talking. It appears that General Stuart started upon Christmas Eve with a considerable force of cavalry in the direction of Dumfries, distant about thirty miles from these head-quarters. Thence he proceeded towards Occoquan Creek, where, as well as at Dumfries, he had skirmishes with the enemy, during which he took about 200 prisoners, and inflicted some loss upon them, himself sustaining the loss of only one man, Captain Bullock (a very gallant officer), who, it is feared, was mortally wounded. After crossing Occoquan Creek, General Stuart struck the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and at Burke's station burnt down the telegraph operator was at work, burst into the room where the telegraph operator was at work, and commanded him, upon pain of instant death if he misinterpreted, to read off the messages which the click of the instrument pronounced to be at that moment passing along the wires. In this manner General Stuart learnt the movements which General Hointselman and other Federal generals were concerting with a view to intercept his retreat, and altered his course so as to baffle their preparations. The luckless telegraph operator and his fellow-prisoners—all of them dismounted cavalry soldiers—were started off on foot to walk forty-five miles to Culpepper station, in order that they might learn by practical experience what a long and weary travel was requisite to carry them to that Richmond which they have been so long in reaching. The submarine telegraph clock found at Burke's station is now a valuable acquisition at General Stuart's head-quarters, and will probably be the guide by which many a future *reveillée* and tattoo will be sounded. After leaving Burke's station General Stuart proceeded towards Alexandria, within eight miles of which town he turned towards the north-west, and returned hither by a circuit which brought him through Warrenton—which town was occupied by a large body of Yankee cavalry a few hours after General Stuart had passed through it—and Culpepper, thus concluding an expedition less important, but not less successful, than its predecessors."



CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR: THE PROCESSION PASSING ANDOHALO, THE RADARY GROUND OF ANTANANARIVO.

THE SUEZ CANAL: GENERAL VIEW OF THE TOWN OF EL-GIRSH, TAKEN FROM THE MOUNDS THROWN UP IN EXCAVATING THE TRENCH OR RIGOLE DE SERVICE FOR THE MARITIME CANAL.—SEE PAGE 197.



VIEW OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, FROM THE LAKE ON THE NORTH SHORE.—FROM A DRAWING BY MAJOR F. B. STACK.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 205.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 28.

SUNDAY, Feb. 22.—*Quadragesima*: First Sunday in Lent. George Washington, the first President of the United States of America, born, 1732. The French landed near Fishguard, South Wales, and surrendered at discretion shortly after, 1797. Commencement of the French Revolution of 1848.

MONDAY, 23.—The Emperor Diocletian burnt the Holy Scriptures at Nicomedia, and began his great persecution of the Christians, 303. Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792. The Cato-street Conspiracy (by Thistlewood and others) to assassinate the Cabinet Ministers suppressed, 1820.

TUESDAY, 24.—Matthias, Apostle and Martyr. Francis I. of France defended and taken prisoner at Pavia, 1525. G. F. Handel born, 1684. Louis Philippe of France abdicated in favour of the Comte de Paris, 1848.

WEDNESDAY, 25.—Ember Week. Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723. The Peterborough Boat Race at Goldsmith's Row, Hackney Marsh, 1851. Moon's First Quarter, 0h. 34m. p.m.

THURSDAY, 26.—Ember Day. Reverend: Manfred, King of Naples, defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou, 1266. The Bank of England authorised to suspend specie payments, 1797. Abolition of Negro Slavery in the French Republic, 1815.

FRIDAY, 27.—Arrival of the first Russian Embassy in England, 1558. So-St defeated by Wellington at Orthes, 1814.

SATURDAY, 28.—Battle of Bramham Moor: The Earl of Northumberland defeated and slain by King Henry IV., 1408. Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, said to have been murdered, 1447.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 28.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
4 45	5 12	5 41	6 11	6 42	7 16	7 52
5 0	5 27	5 56	6 26	6 57	7 31	8 10

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 26′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.	
	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometer in shade.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Horizontal Motion.	Inches.	Hundredths.
	Inches.	°	°		°	°			Inches	
11	29·190	42·6	37·4	81	51·1	47·9	SSW.	103	·000	
12	29·381	43·1	37·7	80	49·3	37·7	W.	141	·000	
13	29·647	38·4	33·9	85	47·1	47·0	E.	115	·000	
14	29·747	41·0	37·0	86	47·9	34·0	E.	108	·000	
15	··	··	··	··	49·3	45·9	E.	203	·000	
16	29·329	37·6	31·4	82	50·2	46·0	ENE.	301	·000	
17	29·089	39·7	32·3	77	49·3	48·3	NNW. SSW.	74	·000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, at 10 o'clock A.M. and 10 o'clock P.M.:—

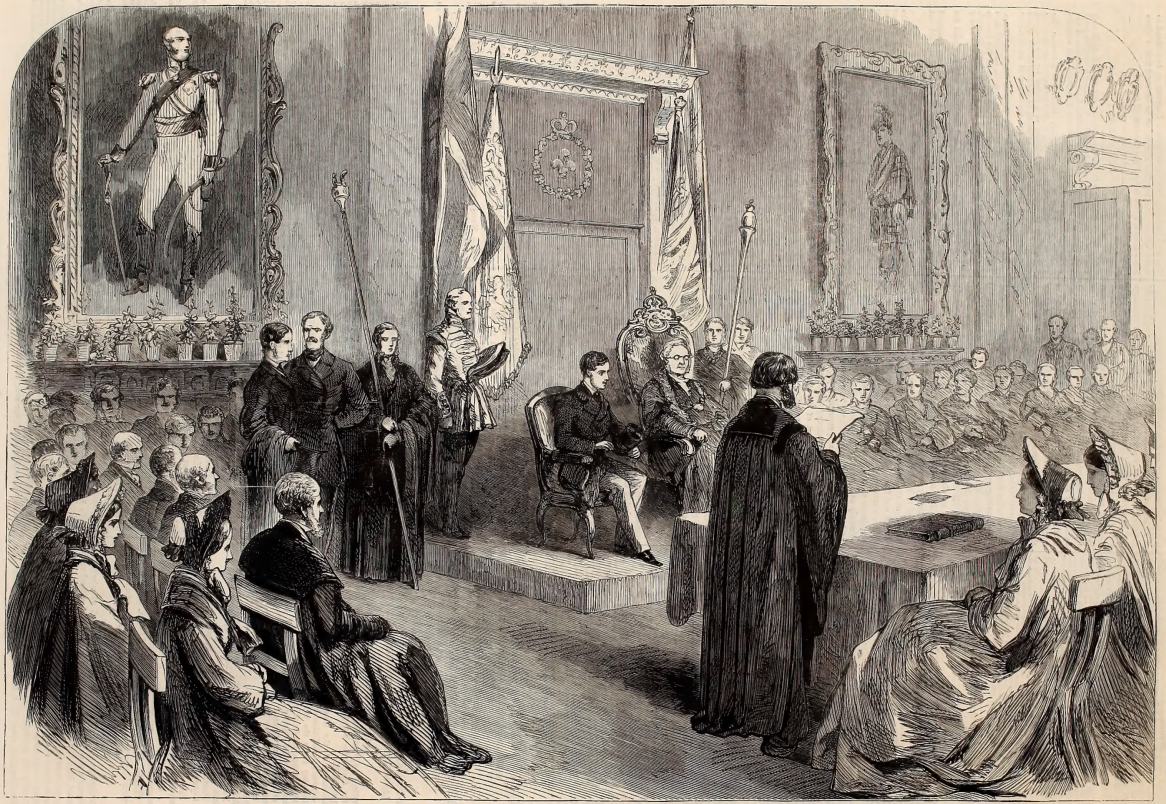
Barometer (in inches) corrected...	29·522	29·347	29·023	29·645	29·325	29·618
Temperature of Air	42°	42°	42°	42°	42°	42°
Temperature of Evaporation ...	39°	39°	39°	39°	39°	39°
Direction of Wind	W.	SSW.	CALM	CALM	W.	W.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Immense season of Italian Opera under the direction of M. JULLIEN DE NANTES, which will be opened on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. After which the Burlesque Opera of the Grand Pantomime, founded on the Fairy Tale of Cinderella, will be produced. Harlequin, Mr. Frederick Bennett; Clown, HARLEIN, when the entire Pantomime of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST will be produced. Doors to be opened at Seven. Commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Ten till Four.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.—The Public is respectfully informed that the Management has made such arrangements as will enable the Theatre to be opened for a limited number of nights, nearly-style, to NOW OPEN for the Dramatic Season. Notwithstanding the numerous expenses incurred in the preparations for the Season, the Prices of Admission will be as usual. The Boxes and Stalls of the principal London Theatres.—Last Grand Monster Performance of the Fairy Pantomime, on Monday, the 2nd night of Beauty and the Beast. Harlequin, Mr. HARLEIN; Clown, Mr. FREDERICK BENNETT. On MONDAY, FEB. 23, and during the celebrated Ballet Divertissement, Le Diable Boiteux. On MONDAY, FEB. 23, and during the Week, will be produced a new and original, historical, romantic, and legendary Dramatic Romance, entitled the Wife's Secret, written by Mr. Edmund Falconer, in Three Acts

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS SANITARY INQUIRY.
Local Government Act Office, the Privy Council Office,
Jan. 31, 1863.
SIR,—The Lords of her Majesty's Council having received an intimation that there is an unusual amount of sickness prevailing at Hastings and St. Leonards, direct me to request that the Local Board of Health which has been established in those towns will cause an inquiry to be made into the cause or causes to which such sickness is to be attributed, and with regard to the nature and extent of the fever, and with regard to the sanitary condition of the district.
If the Local Board should require a medical officer of health, their Lordships would be glad to be informed with a copy of any report which he has made on the subject.
My Lords direct me to request that you will communicate to them as to the proceedings which the Board may recently have taken to procure additional or improved water supplies for the district, and to state whether, in the event of such intervention, my Lords request to be informed what steps of that kind recommended in the above-named letter have been taken by your Board to prevent the occurrence of fever, &c., in future.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
The Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Hastings. JOHN SIMON.

Hastings, February 18, 1863.
My Lords,—At a quarterly meeting of the Corporation of this town, held on the 4th inst., a letter from Mr. Simon, medical officer of the Privy Council, dated the 31st ult., was read on the subject of the fever which has prevailed in this town for the last few months, and it was resolved that the Board be desired to inform you that a copy of Mr. Simon's letter has been sent to the Commissioners and Overseers in this borough—twenty in number—with a request that each of those gentlemen would favour the Board with information in their power as to what steps the Council as a Local Board of Health to be a correct statement before your Lordships, and that the Board would be glad to receive any suggestions which your Lordships may think proper. The Council believe with pure and wholesome water, and the drainage now in course of completion, the Council believe with pure and wholesome water, and the drainage now in course of completion, the Council believe with pure and wholesome water, and the drainage now in course of completion, the



PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY TO THE PRINCE OF WALES: MR. TOWSE, THE CLERK, READING THE RECORD OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S ELECTION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"THE COTTAGE WINDOW."

BY G. H. BOUGHTON.

THERE is in this little picture a charm of simple, unforced naturalness, and a freedom from grimace, affectation, self-consciousness, or effort, really refreshing. True, such are rather negative than positive merits; yet, how strange to say, they are very rare among all but a few of the very best of our British painters. Is it not singular that in these simple themes so often chosen by our figure painters, qualities so obviously necessary, and apparently so easy of attainment as to appear inevitable, are in reality seldom found? It is, perhaps, still more remarkable that they seem to be less rare among French painters of domestic life; for, from received notions among us of the character of our neighbours and allies, we might expect to find some traces of a love of display, and a tendency to theatrical exaggeration in all their works. It is certain, however, for it was proved in the International Exhibition, that there is a large proportion of French painters of domestic incident quite free from these faults. In the first rank among such painters is M. Edouard Frère, an artist whose native truthfulness has won for him—chiefly through the exhibition of his works from time to time at the French Gallery, Pall-mall—as high a reputation in this country as in France. Upon this admirable painter Mr. Boughton (whose promise we were one of the first to signalise) has evidently formed his style—if we may apply this term to what appears so simple and spontaneous. The resemblance is indeed so great that, saving a slight thinness and brownness, this picture might have been painted by the French artist. The little maiden bending so prettily over her flowers and watering them from the large family jug with so natural a solicitude is just such an unsophisticated rustic French child as M. Frère delights to paint. Her white calico capoual and sleeves, her little red jacket and dark petticoat, are those of the peasants of Ecouen, the village near Paris among whom M. Frère lives and paints. The outlook from the casement, over the green spring crops and the little *sentier* beyond, is just such a snatch of simple landscape as one sees in French pictures of this class. The little lassie herself has no pretensions to the beauty of our conventional studio rustics, but she is one of Nature's own wild flowers, and the artist could not have represented her more suitably employed.

We are very glad to hear that the benevolent purpose of the exhibition to which Mr. Boughton kindly consented this pleasing little picture is already attained in the sale (through the large number of sales) which must be very gratifying to all concerned in its formation.

"THE COTTAGE WINDOW," PAINTED BY G. H. BOUGHTON, IN THE SUFFOLK-STREET EXHIBITION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY.

THE freedom of the Fishmongers' Company was presented to the Prince of Wales on Thursday week. The steps leading to the Fishmongers' Hall were covered with crimson cloth, while overhead was the canopy, always significant of some City festivity. Eighteen watermen, all winners of Doggett's badge, at various periods, from 1824 down to the 1st of August last, kept guard in the outer staircase, and in the vestibule the band of the Royal Artillery played at intervals. The great hall where the presentation took place was crowded with spectators, among whom were a very large number of ladies. In the centre of the hall was a raised dais and a crimson chair placed for the Prince of Wales. About one o'clock his Royal Highness arrived at the hall, accompanied by General Knollys and Major Teesdale. His approach was the signal for a most hearty reception from the crowd, the cheering being loud and reiterated. The Prince at once ascended the staircase in the midst of a procession consisting principally of members of the Fishmongers' Company, the band of the Royal Artillery meanwhile playing "God Save the Queen." When he had entered the ante-room to the principal chamber, several of the leading members of the corporation were presented to him by the clerk of the company. Amongst those thus presented were the past wardens, Mr. Hanbury, M.P., and Mr. Western Wood, M.P., Lord Clyde, and Sir Rowland Hill. He then entered the great chamber of the company, and took his seat in the chair upon the dais, the spectators standing until they received a signal to be seated. The freedom of the company, inclosed in a massive gold casket, was presented to the Prince with the usual forms—Mr. Cubitt, M.P., briefly addressing his Royal Highness. This chaste and elegant casket, of which we give an Engraving, is in the Renaissance style of ornament, and was designed and manufactured by Smith and Nicholson, of Drake-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. It is surmounted by a female figure, representing Commerce seated on a dolphin, and by his Royal Highness. This chaste and elegant casket, of which we give an Engraving, is in the Renaissance style of ornament, and was designed and manufactured by Smith and Nicholson, of Drake-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. It is surmounted by a female figure, representing Commerce seated on a dolphin, and by his Royal Highness's crest and feathers. It bears the Prince's arms and monogram, and likewise the company's arms. The Prince of Wales, after having shaken hands with Mr. Cubitt, spoke as follows:—"Mr. Cubitt and gentlemen, it is with the greatest pleasure that I find myself called upon to return my sincere thanks to you, Sir, as prime warden, and to you, gentlemen of the court of assistants of this honourable and ancient Company of Fishmongers, for the complimentary and kind terms in which you have expressed yourselves towards me on the occasion of my taking up my freedom, and on your enrolling my name as a citizen with those illustrious personages and relatives who stand recorded in your annals. It cannot be otherwise than a source of pride, and of a still deeper feeling—that of affection, when I look on these walls and see the portraits of those whose son and grandson hopes to form one of your distinguished body; and to be thought worthy of occupying the place of that lamented parent whose loss the whole country has united in deploring would be in itself an object of my highest ambition. Gentlemen, let me also tender to you my warmest acknowledgments for the manner in which you have offered your congratulations to me on my approaching marriage, and to the young Princess who hopes so soon to adopt the proud title of an Englishwoman, and to prove herself a comfort to the Queen in her affliction." Cheers followed the conclusion of this address. The interesting ceremony then terminated.

The Prince was subsequently entertained at an elegant dejeuner. In the evening there was a magnificent banquet given in the hall, at which most of the civic members were present, and at which also the Earl of Shaftesbury and Sir Rowland Hill took up their freedom.

EL-GIRSH, EGYPT.

A PREVIOUS Number of this Journal contained an account, accompanied by several Illustrations, of a trip recently taken by Mr. Frederick George, of Cairo, on the fresh-water canal which is being constructed in connection with the works of the Suez Canal. Mr. George proceeded by boat to El-Girsh (of which we give an Engraving on page 193), crossing the desert thence to Suez. El-Girsh is situated near Lake Timsah, and is connected with Port Said by the *régole de service* or trench of the intended Maritime Canal. The European community here have organised themselves into a club, and possess, amongst other advantages, an admirably-arranged museum, which contains specimens of reptiles, fossils, and many curiosities which have been brought to light during the excavations. A well-conducted reading-room is attached, and the whole thing speaks well for the spirit and intelligence of its members. To the left, in the extreme distance of the Engraving, can be seen the palace of the late Viceroy, with a triumphal arch, erected by and at the cost of the company to commemorate the opening of the Régole and letting the waters of the Mediterranean into Timsah. Nearer is the mosque (also built by the company for the use of their workmen), small Arab town, the company's stores, and, lastly, the streets, which are well arranged and built in stone. The church stands out prominently.

THE CHINCHA (GUANO) ISLANDS: GUANO PILE ON NORTH ISLAND.—SEE PAGE 209.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It days somewhat long gone by there was an axiom amongst lawyers, which we suppose was accepted by the outer world, that English law was the perfection of human reason. If this implied anything, it was that our legal system had passed the necessity of amendment; and indeed it would seem that the exteriorness of the Great Charter had made up their minds on this point when they so unanimously stated their objection to any change in the laws of England. Our notion of human reason of the modern and enlightened era evidently a very different thing to that of the mailed Barons, as well to that of Coke and Serjeant Manning. The amendments of the law means sweeping change now, and we expect a Legislature to be working away at the making of new Acts of Parliament for six months in every year; and at this moment we are all wondering why it is that the present Session promises to be unusually sterile; and the inquiry arises, Has another perfection of human reason been arrived at? Few persons unacquainted with the habits and customs of Parliament remember a state of things like the present, because there are but few of the Old Guard who have found it difficult to eke out a sitting on any night until eight o'clock, and when the Government sits with folded arms waiting for a count-out up, but totally comes to stir. The normal condition of the House of Lords at this time, of the year is kept up—that is, there is a sneaky assemblage of Peers at a quarter past five, a spasmodic effort or two to get up a conversation, which generally fails, and an adjournment before six. This seems to be unmeaning, but the question of Lord Derby's temperament just now. That noble Earl appears to be in high feather; his nervous organisation has been well wound up by his activity in a cause which, of course, must have been extremely well exercised by the antagonism of that distress with which he was so nobly striving, and he is restless and eager for a real fight, whether up to Monday last he could only get up a little skirmishing. It was with an irritable pride that he inquired the other evening whether it was true no measure were introduced into the Upper House, and indirectly demanded when the fighting was to begin. To him Lord Lyndhurst, mailed, prone, replied, as often did those Lordships House was, as they express it, hoary, and that there was nothing yet ready for the House. A construction of contrariety was insisted on, he had no objection to gratify Lord Derby by giving him opportunity of lecturing on a pet subject of his own—reclamation of rivers from the sea. It is true that the Lord Chancellor of elderly, solid and practical, was delivered of his first joke on this occasion, but it was a dry one, and, though much relished by the new member for Southampton, who, as Lord Mayor of London, has an official right to be facetious on all the questions—especially the marvellous benefactions which have flowed into the relief fund—made his first appearance. His spoke blandly and to the point, and with the modesty of a freshman which became one of the youngest members of the House; and if he will, as is most likely, as evidenced on another evening, be a most useful and unpretending one. He is of the middle course always, and speak moderately on matters of which he knows something, and, when he does not, discriminately puts questions which satisfy his ambition. Last year a gentleman, previously nearly if not wholly obscure, forced himself into a doubtful prominency. Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. We are sorry to say it was a most pernicious persistency; and the eminence, such as it was, which he then achieved, became desirous of vindication. The Government, while it was practical and took a wide view of the question, was essentially sympathetic with Lancashire, he approved, if not exactly by grudge, to the Government, and, as he humbles one's self to concede to be in a manner poachers on the charitable impulses of the whole country.

What is to be predicted of a Ministry which on the first division of a Session allows itself to be beaten by a majority of 1? Lord John Russell, who was for once the responsible leader of the Opposition, probably never dreamed of the success which followed his languid, *dilettante* mode of shaking/over the fruit which was at last ready to be thrown into the ministerial ground in Epping Forest. To be sure, the Government defence halted and hammered, and appeared generally if not irritating, and the most serious auspice of Mr. Frederick Peel, who is so like his father—in all his bad points—and who always seems to be speaking a funeral oration when he is only talking common-place, was Mr. Hume. Sir George Grey, who came rushing up to the rescue, has lost all the tones of his voice, and was positively inaudible; and, as he tumbles out a series of words in one prefer-rapid flow, sense is lost in a cracking, rumbling sound, and meaning lost in the most anxious listening ear. If any one could have made out the arguments against the exact frame of Mr. Peacocke's motion, they would probably have been found satisfactory, for the want of intelligence is found to be a defect of Government; and, still more probably, if Lord Palmerston had known of the unpreparedness of his subordinates for the contest he might have come in with a few clear sentences and set the matter right, just as he did on a subsequent evening when his pet lamb, Mr. W. Cowper, was being worried by the Irish Opposition members, who wanted to take the somewhat unusual course of stopping the introduction of a bill. Mr. Cowper is a gentleman of considerable opposition and criticism; but the Premier watches over him like the Homeric gods over their favourite heroes, and always carries him away in a cloud—of words—just when he is about to be hopelessly smashed.

Those who are downhearted because there is not, and seems unlikely to be, any diversion in Parliament still hang their hopes on Mr. Gladstone's budget. The coming financial galee, seven in the last few days it was anticipated it would be, will be followed by a rousing of the slumbering elements of Parliamentary strife. As yet, however, the public mind has not been attracted to the personally his "tameness is shocking to view." It is true that he has blushed unseen, and has not, as in the case of Mr. Sidney Walloughby has fixed his glittering, financial eye, and which have produced from that figurative (in the multiplication-table sense) gentleman a shower of gold, but he has not as yet succeeded in getting that sole effort in that line for which David Deans was accustomed to pray. Mr. Gladstone has spread out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer a curious network of stocks and annuities in a twist of conversion—a very tight entanglement, in which perhaps he may one day find himself tripping; for, as perhaps many people have discerned in reference to Mr. Gladstone, when genius allied with industry is put to the practical purpose of the financial regeneration of the wisdom of Lord Melbourne's policy of letting things alone.

Could it have been the simple fact of the return to the House of Commons of so many members who were not present in the middle days of the Peel Ministry—used to show as a somewhat turbulent majority, and to have given its torpor on Tuesday night a character in such an extent that there was actually debating remotely tending to enactment, and to bring on the half-past two revive? The reappearance of Mr. Ferrand, the newly-elected member for Dewsbury, on the scene in which he was once rather disagreeably prominent, caused the first excitement of the Session. A large number of Conservatives brought from the first Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and who thus represented a great party success. Perhaps by the independent Liberal members it was taken as a sign that the operative elector, even in dockyards, is shaking off the yoke which he has hitherto been compelled to wear by Governments of all shades of politics when he is supposed to be exercising his right of suffrage. One could not but fancy that Mr. Ferrand, while he underwent an ovation evidently prepared, must have remembered a very different scene when he had to defend himself from almost Parliamentary censure, and left the House with an assumption of injured innocence, amidst peals of derisive laughter. Perhaps he has become a wiser and more subdued, if not a sadder, man than formerly. Indeed, one hears he has been, in the interval of his retirement from Parliament, a great sheep farmer; and he may have imbibed some of the qualities of his lambs. If so, he may become a very good member, for he has many strong points both of intellect and character, and much readiness and fluency of speech, his manner of which is quite undeniable. Already he has given proof of the latter attributes, for in an hour or so after he had taken his seat he gave notice of a motion. Lord Palmerston, on the part of the cordial desire of the House to get two animated debates on private bills, ending in divisions, in which, however, the Government majority manner did not comply with the hungriness of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; but he only succeeded in getting Mr. Milner Gibson, for the first time since he has had a Cabinet Minister, into something like what he used to be when he was the incarnation of a political school in Parliament, and was bold in proportion to the dignity of his position. Mr. Milner Gibson probably far beyond that of a mere President of the Board of Trade. He rose up indignantly at the loss of certain privileges peculiarly to the Irish grievance-mongers, and passable, from a religious point of view, even in the eyes of Sir George Bowyer. Altogether the appearance of things betokened that the House had at last got into gear for the Session.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the doings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, the 13th inst., appeared in our Town Edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

INDIAN OFFICERS.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH presented petitions from Indian officers praying for the loss of certain privileges which appear to have been guaranteed to them by Parliament. The greatest grievance of all was about the Staff Corps. The petitioners complained that the Staff, of which the officers complained most, being superseded by officers having little experience as subalterns, and being sent back on many occasions to take the command over the heads of the seniors—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he was not aware that there was any truth in the petitions. He respect had the guarantee to the Indian officers been violated.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE said he was sure to answer the petitions, as a great number of British officers on the Indian Staff, inasmuch as one of the requirements for the Staff corps was that the officers should have served with the Indian language. And until officers knew the advantages derivable from that position they would be unable to get to be the Indian language.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

Mr. F. Powell took the oath and his seat for the borough of Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Andrew Stuart, resigned.

Mr. W. Cowper moved for leave, the 3rd of March he would move for a Select Committee on the game laws.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the liability of innkeepers, and to prevent certain frauds upon them.

Mr. A. Mills obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of settlements at municipal elections.

Mr. PEACOCKE moved for a motion for Supply. Mr. PEACOCKE moved that an address be presented praying that her Majesty will give directions that no salary to Parliamentary Commissioners for Inclosure Lands, and the future office of London.—Mr. COX seconded the motion.—Mr. PEEL said the forest rights of the Crown were not inconsiderable, and the Government had received the remarks from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Locke, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Deacon, Mr. Hume, and other members, and would consider them.—The House divided: ayes, 119; against it, 75: majority, 40. The motion was agreed to and the Government defeated.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.—The House having gone into Committee, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution to the effect that the bill for enabling the old savings banks to relieve themselves of their labours and their funds, and to hand over the same to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, be read a second time.—The resolution was agreed to.

TOBACCO DUTIES.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in Committee on Customs Acts, moved the following resolutions:—1. That in lieu of the duties of Customs now payable on tobacco, there shall be paid on all manufactured tobacco under-mentioned, the following duties shall be charged and paid in respect of the undermentioned, that is to say, on tobacco, the lb. 3d.; on snuff, 5s. 9d. per lb.; other manufactured tobacco, 4s. 9d. per lb. 2. That all manufactured tobacco imported in any other manner than as goods subject to the duties of customs may, in such warehouse, be manufactured or converted into the articles mentioned in the preceding resolution.—The resolutions, on the motion produced by such manufacture or conversion there shall be charged and paid on the delivery out of the warehouse thereof, the duties of excise of 3d. per lb. the right hon. gentleman said the objects which he had in view in moving these resolutions were to prevent the present fraudulent system, and that which he which, he believed, would be obtained by the adoption of them. After a brief conversation, the resolutions were agreed to and the report ordered to be brought up on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The sitting of the House was occupied by the Bishop of Oxford, and the Earl of Derby complained that their Lordships were obliged to come down to the House when they had no business to transact. He thought that it was time when the papers relating to the Brazilian imbroglio would be laid upon the table, and expressed a hope that Government would state when they would be able to disprove the" charges of arbitrary and unjust conduct in this matter, which were contained in the letter of Sir Edmund Walker Head.—He said that the papers were being prepared, and in due time would be laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

In answer to two questions which were put to him, Sir George Grey announced that the Government had decided to recommend a change in the system for the impression of fines in the metropolis, and that they did not intend to introduce the Army Estimates this week.

Leave was given to introduce bills founded on the resolutions agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means.—Several private bills were also introduced.

The Irish Registration of Births and Deaths Bill was read a second time, and the Irish Fisheries Bill was read a second time.—Lord John Russell and Sir Robert the Drainage of Land (Ireland) Bill was advanced a stage.

Mr. Cowper moved that the House go into Committee on the making of a new street from the end of the proposed Thames embankment at Blackfriars Bridge to the Strand.—Mr. Hume opposed the motion, as the sum of £400,000, which it was intended should be defrayed out of the Thames Embankment Fund, &c., would be better applied to the reduction of the debt.—Mr. Wood said he was to be able to disprove the charges of arbitrary and unjust conduct in this matter, which were contained in the letter of Sir Edmund Walker Head.—He said that the papers were being prepared, and in due time would be laid upon the table.

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The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill to give an extension of the period for payment of the malt duties, some objections to the measure having been made by Mr. Hume and Mr. Dobree.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Earl Russell, in reply to some remarks made by the Earl of Derby on the previous evening, said that the Government was not in possession of information taken against the Brazilian Government by the British Minister at Brazil and Admiral Walker.—The Duke of ARGYLL, in answer to Lord Redesdale, said the Earl said that the conduct of the Brazilian Government was so evative that her Majesty's Government had thought it necessary to take a resort to extreme measures.

A message from her Majesty requesting the House to consider what provision should be made on the occasion of the approaching marriage of the Prince of Wales, was brought down by Viscount Canning and Mr. Dobree, by which their Lordships immediately voted a responsive and loyal address.

Lord STRANGFORD called the attention of the House to the correspondence recently presented on the affairs of Rome, which called forth a reply from Lord Russell. His Lordship expressed his high admiration of the new order of things in Italy, and contended that the Papal Government was so bad that it was impossible for any sovereign or statesman to tolerate it, or even hope to assimilate it to the free State which hemmed in on every side. Lord Ellenborough expressed similar opinions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. W. B. Ferrand took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Devonport, amidst loud cheers from the Opposition.

The Liverpool Licensing Bill, which sought to alter the licensing system in that town, was thrown out on the motion for its second reading.

The South-Eastern Railway Bill was also thrown out on the motion for its second reading.

In reply to Mr. Bentinck, Lord Palmerston said the Government had no further information as to the naval action off Charleston than that which had appeared in the telegraph. He declined to give an opinion as to whether, if the circumstances stated were true, the blockade had been legally raised.

A discussion, introduced by Mr. S. Fitzgerald, followed on the subject of our commercial treaties, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. M. Layard, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Milner Gibson, being the chief speakers.

Lord Palmerston brought up a message from the Queen asking the House to make suitable provision for an establishment for the Prince of Wales on his marriage. His Lordship moved an address of compliance in reply to the message, and moved that the House take the subject into consideration on Tuesday. Mr. Disraeli concurred in the motion. Inquiries were made by Sir H. Willoughby and Mr. Williams in reference to accounts of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, and the conversation then ensued from the reference of the minority of the Prince of Wales. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would refrain he told upon the subject in the form required by the Act. The address was then agreed to.

Mr. Horsfall obtained leave for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the practicability of consolidating the Boards of Inland Revenue and Customs.

Sir G. Grey obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relative to the religious instruction of prisoners in county and borough prisons in England and Scotland, and to enable prisoners to be more freely visited by the ministers of their own religion.

Mr. M. Gibson obtained the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the system of private-acts legislation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Hudson's bill for abolishing the declaration with respect to the Established Church required consideration, which was read a second time.

Lord Brayborn moved the second reading of his bill for the punishment of perpetrators of certain assaults on women and children, one of the principal objects of which was that, when a third offence of this kind was proved against a man, he should be whipped. If they thought that punishment rather too severe, he was privately whipped, with not more than forty-one lashes. The bill was opposed by the Attorney-General, Mr. Bouverie, and others, and, on a division, it was rejected by a majority of 135 to 43.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROME.—The Marquis of NORMANBY complained of having been misrepresented, as to a despatch which he had written, by the noble Lord (Earl Russell) in the discussion the other evening.—Earl RUSSELL said he had not intended to depreciate the noble Lord for the purpose of proving the general position of the advantages of giving advice to a country to follow from it, and not compulsory constitutional forms. He had not meant to imply that the constitutional position across the continent which the Marquis was following from what they were now.—The Marquis of NORMANBY said everything in this despatch referred to a particular occasion, and did not apply to the present position. He had, besides, to complain of the despatch being quoted from, although he had been checked for doing that by the noble Lord to which now had quoted.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said it was a general rule that no public officer had a right to read from despatches which he had written, and he thought his official position till they were published officially.—Earl RUSSELL said he had no intention to violate that rule, and had no intention at the time to publish the documents in question.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—TICKETS OF LEAVE.—The remainder of the evening was occupied with conversations upon the above subjects, the one originating in the Earl of Carnarvon, and the other with the Earl of Derby.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. W. H. F. Gore Langton took the oaths and his seat for West Somerton, in the room of Mr. C. A. Moody, resigned.

The Thames Conservancy Bill, after a considerable discussion, was negatived without a division.

In answer to Mr. Stansfield, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government had under consideration the alterations in the duties on spirits now payable by law.

Mr. Ayrton gave notice that on the second reading of the Tobacco Duties Bill he would move that the whole question be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Ayrton gave notice that he would move for a Select Committee.

On the Message being brought up, Lord PALMERSTON rose to propose a grant for maintaining the establishment of the PRINCE OF WALES. He, in doing so he said he would remind the House of that of which all were perfectly aware, that the Prince of Wales was a member of a constitutional monarchy the value of which the people of these times were perhaps more aware of than those of any former period. It was the duty of the Crown to maintain the value of our institutions with events which were passing in other parts of the world, and which they had seen in the case of the exile which now resided in arbitrary sway—they witnessed in the West the wide-spread misery and desolation which were sometimes the consequences of revolutionary convulsions. In this country we enjoyed the happy medium between these two extremes, and we had reason to enjoy that happy condition, and that their hopes would be directed towards the Almighty Disposer of events with thankfulness, with devotional feeling, and with prayer, that the blessings which they then enjoyed might be continued. The people of this country had always been disposed readily to give whatever was necessary for the establishment of the true dignity which was essential to maintain the Monarchical institutions of which they were so proud. He was sure, therefore, the proposal he was about to make would be readily acceded to by the House and sanctioned by the country. He proposed that the Prince of Wales for the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales it was right that the House should look at the sum which had been fixed in former days. If they looked to the speech of Mr. Pitt in 1795 they would find that he referred to grants to two princes of Wales in which the sum was fixed was £100,000. In addition to one of those there were the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which in the present hands were not even whether revenues were added or not. Every one was aware that a change in the value of money had taken place, and how inadequate a provision of £40,000 a year would be. Coming down to the later period when Mr. Pitt proposed, and the House assented to the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the sum proposed was not a similar one to the present, because it was a complicated arrangement for the payment of large debts. In 1795 the Parliamentary grant which was granted, including that portion which was set aside for debt, was £138,000 a year. Deducting from that £38,000 a year, which ceased in 1806 and 1808, or about 1810, the debts being liquidated, the Prince of Wales came into possession of the income of £100,000 a year. It was intended that the present grant should be founded upon what was granted for the Prince of Wales in 1795. The Duchy of Cornwall was not vested in the enjoyment of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall; and it was to the honour of her Majesty and the late Prince Consort that they had done so since it was the practice that during the minority of the Prince of Wales the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall should be applied to the benefit of the Exchequer, the last in this case been set apart to accumulate for the Prince of Wales on his forthcoming marriage. The accumulations had been considerable. So well, with the investments and accumulations of which he had spoken, might be expected that the Prince of Wales would be in receipt of an income of £100,000 a year would not be unparalleled for those expenses which naturally fell upon a person in so exalted a position. He thought, then, he should therefore propose a grant of £40,000 a year from the Consolidated Fund for the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales. But there were expenses to which the Princess of Wales would be put, and there was a treaty between her Majesty and the King of the Belgians by which a sum of £10,000 a year for her separate use. The resolution, therefore, he should propose would be that there be granted to her Majesty by the said sum of £40,000 on the renewal of lease on the Cornwall estates, he had to say that the Prince of Wales had consented to sell the fee-simple reversion of the estates, taking such fines, and providing that the estate should be dealt with as in ordinary cases. That was only one instance of the kind he mentioned. It was in the case of a certain event, which he trusted might be long distant, that of the Princess becoming a widow, an annuity would be payable to her. In such case it was also £50,000 a year. In this case he should not propose so large a sum, but only £30,000 a year.

The noble Lord then laid the resolutions embracing the above proposals on the table, amidst loud applause from both sides of the House.—Loud questions being heard,

Mr. DISRAELI hoped the resolution would be agreed to *nem. con.* The proposition was temperate and well considered. He hoped it would be adequate, for no one could say it was extravagant.

After some observations from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. A. Smith, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Bouverie the resolution was agreed to *nem. con.*

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL.—On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill, Mr. H. BERKELEY moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, on the ground that the measure would be wholly inoperative for the purpose and object it aimed at, and would be a considerable mischief. The only remedy for the evil complained of was the vigilance of the electors themselves. If the electors were sincere in their resistance to bribery, they would support. He would not divide the House on the question, but he ventured to predict that if it passed into a law the confidence with the richest pockets would win the day. After much discussion the bill was read a second time.

The Rate in Aid Bill and some other bills were advanced a stage.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The dashing operations of the owners of Lord Clifden and Saccharometer have helped the "turf tropils" pretty well over the winter; but still they will be most thankful to hear the first saddling-bell at Lincoln on Wednesday. There are ten items there across country and flat—for the two days, and The Brocklesby Stakes numbers sixty-one youngsters. Hubert, whose preparation has, it is said, been aided by Scottish baths, is a fearsome favourite for the handicap. Saccharometer has quite taken the Two Thousand lead from Hoopdoe; and John Scott has begun to "come" at last with Michael Scott. According to the *Sporting Gazette*, J. Goater is engaged to ride Saccharometer in both his great engagements, and Fordham has declined all "retainers" except from Mr. Tim Brook and Lord St. Vincent.

Nineteen matches are already made for Newmarket in 1863; and Mr. Merry's two-year-old Lucerne has already appeared in the *Bell Calendar* with thirty-six engagements.

Buccaneer's claim to Mr. Kingsbury's colt Sadlocks; Andover's, Avalanche's, and Underhand's have gone to Buccaneer; Blue Mantle's to Stockwell; Wild Dayrell's to Nutbourne; Magi's and Lady Elizabeth

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

The Chincha Islands are three in number, known as the North, Middle, and South Islands, and are situated in longitude 79 deg. west, and latitude 13½ deg. south. They are distant about ninety miles from Callao—the port of Lima, the capital of Peru—and are small in size, the North Island, which is the largest, being under a mile in length and half a mile in breadth at the widest part.

The only value of these islands consists in the enormous deposits of guano, which have been accumulating for ages. The value of this deposit was well known to the ancient Peruvians; and in order to ensure a continuous supply the Incas issued an edict many centuries ago prohibiting the destruction of the birds.

Some doubts have been expressed whether the enormous piles of guano are really produced by the droppings of birds and other animal matter. Chemical analysis has proved this to be the case with reference to the guano received from the islands, and a personal examination of the entire bulk leaves no doubt of the fact that the whole deposits consist of the droppings of birds, bodies of seals, &c.

Mr. M. D. Rucker, of the firm of Rucker, Offor, and Co., of London, visited these islands during the summer of 1862, and found the South Island in its normal condition, no portion of the guano having been disturbed, and, from the difficulty of ascending the rocks, rarely visited. A large plain exists on this island, covered with the bodies of seals, which on being turned over were found to have been already converted to a large extent into good guano.

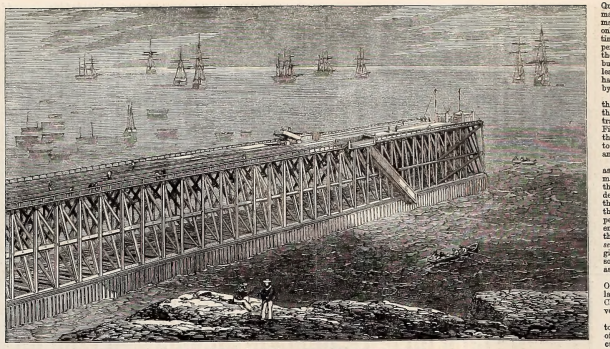
Although in daily use in Peru for many centuries, it did not occur to any one to export it to other countries until about the year 1840, when Senores Quiroz, Allier, y Cie., a native commercial house in Lima, determined to send a consignment to England, and, having great faith in the success of their enterprise, they proposed to the Peruvian Government to purchase from them the deposits on the three islands, and an agreement for the sale was actually made for 200,000 dollars, or about £40,000. Before the deeds were completed news reached the Government of the success of the first shipment, and the sale was at once abandoned,—the Government making contracts which, whilst giving ample profits to the enterprising merchants, left the property of the islands still in the State. By the time these contracts had expired the value of the manure was well established, and the Government decided upon shipping in future entirely on their own account, paying the merchants a commission for attending to the sales. Until the middle of last year these agents were the eminent firm of Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, who had been interested at an early period with Messrs. Quiroz, Allier, and Co. in the contracts; and it is to their careful and clever management that the great success of this manure as a commercial speculation may be attributed. Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons acted as agents not only for the United Kingdom and her colonies but also for the entire continent of Europe. The arrangements for these valuable agencies being made periodically, under a system of public tenders, a successful competition on the part of native houses has completely altered the management of the business, the agencies for the Continental countries being given to several leading commercial houses in Lima, and the English consignments being in the hands of a Peruvian company who are at present represented in this country by Messrs. Thomson, Bonar, and Co.

The quantity of guano exported from these islands reached 490,657 tons in the year 1857, giving employment in that year to 620 ships; and although the amount of exports varies to a considerable extent the importance of the trade is very great. According to the report presented by the Minister of Finance to Congress in September last, the income derived by the State from the net proceeds of guano amounted in 1860 to 16,053,908 dols., and in 1861 to 16,921,757 dols.; or, at an exchange of 42d. per dollar, to £2,809,433 18s. and £2,961,306 11s. 7d. respectively.

Previously to Mr. Rucker's visit to Peru great difference of opinion prevailed as to the quantity of guano still remaining on the islands; and as this matter was of immense importance in estimating the value of the security at the disposal of the Government for purposes of loans, &c., besides being of deep interest to our shipping and agricultural communities, he suggested to the Government the appointment of a commission to survey the islands, and, the matter being favourably entertained, the survey was organised under his personal superintendence, Frederick Blumé, Esq., being appointed the engineer-in-chief. The results of the surveys are not yet published; but the engineer reports that the quantity remaining on the three islands exceeds *seven million tons*, which, at the average net proceeds of £6 per ton, gives a total value of £42,000,000 sterling! Mr. Rucker was present when some of the borings were made, and in one instances a depth of 105ft. was ascertained of solid guano!

Our Illustrations, from photographs in the possession of Messrs. Rucker, Offor, and Co., will convey a good idea of how the guano is shipped. The labourers employed consist of three classes: free labourers from Peru, Chili, China, &c.; Chinese, working under contracts for seven years' service at a very low rate; and convicts from the various districts of Peru.

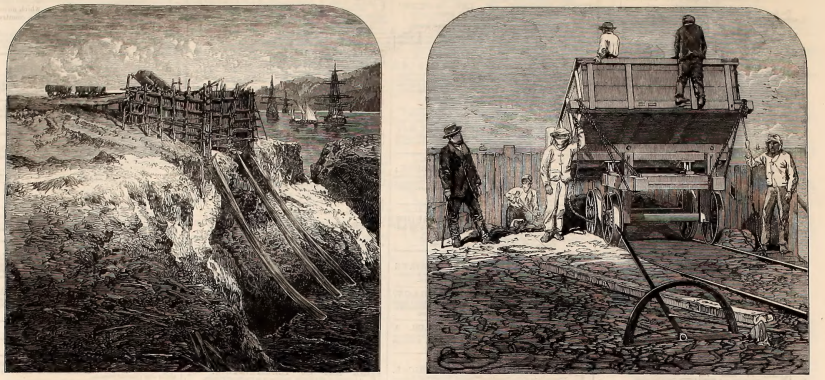
The guano is picked from the side of the heap commencing from the top. The labourers are paid according to the work done, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per ton. The ridges visible in the Illustrations, with steps cut in them for gaining access to the top, are left to form a kind of



THE CHINCHA (GUANO) ISLANDS: THE PRINCIPAL MOLE.

THE CHINCHA (GUANO) ISLANDS: MIDDLE ISLAND, AS SEEN FROM NORTH ISLAND.

THE CHINCHA (GUANO) ISLANDS, PERU.



MANGUERA OR SHOOT FOR GUANO.

SHOOTING THE GUANO.

bin or stall, in which each labourer works singly, the guano cut down being carried away from the bottom of his stall in wheelbarrows to the railway cars, landing about two tons and a quarter each. In these cars it is conveyed on rails either to the mangueras or to the moles. The mangueras consist of long shoots composed of cotton canvas, attached at the upper end to a spout issuing from the lower part of a large bin into which the trucks are emptied. Under the lower end of these shoots the boats are moored, and the guano is poured into them. The shoots on the moles are constructed of wood, and much shorter, but in both cases the waste of guano in the process of shipment is enormous. The loss occurs not only from dust, but from want of ordinary care, large lumps of 20lb. or 30lb. weight bounding over the sides of the boats into the sea at nearly every discharge. The loss has been recently increased from some ships being moored in an exposed position in order to be near the South Island, which contains about 3,000,000 tons, and has only just commenced to be worked. The boats from this island being frequently overloaded, the guano becomes wetted by the roughness of the sea, and large portions of each boat-load are thrown overboard as unfit for shipment in the export ships. The mole is well adapted for loading ships alongside, and within the last few months it has been used for this purpose, the saving of labour and prevention of loss of guano being very great in consequence.

The height of the piles of guano may be imagined by comparing the heights of the figures shown in the illustrations at work upon them.

The quantity of shipping at the islands varies considerably. Last summer, when our views were taken, the number of vessels loading was about 100, capable of carrying some 130,000 tons; on the 10th of November the actual number was 92, registering 86,746 tons. One of our illustrations exhibits the vessels anchored between the Middle and North Island; but there is another anchorage east of the North Island, in which an equal number are moored. The Government bind itself to load the vessels at the rate of 100 tons in ten days, no ship being kept longer than eighty days, unless on demurrage. The contract for loading is let by the Government by public tender, and is known as the Cargine. Through bad management much delay has occurred in loading ships, and the rate of freight demanded by shipowners has increased to meet this loss.

The value of the guano trade to the shipping interest is very great, the amount paid in freights averaging one million sterling. The vessels employed are principally Canadian-built ships, and Americans constructed of light wood, which renders them, from their buoyancy, better adapted for heavy cargoes.

The Hotel shown in one of the illustrations was an unsuccessful speculation; it was never opened as an hotel, but is used for schools, theatrical performances, and other purposes requiring a large area.

Although, from the constant influx of shipping and the works in progress at the North and Middle Islands, the immense flocks of birds that used to assemble on the spot have diminished in number, there are still sufficient to satisfy the observer of their probable extent when in undisturbed possession of the islands. The sole food of the labourers on the South Island in August last consisted of the birds caught during the night, and in a few days their tents were surrounded by a deep layer of feathers. The birds are a species of diver, who burrow in the guano, and are caught at night with the hand—a light at the entrance of their nests attracting them to come out.

The entire absence of rain in the region of these islands is an essential cause of the value of the deposits. Estimating the consumption of guano at the same quantity imported during the last few years, there is sufficient of this valuable manure on the islands to last for a considerable period.

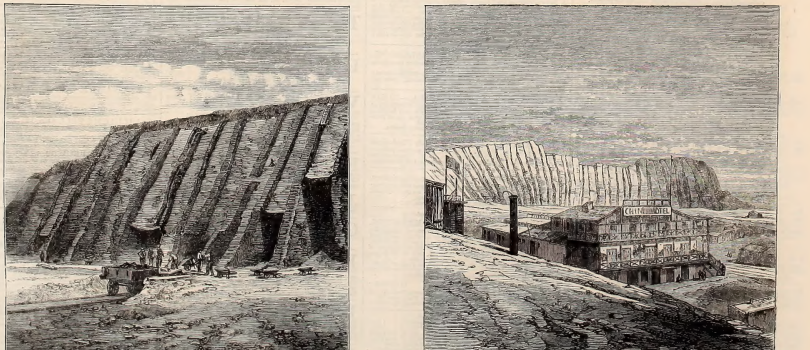
"XARIFA."

PAINTED BY F. WYBURD. IN THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THERE are few of the ballads among the ancient Spanish *cancioneros* and *romanceros* which have been so popular, or so often imitated by modern poets both in Spain and Germany, as "The Bridal of Andalla," the ballad which contains the gracefully pathetic episode of Xarifa. "The Bridal of Andalla" is translated by Lockhart, in his "Spanish Ballads," and classed among those of Moorish origin. It may occur to some that the part assigned to females in this and other ballads, indicating the same source, is not always in the Oriental taste; but, says the translator, the pictures still extant on the walls of the Alhambra contain abundant proofs how unfair it would be to judge from the manners of any Mussulman nation of our day of those of the refined and elegant Spanish Moors. In the ballad of "The Bridal of Andalla" the forsaken Xarifa will not go to the window to look at the gay bridal procession of her handsome but faithless lover. It will be sufficient to quote the last two stanzas in illustration of the picture we engrave:—

> The Zegri lady rose not, nor laid her cushion down,
> Nor came she to the window to gaze with all the town:
> But, though her eyes dwelt on her knee, in vain her fingers strove,
> And, though her needle pressed the silk, no flower Xarifa wove.
>
> One tassey rosebud she had traced, before the sun drew nigh;
> That bonny bud a tear effaced, slow dropping from her eye:
>
> "No, no!" she sighs, "bid me not rise, nor lay my cushion down,
> To gaze upon Andalla with all the gazing town!"
>
> "Why rise ye not, Xarifa, nor lay your cushion down?
> Why gaze ye not, Xarifa, with all the gazing town?
> Hear, hear the trumpet, hear it swells, and how the people cry!
> He stops at Zara's palace-gate—why sit ye still—oh, why?"
> "At Zara's gate stops Zara's mate; in him shall I discover
> The dark-eyed youth pledged me his truth with tears and was my lover?
> I will not rise, with weary eyes, nor lay my cushion down
> To gaze on false Andalla with all the gazing town!"

The artist has apparently been at some pains to give a Moorish and therefore Oriental character to the costumes and accessories, the patterns and drapery. The low table used for the burning of pastils and scents to perfume the apartment, and also for coffee, is, we know, always seen beside the low divan on which reclines the luxuriant Oriental. Coins such as hang from Xarifa's necklace have been used as trinkets to decorate the hair and dress of women in the East and all along the seaboard of Africa for many long ages. Venetian sequins have, in particular, been very commonly so employed. Xarifa's elegant embroidered velvet jacket is similar to that worn by Algerine and Turkish ladies, and has probably been borrowed from the latter by the Greeks; and so with the turban-like headdress, the hangings, the carpet, the trellised screen, the minarets, &c. It may be objected however, that a portion of the accessories have not been studied from nature; that some of the ornamentation has either of modern or incongruous air, differing from the character of design a the Alhambra and its paintings. As regards the Indian pattern of the gold-enwoven coverlet, the objection is futile, as the commerce of the Moors would account for its presence. And we must recollect that many Eastern patterns remain unaltered for many centuries. Moreover, the Alhambra and some other Moorish remains in Granada and elsewhere most nearly contemporaneous with the period of our ballad afford little data for costumes and accessories such as are here required. On the other hand, the elaborate and ornate richness of the details; the prettiness rather than more commanding beauty of Xarifa; and her repressed sorrow—*or melancholica*, as it is given in the original ballad—rather than demonstrative grief, are all in keeping with the spirit of the old rhymester's story. Mr. Wyburd seems to have a very decided partiality for these pretty heroines of Spanish and Oriental romance, for dark-eyed Sultanas and houris and beauties of Byron and Moore; but he has not often chosen a theme more suitable to his pencil than the gaily dight and, it is, fascinatingly pretty but, alack! forsaken and woe-begone Xarifa.



GUANO WORKINGS ON THE NORTH ISLAND.

HOTEL NEAR THE PRINCIPAL MOLE.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd of December last, at Dalhurst, Australia, the wife of R. B. Gibbs, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Walkhot House, Lanarkshire, the wife of Captain Maclean, the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, of a son.

On the 18th inst., at Walton House, Ailingworth-street, Kelvinside, the wife of Richard Peck, Esq., of a son.

At Clarendon Park, Leicester, the wife of Captain Hall, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Caenham-place, Lady Augusta Fremantle, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Roundhill Grange, near Wincanton, Somerset, the wife of George A Britinin, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th inst., at 3, George-place, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Hannay, Douglas Hoolings, Chamberlain Gardens, Barnes, Surrey, to Julia Victoria, youngest daughter of the late John Leslie, Esq., of Wardie.

On the 12th inst., at Florence, Baron Gustaf Lejonhufvud, of Gokeholm, Sweden, to Beretta Juliette, eldest daughter of Baron de Kantzow de St. George.

On the 14th inst., at St. Paul's Church, East Meuley, Surrey, by the Rev. C. Scott, A.M., the Rev. H. J. Roberts, Rector of Yardley, Flintshire, to Ellen, relict of Thos. Edwards, Esq., and eldest daughter of Ambrose Owen, of Sygyn, in the county of Denbigh, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., at his residence, Gore Mount, Glenavy, county Antrim, Henry Alexander Pelley, Esq., Captain Royal Antrim Artillery, only son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Robert George Pelley.

On the 31st of December, at St. Helens, of low fever, Edward Drummond Hay, Esq., Lieut., H.M. St. Helena Regiment, second son of Sir Edward Hay Drummond Hay, Governor of St. Helena, and of the Cape of his age.

On the 10th inst., at Normanby Hall, N.R. Yorkshire, from the effects of a fall, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. Wm. Ward Jackson, J.P.

On the 12th inst., at Pau, Ernestine Henriette Sophie, the beloved wife of Henry H. Gideon, Esq., of St. Helena, and the only child of

On the 14th inst., at Kelvinbank House, Kilsyth, N.B., Mr. James Bell, formerly of Cowcaddens.

On the 16th inst., at Agivoire, Killarney, in the county of Kerry, Jeremiah Daly Hoolley.

At Park, Louise Hickey, widow of Captain R. Bourne, R.N., late of Lydney, Westmeath, and Blackheath Park, 2nd sister of the third Lord Wallscourt.

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6 Dessert forks ...	0 15 0	1 Gravy spoon ...	0 5 6
6 Tea spoons ...	0 8 0	6 Table knives ...	0 11 0
1 Pair mustard spoons ...	0 2 0	6 Dessert knives ...	0 9 0
1 Soup ladle ...	0 5 0	1 Pair of meat carvers ...	0 7 0
1 Gravy spoon ...	0 5 0	1 Pair of game carvers ...	0 5 0
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The Seaforth is owned by Messrs. C. J. Lemon and Co., of Liverpool, who will launch a sister vessel in a short time from the same yard—that of Messrs. Jones, Quiggin, and Co., of Liverpool—where the Seaforth was so successfully built.

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THE borough of Totnes has recently, owing to the death of its two members following hard upon each other, undergone an entire change of its representation. Upon the decease of Mr. T. H. Mills, towards the close of last year, two candidates started for the representation of the borough—Mr. Dent, a China merchant, being the Conservative, and John Pender, Esq., of Crumpsall Hall, near Manchester, the Liberal, candidate. For some time a severe contest was expected, but eventually Mr. Dent found it advisable to withdraw his pretensions, and Mr. Pender was returned without opposition, and now sits as one of the members for the borough. Mr. Pender is a gentleman whose family are of Cornish descent, but he himself was born in Scotland, and at an early age entered the office of a commission-merchant at Glasgow, who in time took Mr. Pender into partnership and constituted him as sole manager of a branch of the firm which was established in Manchester, where, as an exporter of cotton fabrics, more particularly to the Indian and China markets, he carried on business on a large scale.

JOHN PENDER, ESQ., M.P. FOR TOTNES.

Mr. Pender brings to his new position of a member of Parliament considerable commercial experiences, and it is probable that his special knowledge of the Indian and China trades, and the sources of cotton supply and the requirements of the cotton trade, will render him at this juncture a useful addition to the number of mercantile men who represent constituencies in the House of Commons. Beyond this Mr. Pender has been a strong supporter of the diffusion of popular education both in England and Scotland, and has also directed his attention to the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. It is owing principally to him that the Working Man's Restaurant at Guythorn, in Manchester, was established—an institution where, on an average, 1500 persons daily obtain wholesome and well-cooked food for a sum per head not exceeding a few pence. The example set in this establishment has been followed successfully in four or five similar institutions in Manchester, which, it is believed, will outlive the present abnormal distress and become permanent. Mr. Pender, like most of the wealthy manufacturers of the north, is a liberal patron of modern art, and possesses a number of the best pictures and specimens of sculpture of the British school.

The Portrait which we engrave is taken from a photograph by C. A. Duval and Co., of Exchange-street, Manchester.

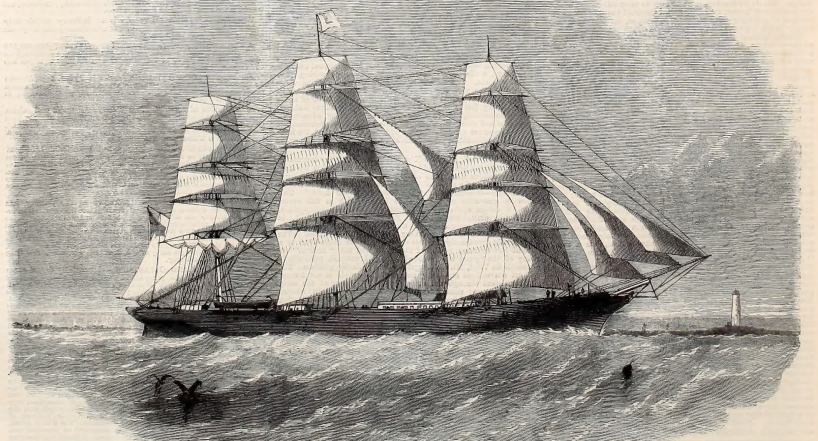
VIEW OF AUCKLAND FROM THE LAKE ON THE NORTH SHORE.

THE harbour of Auckland is nearly landlocked; the extent of the Waitemata, like the embouchure of some large river, has anchorage for a fleet of ships of heavy burden, and is about eight miles in length, with an average breadth of three or four miles. The city is situated on an isthmus only six miles in width, where the Manukau harbour enters across from the western coast. The narrowest land between the waters of the two harbours is only a few hundred yards wide, which spot the aborigines used as a portage for canoes from one coast to the other.

The view was taken from the tableland on the north shore of the Waitemata, from which situation a distant view of Auckland is obtained, backed in the centre of the picture by Mount Eden, and on both sides in the extreme distance by the deep blue hills of the Manukau and Kiapara (now called Albert Land) forest ranges.

The placid lake on the right is one of the most picturesque spots near Auckland, and a favourite resort of yachting, boating, and picnic parties during the lovely summer season. Twenty years ago all the land surrounding this beautiful piece of water was sold at the Government sales for less than 5s. an acre; but at the present time £30 per acre has been demanded by its owners.

There can be no doubt that as soon as steam ferry-boats of suitable



THE EAST INDIAN CLIPPER SEAFORTH, 1200 TONS, WITH STEEL MASTS AND YARDS.

dimensions frequently jut across the harbour from the city to the north shore, all the land surrounding this lake, and the adjacent bays of the seacoast, will be cut up into allotments and sold for the purpose of building thereon pretty villa residences, which will afford secluded and quiet retreats to many wealthy members of the commercial, official and mercantile, after the arduous labours of their daily avocations in the bustling "Metropolis of the Antipodes" are concluded.

The Maories have a tradition that the depth of the lake is unfathomable, and that it was a vacuum caused by the disgorging from the regions below, the triple-peaked island of "Rangitoto," situated about two miles from the entrance to the mouth of the harbour (Kohimarie). However, as this island is, it really is the result of an extinct volcanic crater of enormous depth and large dimensions. It is a remarkable hill, although boasting no height to it by the sea, the strips of land separating it from the briny waves in some places not exceeding 100 or 200 yards, yet the water in the lake is extremely pure, there being no crystal, gypsum, or other rocks, in considerable streams at several spots on the beach, through cavities in the intermediate rocks.

At present the neighbouring land is occupied by small farms, where there is found good pasturage for cattle and sheep. The grand climate of New Zealand seems to cause all the imported breeds of animals to be very prolific, which is evinced in a degree truly surprising in the numbers of the young branches of the trees of Australasia and Celtic races which the stranger cannot help being struck by observing in every settlement of this colony.

Sheep frequently produce double births of lambs three times in about eighteen months, thus enabling owners of extensive "runs" to realise a handsome increase. By reason of a few years, the country not being subject to the periodical droughts which cause such ruin to the settlers in America. By reason also the export of wool from New Zealand has doubled itself consecutively for the last three years—viz., from 10,000 in 1859, and from 400,000 to 800,000 bales for the years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

Sir George Grey, among numerous sagacious acts for the public welfare, has, since his arrival, introduced the "song birds of the Canadian "season," which are now to be seen on the lake, beside wild fowl (long since introduced by Lord Ripon and Sir John Richardson), a pair of these swans had a most containing eighteen eggs," on which they were sitting. His Excellency has likewise recently imported English song birds, and red deer whether for the Governor's "Domain" and Mesnes. Alexander Ridgway and Sons (the agents for the province) are about stocking the extensive woods at Auckland by his Excellency. The Auckland Society of Acclimatisation are taking active measures to introduce British birds of all species and talmon ova, hares, pairs of all kinds of the more useful parts of the world, which no doubt will, in such a climate, follow the general rule to "increase and multiply" prodigiously. We shall then hear the songs of the thrush, blackbird, and lark, will rejoice the heart of the Anglo New Zealander, like pastoral appetite now is, and may be gratified without "fishing in troubled waters," while his lands shall teem with "milk and honey."

FINE ARTS.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE LARGER WORKS.

HAVING reviewed the figure subjects in this exhibition in our former notice, we may, before alluding to the landscapes proper, the sculpture, &c., speak of the more noteworthy of several pictures. Mr. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A., must in particular be offered the warmest congratulations for a work of quite exceptional power and originality. All those familiar with the general pearl and silver tone of this artist's pictures of quiet pastoral scenes—pictures of ruminating cows and dozing sheep—which, in their unobtrusive but conventional beauty, have made a fortune on the other along the rugged rocky flanks of the sombre Welsh hill, from the side of which a mist lodged in a gorge rises. The foreground is extremely spirited and natural. The goats are thoroughly studied, their shaggy coats admirable in texture, the heads true in character. The painting, though a little inclining to heaviness of tone, shows throughout a rare combination of force and delicacy in the touch. Royal Academician, Mr. Richard Cooper contributes "John Hampden, mortally wounded, leaving the field" (Chalgrove Field), suggested by Lord Macaulay's History. Mr. Ansdell, A.R.A., has a picture of black-faced heath sheep, with shepherd, pony, and collie dogs crossing a highland moor (20). They are just wading through a little "burn," one of the dark rocky haughs the staggering propensity of the old ram. The sixty bluish cloud, the landscape, and the sheep are admirable in texture, and nearly scarcely up to the level of recent works. Mr. Hodge's "Highland Shepherd's Dogs" (291) is very well painted. There is promise in another engine "The Baron's Heath" (292), by Mr. Henry Carter. Mr. J. P. Herring, sen., is seen to most advantage in his small studies. Mr. Alfred W. Bayliss exhibits a large and elaborate portrait of a donkey fully equipped in harness, with the panning title, "Without Visible Means" (196).

Turning to the landscapes, we may begin at the beginning—*ab ovo*, as the maxim as the maxim says—with No. 1, "Evening Time," by Mr. Jutsum, a view through the broad road of a picturesque village, with a more extensive outlook over the country beyond. The scene, homely, natural, English as it is, is rendered by the artist delightfully. The sentiment of serenity and peace which, like the sunlight fringing the far-off cloudlets and lingering among the trees, seems every where to diffuse itself, is influence. Mr. Hennessy's large view of "Conway castle" (671), with its stupendous high-level bridge, is impressive from the breadth and grandeur of its natural-scenic effects. The grand scale and comprehensiveness of the representation. The left-hand portion of the picture is unnaturally dark and black in contrast; and, although the middle distance is more careful and true to nature than usual, the foreground has many indications of a too great reliance upon the chance agency for truthful and abrupt effects. The picturesque houses and "Castle Garth, Newcastle" (335), by the same artist, is treated in a more natural manner. Mr. Hayes's "Lake scene" (47) is in many respects noteworthy. The foliage on the right, the sloping harvest-field on the opposite side, the stripes of sunlit meadow land in the middle are many passages of beauty and truth. Mr. Hay, as in all this artist's works, the sky, with its dewy zirri and its light, luminous clouds, is delicately manipulated, and the general execution and, as it were, granulated texture are undoubtedly carried so far as to be mannerisms; but it cannot be denied that, used with moderation, they give a delightful freshness, open, warm palpitating effect to the landscape. Mr. Cooke, A.R.A., has a small truthful picture of "Fishermen on the Coast of Normandy," and "Trabacolo Waiting for the Tide off the Armenian Convent" (107); also "Fishing-boats off Cowes, and Anglesea," "Calais Fishing-boat Aground" (420). We regret to hear that this consummate painter accident artist recently met with a serious accident at Venice: in passing in a gondola he near a gate left arm was severely injured. Mr. Harry Johnson sends two of the most striking scenes in Greece—namely, "Mount Olympus," "Ivory Palace," on which, though high her ancient fames and faith can never be re-edied and rehabilitated. There are also the "Ruins of the Temple of Minerva" (360), crowning the peak of Cape Colonna (Sunium), Mr. Johnson's rich, portant, and admirably-painted view of "The Olympeion, the Athenian Acropolis, and the Monument of Philopappus" (151), from from the banks of the Ilissus under a truthful and poetical effect of sunset. We are especially interesting pictures, and shall therefore have a better opportunity of describing them on their private merits. Mr. Collinson has the most remarkable study from nature (6 cannot be termed a landscape) in these rooms. It is entitled "A Summer Ramble" (276), and represents, with surprising skill of workmanship and the closest fidelity, a brake of thistles by the side of a field of ripe corn, with plantains, foxgloves, and innumerable wild flowers. Excellent for the artist as a disciplinary study, and as such admirable to us, we yet do not see in the

* An extraordinary number, four only being the average in this hemisphere.

† The red deer, swans, and Canadian geese were the gift of the late Prince Consort, and were transmitted to New Zealand by order of her Majesty.

slight want of harmony in the method of rendering the vivid trunk and tree beyond how Mr. Collinson would bring into keeping a more extensive view with such an exhaustively painted foreground. There is a view of "Tintagel Castle" (240) and its rocky vicinity, by Mr. Naish, in which the desire for accuracy and power and full force of natural colour have pushed the artist to photographic hardness and exaggerated crudity. Nature never looks like this except, perhaps, in fevered vision. You may take one portion of sea or rock, and match its local colour; but when you give a whole landscape with the same very positive colours you have both in and out of ourselves prevent us from realising from the artist's point of view. Mr. Frank Dillon's two figure-subjects—"Under the Egyptian Wall," with a sultry glow ecculiarly and appropriately given (156), and, more somburely impressive, "A Pool near the Road to Old Cairo" (232)—have similar peculiarities of local habitations; but, even if this were wanted, it would be inferentially supplied by the truthfulness of the figures and animals in the "Under the Egyptian yard" (35). Is it not to be regretted that Mr. G. C. Stanfield does not seek for some of the subtle looseness of handling of the elder Stanfield, or anything which would, in his whole style, approach to the picturesque old town of Limburg, &c. (see No. 8), that ensembled or rather more harsh renderers of natural details—the destruction of aerial charm and suggestiveness? Apart from this, good drawing, colour, and other qualities essential to landscape art, are found in this artist's works. Among other meritorious landscapes may be mentioned a triptych of "Morn, Noon, Night" (124), and besides other small subjects, an effect of "Sunset" (Scarborough) (1). Mr. Lee's "Sunset" is rendered with great tenderness, and would be equally truthful but for a somewhat too formal pattern-like look in the trees. A most admirable little snowpiece with, clear, late afternoon sky, by Mr. Mignot (a name new to us) and a large and bold picture of morning effect by Mr. Percival Skinner (172), "Early Dawn, the sun rising in mist and cloud, and reflected on the wet sands, contending with its additional brightness, and also with the moonlight, which, though injured by slightness (even slovenliness) and crudities of colour. Mr. G. Saxt's "Study in an Autumn Copsewood" (474) looks very true to nature, especially in the left-hand corner. Mr. Peel's "Sea-piece" has usually happy in the sentiment and effect of "Milking-time in the Pevensey" (74). Mr. Frere views in Venice, "Early Morning" (as usual, a fine faculty for colour; not, however, sufficiently subordinated to the facts of nature. Mr. Herring's Italian views are very pretty but undue in harmony, although the artist has evidently seen one of these in a view of Varengeville (219), the place of Garibaldi's imprisonment. Mr. C. Bentley's "Sunset on the Sea-shore" (359), is generally admired, certainly fails in his very large picture "The Sea-bird's Revel" (418); the scale and composition are artistic. Mr. W. Cole's "Lake of Como" (460), by Mr. Lee Bridell, the last looking exceptionally good; it would be no bad thing for Mr. Lee if "A Salmon-trap on the Dee" (459), a promising little landscape, by Mr. Hopkins, were worked upon by Mr. Gill, Webb, R. Ansdell, Orchardson, Mr. Shirley, and L. J. Wood.

A careful review of the landscapes leaves the impression that generally speaking the painters in animate nature are comparatively free from the most glaring faults of many of the figure-painters. They pay more attention to the truthful rendering of form and less meretriciously interpret her meaning in less conventional terms; and make less scruple to forget or falsify their own self-confidence.

The department of still-life is also well represented. Mr. Lance sends a large and even more than usually gorgeous composition of fruit, hangings, and still cup, with a dead game, the materials enamels containing portraits (one of the artist himself), and other objects. Mr. Hunt has likewise a large picture of grapes, game, and landing. Miss E. H. Stannard's "Fruit" (260) has considerable promise.

Among the few works in sculpture the following deserve special notice:—"Pippa," (600), a study of a child's head in marble, by Mr. Spence, is especially delicate in feeling: the subtle relation between pensiveness and pleasure, while a sweet smile plays about the lips, is refined enough for Mr. Lawlor's "Pippa" (1,000); an ideal subject, but treated, perhaps, almost to over-idealisation: the drawing, however, is admirable. A colossal copy of Mr. Hancock, of his colossal "Penseroso" just erected in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. A promising marble statuette of "Eve" (1,000), by Mr. Durham, R.A. This artist, however, has not quite satisfactory anatomically. "Ozone" (603), by Mr. Durham, a bacchante, the drapery admirable, the head (608), bronzed terra-cotta statuette group, a graceful fancy by Mr. Hancock; and two portrait mortuary models by Mr. Lough, which, were they finished work, we should say seem wanting in refinement.

The View of Auckland, the "metropolis of the antipodes," given, with a description, in the Auckland Daily News, is taken from a series of six "Views in the Province of Auckland, New Zealand," drawn on stone by Lieutenant Mundy, 58th (late Major of Brigade, Auckland), and very carefully and artistically reproduced in chromolithography by Messrs. Day and Son. The lithographic execution of the whole of the views mentioned is of the highest degree of accuracy, while the colour-printing is, generally speaking, pure and harmonious. The views are published by Messrs. Ridgway, owners of the city, the picturesque harbour, and surrounding country of Auckland. Lieutenant Mundy has evidently a thorough knowledge of his subject,

MUSIC.

Balfe's new opera, "The Armourer of Nantes," which (as we mentioned last week) was produced at the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA on the 12th of this month, has obtained the success which it richly deserves or never failed to attend the works of this justly favourite composer. It has since been repeated on Saturday last, and twice this week, and there has been no diminution either in the liveliness of the house or in the warmth of the audience; so that its success may now be regarded as real and durable. It has met with no obstacle, nevertheless, arising from the character of the drama, which, with many merits, labours under the disadvantage of being very complicated and a good deal too free faults in any theatrical piece, and especially serious in a musical piece. Mr. Bridgeman, the author of the libretto, is well known as an able and successful writer for the stage, but his experience as an opera-writer has not been sufficient to make him aware that, of all the qualities of a musical drama, simplicity and clearness are by far the most valuable. On the musical stage fine writing is a secondary consideration. An interesting story, plainly told and distinctly with beautiful music, is almost sure to succeed, while experience has shown that all the genius of the greatest composer is generally thrown away upon an obscure plot and complicated incidents. That Balfe's opera has succeeded as it has done, in spite of an obscure plot and complicated incidents, is the strongest possible proof of its great musical excellence. To detail the plot of a play is at all times a thankless toil, and it is especially so when a laborious endeavour is made to condense a long and intricate story. *Je ne vais pas la chandelle*; and we shall not attempt it. The subject is taken from Victor Hugo's play "Mary Tudor;" but what Hugo says about enough to convey in spoken language may become utterly bewildering when wrapped up in recitative and song. Victor Hugo, as is usual with his countrymen, pays small regard to English history, and Mr. Bridgeman has therefore changed his heroine from the Queen of Spain to the fictitious Sovereign and has added a number of romantically dismissed as one above her place, to the great delight of the nefarious scrivener-man. At this point a stranger comes to her relief, who professes to be a goldsmith, and takes her under his protection. His speeches are to her, naturally interesting, that Orelia consents to travel with him, that she may find refuge in a convent. They are overtaken by the King's troops and the fugitive is arrested. But the strange jeweller suggests that the Princess Orelia who has a right will be so devoted as to her identity as to be deprived of the power of detaining her. Reluctantly she consents. Left together, her husband proposes to take her to his home, and urges her with such sweet reasonings, that at last she is persuaded to comply. In the last act we find her sumptuously lodged by the goldsmith's wife, and in the course the mystery that hangs over the story is solved. The merchant and the husband of Aragon are the same person; and thus all ends in the oul nursery-tale. All this is exquisite, unworldly, and beautiful, and the dialogue teems with topics which are charmingly illustrated. Mr. Vezin is a charming cousin. Mr. H. Marston as the King of Aragon, and Miss Sedgwick as the wandering Princess, all acted very finely last night. Miss Sedgwick's lively spirited and vigorous style and filled up all the minute points of the character with singular felicity. In conclusion, the opera was called for, and acknowledged the honour by bowing from the box.

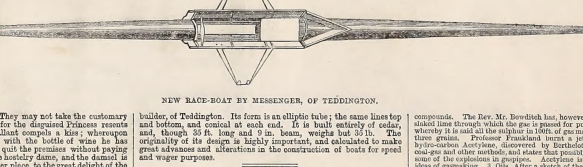
ADELPHI.—Two new pieces are now performing at this house. The first is by Mr. Reginald Moncrieff, and is entitled "A Grey Mare." The term signifies a young lady who will have her own way, and who is the man on whom she has fixed her choice love her. He is a railway surveyor, and in a dispute with the uncle (Mr. Toole), an irascible gentleman and author of a treatise on universal language he threatens to make the line of the projected railway interfere with the ground of his own villa he loses all patience and abuses himself in ridiculous fight. Meanwhile the self-willed lady secures her plant on the interesting surveyor, and succeeds in her purpose. The second is a lighter affair. It is named "A Valentine." How Mr. Paul Bedford contrives to make so simple a story united to the number of relatives that pour through the post-office box and loan his cousins' is a mystery. Suffice it at the address of one of the interesting missives, which he believes is intended for his own sweetheart. His conscience and his interest are in conflict, and for awhile he is tempted to keep the letter, and thus is terrified at the idea of losing that he has committed felony. This is just the sort of thing to bring out the genius of Mr. Toole, who is really great in his delineation of such humorous distresses.

STRAND.—"A Faint Heart which Did Win a Fair Lady" is the title of a drama by Mr. C. H. Ross. He chooses the old-world in Holland, and all the characters are dressed in the Dutch costume, the effect of which is very good. The story is simple and obvious enough, and depends on the acting of Mr. Parselle and Mr. Belford, who represent two youths—one a shy and the other a bold lad. The first contracts himself with seeking to the Burgomaster's daughter presents of tulips and making no further advances, while the other makes love privately, though carrying on at the same time a flirtation with the barmaid of the village inn. The youths are both students; and their teacher is appropriately and cleverly represented by Mr. J. Ray, whose peculiar talent lies in a line of parts in which a certain sort of grave eccentricity prevails. The piece was successful.

MARYLEBONE.—The pleasant farce of "A Day after the Wedding" was acted on Wednesday week at this theatre for the purpose of introducing two candidates to the boards who are likely to secure a position on it. Mr. Charles Wynn dashed through the part of Colonel Freeview with great animation and decided effect, and Miss Clarese St. Pierre simulated the character of the turbulent wife with admirable stage tact. The house was crowded, and received the debutants with decided approbation.

MESSENGER'S NEW RACE-BOAT.

THE novelty in the shape of outrigger racing-boats has lately been introduced by Mr. J. A. Messenger, the celebrated sculler and boat-builder, of Teddington. Its form is an elliptic tube; the same lines top and bottom, and conical at each end. It is built entirely of cedar, and weighs 36 lb. Length, 36 ft.; beam, 2 ft. 6 in.; depth, 1 ft. 6 in. The originality of its design is highly important, and calculated to make great advances and alterations in the construction of boats for speed and wager purposes.



NEW RACE-BOAT BY MESSENGER, OF TEDDINGTON.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A NEW CALCULATING-MACHINE, by M. Wilberg, was presented at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. It was affirmed to possess advantages over all the preceding ones. It not only calculates with great facility, but prints the results, and thus prevents errors of the compositor.

RUBIDIUM.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences M. Dumas read a note on the preparation and properties of this new alkaline metal, and exhibited a specimen sent by the discoverer, M. Bunsen, who detected its presence by means of the spectrum analysis. The first matter employed was the mineral lepidolite, from Rozena, in Moravia, and obtained from the manufacture of lithine, by Dr. Struve, of Leipsic. In order to separate the rubidium from potassium, the former compound of rubidium, use was made of the great difference of solubility which exists between the neutral tartrate (bitartrate) of potassium and the bitartrate of rubidium (very slightly soluble). The reduction of the carbonate of rubidium by charcoal is more difficult than that of soda, and more than that of potassium. The mixture treated by heat in a potassium furnace was as follows:—Bitartrate of rubidium, 39·10; carbonate of lime, 8·42; coal of the tartrate of potassium, 1·99—total, 10·19. The metal was collected in a receiver containing oil of naphtha. To prepare a specimen for the spectrum analysis, several metallic globules of 38·5 cent. in density is equal at 1·516. Sodium melts at 96°; potassium at 62°; and rubidium at 38° cent., according to the new determinations made at the laboratory of Heidelberg. Rubidium burns in water like potassium, decomposing it. The properties of great analogy with that metal. M. Bunsen has not yet reduced cesium, having been able to acquire only a few centigrammes of the salts of that metal from 15,000 litres of the water of Durkheim, at Baden.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND commenced his course of "Chemical Affinity" on Thursday, the 5th inst., when he resumed the consideration of the phenomena of combustion. He showed that the combustion of coal gas by the decomposition of a compound effected by heat is attended with the disappearance of the compound, the various projects of obtaining heat from the combustion of hydrogen, carbon, and hydrocarbons. He then proceeded to show that the force evolved during chemical combination generally takes the form of heat, but sometimes of electricity. Thus, in the voltaic battery, which is developed, usually accompanied by intense heat and the formation of a solid phosphorous. Lastly, phosphorescence, the sunlight of cool water in the dark, or elevation of temperature produced by merely breathing on the paper was illustrated. Professor Frankland then proceeded to consider the theory that the luminosity exhibited by phosphorus, the glowworm, marine animalcules, and decaying wood, is due to oxidation. The latter, after the rapid combustion of coal gas, is due to chemical action, and may be termed the slow combustion of phosphorus. The phosphorescence of phosphorus is manifested after exposure to a source of light, and soon becomes extinguished; but this luminosity disappears in a few hours. Professor Frankland then considers that in chemical phosphorescence there is at the moment of combination a separation of the molecules of the compound formed, and the resounding luminiferous ether, while in physically phosphorescent and fluorescent bodies the separation of the molecules is produced by the vibrations of light when exposed to light, and afterwards restore to the other the motion that they had lost. Many interesting experiments with various phosphorescent substances were exhibited, for which the lecturer was indebted to the kindness of Professor Faraday and Mr. Tyndall. At the following Friday evening discourse, on the 13th inst. compound, the various projects of obtaining heat from the combustion of hydrogen, carbon, and hydrocarbons. He then proceeded to show that the force evolved during chemical combination generally takes the form of heat, but sometimes of electricity. Thus, in the voltaic battery, which is developed, usually accompanied by intense heat and the formation of a solid phosphorous. Lastly, phosphorescence, the sunlight of cool water in the dark, or elevation of temperature produced by merely breathing on the paper was illustrated. Professor Frankland then proceeded to consider the theory that the luminosity exhibited by phosphorus, the glowworm, marine animalcules, and decaying wood, is due to oxidation. The latter, after the rapid combustion of coal gas, is due to chemical action, and may be termed the slow combustion of phosphorus. 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The construction and principle of the now well-known electric lamp, and its various improvements by Duboscq and others, were pointed out and illustrated—the light being produced by apparatus constructed for the successive making and breaking of an electric current, the terminal carbon points being thereby made incandescent. The magneto-electric light based on Faraday's discovery in 1831, and produced by steam power causing the rotation of sets of magnets, was also described, and stated to be the most brilliant and continuous artificial light yet known. It has been successfully employed in certain lighthouses since 1858. Way's electric light, in which mercury is employed, was also shown. In peculiar flickering character renders it objectionable. 2. Coal gas and its adaptation for illuminating purposes. In spite of the progress of research, it still contains the disagreeable sulphur compounds. The Rev. Mr. Dowsbiggin has, however, suggested the heating the naked lime through which the gas is passed for purification to 400 deg. Fahr.; whereby it is said all the sulphur is left behind. It may be removed by two or three grains. Professor Frankland burnt a jet of the new luminiferous hydro-carbon, acetylene, discovered by Berthelot, and obtained by heating coal-gas and other methods, and stated that possibly its presence was considered one of the explosions in gas-engines. Acetylene is by no means the most pleasant ideas of gasmaking. 3. Oils. After a sketch of the history of the production of paraffin, Professor Frankland referred to the recent wonderful discovery of rock oil in Canada and the United States, the annual production from the Canadian wells alone being 70,000,000 gallons, equal to 140,000 tons, of crude gas. The danger of using these oils, unless properly purified from naphtha, was shown by numerous explosions and conflagrations as low as from 90 deg. to 120 deg. Fahr. Young's paraffin oil has not this dangerous quality. 4. Candles. Of these various specimens were laid on the table, amongst which Japanese candles, with hollow wicks. Professor Frankland also exhibited a double-cylinder gasholder, constructed on the principle devised by himself, which he had used for some time. In this burner the waste heat of the gas flame is made to heat both the air and the gas nearly to redness previous to combustion. Thus, like a hot-blast furnace, the temperature of the flame is greatly increased—a result which is also attained with a concentric or argand burner of light. He stated that, as compared with the common argand burner, this double-cylinder burner will give 30,000,000 more light, with the same amount of gas. He gave as a diagram the comparative cost of the light of twenty spermaceti candles, each burning two hours, at the rate of 120 grains an hour. From wax, 7s. 2½d.; spermaceti, 6s. 8d.; tallow, 2s. 8d.; sperm oil, 1s. 10d.; coal gas, 4½d.; common oil gas, 1s. 8d.; Saxby's oil, 6d.; paraffin oil, 6½d.; rock oil, 7½d. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the chemical and physiological principles involved in the air which we breathe, and the means by which it is supplied to our houses. We give, however, the "conditions for good and pleasant artificial light." 1. It should contain no sulphuretted hydrogen. 2. It should be the case with electric gas, oil, and candle light. In this, solar light is less perfect than artificial light. All the colours in the solar spectrum are invisible by artificial light. The light should be associated with as little heat as possible. Heated rays do not reach the retina, but are felt by the nerves of the eye. Hence the superiority of daylight to any artificial illumination. W. H. GROVE, Esq., F.R.S., Q.C., commences his course on the 26th inst.

MR. W. S. SAVORY gave his concluding lecture on Saturday last, his subject being the phenomena connected with digestion, which he distinguished into general death and special or molecular death. The latter consists in the transformation of the food into the various tissues of the body, such as digestion, muscular contraction, and the changes which take place in the liver from time after the ingestion of food. Much has taken place. In this respect the more important functions of animal life are suspended or greatly reduced, as in the case of hybernating animals. He also cold-blooded animals, and these with a very simple organization, such as the polype, which can be cut in pieces, each of which will become a perfect animal. In such complex organisms as ours, in consequence of the vast number of the component parts, the maintenance of life depends on the mode of union of the different parts. The nervous system is the chief bond of union, and it is from the great organ termed the "brain of life"—the heart, the last to die, and the first to commence its functions—that vitality is derived. Death is usually occasioned by either the sudden or gradual stoppage of the supply of blood to the nervous centres, or by the blood itself becoming unfit for the purpose. In the late Sir Benjamin Brodie that, in almost all cases, the poles of death of from physical debility, and that the connection between sleep and death—viz., loss of heat, the muscular contraction termed "rigor mortis," and the changes in the blood, and its decomposition. The body is not always going on in life, but is then accompanied by renewal; this ceases after death. The body then undergoes the changes termed decay, or putrefaction, and is resolved into its component elements to be taken up again for the continuation of new organisms. Death is a necessity of life. Our limited space alone prevents us from introducing some of the interesting details which Mr. Savory elucidated in his discourse.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL, in his fifth lecture, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., concluded his description of the Mechanism employed in the Circulation of the Blood, noticing especially the valves of the heart, the nature of the fluid, the muscular contraction and expansion of the auricles and ventricles, its slight rotatory movement, its very peculiar sounds—the first long and soft, due to the action of large valves; the other, sharp and abrupt, due to the closing of the small semilunar valves. The pulse was then explained, and illustrations were given of the rate of blood caused by the elongation and distention of the elastic walls of the arteries, and the very great difference of rate in that distinct from the current flow of the blood. By means of ingeniously-contrived apparatus, these pulsations have been measured in a variety of animals. They are found to increase as the size of the animal diminishes—e.g., the average pulse of a horse is 85 beats in a second; of a man, 72; of a dog, 90; of a rabbit, 220; of a squirrel, 300. Yet it is found that, whatever be the size of an animal, the number of beats required to complete the circulation through the whole body averages 27, and the proportion of the weight of the blood to that of the whole averages one-twelfth. While in health we are perfectly unconscious of the existence of the complicated mechanism employed in the circulation of our blood. This is due to the position of the heart and its relation to the nervous system. The lecture was concluded with an illustrated description of the apparatus of respiration, the windpipe, the bronchial tubes, and the lungs, and the muscular apparatus employed in the expansion of the chest.

On Friday, Feb. 27, John Leslie Mackie, Esq., F.R.S., will lecture on the "Ancient Lake Habitations of Switzerland."

PROGRESS OF THE CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY BRIDGE.—SEE PAGE 211.

THE CLOSE OF THE RESCUE.—SEE PAGE 212.

THE ROCK FOR SALVAGE.—THE RESCUE.—THE RESOLUTE ENTERING THE DOCK AT PORTSMOUTH (DRY).

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

CURIOSITIES OF FISHMONGERS HALL.

THE halls of our great civic companies are the depositories of many memorials of London's greatness in centuries past; and the hall of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, at London Bridge, is very rich in this respect. The company, which the Prince of Wales joined on the 12th instant, is one of the oldest and wealthiest of the twelve great companies, of which it is fourth in rank. Five hundred years ago it was great and flourishing; a portion of its glory waned with the decrease of the importance of the trade in fish, which of old gave name to streets and to Stockfishmongers'-row, extending from Feldale Dock, Blackfriars, to the Tower—this importance being, of course, attributable to the vast consumption of fish in Roman Catholic times. The present company dates from the time of Henry VIII., when it was formed by the junction of the salt and stock fishmongers, but long before that date the fishmongers were united as a brotherhood, "the mystery of the art and the hands of fish with which the Thames then abounded. We have lost the "salmon and other fish," but the fishmongers are still a great and wealthy corporation, well known for the employment of their funds in carrying out the necessities of the less fortunate members of the livery; and every one who has partaken of the hospitalities of the company must be aware how fully they enjoy the higher luxury of doing good.

The hall is the third of the company's halls, having stood on the same site. The first was a Tudor embattled edifice, which was almost entirely destroyed in the Great Fire, when

> "Proud London's pile o'er fire and flame all night
> And frighten'd all the river with a blaze."

The hall was rebuilt, by Jarman, in 1671, with a stately river-front, the entrance being from Thames-street. This hall was taken down in 1831, the company having sold a portion of the land to the City for the new London Bridge approaches, and, having, buy, sold to purchase part of the site of the present hall at the rate of £630,000 per acre! It is a fine specimen of the style upon a handsome scale, the finest situation in the metropolis. The view of the Thames eastward, with its forest of shipping, is very fine, as was specially remarked by the Prince of Wales when he visited the hall, and struck with this scene so suggestive of his country's greatness.

The entrance-hall, with its polished Aberdeen granite columns, is very fine. Upon the staircase is the wooden statue of Sir William Walworth, the fishmonger, who slew Wat Tyler. The statue is by Walpole attributed to Pierce, assistant to Wren. We remember it by the former hall, when it was rudely coloured, and bore in its hand the mortal dagger with which Walworth struck down the rebel. The statue is now tinted to imitate stone, and the dagger it carries is of wood. Above hangs a gilt figure of St. Peter, the patron saint of the company; it was formerly placed at the head of their barge. Here also are whole-length portraits of William III. and his Queen, by Murray; and Queen Anne, by Shackleton. In the magnificent room northward are large portraits of the Marquess of Anapach, who was a member of the company; and opposite is the Marquess of Anapach. The banqueting-hall has Sienna seaglobs Corinthian pilasters, between which are emblazoned the arms of the benefactors and past prime wardens of the company. At one end of the hall are the Royal arms and opposite those of the Fishmongers, in stained glass. On the front of the musicians' gallery are blazoned the arms of the City and twelve great companies; and in the centre are ludicrously placed the elaborately-carved arms of Ireland, removed from the company's barge when their river state was given up. Here also are portraits of the Duke of Kent (ironman of the company), by Beechey, and Queen Victoria, by Herbert Smith, executed by the influence of the late Prince Consort, who was a freeman of the company. The heraldic insignia, finely carved in a Grecian hall, are very striking, especially when the room is lighted up by eight chandeliers.

In the southern entrance is a fine portrait of Earl St. Vincent (the Admiral), and a bust, by Beechey. In the court-room opposite is a splendid silver chandelier, weighing 1330 ounces. This beautiful work has been added to the already rich collection of the plate of the company. It appears that a silver chandelier was first manufactured for the fishmongers, which, through the intervention of one of the workmen, was found to *leak!* inside the scrollwork of the branches, &c., with *copper*: this, as the work was charged by weight, was a fraud, of which the manufacturer, the detection—by what one would have examined, then another, and at length the entire chandelier assayed by the Goldsmiths' company) and, eventually, another chandelier of the same design was made entirely of silver in place of the copper-loaded one. It is a very beautiful piece of metal-work of the year 1754.

The curiosities in the court-room are especially interesting as a sort of pictorial museum of the history of the company. In a glass case is the banner of Sir William Walworth; it has lost its guard; the workmanship is of Walworth's period. Similarly encased is the funeral-pall of Walworth, very fine. The sides are worked in silk with the Saviour and Virgin, prayer to St. Peter, and at the ends are the Deity and ministering angels. This pall, or hearse-cloth, is described and figured by Stow, and is probably alluded to in her volume on needlework. Above the pall hangs an original drawing of a portion of the pageant exhibited by the Fishmongers' Company, (Oct. 29, 1616), on the occasion of Sir John Lemon, Fishmonger, entering on the office of Lord Mayor. The groups and objects, grotesque as well as splendid, in this pageant, show our present company's connection as Lord Mayor's show to be but a very frigid and formal business. Beneath this picture hangs a drawing of the wager of battle case, whose "golden glutter" on the fishful river now exists but in memory. Here, too, are eight curious pictures of fish, by Spiridione Roma, skilfully painted on correctly-proportioned panels. Below these, Scott, of Old London Bridge and the Custombouse Quay about a century since, and drawings of the old and present Blackfriars bridges and other Thames bridges, and the accessorial portions are from the bridge. The story of the chair is that told on a silver plate in the back:—

THIS chair was made by J. Ogbourne, 71, Great Titchfield-street, London, from a chair, the property of Mr. Thomas Hollis, of Corscombe, in Dorsetshire; and it was made entirely from the wood and stone taken up from the foundation of the Old London Bridge in July, 1831, having been upwards of 600 years, being put down in June, 1176, by the builder, Peter, a priest, who was Vicar of Colechurch; and the rather curious fact a priest should begin the bridge and, after so long a period, then a parson should clear it entirely away.

Upon the seat of the chair is the following:—

I am part of the first stone that was put down for the foundation of old London Bridge, in June, 1176, by a priest named Peter, vicar of Colechurch, in London; and I remained there undisturbed, safe on the same oak plan that I was laid on, until the Rev. William Jaine, Rector of Corscombe, Dorset, Hampshire, took me up in July, 1831, when clearing away the old bridge, after London Bridge was completed.

These are but a few of the illustrations of the history of the Fishmongers' Company. Too much praise can scarcely be awarded for the care taken of the antiquities as well as the commemorations of the more distinguished members of the company: their heraldic honours shine in every direction. More than fifty members (or eighty, as stated by one of our contemporaries) have served as Lord Mayor. Since tells us of "three fishmongers having been jolly citizens and six Mayors of their company in the space of twenty-two years;" and in our time Sir Matthew Wood and Mr. Cubitt, Fishmongers, each filled the civic chair twice; and the name of the Prince of Wales has just been added to the roll in which are inscribed those of his Royal Highness's grandfather and father. The ceremony at Fishmongers' Hall on this interesting occasion will be found illustrated and described in another page.

ROMAN LONDON IN LEADENHALL-STREET.—Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., has communicated to the British Archæological Association the finding of the floor and walls of a Roman house, in digging up the foundation of the late East India House, the floor lying at a depth of nearly 20ft. below the level of the modern street; and, curiously enough, almost at the same time were found the remains of another Roman house at the same level, 20ft. below the present street of St. Dunstan's-hill. The Leadenhall-street floor was in perfect preservation, and was formed of tesserae of about ¼in. square, black, white, and red, but arranged in no very intelligible pattern. The walls appear to have been painted in bands of red and white, and the stucco and fresco were unbroken. This spot has been fertile in Roman remains: for in 1803, opposite the India House portico, was discovered *the most magnificent Roman tesselated pavement yet found in London*. It lay at only 11ft. below the street, and appeared to have been the floor of a room 20ft. square. In the centre was a Bacchus upon a leopard, with three borders (inflections of serpents, cornucopiæ, and squares diagonally convex), and drinking-cups and plants at the angles. Surrounding the whole was a square border of a hundred of all sorts of animals, such as lovers' knots, and a 5ft. outer margin of plain red tiles. The pavement was taken up; but the pieces were preserved in the Company's library. A coloured print of this pavement was published.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. E., Port Glasgow.—Upon reconsideration, the problem which has reached you from India, and which is so "good an illustration of the subtlety which characterises the Indian mind," proves to be unsound, as you suspected. The "Indian Problem," and what published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of April 7, 1860, are identical.

CRUX.—In our notice to "Un Membre de la Société de Quad," which, strangely enough, you speak of as "a note addressed by that gentleman to ourselves," we distinctly showed that Problem No. 885 could not be solved by 1. B to Q 5, unless can it be solved in the way you suggest. Still, it is possible that the author of it has fourfold one, perhaps, in view and improvise for the 1st.

H. A.—Your problem can be solved in *four* moves, if White at move 3 play R to Kt 7th (ch).

C. L. W., Edinburgh Chess Club.—Before deciding up in the question in dispute we should like to know if the "Scotch gambit" is considered a recognised opening? Should it prove to be so, we intend to have the move in favour of Evans." If they had so agreed the case, as supposed, would be met by closer play at move 3, Pawn to Q B 4th, followed by Pawn to Q 5th.

F. A. W.—Apply to Mr. Hampton, secretary of the St. George's Chess Club, 29, King-street, St. James's, Westminster.

C. F. V.—They are not to our map.

A. K., Jun.—The problem is sent, though very obvious. The game is under consideration.

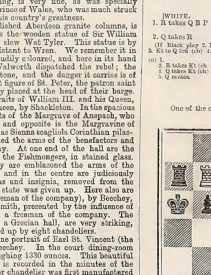
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 890.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes Q P	1. Kt to B 5th (ch)	and mates next move. If Black play 1. P	
(best)		takes Kt, the answer is 2. K to Kt 3rd,	
2. Q takes R	2. Kt takes Kt or (a)	if 1. Kt to B 5th, 2. Q to Q 8th, and	
(If Black play 2. B takes P, then follow		wins.	
3. Q to Q 3rd (ch), 4. Kt to Q 5th, mate.)		3. K to K Kt 8q	Q to Q B 8q
1.	Kt takes B	(If Kt takes B, then 4. Q to R 5th (ch))	
2. R takes Kt (ch)	3. to Q 5th (best)	4. Q to Q 3rd (ch), dis. mate.	
3. Q takes Kt (ch)	K takes Kt, or B	5. P to K B 4th, or R to Q 4th. Mate.	
4. Q to 6th.	takes R.		

PROBLEM No. 891.

By MR. GRIMSHAW.

One of the competing Problems in the recent Problem Tourney.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

MR. STAUNTON gives the Pawn and Two Moves to one of the leading English players.

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		15. P to K 6th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	(Black plays this part of the game with	
3. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th	much ability and spirit).	
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 5th	16.	P takes P
(By may also play P takes P perhaps more		17. B (6th) K B P (ch)	K to R sq
safely than P to Q 3rd. For example—		18. Kt to B 3rd (ch)	K R to Kt sq
4.	P takes P	19. B to K B 4th	K R to K B sq
5. P takes P	P to K B 3rd	(Discovers in the terse part of valour	
6. P to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd	If he had attempted to force the attack by	
7. Kt to K B 3rd		19. P to K Kt 4th, 20. P to K Kt 5th, he	
(And White has a good opening, considering		must have lost the game, we believe.)	
the Pawn.)		20. Q to K 5th	
7. P to Q B 4th		(Not only apparently threatening to win the	
(How to play to this position is to advance		Pawn, but to win the Rook if Black play	
the King's Pawn.)		22.	B to Q 3rd
8. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	23. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd
9. P to K 5th	P takes Q P	24. Q to K 3rd	P takes K B P
10. Q B P takes P	B to K 3rd	25. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
11. Q to Q B 2nd		26. P to K Kt 5th	P takes B
(Threatening the following variation—		27. Kt to K 4th	
12. P to K Kt 4th	P takes P	(Overlooking the trombust move White	
13. P to K Kt 5th	P moved	has at move).	
14. B to K 5th (ch), &c.)		27.	Kt to K 4th
	Q Kt to Q 2nd	(This is decisive. It not only renders the	
9. P to K B 3rd	B to K B 4th	attack quite useless, but also leaves the	
10. P to K B 2nd	B to K Kt 5th	game at the mercy of Black, who can	
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	force a draw at least with a winning supe-	
12. P to Q 5th	P to K 4th	riority of force.)	
13. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K 5th	28. P takes P	Kt takes B
14. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd		
15. B to K 3rd		(Kt takes Kt (ch) would have been equally	
(Threatening P to K 5th he could have won		useless, as White, by taking the Kt with	
by K R Pawn; but he must have lost his		the Pawn, would have obtained a winning	
Queen.)		attack.)	
15.	Q to Q R 4th	29. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt takes B
(With the hope of being able to force you-		30. K to B 2nd	B to K 4th
ward his Q Kt Pawn—a huge Black very		31. Q to K B 4th	Kt to K B P
much in the way.)		32. P to Q 6th	Q to Q sq
16. K to his 2nd	Q to Q B 2nd	33. P to Q 7th	Q to Q 2nd
17. Kt to K B 4th	Q R to Q sq	34. Q R to R 8th	R to Q 4th
		and White won the game.	

Another Game at the same odds between the same Players.

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		20. P to K 6th	P to K Kt 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	21. R takes B	
3. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	(Premature play. After this White's	
4. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 3rd	position is not enviable).	
5. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	21.	R takes R
6. P to K R 4th	Q B P takes P	22. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K to Q sq
7. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th	23. P to K Kt 4th	R to Q B 4th
8. P to K R 5th	Kt takes Q P	(He might have prolonged the game per-	
9. P takes K Kt P	Q to Q B 4th (ch)	haps by playing his King to Kt sq, but the	
10. K to B sq	P to K R 3rd	result could have been the same in the end).	
11. P to K R 5th	Q takes P	24. P to K Kt 4th	R to Q B 8th (ch)
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	(Better possibly to have taken the K Kt	
13. P to K 6th	B to Q 2nd	Pawn with Queen, and, when Black had	
14. K to Q 2nd	B to K B 3rd	taken Kt with Pawn, to move R to Q 8th	
15. R to K B 4th	Kt to K 2nd	(ch), Q to K B 3rd.)	
16. P to K B 5th	P to K 5th	25. K to Kt 2nd	Q takes K Kt P
17. B takes Kt	B takes B	26. K to B 2nd	Q to K Kt 3rd
18. Kt to K 4th	B to Q 4th	27. P takes R	Q to K 4th (ch)
(Note good as Kt to Q B 3rd.)		28. Q to K B 4th	
		And Black won the game.	

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Artillery: Major-Gen. W. Wylde, C.B., to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Cols. C. Bingham and H. S. Rowan, to be Colonels; Capts. J. L. Goldie and G. V. Fermor, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Second Capts. H. Heberden, T. C. Mackay, H. L. Heffner, and G. H. Wilkinson, to be Captains; Lieut. W. H. Wendell, W. R. Read, and J. S. Richardson to be Second Captains; Cadets G. W. Bramley, A. Campbell, C. Compernolle, W. V. Legge, W. T. Goodenough, R. Beadnell, M. R. Hayes, F. Roberts, and H. Hutchinson, to be Lieutenants. Brevet-Major J. C. Ingles, to be Paymaster. Surgeon J. Gibbon to be Surgeon-Major.

Royal Engineers: Supernumerary Lieut.-Col. E. F. W. Henderson to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Capts. J. Fowler, C. H. Mackinlay, and Lieut. Frederick Gallwey Temple, R. E., to be Captains. Lieuts. W. H. Lee, W. Jones, A. B. Bellairs, F. H. Parkes, T. Graves, R. J. Allanson, D. O'Brien, C. B. Carey, W. H. Cotton, H. C. Sankey, C. E. Nicholson, C. E. D. Mockenzie, J. G. Hall, A. A. W. Hogge, H. Raynsford, and R. C. Mortimer-Rose, to be Lieutenants with temporary rank.

Royal Marines: Lieut. Thomas Hall to be Paymaster.

4th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Hon. H. Cavendish to be Cornet.

5th Lancers: A. Loring to be Lieutenant.

7th Hussars: Lieut. Hon. Arthur Lee, Major B. T. Russell to be Captain; Cornet P. S. Russell to be Cornet.

8th Hussars: Lieut.-Col. Lee, Major R. T. Stewart to be Captain; 1 Sir J. Macleod to be Major; Cornet Hon. C. Bruce to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. A. W. D. Saunders to be Captain; Ensign J. R. Blair to be Lieutenant; Cornet Hon. C. Bruce to be Lieutenant. 13th: Capt. E. C. Gilbert to be Major; Lieut. Hon. Arthur Lee to be Captain; Cornet and Lieut. A. G. Wright to be Lieutenant. 14th: Lieut. R. Dennis to be Lieutenant. 17th: Lieut. R. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. W. Hillyard and Cornet H. Nicholls to be Lieutenants. 18th: Lieut. R. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. W. Hillyard and Cornet H. Nicholls to be Lieutenants. 19th: Lieut. W. Tweedy to be Captain; Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Lieutenant. 20th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. C. E. Cooper to be Lieutenant. 21st: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. R. C. Money to be Lieutenant. 23rd: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. C. Trevelle de la Touche to be Ensign. 24th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. W. Hillyard to be Lieutenant. Lieut. J. S. Kemp to be Lieutenant. M. M. Ridsdale to be Ensign. 34th: Capt. H. E. Cooper to be Captain; Lieut. C. E. Cooper to be Captain; Ensign J. R. Blair to be Lieutenant. 35th: Capt. and Lieut. R. Dennis to be Captain and Lieutenant. 37th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. W. Tweedy to be Lieutenant. 38th: Capt. H. Gratton to be Captain. 41st: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. R. C. Money to be Lieutenant. 42nd: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. W. Tweedy to be Lieutenant. 43rd: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. R. C. Money to be Lieutenant. 44th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. W. Tweedy to be Lieutenant. 46th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. R. C. Money to be Lieutenant. 47th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. W. Tweedy to be Lieutenant. 48th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. R. C. Money to be Lieutenant. 49th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. W. Tweedy to be Lieutenant. 50th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. R. C. Money to be Lieutenant. 51st: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. W. Tweedy to be Lieutenant. 52nd: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. R. C. Money to be Lieutenant. 53rd: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. W. Tweedy to be Lieutenant. 54th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. R. C. Money to be Lieutenant. 55th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. W. Tweedy to be Lieutenant. 56th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. R. C. Money to be Lieutenant. 57th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. W. Tweedy to be Lieutenant. 58th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. R. C. Money to be Lieutenant. 59th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. W. Tweedy to be Lieutenant. 60th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. R. C. 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level of the diagonal ends to form a shelf on which will rest the lower edges of the lower tier of armour-plates. The lowest part of this longitudinal planking is 14ft. 10in. from the point to which the ship was originally cut down. The ship was cut with a sheer forward and aft, which Captain Coles afterwards disapproved. The result was that the ship's topsides were filled in and raised, the greatest extent being sashlights, where it was about 18in. Standing upon the upper-deck beams of the vessel, their form at once attracted attention. Sloping downwards from the centre in all directions to allow of the required depression of the guns in the turrets, the appearance of the Royal Sovereign's upper-deck, when complete, will be as nearly as possible like the under part of a butcher's tray, thus forming the glacis of the gun recess or turrets. The upper deck of the ship is being carried out in the most substantial manner. The Royal Sovereign as a turret-ship, will, without doubt, be very different from the American turret-vessels; and, when completed and fitted for sea service, there is no earthly reason, as stated, why she should not be able to go far to sea as her scale will carry her.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The annual general meeting of the National Rifle Association, which was announced for Saturday, the 24th instant, has been postponed to Wednesday, the 4th of March, under the Presidentship of the Duke of Cambridge.

The volunteers generally having expressed a desire to be permitted to assemble under arms during the progress of Her Majesty's funeral procession from Windsor to the Mausoleum, we are authorised to state that her Majesty has acceded to their wish, and directs that the corps authorised to be present on the occasion shall be drawn up in Hyde Park, on the occupation of the corps belonging to the city of London, which will be placed at such distance on each side of the route as the Lord Lieutenant may deem fit, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, direct.

The Lord Lieutenant of Kent has reconsidered his decision, declining to accept the offer of a battalion of volunteers to act as a guard of honour to Her Majesty's daughter on her journey at Gravesend, and has now refused via that there was a rule which prevented volunteers from doing such duty, but it is only announced that his Lordship has intimated that there would be no objection to the attendance of the battalion on the occasion."

The adjournment meeting of metropolitan volunteer commanding officers took place on Tuesday at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, Sir James Lawrence, for the purpose of hearing the arrangements to be made with respect to the display of volunteers on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, and to decide as to the site for the great Easter Monday volunteer review. The Duke of Cambridge presided, and in particular into the most eligible spot for holding the proposed field-day on Easter Monday was considered. It was in the following manner:—Colonel Gamble, assistant-adjutant-general for the district, moved that Epsom is not large enough for extensive manœuvres; that Blackheath is not available this year on account of the Great Exhibition; that, in the face of the strong opinion of the London and Brighton Railway Company, the committee cannot recommend the division of the forces by sending part to Lewes and part to Brighton on the ground; and therefore recommended for review the ground on which the Easter Monday review be held again at Brighton. This report was adopted unanimously. The volunteer field-day review will, therefore, take place, as last year, on Brighton Downs. An official reply was then read from the War Office, stating that the desire of the Government that the volunteers should be massed in Hyde Park on the occasion of the passage of the Princess of Wales to Windsor could not be acceded to, and why not.

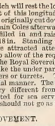
The volunteer season, as regards the metropolis, began on Saturday last. A field-day, in which the Inns of Court, the London and Westminster Rifle, and other corps were invited to participate, took place on that day. At three o'clock there was a field-day parade of the Inns of Court and London Rifle Brigade and of the 1st Surrey in Guildhall-yard, and at four o'clock the corps marched to the open ground at London Bridge, where manœuvres, under the direction of Colonel Gamble, assistant-adjutant-general, took place. From the point the march was continued to Greenwich, where the corps were joined by other volunteers under command of Lieutenant-Colonels Ward and Macdonald. The Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers, 900 and upwards, mustered in Westminster Hall, and, under command of Earl Grosvenor and Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, marched to Greenwich, headed by a full band, and returned westward. The 20th (North Middlesex) marched out from Albany Barracks, to the number of 400, in which the Enfield Rifle Association detachment; Lieut.-Colonel Whitehead was in command, and Major Peters, and nearly all the officers present. A review by the Lord Lieutenant of London, preceded by a sham drill in the quadrangle of Somerset House, whilst there was also a commanding officer's parade and sham-drill for the 20th Middlesex in the yard of the Albany Barracks. The 8th Middlesex (Sir J. Shelley's) corps also met, as did the London Irish, at Westminster Hall, and marched to Greenwich and back. Many other metropolitan corps also met on Saturday for marches out or battalion-drill.

On Monday week the seventh company of Birmingham Volunteers were entertained at dinner at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham, by their Captain, Charles Mansell, Esq.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ORD HONYMAN, BART.

Sir Ord Honyman, third Baronet, of Armadale, N.B., a Colonel in the Army, and formerly Major in the Grenadier Guards, who died at Nice, on the 17th ult., left his wife, Mary, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Robert M'Queen, Lord Braxfield, Lord Chief Justice Clerk of Scotland (a Baronet), and the



son of Sir William Honyman, Lord Armadale, a Lord of Session and Justiciary, who was created a Baronet in 1804. Sir Ord Honyman was born March 25, 1794, and served for some time in the Grenadier Guards, succeeding as third Baronet on the death, without male issue, of his brother, Sir Richard Temple Johnstone Honyman, Feb. 23, 1844. A romantic marriage with Elizabeth Campbell formed the subject of a cause célèbre in Scotland. Sir Ord Honyman married, on March 27, 1818, Elizabeth Dundas, daughter of Admiral George Bowen, R.N., of Colzie Hall, Sidlop, by whom he became connected with a number of the Scottish clans, and was cousin to Sir George Essex Honyman, the fourth Baronet, who was born in 1819, and is a barrister-at-law.

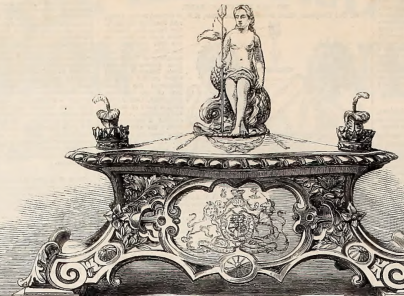
SIR ANDREW ARMSTRONG, BART.

Sir Andw Armstrong, Bart., of Gallen Priory, King's county, who died on the 27th ult. at Chester, was the eldest son of the late Sir Edmund Armstrong, Esq., of Gallen, by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Andrew Nelson. He was born Oct. 19, 1797. He was High Sheriff of King's county in 1815, and in 1836, and was Receiver-General of Stamps from the 1st Jan., 1838, to the 5th of the King's county from 1841 to 1852. He was created a Baronet on the 29th of May, 1841. He married, Jan. 1, 1835, Frances, daughter of George Nelson Hamilton, Esq., of Tullylost, King's county, and Sullivan, county of Antrim, by whom he has issue two sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Edmund Nelson Armstrong, Bart., who was born on the 3rd of Nov. 1836. This family, which settled in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, derived from Lynch, a branch of the ancient clan of Armstrongs, Sir Andrew being the eleventh in descent from Lord of the Cree, the Laird of Mangerton, eldest brother of Johnny Armstrong, so celebrated in border song. Sir Andrew's mother, Mrs. Pigott, maternal great-grandfather of Sir Andrew, is said to have been the original of "Lever de Couvrir."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MANSEL, C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Mansel, C.B., who died on the 29th ult., in the eighty-seventh year of his age, was the eldest son of Dorothée, was the fourth son of the late Sir W. Manse, 11th, 12th, and 13th Baronet, and brother of the late Sir J. W. Mansel, the present Baronet. He married, in 1811, Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Combe Honor, Dorset, Esq., by whom he had five sons and three daughters. His wife died in 1851. Their eldest son, Emma, wife of Charles R. Hoare, Esq., survive him. Colonel Mansel entered the Army as an ensign in the 52nd Regiment. He embarked in 1795 for the West Indies, and sailed in the fleet which conveyed Sir Ralph Abercrombie. He was present in the attack on Morne Chabot; at the capture of Martinique, and at the siege of Morne Fortune. He was also present at the capture of St. Vincent; at the capture of Trinidad, and at the siege of Morro Castle, the island of Porto Rico. In 1806 he was promoted to a majority without purchase. In 1811, he joined the 1st battalion 52nd Regiment in Bengal. In 1809-10, in consequence of disturbances which appeared likely to arise in Java, the expedition under Colonel Martindell (Bengal Army).

the thirteen which annually pass through it towards the group of stations beyond London Bridge. There is also to be a distinct entrance for the traffic which comes along the line that is more purely metropolitan from Cannon-street. This is a branch line from the Charing-cross extension, ending the river near Southwark and ending near the Mansion House; it will run on a single line of way, and the tracks of each train from point to point, without stopping, will occupy only five minutes, one train being shifted on to the line on the arrival of the other. At the terminus of the Charing-cross extension at the Strand a large hotel is to be built. At present the railway-bridge does not show signs of immediate completion; for, though the columns and girders are almost all in their places, the roadway has not yet been commenced. The approaches on the south side are going on rapidly, but many of the arches are not yet finished. Amongst other recommendations to the company to which it belongs, this bridge has that of economy in its construction. The suspension-bridges was purchased as a structure for £40,000, and a composition for the tolls was accepted at £120,000. The tolls and steam-boat dues still remain as a source of revenue to the company; while the chains, &c., of the suspension-bridge have been sold, for the purpose of constructing a similar one at Clifton, for £5000; and nearly £8000 has been paid by adapting the brick piers to the use of the new structure. Something like £10,000 out of the £40,000 paid will be reimbursed to the company; while a good annual rental will be obtained from letting the arches beneath the station. The total cost of the new bridge will be only £160,000.



GOLD CASKET CONTAINING THE FREEDOM OF THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.
SEE PAGE 197.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE GRISWOLD AT LIVERPOOL.

In our last Number was announced the arrival at Liverpool, on the 9th inst., the George Griswold, freighted with provisions from New York for the distressed Lancashire operatives—the freewill offerings of a people suffering the hardships and horrors of a civil war, the like of which for magnitude the world has never seen. It is now our pleasant duty to give a representation of the arrival in the Mersey of the George Griswold from a sketch by Mr. William Woods, of Everton, Liverpool.

The cargo of this ship consists of 200 boxes of bacon, 50 barrels of pork, 500 bushels of corn, 500 barrels and boxes of bread, a quantity of rice, and 13,236 barrels of flour. The contributions on board from the New York Produce Exchange are 1500 barrels of flour, 500 barrels of corn, and 50 barrels of pork.

Before the vessel left New York a meeting was held on board, when the treasurers of the executive committee reported the amount contributed to be over 108,000 dols.; there were, however, two other organisations not reported. The sum in hand amounted to 30,000 dols. in cash, a sum sufficient to inaugurate another similar movement; and it was stated that the sum received by the Corn Exchange committee had amounted to 20,000 dols.

The George Griswold, which is under the command of Captain G. Lunt, left New York on the 15th of January, and after an average run across the Atlantic was on the morning of Monday week telegraphed off Port Lynas, sailing for Liverpool with a fair wind. The circumstances under which this liberal contribution to the relief fund which she carried had been made interested her arrival with some interest, and, as soon as the telegraph was published and became generally known, many persons went down to the river to make inquiries as to the probable time of her arrival. Shortly after receiving the telegraphic announcement, the New Steam Tug Company dispatched their powerful boat Resolute gratuitously to assist the ship into port. The Resolute fell in with the ship about four o'clock, near the bar, and immediately took her in tow; but they did not reach the anchorage in the river until nearly three hours after high tide. The George Griswold had the American and English flags flying, and the steam-tug was also gaily decorated for the occasion. On reaching the Rock Fort she was welcomed with the customary salute by lowering a flag, which was duly acknowledged, and shortly after entering the river a salute of eighteen guns was fired from the North Battery. She reached the anchorage off Seacombe about 5.30 p.m. Her coming was cordially greeted by a great concourse of people.

The benevolent work on which the George Griswold has been employed on her first voyage having invested the ship with some interest, the following particulars may be gratifying to our readers:—She is a smart, handsome clipper-ship, and has such buoyancy that though by carpenters' measurement she does not exceed 1260 tons she will probably carry 1500 tons. She was built at Quincey, Massachusetts, by Deacon Thomas, who has a high reputation as a shipbuilder. The entire frame of the vessel is of oak, with top timbers and stanchions of locust-wood, and she is copper-bolted throughout. Her length is 200ft., breadth of beam 39ft., depth of hold 24ft., and she has two decks; she is provided with double topsail-yards, all handsomely proportioned, and is said to be a good sailer. In consequence of the scarcity and high price of cotton, the heavy duck made of that material into sails has been substituted by Scotch hemp, which is said to be much softer and more durable, but does not hold the wind so well as the old material. Amidships an enormous tank, capable of containing 5000 gallons of water, is constructed, reaching from keelson to upper-deck. With this exception the ship has a clear hold, and between decks from stem to stern. The ample cabin and other houses are upon the upper-deck. The George Griswold is a smart specimen of naval architecture, and will be found very capacious as a merchantman.

Every duty or charge has been remitted in connection with this vessel on both sides of the Atlantic; and the captain and all the officers gave their services gratuitously.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Monday presented an address to the officers of the George Griswold. The presentation took place at St. George's Hall, before a crowded and enthusiastic audience. The Central Relief Committee purpose to offer a similar compliment to Captain Lunt and his officers.

THE GARRISON CHAPEL AT WOOLWICH.

THE GARRISON CHAPEL, WOOLWICH.

ONE of the last acts of the late Lord Herbert's official life was to give his sanction to the execution of the design which had been prepared for the Garrison Chapel, Woolwich, by the well-known architects Messrs. Thomas, Henry, and Digby Wyatt, who, it may be remembered, had recommended themselves to the authorities of the War Department by obtaining the first premium for the construction of cavalry barracks at the great competition invited by Government in the year 1855. The structure is of very large dimensions, and is sufficiently wide and lofty to afford the proper cubical amount of air to 1500 of officers and men forming the garrison at Woolwich, who may habitually attend Divine worship. It is situated at the east end of the great esplanade in front of the Artillery Barracks, and will form a great ornament to the not unpicturesque Common. It is now on the eve of completion, having been erected with great dispatch by Messrs. G. Smith and Co., of Pimlico, and Southstreet, Grosvenor-square. The cost, which will be a trifle under £14,000, is moderate, taking into account the fact that all the materials are solid and real, and used without any apparent stint. Both externally and internally the walls are finished in brick-work without plastering; and the effect of the warm red of the internal walls is peculiarly agreeable. The style is an adaptation of the general features of Lombard architecture to the materials and technical processes in use in the nineteenth century; and in many features more particularly in the artistic combination of the forms and proportions due to cast iron with those proper to other materials, such as brick and stone, a good deal of skill has been displayed by the architects, who, as well as the War Department, are to be congratulated upon the creation of about the first decent chapel provided for soldiers' use in this country.

The officers of the garrison have taken great interest in this building, and have subscribed with much liberality to fill all the windows of the east end with stained glass of the highest character, the painting of which has been intrusted by the architects to Messrs. Lavers and Barraud. The chapel will also contain a memorial window to the late Lord Herbert, given by Lady Herbert of Lea.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Nos. 1190, 1191.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863. WITH SUPPLEMENT AND TWO COLOURED ENGRAVINGS } TENPENCE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In proposing to the House of Commons a dotation for the Heir Apparent of the Crown of these realms, the Prime Minister took occasion to draw a contrast between the condition of this country under a constitutional monarchy and that of the rest of the world. If the terms in which the comparison was couched were somewhat sweeping, there can be no doubt about the basis of facts on which it was founded. By a curious want of coincidence, the people of England are preparing to make special holiday to celebrate an event which is significant of the perpetuation of a line of Monarchs whom we accept on trust for the future to reign over us; while in at least four of the other communities of the earth there is revolt against constituted authorities, whether they bear the title of Emperor, King, or President. When, a short while ago, a complete though bloodless revolution in Greece changed a dynasty and reintegrated the waning liberties of her people, we ventured to suggest that, if but comparatively a small affair, it might yet prove the beginning of great ends. Some justification of that prediction was shortly found in the attitude which the Sovereign and people of Prussia assumed towards each other; and next came the outbreak against Russian domination in Poland, which has risen from a local insurrection into a national rebellion. Beyond this, the revolt in the Russo-Polish provinces has leaped into a question of European importance, and threatens to produce international complications, while already we hear muttered that ominous phrase which implies a rearrangement of the map of the Continent.

It is quite clear that neither France nor England is at this moment indifferent to the cause of Poland; and something more than rumour has assigned to Austria an intention of showing sympathy with the Poles, which with her is a convertible term for seizing an opportunity of a fling at Prussia. It now begins to be discovered that for some fourteen years everything has been tending towards an outbreak in Poland.

FIRST DISPATCH OF MAIL-BAGS THROUGH THE PNEUMATIC TUBE FROM THE DISTRICT OFFICE IN EVERSHOLT-STREET TO EUSTON STATION.—SEE PAGE 217.

From the time of the revolution which swept through Europe in 1848 the hopes of the Poles for the restoration of their nationality have never wavered, and there have been signs and symptoms, in the last twelve months especially, of the fact that the Polish question had entered a new phase, that matters were once more coming to a crisis, and that the issue between St. Petersburg and Warsaw would demand a solution. It may be starting an heretical, or rather a cynical, opinion to say that the very policy of the Emperor of Russia towards his Polish provinces, which professed to be conciliatory, was founded on ideas of the assertion of Polish nationality. In his dominions proper Alexander is deemed to be more of a weak Czar than a reforming and liberty-giving Monarch; and it is believed that his concessions to popular rights are the result more of a desire to consult his own ease than of high and abstract principles of social and political justice. While all the world accepts his act of emancipation of the serfs in Russia, there are not wanting those, both within and without his dominions, who doubt whether he is exactly the man to have inaugurated such a radical change, and whether he is capable of guiding the new system to its legitimate completion. It has been so obviously to the interest of Russia that at a time when there was a vast social revolution going on within her special territory she should not have disaffection and hostility on her European frontier provinces that the concessions granted and the promises made by the Emperor to the Poles were naturally deemed to have been rather wrung from weakness than dictated by kind and just feelings; and when, therefore, the Czar offered constitutional government as an end the Poles sought it only as a means—the Emperor promised to grant them a form of government, and the people sought for actual independence. Assuming, however, the sincerity of the Emperor, and his belief in the abstract rectitude of his policy towards Poland, the judicial blindness to use the mildest term, of the instruments he selected to carry out his intentions has been remarkable. Without an adequate supply of the ordinary means of sustaining despotic power, the viceregents of the Czar in Poland have acted with a severity, a cruelty, and a folly which rendered an outbreak inevitable. Having begun by despising the strength of those whom they were doing their best, or worst, to erect into active enemies, they have stirred up and aroused an armed insurrection against which the discipline and numbers of the Russian troops have hitherto proved of little avail.

It was just possible that the revolt might have been confined within what may be called local limits—that is, Russia might have been suffered to deal with the insurgents in the usual manner without external interference; but the conduct of the King of Prussia has at once made the question European. Prompted, doubtless, by that natural sympathy which he has to belong to those over whom he rules, and by the fear that the Monarch has adopted a policy which has the negative merit of eliciting the unanimous disapprobation of the Powers of Europe who are spectators at present of events in which it is quite possible they may be called on to participate.

By entering into a convention with Russia, which is nothing less than an alliance defensive and offensive, against the Poles, Prussia—we use the word without reference to the people—supposes that she has established a solidarity against insurgents, actual or eventual; whereas the fact is that she has created a solidarity between the other three great Powers against Russia and herself. France has spoken out, and the sympathy of the Emperor with the Poles is, it is said, about to be evinced by diplomatic action; in England the voice of Parliament has been heard in loud condemnation of this unholy alliance; and Austria, whatever may be her motive, is believed to be in accord with the sentiments of England and France. The moment is favourable for diplomatic pressure in reference to the fortunes of Poland. It is hardly to be conceived that Russia is in a position to wage war—even for the retention of her Polish provinces; and as to Prussia, the accession of the King and the people is just now so complete that if the former should attempt belligerent proceedings it is not difficult to foresee the consequences to himself personally. If this misguided man should so act as to tempt the march of a French army on the Rhine, we would not guarantee his crown to him for an hour; and it would, we believe, be taken from him by the hands of his own people, who would thus choose between such a loss as he would be to them and the dangers of foreign aggression which his conduct will have brought upon them. In short, it seems that there must be either a Revolution in the immediate restoration of the kingdom of Poland. Fo ourselves, we hold that the object will be gained without a resort to arms, and this for reasons which might easily be shown to be nearly conclusive, but into which it is not necessary to our argument now to enter.

In taking a glance at foreign affairs one cannot, of course, fail to let it fall on the struggle which is going on in America. There is much that betokens the approach of a crisis in the affairs of the contending parties. It is stated on good authority that the population of the Southern States, which is about to be again heard, and that it will cry aloud for at least an armistice. That would be, indeed, a great gain; and we believe, that, if once there was an actual cessation of warfare, it would be perpetual. One thing seems to be forgiving, at least, to the liberties of a century—that, unless steps are taken to preserve by some means or the other the Union, there will in a brief period be not only two Republics, North and South, but three, and it may be four. The States of the West have indicated something like a desire for creating a nationality for themselves; and, when this second split comes, who shall say of how many more it may not be the precursor? At any rate, the political prophets are almost unanimous in their assertion that ere long we shall see the beginning of the end of the Civil War in America.

At all this turmoil abroad England looks on from a calm and self-sustained eminence ready to give her moral influence, and, if necessary, her material aid, to the cause of liberty and progress all over the world, while her internal condition is such that with one voice her people may rejoice to be able to say, "It is good, very good, for us to be here!"

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

In Paris the Polish question has, since Prussian intervention, assumed a graver aspect, and the notion that a European war may arise from it is gaining ground. The *Constitutionnel* says, "The union raised by Europe against the conduct of Prussia is as yet only a warning—the Prussian Government can hardly desire that it should become a reality." In an article apparently written the semi-official journal seeks to allay the excitement caused by the thought of a European war: "The junction of England, France, and Austria," it states, "is the surest guarantee of peace." The Government has expressed to the Court of Berlin its strong disapproval of its intervention in the matter. It has communicated on the subject with England, and, it is stated, with Austria. A petition, bearing more than 2000 signatures in favour of Poland, was presented to the Senate on Tuesday by M. St. Marc Girardin. Almost all the three journals contain articles recommending or less strongly the Polish cause, and subscriptions for the benefit of wounded Poles have been publicly opened in Paris.

The reception of M. de Broglie at the French Academy took place on Thursday. M. St. Marc Girardin pronounced the speech in answer to that of his colleague.

M. Jules Simon, author of "Liberty of Conscience" and other works, has just been elected a member of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences at the Institute.

On Monday the English Choral Society of Paris gave a concert, under the patronage of Lord Cowley, consisting of English compositions, glees, madrigals, &c., at Erard's Rooms, on behalf of the Lancashire operatives.

PRUSSIA.

There is a rumour in Berlin that Count Bismarck has resigned.

The Minister has refused to treat the Liberal Opposition with contempt. At the meeting, yesterday week, of the Committee of the Chamber on the Address, when some of the Ministerial Royal Commissioners were present—a circumstance which the committee resolved should be entered on the minutes of the meeting. The proposition of the Liberal majority, declining any intervention on the part of Russia, was agreed to almost unanimously—the members only voting against it being the Conservative Chief of the opposition party unanimity prevailed.

The police of Berlin have seized 300 hand-grenades found in the possession of Poles. The latter will be prosecuted.

The German inhabitants of Posen have published a declaration protesting against the intervention in favour of Russia as prejudicial to the province of Posen.

The *Times* of Wednesday morning speaks of the disgust occasioned by the convention with Russia. He says it was thrust upon the Czar and that King William kept it at first from his Ministers.

The Upper House of Prussia, on the 18th a bill declaring the Ministers strictly responsible for the expenses which they have unconstitutionally incurred was rejected by 274 votes to 43.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

The insurrection in Poland gains ground, and the organisation of the Poles is becoming more complete. According, according to Russian and Prussian telegrams, the guerrilla bands are oft defeated and dispersed, they reappear where least expected and inflict great injury. Concentrated attack, upon which Russia relies, against Government is baffled and bewildered by tactics which wear out their troops and paralyse their movements. Russia has gained victories in dense columns, on which every shot tells, whilst the Poles, scattered in loose order, are hard to hit. Hence Russia's victories against them in the open, except at very short distances. Lastly, the Cossacks, admirable horsemen as they are, can hardly be expected to charge the Polish lancers, who, with one thrust of their murderous weapon, disable both horse and horseman.

The latest telegrams received states that an engagement between the Poles and the Russians, lasting upwards of eight hours, has taken place near Kielce. The Russians were put to flight, and took refuge upon Prussian territory.

DENMARK.

According to arrangement, Princess Alexandra was to leave Copenhagen, on her way to England, on Thursday. Particulars of her Royal Highness's outfit are given in our Court News.

The king arrived at Copenhagen on Tuesday from Frederiksborg, where his Majesty is at present residing, in order to present Princess Alexandra with the Danish decorations of the Order of the Elephant, ordered to be prepared. The present consists of a diamond necklace, to which is attached a portrait of the late Queen Dagmar encased. After the whole of the forenoon the Princess received deputations bringing wedding gifts to her Royal Highness. Princess Alexandra has allotted to each of the deputations apportioned as dowry among six brides belonging to the poorer classes.

GREECE.

The Provisional Government of Greece has been overturned by a kind of bloodless revolution; and henceforth the country will, it seems, be governed by an elective Monarchy. A National Assembly until a King shall have assumed the crown. The Assembly elected the Ministry on Tuesday. Vallis is President; Smolenaki, Minister of War; and Daniel Mavrocordato, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

TURKEY.

Ismail Pacha, the new Viceroy of Egypt, has arrived at Constantinople to pay homage to the Sultan. The firman confirming his accession to the throne has been sent at the Porte.

An Imperial hatt has been published announcing that the Sultan will, in consequence of the financial embarrassments caused for the civil list, ordering the reduction of official salaries and the dismissal of all superfluous employés.

Salvet Effendi has been appointed Presi dent of the Council.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Hansa at Southampton we have New York papers to the 14th inst.

WAR NEWS.

From the army of the Potomac we hear that General Burnside is to succeed General Hooker, and will proceed to Suffolk by way of Fortress Monroe.

General Banks's expedition was disembarking at Helens Island, off the coast of South Carolina.

Rumours are rife of disputes between Generals Foster and Hunter, the General in command of the department. General Foster had returned to Washington for further instructions.

The Confederate Navy Department has appointed Commanders Ingraham and Tucker, make no mention of the raising of the blockade.

The British Consul at Charleston, Mr. Bunce, left that city for Havana on board her Majesty's ship Orlando.

General Hunter had informed the Confederate authorities of Georgia that they should hold all persons in close confinement and answerable with their lives for the safety of the Federal officers captured by the Confederates until President David's proclamation was withdrawn.

The Federal ram Queen of the West ran the gauntlet of the Confederate batteries on the Mississippi, twelve miles above Helena, at Yazoo Pass, and at two other places. These object is to lay the surrounding region under water, so as to allow their gunboats to get to the rear of Vicksburg.

An Illinois regiment, attached to General Grant's army, had been placed under arrest for refusing to fight under the emancipation proclamation.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Seward has replied to M. Drouyn de Lhuys' note suggesting a conference between the Federals and Confederates. The reply is firm and temperate in declining the proposal. Its spirit may be gathered from the following paragraph:—

On the other hand, the President already intimated, this Government has not the least thought of relinquishing the trust which has been confided to it by the nation under the most solemn form of all political acts, and if it has any such thought, it would have still abundant reason to know that it is opposed as the act of dissolution, would be immediately, universally, and indignantly rejected by the American people. It is a great mistake that Europeans sometimes make if they suppose that any party can be raised. Whatever, in case of an insurrection, the people of France, or Great Britain, or Switzerland, or of the Netherlands, would do to save that national existence, no matter how the strife might be regarded by or affect foreign nations, just so much and precisely no less, the people of the United States will do, if necessary, to save for the common benefit the region which is bounded by the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and by the British line, and the St. Lawrence and Mexico, together with the free and common navigation of the Rio Grande, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, the Red River, Arkansas, Delaware, Potomac, and other national highways by which this land, which to them is at once a land of inheritance and a land of promise, is opened and watered.

A despatch of M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, in which he informed M. Thouvenel that his visit to Richmond was fully acquiesced in, and even encouraged, by Mr. Seward, having been published in the French *Courrier de Paris*, the United States Senate passed a resolution requesting the President to inform them as to what had passed between M. Mercier and Mr. Seward. This resolution has drawn forth a categorical reply from Mr. Seward, which declares that he at all encouraged M. Mercier to visit Richmond.

The Senate has also passed resolutions asking the President for any information of which he may be in possession relative to the employment of negroes in the French Army. The Senate has also passed the bill for compensating Missouri for her slaves in the event of her emancipating them, and a bill taxing the bank circulation 1 per cent for two years and 2 per cent thereafter.

A deputation of the leading publishers and journalists was at Washington, endeavouring to procure a total repeal of the duties on paper, which now amounts to 35 per cent on the value, which, during the present high rate of exchange on Europe, is a prohibitory tax.

A bill to enlarge the Erie Canal and 37 of New York canals has been debated n the House of Representatives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The movements in indirect opposition to the war continue. The Illinois Legislature, by a vote of 62 against 28, have passed peace and conferees or resolutions. The Republican Governor of Pennsylvania has sent a message to the State Legislature announcing martial military arrests. Mr. Horace Greeley, the editor of the *New York Tribune*, an emancipationist journal, declares in favour of separate peaceful peoples for peace if, at the end of another three months, the "rebellion" is not then in full retreat.

The Illinois Legislature, exasperated by the defeat of the Canal Enlargement Bill in Congress, have resolved to direct the Governor to appoint commissioners to visit the Canadian Parliament to solicit concurrence for the improvement of the means of transportation to the Atlantic, by way of the St. Lawrence Canals.

General Fremont has applied to be employed upon active service.

Nicholas Longworth, the celebrated Ohio manufacturer of native wines—particularly Catawba—died at Cincinnati on the 10th inst., in the eighty-first year of his age.

New York has been excited by the marriage, at a fashionable church in Broadway, of "General Tom Thumb," twenty-five years of age, 31 in. high, weighing 15lb., to Lavinia Warren, a native of Massachusetts, twenty-one years of age and 32 in. high. The bridegroom was a still more diminutive specimen of humanity, 29 in. high, weighing 20lb., and twenty-three years of age. Miss Warren's mother was a sister of the bride, weighing only 19lb. and measuring 25in., though aged sixteen years. The little couple are about to make the "grand tour" through Europe.

Mr. Wells, the great New York shipbuilder, has published a letter in which he denies having contracted the construction of the ship General Admiral for the Russian Government during the pendency of the Russian War. He adverts to the fact that this vessel was not launched until 1858.

CALIFORNIA.

So dear are cotton goods in California at the present time that merchants have begun to import articles of Chinese manufacture. A ship had arrived at San Francisco from Shanghai, bringing 700 bales of drills and sheetings.

A Democrat has been elected to the United States' Senate from this State after 30 ballotings.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Victoria, Vancouver Island, Dec. 21, 1862.

I see in many English newspapers extracts from private letters giving most doleful accounts of the state of affairs in this country. I assert that in none the writers have only themselves to blame for their sufferings. It was well known last spring, when the gold excitement first started the country, that more than enough food in the country to supply a quarter of the number; and our public and private journals were constantly urging the necessity of immediate attempting to reach Cariboo till towards June or July; meanwhile there was plenty of work to be had in Victoria at high wages, and numbers could have found work on the roads from March till June they would then have gone to Cariboo at the season of action, and would be much better fitted to rush up in search of gold, and flour and other provisions as from 6s. to 8s. per pound. This soon exhausted their limited funds, and there was nothing for them to do but starve or subsist, they could not stay, even if clain-owners would find them employment. There would be no use. Now, at the present moment, and of course during the bad weather of Victoria and brought down the rate of wages.

Victoria is now in a most prosperous state, provisions high. Great numbers of miners are wintering here preparatory to a return to the upper country in the spring. Many of these have very small capital, and to go to gold-digging is always a lottery, and there are others who have not been so fortunate, who intend making a fresh start in this country from what you heard three months ago. All agree that British Columbia has a healthy climate, more like that of England than the majority of other colony of the British Crown; that our resources are almost unbounded, and require only labour to develop them; that capitalists will find their advantage then; but every one who thinks of coming here must prepare for great hardships. No one should come with more capital than will keep him a short market of Victoria and brought down the rate of wages.

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It is inevitable that a great many people will come here and be bitterly disappointed; a great many will come and build houses for a new British race. The former are entitled to our sympathy, and should be guarded from doing so serious a step as emigration; but the latter, who form the better class must not be overlooked, and I think those who have resided here during the last few years, who have studied the climate and resources of the country are, owe it to their struggling countrymen at home to let them know that there is a free and honourable career for them here, and that those where they can live in a healthy climate and look forward to a future of certain prosperity.

The sum remaining to be discharged of the Sardinian loan of £2,000,000, in the years 1855 and 1856, is £1,851,473 11s. 8d.

The anniversary banquet in commemoration of the birthday of George Washington was celebrated on Monday evening, at St. James's Hall, General Vanderweyde was in the chair. His Excellency the American Minister, the Hon. C. F. Adams, in responding to the toast of "The Union," said that the South had entered upon a career, whether for glory or for shame posterity would determine. But, whatever their objects might be, they could not claim George Washington in support of their principles. A strong anti-slavery speech was made by Judge Winter, of Georgia. Among the English guests were the members for Brighton, Professor Newman, and others. The banquet was graced by the presence at the tables of a considerable number of ladies.

THE COURT.

The Queen received Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston and the Earl of St. Germans on Saturday at Windsor Castle. Lord and Lady Palmerston remained on a visit with her Majesty until Monday.

The Court attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel. The Rev. Dr. Wooder officiated.

The Crown Princess of Prussia arrived at the Castle on Monday on a visit to the Queen. The Lord Chamberlain had an audience of her Majesty, and presented the address of the House of Lords in answer to the Queen's message relative to a provision for the Prince of Wales.

The Princess of Wales returned to the Castle on Tuesday from Aldershot, the seat of Earl Spencer, in Northamptonshire.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Victoria Wortley have succeeded the Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maids of Honour in Waiting.

THE LEVEE.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace at noon on Wednesday to receive, on behalf of the Queen, Her Royal Highness, by command of the Queen, held a Levée in the afternoon at St. James's Palace. The Court was very numerously attended. The wife of the Belgian Minister (unaccompanied by her husband), with the secretaries and attachés of their respective legations, were present. One thousand gentlemen had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness, the presentations, by her Majesty's gracious command, being exclusively confined to representations to the Queen. The Levée was also attended by about 1700 of the nobility and gentry. On no previous occasion since the accession of her Majesty have the presentations amounted to anything like the number who paid their respects to Royalty on Wednesday. The Prince in his progress through the park was received with numerous exhibitions by an immense crowd of spectators.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Aldhorp on the evening of the 20th inst., on a visit to Earl Spencer and Lord and Lady Churchill. His Highness was out with the Tydckley hounds on Saturday, and again on Monday, upon both of which days he was in excellent health and spirits. The Prince His Royal Highness returned to Windsor Castle on Tuesday evening.

The Marquis of Ailesbury's seat, Savernake Lodge, where the Prince passed a few days last week, is in Marlborough Forest, and not far from New Forest, as stated in error last week; and it was the meet of the Tedworth Hounds, and not that by which his Royal Highness joined on Monday se'nnight.

His Royal Highness has appointed Dr. H. W. Acland to be honorary Physician, and Claudius P. Du Pasquier, Esq., to be Surgeon Apothecary to his household.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

Princess Alexandra is understood to have left Copenhagen on her journey to England on Thursday. Her Royal Highness is accompanied by her father, Prince Christian of Denmark, and by the Adjutant Rittmeister Custenschjold; and her mother, Princess Louise, attended by Countess Reventlow; her brothers, Prince Frederick, attended by Count Holstein, and the Artillery Captain Lundbye; Prince Waldemar, attended by Marine Lieutenant Funch, and Prince Waldemar; her sisters, Princesses Dagmar and Thyra. Her Royal Highness's suite also includes General and Mme. Oxholm, together with Prince Frederick Augustus, brother of Prince Louis of Hesse, attended by Chamberlains Roegstorff and Oertzen. General the Hon. Charles Grey, accredited by the Queen to be in waiting on the Princess, and Colonel Byng, Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, are in the suite of the Princess.

The Danish travellers on leaving Copenhagen will travel by rail to Korsör, on the Great Belt, where their Royal Highnesses will embark in a Danish Government steamer and proceed direct to Kiel, in Holstein. At Kiel the Royal party will again take to the railway and travel thence through the duchy across Germany, either to Hamburg or Harburg, in one of which places they will find the Prussian ships will have previously assembled to accompany the Princess across the Channel.

The Queen's yacht Victoria and Albert will be in attendance to convey the Princess and her illustrious relatives to England. The Royal squadron will leave Belgium at one hour on the following forenoon, as will enable the ships to anchor for the night at the Nore.

On the morning of Saturday, the 28th inst., the Victoria and Albert will steam up to Gravesend, with the ships of war in her wake, so as to arrive at that place punctually at one o'clock.

The debarkation and journey to London will be conducted in the most private manner. It was expected to enter the city of London shortly after dusk in the afternoon.

The household of Princess Alexandra will consist of the following ladies in waiting:—The Countess of Macclesfield, the Countess of Morton, Countess De Grey, and the Countess of Carnarvon; the women of the bedchamber being the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, the Hon. Mrs. L. Cocks, and the Hon. Mrs. Eliot. On Monday it may be interesting to some readers to know that the Countess of Macclesfield is the daughter of the Marquis of Westminster, married the present Earl of Macclesfield in 1852; the Countess of Morton is a daughter of the late Marquis of Anglesea, married the Earl of Morton in 1853; Countess De Grey is a daughter of Mr. and Lady Mary Vyner, and married Earl De Grey in 1851; and the Countess of Carnarvon is a daughter of the Earl of Chesterfield, and married Earl Percy, Earl of Carnarvon in 1861. Of the women of the bedchamber, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Bruce is the second daughter of the late Lord Elgin.

Lord Harris, who has been appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Princess, has been Governor of Trinidad and Madras, and was appointed a Lord in Waiting on the Queen in 1860.

A subscription has been made among the Danish residents in London in order to present a handsome souvenir to the Princess. It is to consist of a splendid silver vase of the value of 1000 guineas, designed by M. Bulchetich, a Danish artist, resident in London.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia, who left Berlin on Friday morning, en route for Windsor Castle, passed the night at Cologne, and arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle. Her Royal Highness remained in that city a few hours, on a visit to her illustrious relative the King of Prussia, who had arrived in the Cathedral city from Coblentz. The Crown Princess embarked at the Aix Railway Station, on Saturday evening, arrived off Gravesend early on Sunday morning, proceeding thence by railway direct to Windsor Castle.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, whose health has occasioned a national anxiety during the past week or, by the latest accounts, said to be going on very favourably.

Their Royal Highnesses Princesses Helena and Louisa honoured the performances at the Lyceum Theatre with their presence on Monday evening, the Royal Highnesses Princesses Alice and Mary Beatrice were also present at the morning performance of the pantomime on Twelfth-day, Thursday last.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Maximilian of Austria with his Archduchess (née Princess Charlotte of Belgium), is expected to arrive in this country on or about the 4th proximo, in order to be present at the marriage of the Archduke with Princess Alexandra.

The infant son of Count Gleichen (Prince Victor of Hohenlohe) and Countess Gleichen was christened on Thursday se'nnight in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The sponsors were the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Leiningen (represented by Miss Gore), and Captain Seymour. The child was named by the Prince of Wales—Albert Edward Wilfrid.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his last second Thursday's-at-home dinner last Saturday, and the third on Wednesday, at his official residence in the New Palace Yard.

The Countess of Derby will hold assemblies on the 11th and 18th proximo at her residence in St. James's-square.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston returned to Cambridge House on Monday from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle. Lady Palmerston has a reception this evening (Saturday), and a dancing-party on Wednesday next.

The Swedish Diet has declared itself in favour of a common system of coins, weights, and measures for Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Bishop Colenso's name has been "passed over" in the list of vice-presidents of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The enthronement of the Most Rev. Dr. Thomson, Archbishop of York, took place in York Minster on Wednesday morning. Nearly 300 of the clergy of the diocese were present.

The new Westminster Abbey Special Services for the present year were commenced on Sunday, in the nave, every part of which was well filled. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, the Sub-dean. The sermon next Sunday afternoon will be preached by the Very Rev. Bishop Twells, recently consecrated for the diocese of the Orange River Territory.

Lord Stanley presiding the Church of England Education Institution, Baldwin-gardens, Gray's-inn-road, built and endowed by J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P. for Buckingham, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London. The offerings are all free, accommodating upwards of 600 persons. We intend giving a view of the interior of the church.

The following are the special preachers at St. Paul's for the ensuing month:—March 1, Rev. A. F. Farrar, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge; March 8, Rev. Dr. Hessey, Sunday Lecturer at St. Mary-le-Bow; March 15, Rev. Dr. Magee, Rector of Enniskillen, Ireland; March 22, Rev. Dr. Moberly, Head Master of Winchester College; March 29, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Montreal.

A beneficial candelabrum has been presented to the Ven. Archdeacon Grant on his retirement from the vicarage of Romford. The candelabrum, which is of considerable size, bears that the gift emanates from the parishioners as a token of respect and affection, and in recognition of the twenty-two years' zeal in the cause of the Church which he has exhibited. Testimonials have also been presented to the Rev. George Hervey, by the parishioners of St. Mary's, Lambeth, as a mark of their esteem for his services as Curate during eleven years, in the church, in the schools, and among the poor; and to the Rev. C. D. Collings, on quitting the curacy of Aldshot.

Letters just received from Bishop Stanley, at Honolulu, state that the 28th of November was kept as a public holiday in that city, commemorative of the death of the late King Kamehameha IV. On that day he was chosen for the confirmation of the King and Queen of Hawaii. One-third of the population of the island reserved the memory of the late King in a most creditable way; another third for the regular congregation; and the rest for the Romish Cathedral. Her Majesty received the King and Queen on the door. As soon as their Majesties entered they knelt down and requested the Bishop to give them his blessing, upon which he pronounced the solemn benediction. The service commenced with the Litany, chanted in Hawaiian, the choir standing in front of the altar. The Bishop, with the King and Queen, knelt at the altar, where, having answered the usual questions, they were confirmed by the imposition of hands. The Bishop then informed the people that it is similar to that of an English Field Marshal; the Queen was dressed in white, with a long veil, and the King in the uniform of a Hawaiian commander-in-chief. The Rev. R. C. Wyllie, the Prime Minister; the Hon. G. N. Robertson, Vice-Chancellor; and Mr. Wyllie, the Attorney-General.

Seven memorial windows, by Ward and Hughes, have been placed in Bromsfield Church, two in memory of Mr. John May and Sarah Bromsfield, by Mr. E. A. Bromsfield, and five by the parishioners. The windows are the gift of the present incumbent. The other windows are placed in the north side of the church, which side has been entirely restored by the Rev. Mr. Bromsfield, the Misses Bromsfield, and the late brandy of the cathedrals, erected by the late Mr. Peter Brown, formerly a pew-opener in Canterbury Cathedral, and lately residing in Ivy-lane, Canterbury. The windows are by Messrs. Ward and Hughes. Two are presented by Mr. George Tomline, of Riby Grove. The remaining two are by Mr. Bromsfield, and are placed in the chapel, at the south corner of the great transept, immediately adjoining the Choir. Both are by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, and are placed in the Church, Bath—one to Mr. Empson, and the other, very recently, to Mr. G. Norton, Jun., who was drowned while bathing in the Bay of Biscay. The memorial is in contemplation——A window, to the memory of the Prince Consort, has been placed in the north transept of Canterbury Cathedral, as the gift of the wife of Mr. J. Forrester, of that town, who collected £140 for that purpose. The work was done by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle, by the direction of the Very Rev. the Dean and the Evangelists. Other additional improvements have been effected in the cathedral, and the parish church of St. Alphege, in the same city, at the expense of the late Mr. Alderman Mr. C. Cottam, who not only gave his time and attention to that the liberality of his family, but also left a handsome sum for the purpose. The church of the parish church at Dartford, Kent, has recently been restored by the Rev. Mr. Bromsfield, and a window has been placed in the north aisle by Mr. Hooton, Butler, and Bigge. It has five lights, and the Crucifixion occupies the centre compartment, with the Ascension above it. The fourteenth century window, by the same firm, is in the south aisle. The subjects are the Six Acts of Mercy, and the Resurrection and portrait.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. W. Phelps to be Archdeacon and Canon of Carlisle. *Rectories*: The Rev. G. J. Boudier to Ewhurst, Surrey; the Rev. A. Barlington, Northampton; Rev. E. H. Gibbon to Chelmondiston, Suffolk; Rev. H. Melvill to Barnes, Surrey; the Rev. J. Bowstead to Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk; the Rev. R. Copleston to Edmonton; Rev. C. E. Gray to Shipwith, York; the Rev. J. Gilbert to Ashwell, Rutland; the Rev. J. Darlington, Northampton; with the perpetual curacy of Little Cowden; Rev. E. J. Trefry to Pewsey, Wilts; the Rev. Thomas Hall to Ashton-in-the-Mersey. Vicarages: Rev. A. W. Cobb to Kidmore End, Oxfordshire; Rev. R. S. Rowan to St. James, Shaftesbury; Rev. C. S. Bere to Durrington, Wilts. Rev. H. Bousfield to H.M. Assistant Chaplain, Bombay.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lord Brougham has been unanimously elected president of the Social Science Association for the next annual meeting, which will be held at Birmingham.

A statue was inaugurated at Stoke-on-Trent, on Tuesday, to Josiah Wedgwood, the founder of the potteries.

A general holiday by the inhabitants of Dundee.

A boiler explosion took place on Monday at the Shelton Bar Iron and Steel Works, Staffordshire. Two men were killed and several injured.

The Great Eastern was successfully laid on a gridiron, or platform, on the Cheshire side of the River Mersey, yesterday, for the purpose of undergoing repairs.

A mother elephant, named Mary, the American barque Achilles, Captain Gallagher, arrived in the Mersey on Sunday evening, having on board 5000 barrels of flour from the Philadelphia committee for the relief of the distressed in Lancashire.

The captain and officers of the George Griswold were entertained at dinner last Saturday by Captain Hughes, R.N., the Mayor, Magistrates, and Corporation of Liverpool.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to grant a pension of £100 per annum to the widow of Mr. Thomas Cubitt, the eminent builder, who died on Monday.

On Monday the schooner Ionian Belle arrived at Liverpool from Messina, Sicily, with a cargo of sea Island cotton on board. The cargo is consigned to Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm, and Co., of this town, and is entirely exempt from the blockade runners.

The screw-pile lighthouse on Clevy's Wharf, in Morecambe Bay, having been destroyed in the gale on the 20th ult., a light-ship has been substituted, pending the erection of a permanent building up to Morecambe, in four fathoms low water of ordinary spring tides.

The Royal Agricultural Society has received a donation of £1000 from the Duke of Sutherland, to be applied in building up to Morecambe, in four fathoms low water of ordinary spring tides.

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Sir Walter Riddell, Bart., has been appointed County Coroner in lieu of Whitehead, who has resigned. Sir Walter is a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County Court of Staffordshire, in the room of Sir Walter Riddell; and the Rev. J. Lloyd, Q.C., to be Recorder of Wenlock, in the room of Mr. Alpheus Morgan.

The new army estimates for the current year have been published. The sum required to be voted is £15,080,320 against £16,800,309 for the preceding year, showing a decrease of £1,999,113. The total force is stated to be 146,242, and last year it was 148,000.

The *Movimento* of Genoa states that Garibaldi's health continues to improve. He walks about in his island with the aid of crutches, and is able to go as far as the summit of the hill, whence he directed towards Poland. He has just written to General Cotta, a member of the committee for assisting the Poles, to express his sympathy and the formation of committees.

The Hon. E. F. Leveson Gower, M.P., and Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., have been placed on the commission to inquire into the condition of all mines in Great Britain to which the provisions of the Act 5 and 6 Vict. cap. 99, do not apply, with reference to the health and safety of persons employed in such mines, in the room of the Hon. Algernon Percy Egerton, M.P., and Mr. Henry Austin Bruce, M.P., who have resigned.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that in the year 1862 the establishment of all the militia regiments in the United Kingdom amounted to 6677 officers, 1242 non-commissioned officers, and 12,751 privates. The numbers present were 3935 officers, 8235 non-commissioned officers, and 12,751 privates. The number of officers and officers' wives was 1127 officers without leave, 42 non-commissioned officers with leave, 51 non-commissioned officers' wives leave, 1144 privates with leave, 12,751 privates' wives leave; the numbers wanting to complete were 1666 officers, 698 non-commissioned officers, and 12,751 privates.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—The first annual general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, March 4—Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., president of the association, in the chair.—The annual competitive trial of volunteer rifles, under the direction of the council of the National Rifle Association, commenced, on Monday, on Plaistow Marshes. — Lord Palmerston has accepted the honorary colonelcy of the 1st Administrative battalion of the Cinque Ports Rifles.—The parade of the volunteers in Hyde Park on the occasion of the Royal procession is not to be confined to the metropolitan corps. Instructions have been issued to the effect that regiments in the country who may wish to take part in the display may do so on application to the Secretary for War, through the Lords Lieutenant of their respective counties.

MUSIC.

The celebrated bass singer, Mr. Henry Phillips, gave a "farewell concert" at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. The musical public are well acquainted with Mr. Phillips's antecedents. Almost forty years ago he rose, a very young man, to the highest rank of his profession, on the stage, in the orchestra, and in the concert-room. When at the height of his fame he exchanged his laborious professional duties for a quiet life in a provincial town, where he confined himself to the occupation of an instructor. His has now returned to London, not to resume his career as a singer, but to continue his avocations as a teacher of law at the Royal Academy of Music, namely excited much interest, and attracted a numerous concourse of visitors. He was warmly received by the audience, among whom there were many of his old admirers; and he displayed, not only the beautiful voice, but the fire and spirit of his former days. He introduced some of his sentimental ballads—Dibdin's celebrated sea-song, "In the mid meridian;" Braham's duet, "All's well!" (which he sang, with Mr. Weiss, with extraordinary energy and power), and other famous ditties of the olden time, which are now almost forgotten. Two young ladies, his daughters, made their début on this occasion. They have voices of extraordinary power, quality, and promise, with sturdy and experience, to become excellent artists.

We have had occasion to examine a new description of pianoforte, manufactured by Messrs. Brinsmead and Sons, which combines quality and cheapness in a degree which has not previously been even attempted. It is called the "Model Cottage Pianoforte;" and it will be no named, for it is only four feet long, nineteen inches deep, and three feet four inches high; and its price is seventeen guineas. It looks almost like an elegant toy; but when heard it creates much surprise as would be caused by a child "discovering most eloquent music" with the voice of a full-grown man. It has the compass of seven octaves, with a rich, brilliant tone, quite strong enough to "fill" the largest drawing-room; and the whole mechanism of the instrument seems to be firm and durable. We can but suppose it without making any invidious comparison with the handiwork of other manufacturers; for this piano, at so small a price, has ever before been presented to the public.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.—Mr. Falconer's new spectacular drama, entitled "Bonnie Dundee; or, The Gathering of the Clans," which has been so long announced, was produced on Monday in a splendid manner. The author states that it was "historically and lyrically suggested" by Scott's well-known ballad and the old historical chronicles. Many Scotch airs are, in fact, introduced into the piece, such as "John Anderson, my Jo," "Auld Lang Syne," the "Bonnets o' Bonnie Dundee," which were well received. These were sung by Miss Wentworth and Mr. Henry Haigh. The Jacobite conspiracy furnishes the subject. The early scenes present the peaceful occupations by John Graham, of Claverhouse, alias Viscount of Dundee (Mr. Edmund Falconer), who resides with Edith Ramsay (Miss Fanny Huddart). He is waylaid in a roadside pass near the cottage of Alec Campbell, in Perthshire, a scene beautifully painted and set by Mr. T. Grieve. A party of Covenanters is pursued by Sir John, and with no little ease and his wife Janet (Mr. J. Graham and Mrs. E. Falconer), to assist them in "destroying the Malignants," as they denominate their future victim; but the honest couple decidedly object to participate in any such service. This scene is exceedingly well acted, and gave promise of a good drama. Nor was the promise of the first scene illusive. Helen Lochiel (Mrs. D. P. Bowers), who has left her father to escape an incongenial marriage, is in confident with three mysterious Highlanders, and conducts herself with so much discretion that the partisans of Claverhouse, who are in search of all suspects, set a length confide in her thoroughly, and leave their powder-bags in her custody. On their return they find Claverhouse with her, who has to defend himself against the accusation of high treason. Under a brand, and threatens to apply it to the powder-bags unless they suffer him to escape. In the second act the Grand Duncan-well Gathering of the Highland chiefs, who espouse his cause. The carousing of the Princes, and an explanation concerning Alaster M'Donald and Helen Lochiel, are illustrative of the true manners of the age. The scene well supported by Mr. T. Grieve and Oscar Byrne—the first by means of a grand set scene representing Dundee, painted by himself, and the second by a well-contrived ballet, in which the national games and dances are introduced. The scene, after the gathering of the clans, the multitude of variously-accoutred men, women, and children all pouring down from the heights to listen to Dundee's address. Songs are sung with a Highland chorus by the Royal standard is unfurled, and a feudal demonstration takes place which brings down the curtain with tumultuous applause. The scenery was probably altered on the second night, and the new spectacle may nevertheless assume a place in the annals of the drama. It certainly is not deficient in a character; but Mr. Falconer has evidently designed it for a vehicle only to the scenes and processions, which are also magnificent and beautiful, and transcend all former exhibitions on the stage. We may add that the actors exerted themselves to sustain the interest of the story, and the author (who is also the author of London) delivered a prologue to the piece with great elocutionary force.

A man named Martin, aged one hundred and twelve years, was recently received into the hospital at Bayonne. It was thought that his illness would bring the old man to his long career to a close, but in a few days he was again on foot and on his way home.

The *Movimento* of Genoa states that Garibaldi's health continues to improve. He walks about in his island with the aid of crutches, and is able to go as far as the summit of the hill, whence he directed towards Poland. He has just written to General Cotta, a member of the committee for assisting the Poles, to express his sympathy and the formation of committees.

The eighth annual report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland, just issued, states that the estimated population in the towns districts for 1862 was 1,610,952; the number of births, 40,808; the deaths, 31,076; and the marriages, 12,552. In 881 country districts the estimated population was 1,470,697; the births, 46,430; the deaths, 27,153; and the marriages, 7987—thus showing the total estimated population of Scotland to be 3,079,650; the births, 87,238; the deaths, 67,193; and the marriages, 20,544.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE EARL OF ROSSE AS CHANCELLOR OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

INSTALLATION OF THE CHANCELLOR OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

On Tuesday week the Earl of Rosse was installed Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, by the Right Hon. Judge Keating, pro-Vice-Chancellor, in the presence of the Provost, Fellows, members of the University, and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen which filled every part of the examination-hall.

The ceremony of installation was performed for the second time in the history of the University, the first and last Chancellor who was thus publicly inducted to his office being the Duke of Bedford, who was Lord Lieutenant about a hundred years ago. This, moreover, is the first time that the office of Chancellor has been given to one who is both an Irishman and an alumnus of the University. These circumstances, added to the fact of the high position which Lord Rosse occupies among scientific men, sufficiently account for the eagerness exhibited by the public to witness the ceremony. As the space contained in the examination-hall is, however, somewhat limited, it was necessary that the arrangements should be very well planned and effectively carried out.

At about two o'clock the procession entered the hall, Lord Rosse and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant walking together. While the Senate were taking their seats the organ played.

The Vice-Chancellor conferred the degree of LL.D. upon the Earl of Rosse, who took his seat, and was installed with due ceremony.

The Provost then said: My Lord, I confess that I feel myself much affected when I now stand in your presence and that of the august body, the Senate, which has elected you. I hold it to be a happy omen of the further progress of our University that we have elected to the highest position amongst us an individual whose fame has reached every part of the civilised world—who has brought all the required endowments of science to assist the boldest mechanical knowledge, and has thereby sought to gratify the natural cravings of man for philosophical knowledge. My Lord, we cannot assert for ourselves the honour of discovering the extent of your Lordship's claims. All the most distinguished societies in Europe have courted the honour of your membership. The Royal Society have acquired fresh distinction by naming you as their President, and I now feel proud of the privilege which has been given me of conveying to your Lordship the opinion entertained of your talents and acquirements by the members of this University.

The Chancellor replied in a brief and eloquent address, in which he expressed his hope that, from his knowledge of the University, in which he had once pursued his studies, he hoped to be able to discharge efficiently the duties of the high office which devolved upon him. He paid a touching tribute to the memory of the late Chancellor, Primate Beresford, who, he said, possessed every gift of mind, person, and fortune which could qualify him for the position. He did not hope to equal the late Primate; but he did trust that it would be in his power to do some service for the University which had given him so high a distinction.

The Installation Ode, by Dr. Waller, the music composed by Dr. Stewart, was given with fine effect.

The Chancellor then conferred the degrees. Amongst those who received the honorary degree of LL.D. were Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness; the Lord Mayor; Mr. Whitworth, the inventor of the cannon which bears his name; and Mr. Edward Cooper, the eminent astronomer, of Markree Castle, in the county of Sligo.

The Installation March, composed by Dr. Stewart, having been performed, the ceremonial dissolved.

Our Engraving of the Installation Ceremony is from a Sketch taken by W. Tomsohn, of Dublin.

"BRINGING HOME THE MAY."

In our notice of the exhibition for the present year of the Photographic Society upon its opening in Suffolk-street we freely criticised the large photographic composition which occupies the place of honour in this exhibition, and which we now engrave; but we were careful to intimate that our criticism was intended to be almost entirely relative. We only oppose such composite photographs as the present if they claim, as some think they may, to be in any true sense "pictures." This we do in the interest of photographers, not that of

"BRINGING HOME THE MAY," BY H. P. ROBINSON, IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

artists, for we believe the latter cannot be affected; and our views are shared by all persons acquainted with the distinctive characteristics of fine art as well as those of photographic art. It must not for a moment be understood that we would insinuate that the photographer does not need and has no scope for artistic taste in the selection, lighting, and picturesque grouping of his models and accessories, for regulating his point of view, and even his "exposure," his developing and printing processes. The photograph engraved would for ever disprove such an assertion. It is, indeed, the possession of more or less of the artistic faculty which, now that manipulatory skill is widely spread among amateurs as well as professionals, makes the difference between one photographer and another. Judged by this standard, the present photograph, and others by the same gentleman in perhaps a still higher degree, justify the high position occupied by Mr. Robinson, and render it due to him, as well as a pleasure to ourselves, to engrave his works. But, while doing so, we feel a principle is involved which must never be forgotten. The photographer, were he a Raphael, is compelled to leave to mechanical, chemical, and unthinking agencies his preparatory labours, precisely, too, at that point where artistic representation diverges from all forms of mere reproduction. As we before remarked, the points of unsuitability in the models, the constraint of posing before the camera, and the simulation in the expression, all of which the artist can suppress or evade, become most prominent in the photograph; and there are other equally vital distinctions. The inevitable failure (always, be it understood, relatively to art) of photography in these compositions is then no disparagement to the skill of the manipulator, but the result of a misapplication of his art. As, moreover, such elaborate figure compositions must necessarily be made up of several studies taken separately, this can scarcely be considered a legitimate application of photography even judged *per se*. However careful the joins (and they are scarcely perceptible in the photograph before us), there must necessarily be a want of harmony in the tone and a falsification of the natural relations of light and shade. When, therefore, in addition, we take into consideration the enormous difficulty of selecting and posing the various models, arranging and uniting the separate studies, and turning into anything approaching harmony such a work as this, is it not a question strictly in the interest of photographers whether so much taste, skill, and patience as we find lavished here might not be directed in some of the thousand channels in which photography can render most valuable services to science and humanity than in steping out of its own sphere in the vain hope of entering the enchanted circle of art? We trust that, while indicating what on broad grounds must be urged against large composed photographs of figure subjects, we have adequately acknowledged the great skill of the photographer. It only remains to add that there are some charming single figure studies of children, also with hawthorn branches, by Mr. Robinson, and that to accompany the large composition the following lines from Spenser are quoted:—

> When all is yclade
> With pleasaunce, the ground with grass, the woods
> With green leaves, the bushes with blossoming buds.
> Young thes folke now flocken in every where,
> To gather may buskets and smelling briere;
> A home they hasten the postes to dight,
> And all the kirk pillours eare daylight,
> With hawthorn buds.

OPENING OF THE PNEUMATIC DESPATCH MAIL SERVICE.

A COMPANY was registered in 1859 for the establishment in the metropolis of lines of pneumatic tube for the more speedy and convenient circulation of despatches and parcels, and an Act of Parliament received the Royal assent in the same year empowering the company to open streets and lay down tubes for the purpose. The directors, having satisfied themselves and the shareholders of the complete mechanical success of the company's system of transmission, by experiments upon a short line of tube at Batterseа, and of its economy and peculiar applicability to the purposes in view, determined on laying down a permanent tube of thirty inches gauge between the Euston station and the North-western District Post-office, Eversholt-street. This tube, with the stations, machinery, and appliances, is completed, and is found to work most efficiently. The length of tube open is not considerable, reaching a distance of only a third of a mile. The transmission of the first batch of mail-bags through it took place yesterday week. Several of the principal officials from the Post Office were present during a part of the operations. The whole of the works were in the most admirable order, and, on the arrival of the first mail-train at 9.45 a.m., the mail-bags, thirty-five in number, were placed in the mail-box by 9.47. The long chamber was then exhausted, and the train containing the first mails ever dispatched by the agency of the atmosphere were blown through the tube to the station at Eversholt-street, reaching their destination at 9.48. The success of the experiment has been so decided that the company will commence the Holborn extension at once, and instead proceeding as rapidly as possible with the main work and all its ramifications.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 7.

SUNDAY, March 1.—Second Sunday in Lent. St. David, Archbishop and Martyr, about 642. First number of the *Spectator* published, 1711. Dr. Thomas Garnett delivered the first lecture at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London, 1801. Massacre of the Mamalukes at Cairo by Mehemet Ali, 1811.

MONDAY, 2.—St. Chad, Bishop of Lichfield, died 672. King Louis Philippe (as Mr. William Smith) landed in England, 1848.

TUESDAY, 3.—Decease of the poet George Herbert, 1633; and of the eminent philosopher Robert Hooke, 1703.

WEDNESDAY, 4.—Sir John Barbirolli brought bombarded Tripoli, and compelled the Dey to promise to give up piracy, 1676.

THURSDAY, 5.—Battle of Barossa: Sir Thomas Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch) defeated the French under Marshal Victor, 1811. Robert Stephenson drove the first locomotive through the Britannia tubular bridge, 1850. Covent-garden Theatre destroyed by fire, after a bal masqué commenced at Mr. Ambrose, "the Hall of the Nights," 1856. Sun rises 6h. 56m. Sets 5h. 6m.

FRIDAY, 6.—Peace between England and France signed at Ratisbi, 1714. The *Gentleman's Magazine* first published, 1731.

SATURDAY, 7.—Perpetua and Felicitas, martyrs at Carthage, about 201. Two thousand five hundred Volunteer officers presented to the Queen: the Floral Hall, Covent-garden, London, opened with the Volunteer ball, 1851.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 7, 1852.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
1 3 30	2 4 0	3 4 30	4 5 0	5 5 30	6 6 0	7 6 30
1 3 50	2 4 20	3 4 50	4 5 20	5 5 50	6 6 20	7 6 50

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday will be repeated Auber's most brilliantly successful Opera, THE ARMOURER OF NANTES. After which the Burlesque Opening of the Grand Pantomime, commencing with the Transformation Scene. On Wednesday and Friday, LA SOMNAMBULA, to be followed by the entire Pantomime of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, including the Transformation Scene. Commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Ten to Five.

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M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
1 3 30	2 4 0	3 4 30	4 5 0	5 5 30	6 6 0	7 6 30
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EWER and CO.'S MUSICAL LIBRARY.—The Proprietor begs to announce that, during the forthcoming Season, he will give TWO MORNING CONCERTS, at which will be performed a Selection of Vocal and Instrumental CHAMBER MUSIC, chiefly added to the Library. Subscribers will be entitled to Tickets to non-subscribers, Half-a-guinea each. Particulars will be shortly announced. Ewer and Co., 390, Oxford-street, corner of Berners-street.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the SEASIDE will be issued at the EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING during the Month of MARCH, at Eight o'clock. Mr. MACKNEY'S Pianoforte Party. A Morning Performance on Saturday at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Programmes to be had at the Egyptian Hall Box-office.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

AT a moment when the attention of all the civilised world is turned upon London it may not be amiss for London to say a few words about it. The occasion is the fairer that in both Houses of Parliament the proposition to which we desire to call the reader's attention has been raised: in the House of Lords by the Earl of Derby; and in the Commons by one of the metropolitan members, Mr. Harvey Lewis, and also by Mr. Tite, the architect. We refer, of course, to the various plans for driving new railways through and under the metropolis.

It seems almost absurd to commence with even a word of declaration that we are fully aware of the great necessity of fresh means of transit through and about town. This Journal has for years been pointing out that the mere regulation of traffic, though highly desirable, can be but a slight step towards meeting the want of the day. We have long called for a different people from Englishmen as they now exist. Certain mechanical inventions have aided to transform the Briton from a slow man into a fast one. He has learned the value of time, and the means by which his journeys, not by miles but by minutes, and he sends his messages, not by post, but by lightning. Whether he has improved by his transformation is not now the question. We must take him as he is, and provide for him accordingly. It suits him to fly from Paddington to the Bank in twenty minutes. Pneumatic people are ready to shoot him through an air tube, as they would a parcel. On the one hand, he must be furnished with steam wings. The underground rail has given the hint, and there are some twenty plans for forwarding him at a Derby pace from one part of our Province of Brick to another. A good many of these plans must be carried out; and if "temple and bar" are to "go to ground" in order to make way for the rail, the fault must lie with an age that cares more for rails than for towers and temples.

Still we hold that there are other things worth thinking about besides railways. Indeed, it is not necessary to let the frantic surveyor loose upon the trembling ratepayer. London is not so rich in fine buildings or open spaces that she can afford to be quite reckless in her legislation in this matter. And if we are to give enormous powers to the railway companies, new and old, and to permit them to engage in gigantic works for the reconstruction of the metropolis, it is time to look to such things at their hands. First, we ought to require that they destroy nothing that is not absolutely in the way of a necessary line; and, secondly, that they shall erect nothing abominably hideous. If we had a Minister for London, as we shall have some day, a kind of Ædile, he would exercise over all plans for the altering of our city that wholesome supervision which has worked advantageously in Paris, and in consequence of which every architectural move in that capital is, or is intended to be, a beautification of the place. But as we have not got such an officer, and as a Whig Minister when appealed to on the subject makes the very Whig answer that things here are different from things abroad, and therefore it might be difficult to borrow a foreign idea, the press must assist independent members of the Legislature in trying to force the invaders into something like concert and common sense.

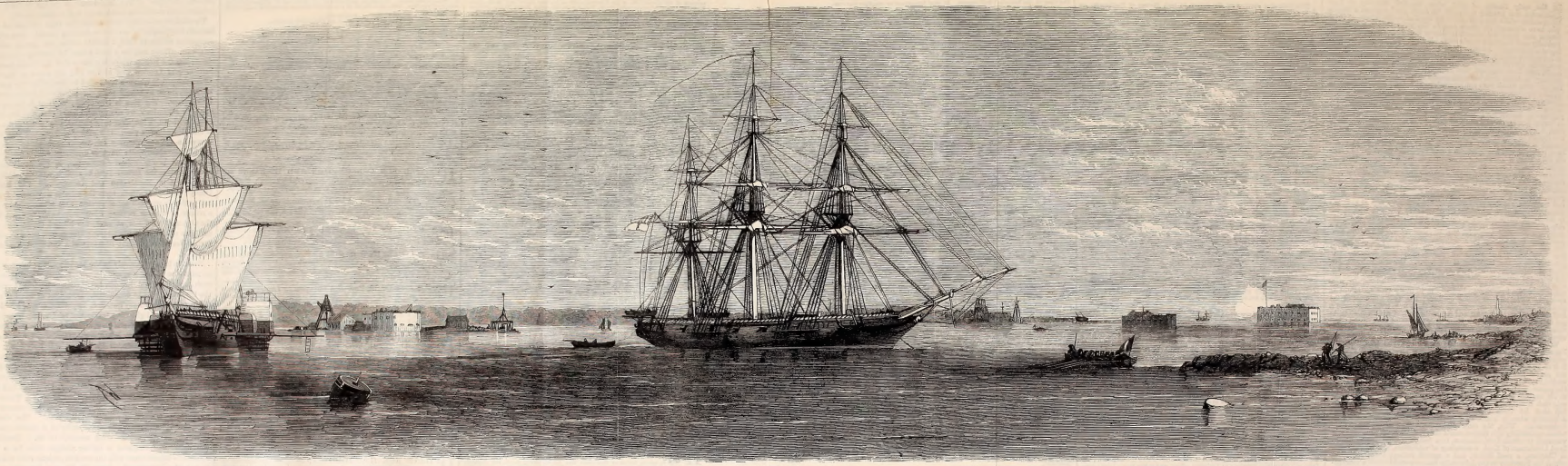
We shall have to fight them a little, for their notions of the latitude they ought to have are excessively liberal. One of the companies wishes to take Finsbury-circus and turn it into a terminus. There may be a good reason for making a terminus there; but the reason which is given is that the circus, being a little bare of London, and the very few places in the east where the people who are compelled to live in the City can get fresh air, it can be bought more cheaply than if it were covered with houses. The plea is ingenious; and, as it will equally apply to Hyde Park, we recommend legislators who live in the neighbourhood of the latter to be prepared for the consequences of admitting such a plea. If Finsbury-circus is to be destroyed because a railway company can buy it more cheaply than it can buy the abominable block of dwellings a little further, we do not see how a logical Senate can, in the days that are coming, refuse the Round Pond to another company that will desire to join Kensington and Kennington. The Earl of Derby's damaging attack upon the scheme was perfectly fair, and probably we shall not at present hear much more of such a reason as that for ruining a handsome neighbourhood, when the object in view—or, at least, the alleged object—the convenience of the public, can be so much better attained another way! And that this can be done is certain, if Parliament will only insist upon having the whole case before it and sitting in rational council upon the various schemes, instead of letting them take their chance of success or failure and permitting an imitation in the metropolis of the random process by which railways have been laid down to the least advantage throughout the country. We shall we send the line!" was the old question; and the answer was, "Wherever we can get leave to drive it." The result is "Bradshaw," and the temporary insanity of a person who has anything in the way of cross country to do. Surely, the railway map of England is excuse enough even for a Whig Minister's interference with the random projects with which the metropolis is menaced. Even Mr. Cowper thought so. He advised Finsbury to petition, and did not think that a Committee on the whole question would be a needless innovation.

We want much new communication and much railway. But let us make a united struggle, and then we shall get this effected in the best manner, and without any unnecessary destruction. We are opposed to any undue interference with freedom of commercial speculation, which has done, in its clumsy but not unsatisfactory way, more for the cure of comfort and advantage. But we are not bound to consider anybody except the public; and the public, though not very eager, as we have said, about erecting temples and towers, has no desire to see London defaced and disfigured. We would certainly make it a condition that no new terminus of a hideous character should be tolerated. Each of these places ought to be an architectural ornament to our city, and be declared so by an approved tribunal. This is not much to ask in exchange for the vast powers which we are inclined to give to companies in order that they may make dividends out of our restlessness. The thanks of Londoners are due to the Earl of Derby and to the Commoners who have called attention to the matter; and we hope that new and similar demonstrations will convince the public that London is not to be spoiled. A public meeting on the subject would be a good thing.

THE CONVENT OF CZENSTOCHOW.

IT is not very easy to follow the movements of the Polish insurgents; but, from several accounts that have been lately published, it appears that the "holy place" of Czenstochow will be destined to be the scene of a conflict. The most important convents in Eastern Europe have often had to serve as fortresses; and Czenstochow, in the kingdom of Poland, and Calvarya, in Galicia, like the monastery of Mount Carmel, near Haifa, in Syria, and Loretto, in central Italy, are what is very remarkable, have invariably stood them with success. The popular belief as to the impregnability of these holy places, owing to the special protection vouchsafed to them by the saint in whose honour they have been founded, received fresh confirmation as recently as the last war against Russia, when the convent of Odessa in Asia was bombarded for some time without effect, or, rather, with disastrous effect, upon the attacking forces. According to the Russian legend (if a story only some seven or eight years old can be so called) all the cannon-balls fired at the Sobrietski Monastery either fell short or went over the building, with the exception of one only, which struck an image, or *ikon*, of the Virgin. The Russians believe that the Virgin herself caught the one well-aimed ball to her breast as represented in the sacred picture, and that the guardian spirits which perpetually hover over the holy edifice deflected the rest so that they fell harmless. With the exception of the blessed *ikon* which drew the cannon-ball to itself, nothing, they say, in the convent was injured.—Indeed, Indeed, some Catholics assert that the birds flew about the place during the action without showing the least symptom of alarm, chirping, singing, and evidently enjoying the whole thing amazingly.

When the Teutonic Monastery was besieged by the Poles in 1612, before the accession of the Romanoffs, the Russian religious historians assure us that St. Sergius, the patron saint of the establishment (a warrior monk who had really rendered important assistance to his countrymen against the Tartars when he was alive), appeared in the air, and, by his attitude and general bearing, so encouraged the Russians that the Poles soon found the siege a hopeless one, and raised their tents, and departed. St. Sergius again made his appearance in 1812, the time not in the air, but standing firmly on the open ground, in front of the monastery or laura, at the head of 20,000 well-armed monks. The Poles, in 1672, did not see Sergius flying about in the air (no Polish authors, as far as we are aware, speak of the apparition), but the French *did* see him guarding the road to the monastery in 1812. So, at least, the Russians assert; and any Russian well acquainted with the religious traditions of his native land will narrate how Murat was routed to attack the Troitza by Napoleon (it was known to contain a very valuable treasury), and how at the last he found it impossible to do so with the small force placed at his dis-

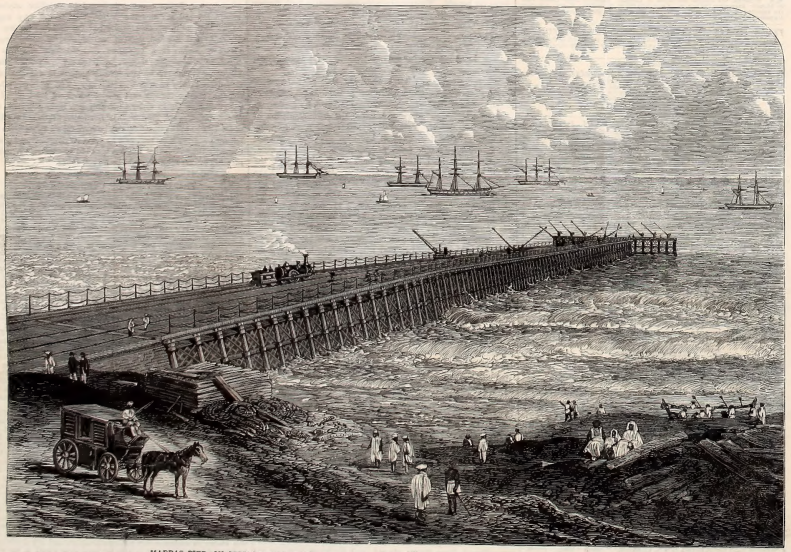


THE ENTRANCE TO CHARLESTON HARBOUR, WITH ITS DEFENCES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CHARLESTON.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 230.

posal, in consequence of twenty thousand Russian troops in black uniforms suddenly making their appearance outside the walls!

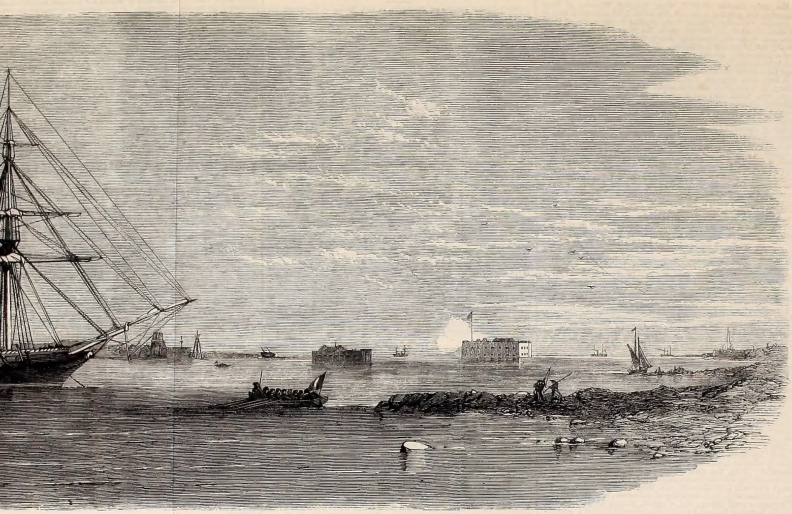
Czenstochow has played nearly the same part in Polish history that the Troitza has played in the history of Russia. The Russians are now to the Poles much what the Tartars were to the Russians from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; and it was in the Troitza Monastery that the most important of the many unavailing battles of the Russians against the Tartars was planned, as it was at Czenstochow that the Confederates, who maintained a contest against the Russians from 1768 to 1772, finally established their head-quarters. Again the Poles were to the Russians, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, much what the Swedes were to the Poles towards the end; and in the Troitza Monastery the Russians resisted a Polish siege with success, as the Poles resisted a Swedish siege with success in the Convent of Czenstochow.* Finally, Czenstochow and the Troitza are both considered sure of miraculous protection when they are unjustly attacked—we say unjustly, because the attack now expected will be from the Poles, to whom the convent naturally belongs. The Russians have now held the place some weeks; but it was to Czenstochow that the insurgent leader, Langiewicz, was said a few days ago to be directing his forces, and it was to Czenstochow that the Russian troops were to be conducted by the Prussian escort intrusted with the disgraceful duty of leading the executioners to their victims; for the Poles in arms were only looked upon in that light when the convention between Russia and Prussia was first entered into.

Czenstochow occupies a commanding position, and has very natural, as well as supernatural, advantages for standing a siege. But the Virgin of Czenstochow, who bears on her right cheek the marks of two sword-wounds received from the Swedes (which, it is reported, the most cunning painters and restorers are unable to efface) cannot assist the enemies of her country. She ought, on the contrary, to send them forth to their destruction. However that may be, persons of all religions must admit that this time it is the besiegers alone who have any right to expect either Divine protection or human sympathy.



MADRAS PIER, ON SCREW-PILES, THE INVENTION OF MR. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, C.E.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 230.

THE OUTBREAK IN RUSSIAN POLAND: CHURCH AND CONVENT AT CZENSTOCHOW.



FORT MOULTRIE. FORT RIPLEY. FORT SUMTER. FORT JOHNSON.

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CHARLESTON.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 230.

THE OUTBREAK IN RUSSIAN POLAND: CHURCH AND CONVENT AT CZENSTOCHOW.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In the early Session of 1857, when the first Ministry of Lord Palmerston was nodding to its fall, the noble Lord assumed a tone in his speeches which has probably been recalled to the minds of those who have witnessed his demeanour in the present Session. In the former case there was something akin to that dementia which is proverbially said to precede men's ruin. In there now a like forsakenness, or if it be event? At any rate, the Premier has taken to lecturing, if not to hectoring, in an unusual manner. On the occasion of proposing the vote for the establishment of the Prince of Wales, when it might have been supposed that he would have been suave and conciliatory, he began with sarcastic sneers at all forms of Government except that which he was about to be noted for the language in but our own, which were not so much to be noted for the language in which they were couched as for the severity and the unfairness of their tone. On Tuesday, on Committee of Supply, the hon. Sir John Hay brought forward the alleged grievances of the Navy, he got what in naval parlance is known as a "regular broadside" from the noble Lord, in terms hardly circumlocutory, that he was a mutineer. To be sure, it was well understood that the noble Lord's remarks, startling sure, it was well understood that the noble Lord's remarks, startling as they were, were premeditated, and avoiding it by an amendment, which was old enough in device but still effectual in result, the Government would have placed him in a minority on a very important question. In fact, Sir John Hay, if a mutineer at all, was in mutiny against the ruler of the Empire of Commons, who accordingly set about bringing him to the rest of the crew into discipline again. By a very obvious coincidence, all day and during the evening there was much talk of a dissolution, and day and during the evening there was much talk of a dissolution, and every one professed to know, or pretended to know, but could easily guess, where. The manœuvre was successful; the enemy outflanked; and a surrender of discretion followed, not without a sense of pain and disappointment from a member for a dockyard borough, who, if not in the Royal Navy, is a sailor, and who has the honourable membership of the Admiralty under a Conservative Government fade like a dissolving view from before his longing eyes. In our belief, this hon. gentleman is not going to be a mutineer. He is a thorough sailor, but the poignancy of his feelings at the failure of what to him was the main object of the night's debate was perhaps less because of the unreality of his hopes. On this occasion Mr. Bernard reappeared. This time he is in the heavyweight champion of the dockyard candidates. He has changed his little, if at all. It is still blatant, aggressive, and vengeance-threatening to all from whom he differs by a hair's-breadth. Mr. Bernard, we know, has set his spring on awful mine of strong epithets; but, as the interest of the occasion declined as it grew, we have not a clear memory of one and a half members in the House, and it was difficult, if not impossible, to get up an explosion. He therefore rather rumbled than roared; but there were indications that he will be a good deal heard of in the domestrivenes on hand.

When naval matters are on the carpet, of course Lord Clarence Paget is prominent; and if ever there was a justification of the tact which enables a professional seaman to be a good naval reformer, it is to be found in his case. Nowadays there is not much force in the phrase nautical, and it hardly represents the idea which one wishes to convey of his noble Lordship's pliable qualities. Perhaps the phrase sea-lawyer will convey to sailors something like a notion of his aptness and doings; but the phrase would be unfair if we said that if they wish to see candour personified and manly virtue in full bow let them look on and listen to the Secretary to the Admiralty. He is making a fine reputation for himself in these instructions. Why, the other night, when Lord Robert Montagu—whose sailorship is not unknown—attempted to find fault with a plan—ventured to attack Lord Clarence, in a bungling way, mixing up the Lord Lieutenancy of Kent, a regulation of Greenwich Hospital, hostilities at Chatham, a good dinner, and a special railway train, for all of which the Secretary to the Admiralty was responsible from a corrupt-practices-of-election point of view, he was met by a burst of fun that had committed an outrage on the meekest, purest of mankind, who only retained a backward hope that he might be able to speak intelligibly. As for painting a picture of the Navy, Lord Clarence possesses an unlimited supply of rose-colour; and as one hears him dwelling on the state of things in respect to the Navy, and everything else naval, ideas of Paradise steal insensibly upon the senses, and we cannot but dream that a period is about to arrive to be kept in such a region of bliss how this will be the fate of its existence. To say the truth, however successful Lord Clarence may appear to have been in office in making things pleasant, there does seem a tendency now to think that plausibility as an official virtue may be carried a little too far, and that things are to be made too easy for the Lords by a rather suggestive circumstance, that whereas on Monday the House was told that the Navy was a thing of yore, on Tuesday the House was introduced an array of facts and figures to show that it was a species of gulf of perdition. To be sure, the latter is the saying of malcontents, who, to establish that the Secretary to the Admiralty is a humbug, cry out for cakes and ale.

Allusion has been made above to the stern lecture of the Premier in bringing forward the question of an allowance to the Prince of Wales; and perhaps in this may be found a reason for some of the caustic observations which fell from several members when the extremely moderate and well-advised scheme was stated. It would be beyond Sir Hugh Cairnhill's powers to avail a descendant of Scottish mercenaries, and Mr. Williams is always forgiven for expressing his difficulty in getting two and two to make more than three and a half; but why should Sir John Trelawny be snappish about the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall? One cannot but fancy that even Mr. White, of Brighton, must have smiled ironically when the member for Tavistock talked of standing up for the rights of the people on the accumulation of an essentially private estate. If a private fund has been made for a dotation irrespective of the revenues of the duchy, the leak in the dam of the taxpayers' purse could hardly have its source in that fund, which are more than filled by the church-rate question. There have been symptoms of watchfulness over the estimates this year; at least, several have thought them so; but Monday's vote is a step far away. Notably, Mr. Cobden has been patient and active, too, in the only debate which has yet occurred on Estimates. He did not show his speech, though pointed and energetic, was unsatisfactory, perhaps because, while he was pressing his case to a point, he forgot that he was himself at times curiously illogical, as platform orators generally are, and therefore are successful. For the rest, the business has been mainly Irish, and therefore has run in its most natural sense. It is observable that, when an Irish measure is coming on, should be in advance all the Irish members, and, indeed, all the Irish members, and, indeed, all the Irish members, and, indeed,

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"ADAM was the first man," says the song, and Adams was the winner of the first flat race in the 1868 season, on Manrico, one of William Day's favourite Tudmor blood. Twenty two-year-olds were saddled for the Brocklesby Stakes, and gave Mr. Elliot, the starter, an hour's trouble. Starbeam was eventually left at the post, and only five were really in the race from the commencement. The winner (Baron Rothschild) is an own sister to Tomyris, and one of three King Tom fillies which have generally proved so fast in their first season and gone to nothing after. The horse seems, as might have been expected, very forward in their preparation. The Nottingham race-meeting occupies Tuesday and Wednesday, and Derby has a meeting on Thursday. The Great Northern Handicap weights are out, and Carbineer (8st. 12lb.) has experienced rather more lenient treatment than he did in the autumn.

Lord Strafford has had his celebrated mare Tectotum, a month before foaling, on own brother to Asteroid, which was also, if born alive, to be sold by auction at Tattersall's. Mr. Merry's subscription is almost full, and Phryne and Gladiola, Waterloo's daughter, have reached Colonel's paddocks at Hasketon. By this cross for Phryne Mr. Merry has fixed on the most direct way of getting another Thormanby. The Derby chestnut was the son of Melbourne or Windhound from Alice Hawthorne, and if Alice is a foal in this instance, it will be by a son of Melbourne and Alice Hawthorne from the dam of Windhound. The interchange of blood is curious, and the result will be keenly looked for. "A slice of Alice" is here, if grandly becoming of high value in breeders' eyes.

Sir Walter Wyndham's hard luck out of the season on Thursday took from Marsden Grove, 1h. 20m., with a hill in the open, over the forest part of the Cheshire country. For a few weeks past their sound has been breast high. The Quorn have had a good run, a hybrid sport than any pack in the north of England. The scent has been very catching, while the Harewich, whose grub lies in Yelvet Park, from the famed Fighting Cocks Whin, with a fox which gave them 3h. 35m. before nightfall, when they had to whip off.

Owing to a variety of causes Mr. Gordon Canning was not quite so satisfactory as usual. Sea Fink and Kingmaker were beat in the third fire, and Streamer and Foam in the fourth. Mr. Mostyn Baines's four strings to his bow all failed. Silkworm, Robo, Chloe, and Reliance—the three first from Bigwood, the latter from Aldershot—were left in on Friday night; and Chloe, after a very favourable course with Reliance, beat Robo, who made a mistake at the first ditch in a corner hardly good enough for a Welter Cup. Robo and Chloe, the property of Mr. Lister, of Beamsley Hall, near Skipton, is a daughter of Stockwell, and her third of three foals in her very cup. Like King Lear, she had good luck in all her courses; but, even after she had won two, she was the worst favourite of the six—even after she had won two beat at 33 to 1. After winning four she was still at the bottom of the quotations at 7 to 1. She won the Alfred Cup by over the same ground in a canter, so that there was not, perhaps, so much "duke" about it after all. The David blood was not bottled with De Grey's Gladiator, the winner of the Purse, for which Sea Gull ran up, and with Mr. Price's Patent in the Plate, where Scotland got second honours with Dunoon. Only nine of the dogs engaged in the big leg-up were left among them were Reliance and Silkworm. On the day before the meeting Patent was brought in at 200 gs., but Reliance, with the Alexandra Park meeting cocples Tuesday, &c., and, under its new Waterloo regulations, it will perhaps prove the most attractive tourney of the year.

Deerfoot completed 11 miles at Brompton, on Monday, in 1h 4m., under the hour. He is matched to run ten miles against Lang, at Hackney-wick, on Monday.

The cricket is very full already. The two Elevens meet at Lords on May 25, and at the Oval on Aug. 24 (Sewell's benefit). George Parr's Internicioal Eleven will consist of himself, Mr. E. M. Grace, Lockyer, Caffyn, Carpenter, Tarrant, Oscar, Diver, Lockyer, Anderson, and another to be chosen by the majority of the Eleven. Mr. Osbaldeston Mordaunt has been appointed Lang, at Hackney-wick, on Monday.

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Jackson's single-wicket challenge, which was originally forwarded to us, after some correspondence, through a mutual North Riding friend:—

BIRMINGHAM STEEPLECHASES.—MONDAY.

Edlington Plate—Xanthus, 1, Nimrod, 2, Lucifer, 3.
Hunt Cup.—Joe Maby, 1, Ireley, 2, Mutton, 3.
Sutton Handicap.—Lucifer, 1, Lucknow, 2, Wilful, 3. Chastisement, 3.
Hunters' Stakes.—Jerry, 1. It's All Over, 2. Killarney, 3.

TUESDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Jerry, 1, Orkonita, 2.
Birmingham Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Emblem, 1. Joe Maby, 2. Mutineer, 3.
Almond Trustees' Plate.—Deceiver, 1. Light of Other Days, 2. Mutton, 3.
Hunters' Welter Cup.—Fortern Hope, 1. The Lady of La Garaye, 2. Windsor, 3.

LINCOLN SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Maurice, 1, Sovereign, 2. Prologue, 3.
City Handicap.—Sydney, 1, Cornelius, 2. Red Jan, 3.
Brocklesby Stakes.—Sister to Tomyris, 1. Lady Nichol, 2. Faith, 3.
Ash-dyed Stakes.—Lord Aylmer, 1. Colonel Martial, 2. Scamella, 3.
Grand Steeplechase.—Pineapple, 1. Marliana, 2.

THURSDAY.

Selling Stakes.—Estrella, 1. Sanita, 2. Hazard, 3.
Lincolnshire Handicap.—Sandiway, 1. Jack-in-the-Box, 2. Prignot, 3.
Scurry Handicap.—Mr. Somerville, 1. Confession, 2. Prologue, 3.
Handicap Hurdle Race.—Lincoln, 1. Sinking Fund, 2. Bay Middleton, 3.
Hunt Steeplechase.—Victress, 1. Rock the Gardener, 2. Turquin, 3.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MR. Daniel Whittle Harvey, Chief Commissioner of the City Police, died on Thursday morning.

At the adjourned meeting of the governors of Bethlehem Hospital on Thursday week, it was resolved unanimously—"That the proposition for purchasing Bethlehem Hospital by St. Thomas' Hospital cannot be entertained."

The anniversary festival of the Asylum for Fatherless Children (one of the noble charities founded by the late Dr. Reed) was held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern—Mr. Frederick Gould, M.P., presiding. A large number of ladies was present. In the course of the evening subscriptions to the amount of £4000 were announced.

Last week the births of 1908 children—1013 boys and 895 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1858-67 the average number was 1,496. The number in the last week were 1877. The average number of deaths in the third week of February in ten years was 1,496. This is a correction for increase of population, &c.

Owing to the very large and increasing number of outpatients attending the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Victoria Park, it has become necessary to enlarge the present building. It is proposed to erect a wing; and for that purpose to provide for the expenditure of about £6000 is required. There is to be a dinner in aid of the fund, at the London Tavern, on the 18th of March.

The Court of Common Council had a meeting on Tuesday, at which, among other matters, the proposed new street from Blackfriars Bridge to the Houses of Parliament was under consideration. A proposition was expressed to the idea of the Board of Works entering the City at all, as well as to the proposed line of the new street. That matter was referred to the improvements committee.

The preparations for the accommodation of the public to view the entry of Princess Alexandra along the route from the Bricklayers' Arms station are now very general, and, with the exception of the principal in good time for the procession on Saturday next, March 7; while, from the offices which are being made in the City, Westminster, and Southwark, the general illumination is expected to be extensively effective.

A grand number of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom have formed themselves into an association for the protection of mercantile interests in London. The association met on Tuesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. Lloyd, the president of the association, in the chair. There were representatives of the Chambers of Commerce from the principal manufacturing towns in the Kingdom. The subjects brought under discussion were—the law of partnership, the patent laws, the new law of bankruptcy, and of which was unanimously recommended; in all the others amendments were suggested. On Wednesday the resolutions took place, and resolutions were carried, respecting commercial treaties, the charges imposed by the Customs Act of 1860, the Sabbath dues on foreign shipping, belligerent rights at sea, the duty on fire insurances, the charges for bonding goods at inland warehouses, and the transmission of samples and patterns through the post.

The council of University College, at their session on Saturday last, filled up the vacant offices of physicians and of professor of clinical medicine at the hospital by the appointment of Dr. Ker; and they appointed Mr. Sydney Jones to the vacant professorship of materia medica. By the recommendation of the senate of the college, they conferred upon Dr. Walshe, lately professor of clinical medicine, the title of emeritus professor, to assume the title of Emeritus Professor of Medicine.

The Royal Horticultural Society held its flower show of the year, in their gardens at South Kensington, on Wednesday. Although the season is yet early, and the effect of diminishing the area was felt, the show, the attendance nevertheless, especially of ladies, was large and fashionable. The chief objects of interest were hyacinths, tulips, primulas, lilies of the valley, erices, rhododendrons, and forced plants and flowers, all of which were in the finest perfection, and excited general admiration.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE continued downward movement in the Government Funds, arising from the increased complications of the Polish question, has had a depressing influence upon other securities. The transactions in Consols have given way to a limited extent, and the purchases of stock on account of the public have been trifling. No change of importance has taken place in the value of Indian Stocks, but the demand for them has been much restricted.

The Money Market is somewhat heavily supplied with capital, and the demand for accommodation is very inactive, in a comparative sense. In Lombard-street loans have been commonly effected at 2½ per cent.

Thirty days' bills, ...	3½ per cent.	Four months'	3½ to 4 per cent
Two months'	3½ per cent.	Six months'	4 per cent.
Three months'	3½ per cent.		

In the Stock Exchange money rules at 2½ per cent, at which, however, very little is doing. The joint-stock banks and discount houses are still giving 3 per cent for deposits, and 2½ per cent for money at call, with only a limited demand.

The Continent money is less active. The rates in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.	Amsterdam	3½	3½
Paris	3	2½	Berlin	5	4½
Vienna	6	6	Hamburg	5	4½
Trieste	6	6	Frankfort	5	4½
Frankfort	5	4½	Madrid	5	5

The export inquiry for gold has continued limited, but the amount sold to the Bank has not increased, although over £160,000 has arrived from various parts of the Continent, and £30,000 from Australia, chiefly from Melbourne. The total imports of gold into the United Kingdom during the year have been £27,815,102, of which £12,681,184 were from Australia, and £135,851,127 in bullion.

The silver market movement have, we understand, succeeding in raising a loan of £3,000,000 in Paris on Friday, and therefore the security of cotton to be shipped to the Continent will be made on to-day.

The Bank of England has increased its stock of bullion £1,102,000, New York the premium on gold has receded, and the exchange for bankers' bills, 119.

The Funds were dull on Monday and Tuesday, and declined ¼ per cent. Money, closed on Tuesday [illegible] Ditto, for Account, 92¾ ¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ¼; Three per Cents, 1853-5, 92¾ ¼; Three per Cents, Annuities, 1726, the Five per Cents, 103¾; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 112; India Five per Cents, 103¾; Ditto Four per Cents, 94; Ditto Three per Cents, 87; Bank stock, stationary—Consols, for Money, left off at 92¾ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, left off at 92¾ ¾; Three per Cents, 1853-5, left off at 92¾ ¾; and 113¾; Long Annuities, 14¾; Red Sea Annuities, 21¾; India Debentures, left off at 103¾ 104; Ditto Five per Cents, 103¾; Exchequer Bills, 1868, 1d. to 3d. prem. The quotations showed signs of weakness on Wednesday, and closed as follows:—Consols, for Money, left off at 92¾ ¾; Reduced Paper, 112; Consols, for Transfer, marked 92¾ ¾; Ditto, for Time, 92¾ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ¾; Three per Cents, 1853-5, 92¾ ¾; India Five per Cents, 103 to 108; India Debentures, 1905; Exchequer Bills, 1868, 1d. to 3d. prem. The funds were unsettled on Thursday, and closed as follows:—Money, realised 92¾ ¾; for Account, 92¾ to ¾; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ¾; Three per Cents, 1853-5, 92¾ ¾; Bank Stock, stationary, 239; India Five per Cent Stocks, 103½.

The Stock Exchange was depressed, and a fall of nearly 2 per cent has taken place in prices. Mexican Stock is rather less firm, and Italian continues dull. Spanish, Turkish, and Portuguese Securities are without change. Five per Cents, 103; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93¾; Spanish, 16½; Egyptian, 91½; Ditto, Unified, 47½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1868, 87½; Mexican, Three per Cents, 23½; Moorish, 84¾ ex div.; New Grenada, 18¾; Ditto, Two per Cents, 1842, 9½; Peruvian, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1872, 59¾; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47; Russian Five per Cents, 89¾; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 84¾; Ditto Four per Cents, 1867, 84¾; Ditto Four per Cents, 1868, 84¾; Ditto, Deferred, 46¾; Ditto, Passive, 25¾; Ditto, Certificates, 1859, 84¾; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1862, 84¾; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1864, 84¾; Ditto, Small, 75¾; Turkish Four per Cents, 102 ex div.; Venezuela Three per Cents, 19¾; Ditto, Deferred, and Interest, 8¾; Ditto, Scrip, 3¾.

Less activity has been observed in the market for Joint-stock Bank shares, and, in some instances, quotations have given way somewhat, while transactions have slightly declined. Agra and United Service have realised 97; Alliance, 27½; Anglo-Portuguese, 19½; Australasia, 84½; Chartered of India, Australia, and London, 21½; Chartered of British Columbia, 8½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 41½; Chartered Mercantile, 24½; English and Australian, 24½; Australian Chartered, 29½ ex div.; Imperial, 15½; London and Colonial, 3; London and Eastern, 4½; London and Joint-Stock, 10½; London and Middle Africa, 2½; National Provincial of England, New, 21½; Oriental, 8½; Ottoman, 10½; Provincial of Ireland, 7½; Provincial of South Africa, 8½; Union of Australia, 51½; Union of England and France, 5; and Union of London, 21.

The dealings in Railway Shares and miscellaneous Securities have been limited; nevertheless, prices almost generally have ruled firm. Canada Six per Cents, 1877-81, 107½; Canada Six per Cents, 1878-88, 107½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1877-81, 101; Natal Six per Cents, 110½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 106½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1867-70, 101½; Victoria Six per Cents, 1867-70, 107½.

Miscellaneous Securities have changed hands to a moderate extent. The leading quotations are as follow:—Red Sea Telegraph, 20½; Anglo-American Telegraph, 109 ex div.; English and Australian Copper, 14½; Great Ship Insurance, 6½; Hudson's Bay, 12½; Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, 24½; London General Omnibus, 18½; National Discount, 84½; North British Australian Land, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 74½; Ditto, New, 74½; Australian Land, 3½; Telegraph to India, 4½; and Van Diemen's Land, 12½.

In the Railway Share Market transactions are limited in extent; nevertheless, prices almost generally have been fairly supported. The traffi returns still show a steady increase. The following are the closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—London and South-Western, 101½; Metropolitan, 141; North British, 52½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 104½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Shropshire Union, 7½; and Stockton, 8½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 137; North-Eastern, Yorkshire, 107½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London and Chatham, 94½; London and Greenwich, 14½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Grand Trunk of Canada, First Preference, 107½; Second Preference, 87; Great Western of Canada, 41½; Ditto, Six per Cent Sterling Bonds, 1873, 107½; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 1893; Macras, Five per Cents, 1873; Madras, Three-quarters per Cent, 94½; Punjaub, 7½; and Delhi, 1½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Great Luxembourg, 15½; Rouen and San Francisco, 14½; San Paulo, 21½.

The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending Feb. 25 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

Total reserve	Decrease	£171,711	Public deposits amount to £7,201,653,
An increase of public deposits of		£88,581	A decrease of rest of	£2,141
An increase of other deposits of		£1,102,081	A decrease of securities of ..	£1,102,081
A decrease of securities of ..		£1,102,081	

The bullion in the Bank is £19,714,098. Public deposits amount to £7,201,653, and private deposits to £13,367,158. Securities are £29,709,079; and the stock of bullion is £24,614,098.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Feb. 24).—The supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was small, and the trade ruled steady for all kinds of fine qualities, at about last week's rates; in the secondaries of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and at which a clearance was not effected. Foreign wheat was in moderate request, at full prices. Barley commanded a steady sale. Floating cargoes of grain were dull, and the turn cheaper. Malting and seed barley was in fair request, at full prices. Malt was in good demand, at 1s. per quarter advance. Beans and peas were in steady request, at the late improvement. Oats were in limited request, but transactions in them were by no means numerous. In prices, however, no change occurred.

FOR.D.—Wheat has a wide sale, at Monday's currency. Flour sold briskly; but the value of the latter article was barely supported.

Arrivals of wheat and flour into the Thames, 10,000 qrs.; Ditto, Medway, 2,000; Scotch and Suffolk, viâ Ely, 4,000; Ditto, Yarmouth, 1,000; Ditto, Lynn, 1,000; Ditto, Boston, 500; Ditto, Hull, 1,000; Ditto, Goole, 1,000; Ditto, Liverpool, 1,000; Ditto, Bristol, 500; Ditto, Gloucester, 500; Ditto, Chester, 500; Ditto, Wisbeach, 500; Ditto, Sharpness, 500; Ditto, Newport, 500; Ditto, Swansea, 500; Ditto, Carmarthen, 500; Ditto, Milford, 500; Ditto, Cork, 500; Ditto, Waterford, 500; Ditto, Limerick, 500; Ditto, Dublin, 500; Ditto, Belfast, 500; Ditto, Londonderry, 500; Ditto, Sligo, 500; Ditto, Galway, 500; Ditto, Dundee, 500; Ditto, Aberdeen, 500; Ditto, Leith, 500; Ditto, Perth, 500; Ditto, Montrose, 500; Ditto, Arbroath, 500; Ditto, Peterhead, 500; Ditto, Inverness, 500; Ditto, Wick, 500; Ditto, Fraserburgh, 500; Ditto, Banff, 500; Ditto, Cullen, 500; Ditto, Elgin, 500; Ditto, Kirkwall, 500; Ditto, Stromness, 500; Ditto, Lerwick, 500; Ditto, Portrush, 500; Ditto, Portstewart, 500; Ditto, Coleraine, 500; Ditto, Ballyshannon, 500; Ditto, Donegal, 500; Ditto, Derry, 500; Ditto, Dundalk, 500; Ditto, Drogheda, 500; Ditto, Wexford, 500; Ditto, Waterford, 500; Ditto, Kilkenny, 500; Ditto, Clonmel, 500; Ditto, Youghal, 500; Ditto, Kinsale, 500; Ditto, Bandon, 500; Ditto, Skibbereen, 500; Ditto, Tralee, 500; Ditto, Limerick, 500; Ditto, Ennis, 500; Ditto, Galway, 500; Ditto, Sligo, 500; Ditto, Ballina, 500; Ditto, Westport, 500; Ditto, Killybegs, 500; Ditto, Londonderry, 500; Ditto, Coleraine, 500; Ditto, Portrush, 500; Ditto, Portstewart, 500; Ditto, Belfast, 500; Ditto, Newry, 500; Ditto, Drogheda, 500; Ditto, Dundalk

SCENE FROM "THE WINNING SUIT," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE: RETURNING FROM THE WEDDING.

of the requisite physical force and that accumulation of passionate feeling and augmented intelligence demanded by the increasing interest of a well-constructed play. She is partly indebted for this to that school of high art in which she has evidently matriculated and for which she is eminently suited. It may be that in the more natural scenes of the new play Miss Sedgwick played with extraordinary spontaneity; but it is also true that in the more imaginative situations she rose to the height of the sentiment, and fully satisfied the intelligent spectator. In the scene which our Artist has chosen for his Illustration this is eminently the case. Here Miss Sedgwick, redeemed by the supposed goldsmith from the inconveniences of servitude, has to mark the period of transition between the state of depression into which she had fallen and that of the elevation to which she is destined to be restored. Such a situation is precisely the one that offers the best opportunity for artistic delineation, and Miss Sedgwick certainly availed herself of it in an admirable manner. The scene itself is picturesque, as our readers will perceive from the Engraving, which represents the bridal party on its return from the church, and closes the act with a graceful and striking tableau.

DOSSABHOY SORABJEE, MOONSHEE.

DOSSABHOY SORABJEE, a man of Oriental learning and considerable literary talent, belongs to a respectable priestly family. Among the Parsees priesthood is hereditary and as nobility amongst most nations is regarded as conferring distinction on a family, so the sacerdotal order is viewed by Parsees in a somewhat similar light.

Dossabhoy was born, in the year 1786, in the city of Broach, in the province of Guzerat. His father had received such education as was within his reach in those days. It sufficed, however, to enable him to appreciate the advantages resulting from a sound education, and prompted him to leave his native country for Bombay, in order that to his only son, the subject of this memoir, such learning might be imparted as the resources of the now renowned capital of Western India could then furnish. Accordingly, in 1798, Dossabhoy, at the age of twelve years, was brought to Bombay by his father; and his mother, who was a daughter of the late Dustoor Kamdeen, the then celebrated High Priest of the Parsee community of Broach, also accompanied her son. He was immediately placed in the Persian seminary conducted by Hajee Mahomed Kuyem, one of the learned natives of those days. Here Dossabhoy attracted great notice by his passion for books and his aptitude for learning. For about seven years he pursued his studies with unwearied assiduity and the closest application. His most intimate schoolfellows at this time were Mahomed Sycod Rogay, a brother of Mahomed Ali Rogay, and Mahomed Ibrahim Mochin. It is, indeed, a pleasing circumstance to record that in after years these three promising young men became worthy citizens and useful members of society, and promoters of Oriental literature.

DOSSABHOY SORABJEE, MOONSHEE, OF BOMBAY.

In the year 1805 Dossabhoy left the seminary for the busy scenes of active life. He was first employed as a Persian teacher by the late Wadia Hormajee Bomanjee, Esq., and several young gentlemen of that commercial and ancient family were placed under his tuition. One of these pupils was the late Mr. Dossabhoy Jamsetjee Wadia, whose high attainments as a Persian scholar shed a lustre on both the pupil and his teachers. From this illustrious family Dossabhoy obtained the title of Moonshee. His knowledge of Persian, as well as of Gujarate and Hindustani, became at this time well known in Bombay. Not only was his knowledge of the languages great, but he possessed the rare faculty of being able to impart knowledge to others. At this time, however, Dossabhoy was labouring under a very serious disadvantage. There was then no English school in Bombay. But Dossabhoy, with his wonted application, surmounted this difficulty. He began to study English in his leisure hours at home by himself; and though, being thus self-instructed, he had not the advantage of a systematic English training, yet he acquired a tolerably good knowledge of the English language, which was subsequently greatly improved by his constant and unremitting intercourse with Europeans.

About this period several Armenian merchants who had settled in Bombay from Persia placed their sons under Dossabhoy's tuition. Our readers may not be unaware that the Armenians residents in Persia use, like the rest of the inhabitants, the Persian language. Dossabhoy's fame as a first-rate Oriental teacher now attracted the attention of English gentlemen in the late Hon. East India Company's service. The first British officer who studied Persian under Dossabhoy was Captain Robert Taylor, who for many years was Resident at Bagdad. On his arrival at the presidency of Bombay he began to read with Dossabhoy "The History of Scinde" in the Persian language. On the annexation, in 1817, of Poonah to the British dominions in the East, and during, as well as subsequent to, the administration of the late Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone, who was Governor of Bombay from 1819 to 1827, many young cadets and civilians placed themselves under Dossabhoy's tuition in Bombay for the study of the native languages in which they had to undergo an examination.

Dossabhoy's character as a judicious and efficient teacher soon became well established, and his popularity among the European and native communities was the natural result of his pleasing manners. It would be tedious to mention all the names of Dossabhoy's distinguished pupils. Suffice it to say that in the list of his scholars appear the names of Messrs. Warden, Simpson, Le Geyt, Reeves, W. E. Frere, Sir Bartle Frere, Messrs. Hebbert, Bellosie, Gibbs, Robertson, Ellis, and many other civil, military, and medical officers.

Dossabhoy is the author of several works. In the year 1808 he published a Gujarate translation of a small Persian treatise called "The Redeem Namah." It gives a very brief outline of the ancient history of Persia, and a cursory account of the emigration of the Persian progenitors of the present Parsees of India. In 1818 Dossabhoy published, at the express wish and through the support of the late Framjee Cawasjee, Esq., a translation of an excellent Persian work entitled the "Tankarat-ul-Hukama," which embodies the life, writings, and moral doctrines of the ancient Grecian and modern Mohammedan philosophers. In 1827 and 1833 he translated two Persian works, respectively "Shawahid-un-Nabuwah-Fi Ishalil Kabisah," and "Dal-eel Hual," published by the late learned Rajee Mahomed Hoshim Isfahanee, on the subject of the long year in the Parsee religion. In 1852 he published a translation of another Persian work, called "Gawahul Kabeesah Dur. Deen-i-Zartoshtiyeh," on the same subject. The publication of these translations increased greatly Dossabhoy's reputation. Soon after the conversion of two Parsee youths, in 1839, Dossabhoy published a work called the "Taleemi-Zartoshti; or, the Doctrines of Zoroaster." This work was a complete success, and its publication gained for Dossabhoy much popularity among the Parsee community. In 1843 he published his famous "Idiomatical Sentences in English, Hindustani, Gujaratee, and Persian." This book contains useful and popular phrases on military, medical, judicial, mercantile, and miscellaneous subjects. In the publication of this polyglot work the author had the benefit of the distinguished patronage of the late much-lamented Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. In 1846 he published, at the express wish of Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., a translation of an English work entitled "The Catechism of Health." In 1849 he issued a translation of three excellent Persian works—viz., the "Khalshah," the "Zar-i Deet Afshar," and the "Zindah Rood." The first-mentioned book treats of rational and theological doctrines in proof of the existence of an everlasting Providence, &c. The second and the third treat of metaphysical doctrines. These translations, together with the original Persian, have been published at the expense of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Translation Fund.

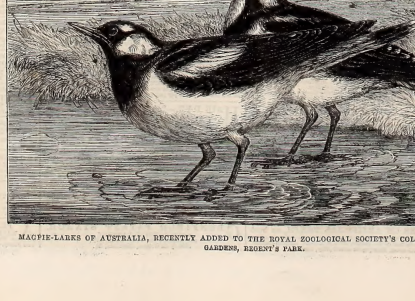
Last year Dossabhoy was elected a member of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution, and in 1855 he received from Government the commission of one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for Bombay. In 1860 the Hon. W. E. Frere, now member of Council at Bombay, got Dossabhoy's likeness photographed at his own expense in token of his feeling of high respect and regard for his old moonshee.

Dossabhoy is in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and in the enjoyment of good health and all his mental faculties. He is a poet as well as a prose-writer, having composed a number of verses on various subjects in Persian and Hindustani.

THE MAGPIE-LARKS OF AUSTRALIA AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE Zoological Society of London are indebted to the well-known Australian botanist, Dr. F. Müller, Director of the Botanical Gardens in Melbourne, Australia, for a very interesting addition which has lately been made to their living collection in Regent's Park. It consists of a pair of the magpie-lark, or pied grallina (Grallina Australis), a well-known and familiar species of bird in the antipodean continent, but one which has not previously been alive.

"Few of the Australian birds (Mr. Gould remarks, in his great work on the birds of Australia) are more attractive than the pied grallina, or more elegant and graceful in its actions; and these, combined with its tame and familiar disposition, must ever obtain for it the friendship and protection of the settlers, whose verandahs and houses it constantly visits, running along the latter like the pied wagtail of our own island. In fact, the two birds, except in size, are very similar. The flight of the grallina, is very peculiar, and unlike that of any other Australian bird. It much resembles that of the common pewit of Europe, and is performed with the same heavy, flapping motion of the wings. Still, the flight of the two birds differ materially during their passage through the air, the grallina passing noiselessly, and generally in a straight line, while the pewit makes sudden turns and dips—a peculiarity in its mode of flight which must have been noticed by all who have seen the bird on the wing. Its natural note is a peculiarly shrill whining whistle, often repeated. The nest may be regarded as one of the anomalies of Australia, so unlike is it to anything usually met with. It is from five to six inches in breadth and three in depth, and is formed of soft mud, which, soon becoming hard and solid upon exposure to the atmosphere, has precisely the appearance of a massive clay-coloured earthenware vessel."



MAGPIE-LARKS OF AUSTRALIA, RECENTLY ADDED TO THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTION IN THEIR GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

The pair of grallinas in the Zoological Society's gardens have been placed in a compartment at one end of the fishhouse, which seems in every way suited to their habits, having a sheltered gravelly pool of clear water inclosed within it, where these birds may be observed fishing and dipping themselves like the common wagtails of this country. The pair of grallinas are so well reconciled to their situation here that there is every hope of their being induced to build one of their curious nests.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Ashfield, Bromley, the wife of William Robinson, Jun., Esq., of a daughter.

On the 24th inst., at Moolmain, in British Burmah, the wife of Mr. William Townley, Collector of Customs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, by the Rev. E. J. Rogers, Garrison Chaplain, Major Charles Courtenay Luttrell, H.M. 4th Regiment, to Ellen, only daughter of the late James Shanly, Esq., of Thorndale, in the township of Westminster, Middlesex County, and formerly of Norman's Grove, in the county of Meath, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 21st inst., at Pimlico, in his 58th year, deeply regretted, Charles Lethbridge, eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Parker, Esq., of Henley-on-Thames.

On the 19th inst., at Fulmouth, the Right Hon. Charles Edward, Earl of Colchester, aged 58.

On the 18th inst., at Plymouth, the Right Hon. Lord Rosslyn.

On the 30th ult., at Toronto, Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., D.C.L., late President of the Court of Appeal, and for more than forty years Chief Justice of Upper Canada, in his 72nd year.

At Versailles, the Princess-Duchess de Polx, née Talleyrand-Périgord, widow of the Prince-Duc de Polx, formerly French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, aged 77.

On the 22nd inst., in Chesterfield-street, Dowager Lady Carteret, aged 86.

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CHARLESTON HARBOUR.

THE war which has raged so long and fiercely throughout the States began, as our readers are aware, by the bombardment, just two years ago, of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbour, South Carolina—a bloodless engagement, little indicative of the seas of blood which were and it is to be feared, still are to be shed. Public attention has been again directed in a special manner to Charleston on account of the recent daring attack of Confederate iron-clads on the Federal blockade; and the following description of the harbour, and by reason also of the attach recently taken inside the harbour by our Special Artist, and forwarded to England by one of the many vessels which are continually breaking the blockade. We remark that the sketches were taken from the pencil of the Special Artist in the Southern camp which have from time to time fallen into the hands of the Federals on the New York illustrated journals, and he has therefore naturally arisen—might they not as well have been handed over to their owners for publication?

Charleston is built on a low point of land between the Rivers Ashley and Cooper, which unite immediately with the ocean at Sullivan's convenient harbour communicating with the ocean at Sullivan's Island, about seven miles from the city. The main entrance to the harbour is divided by Fort Sumter, founded upon an artificial island, while on the right hand is Sullivan's Island, on the left Morris Island, and beyond Fort Sumter, midway to the city of Charleston, is Fort Pinckney. A vessel has going to Fort Sumter would have to run the gauntlet of a double fire. Fort Sumter is a modern truncated pentagonal fort, built of brick and three-quarters from the city of Charleston. The walls are of solid brick and concrete masonry, built of Carolina stone. They are 50 ft. high, and 8 ft. 6 in. thick at the base, and taper as they ascend to the top, where they are 12 ft. thick. They are pierced for three tiers of guns on the north, east, and west sides. It is designed for one hundred and forty guns of ordinary calibre, and for the most part casemate bombproof casemates; the upper tier is open, or en barbette. Fort Moultrie is distant from Sumter a mile and a half. It is entirely open, and has a high sand parapet, and is armed with seven heavy guns and several mortars. The walls are of brick, and present a solid mass of about 15 ft. in thickness. The Half-Battery Point point of land is to Fort Sumter, being only 1150 yards distant. The iron battery here erected is made of railroad-iron. The plates are laid on the ground, so that each one overlaps part of the plate next to it, as in the case of slates. Fort Johnson is a series of batteries protected by an earthen parapet, and are armed with mortar and sand-guns. They are one sandwarks, and are armed with mortar and sand-guns. They are one mile and a quarter from Fort Sumter. Castle Pinckney is situated on the southern extremity of Shute's Folly Island, about 1½ miles from Sumter, and is the city. It is about three miles from Sumter, and is the north-west. It has two rows of guns, the lower bombproof casemates, the upper en barbette. The height of the walls is 30 ft., and the thickness 32 ft. The armament is twenty-five guns. Batteries were thrown upon Morris Island at the beginning of the war, commanding the entrance to Charleston Harbour. Cummings Point is on Morris Island, and faces the sea. It consequently commands the entrance to the harbour. There is a depth of water at low tide of 18 feet.

These particulars of Charleston Harbour are necessarily exceedingly brief, and must be taken with much caution, as they were hastily collected at the outset of the war, since which time, of course, the defences named have been greatly strengthened and many others provided, including these gigantic iron-clad batteries concerning which bably shall. Considering these points, the Confederate Government, it would have been of deep interest, our Artist, "incommunicable ell," preserves a profound silence, on the plea—a well-known Yankee—reserves a profound silence, on the plea—a well-known Yankee—preserves a profound silence, on the plea—a well-known Yankee—preserves a profound silence, on the plea—a well-known Yankee—pre

OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

"TOO HOT."

THE more humble a painter's subject the wider his appeal, the larger his audience. Could Art can visit the lowliest home, the humblest cottage, with no loss of dignity or purity. Like Una, when unveiled it makes "a sunshine in a shady place." "*To the poor* the Gospel is preached," said One who passed among men as the poor carpenter's son. And so, how a benedicent mission, and consequently how much more with the joys and sorrows of humble life, chastening the one and softening the other. It no longer ministers only to the gratification of the rich and luxurious, it possesses a far more healthful influence among all the various strata of society. Scenes of peasantlife, with its cares or contentments, incidents of child-life interspersed with pains as well as pleasures, are now favourite themes with the painter. There, indeed, form the most novel and striking features of contemporary Art when compared with the Art of former days. And who is there insensible to the lessons of kindliness and brotherhood, sympathy and benevolence, which this single picture-page will teach? All who run may read."

The picture, by Mr. Collinson, of which we offer a chromotype, may be taken as a representative of a large class of popular works of art. In it we get a glimpse of the simple solace of honest labour: the innocent out-of-doors life of children: the pleasures of the humble home; those domestic so-called "trifles" which "make up the sum of human life;" the joys of the family circle that the poor share in at least as large a proportion as the rich. We will suppose that "grandfather" has had his share in his age with the hardships he has undergone in his daily toil of from his long rounds as keeper, for he may pass as such, to that refreshing meal, "the tea," almost universally unknown by the poor on the Continent. It is still afternoon, and his day's labour very likely over; but then he commenced soon after dawn—hours before we, in our "society," could "ring the bell," had risen. With what satisfaction he sat down, and with what zest he quaffs his "dish" of perhaps a weak decoction of common country tea! He is reminded by few who sip their draughts of delicate Russian in brilliantly-lighted drawing-rooms. And, although the old friend has no special cup for any stranger, to him, as to all of us, there is, in the words of the adage, "no place like home, be it ever so homely." To him, among its other attractions, is there not, in that dear little baby granddaughter, a link from the old heart years so fondly, expecting to take the customary place on his knee and to be thus indulged. Or can that be a daughter-in-law's little one there now, you say; and what a pleased and pleasing couple they make! The mother was probably among the first acquaintances of the life of each; for how true to nature is this peculiarly tender love and companionship of age and childhood! How pleasant must it be, as we go down the years and the dark "valley of the shadow" has to be left back, as it were, for a little while to the other side, where the sun smiles, and the birds and flowers bloom in a new life! Unless it would be hard to say which is the more playful of these two, with the standing of such a gulf of years between them. How often, think you, has the little joke of the too-hot tea been played off between those two children? The old man shares, perhaps, the weakness attributed to old ladies—a love for tea; but little Polly is quite unconscious of the saucer is solemnly held to her lips. Then come the pretended scalding and blowing, and laughing and blowing, and puffing, and begging for more milk, accompanied with infinite fun and coquetry—all the little comedy being most correctly repeated from day to day.

THE PEERS' LOBBY.

The Peers' lobby, like that of the Commons, is equilateral in plan, but the smaller of the two. It measures 38ft. square and 33ft. in height. As the chief approach for the Peers to their own House, it bears largely of the magnificent character of the House of Lords. Each side is divided into a wide central and two smaller compartments, the central compartments each given for stained glass, having carved crockets, spandrils, finials, and pinnacles. The spandrils and pinnacles contain the arms of different dignatries or Royal lines that have swayed the English sceptre—the Saxon, Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, and Hanoverian. Below each compartment is a small panel quatrefoiled, and bearing on its centre a shield, on which one of the initials S. R. P. C. S. is painted, corresponding with the initials above. The north doorway (within the arch which gives the "point of station" of our heraldry) opens into the long corridor leading from the Victoria central hall, to the House of Commons, whilst the western opens into the Peers' library, and the eastern into the refreshment-rooms, which consist of a dining and tea room. Each, west, and east, of the entrances correspond in general character with the south, but are of much plainer design. The roof only extends over the lobby, which opens into the House of Lord's has panels embellished, like the other three, with the Royal arms, but the shields are far more elaborate and richly decorative. The arch is deeply moulded, and enriched in front with tracery, containing at intervals Tudor roses, royally crowned, boldly carved, and in alto-relievo. In the recessed panel over each within its mouldings are oak-leaves gilded; and the space above is divided into compartments, each containing the Royal arms of England, with roses, thistles, and shamrocks, every portion being properly coloured and gilded. The massive brass gates beneath, weighing 13 tons, are fine specimens (by Skidmore) of intricate metal-work, and are worthy of comparison with the fifteenth-century gates of the tomb of Henry VII. Westminster Abbey. The gold-pruned panels and glass in the divisions forming the angles of the lobby are the work of the most ancient families of the aristocracy. A broad band, serving as the base to the whole sculpture, and on English characters the legend "Domine salvam fac Reginam" (beneath it an elegant conopied canopy), bearing the royal shields, with the initials "V.R.," surmount the piers, from which spring the ribs of the ceiling. The ceiling, which is divided into elaborately-painted panelling, is only a "show ceiling," concealing the substantial roof, which, also is fireproof, being of iron beams and brickwork. The flooring is formed of Derbyshire marble, which take a polish like jasper; of Minton's encaustic tiles, with the Royal arms and the motto of "Dieu et mon droit," and of, in the centre, enamel inlaid with brass. At the corners of the lobby are very handsome brass coal-boxes for gaslights.

The absurdity of the counterfeit Tudor-Gothic of this building is evident even in this handsome but gloomy lobby. The frequent recurrence of the Tudor rose is an ominous sign of the want of true device. There is an endless repetition of that panelling which passed for ornament when stone could had been substituted for wood, and the more artistic kinds of carving. Moreover, the panelling is misapplied. The panels were plainly intended to lighten loads, not weaken their supports—not to be mere buttresses. In fact, fritter stands for richness, repetition for variety.

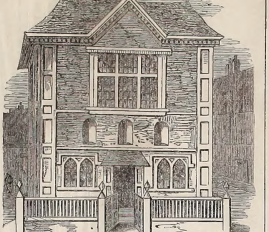
The Queen has approved of Don Miguel Jordan y Llorens as Consul at Liverpool for the Queen of Spain.

The total receipts of the Royal Humane Society for the past year were £2,000, and the expenditure was £2,110. In 1867 medals have been awarded by the society in the following cases:—Mr. Giles, fourth officer of the steamship Bengal, for saving a fellow-seaman from drowning from that vessel by springing after him while at sea, between Calcutta and Madras, on the 24th of January, 1867; Lieutenant F. T. Hamilton, of Her Majesty's ship Eclipse, for a like attempt, though unsuccessful; George Brooks and Thomas Lane, Gravesend boatmen, for similar circumstances; Robert Gibson Malone, who succeeded in saving a man while serving in the Atlantic; Mr. Hall, of Liverpool, and seven others known to about to be known to the society as "Dunn had also received a bronze medal from the society in 1865. James Cunningham, the boatman who died in rescuing one of the persons from the wreck, and the latter for saving the crew and passengers, fifty-two in number, of the steam-ship Canadian, whilst dangerously surrounded by the ice-floes of Newfoundland. As regards the bathers in the Serpentine during the past season, they were estimated at 174,637; there were forty-three cases reported that in nine cases these attempts had been successful. The starters twenty-two broke through the ice, but were saved by the keepers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

HICKS'S HALL.



Now that the steam-horse threatens to undermine and override our great city, a four-horse coach has almost become a phenomenon, or nearly as great a rarity as the *tigri salivarii* in Cannon-street called "the London stone." Camden believed this relic to be part of the great central milestone from which the British high roads radiated and the distances from them were reckoned. When the practice was discontinued we leave the British itineraries' or roadbooks to settle. It is better known that in later times their measurements were made from the verge of London in various directions; thus, perchance, a few of the milestone on the great north road may to this day proclaim their distances "from the spot where Hicks's Hall formerly stood," thus being the northern starting-point. Many a traveller has, doubtless, wondered why Hicks's Hall should have been fixed on, who Hicks was, and why his name should be entitled to this distinction. The old Roman road-stations were named after Emperors; but Hicks has nothing of Imperial dignity to warrant the adoption. Many years ago Mr. Charles Knight wrote a very pleasant paper upon the "special sessions" so to the inhabitants of Hicks's Hall, memorable on of Swift's Mrs. Harris of other days. The humour of Mr. Knight's paper is now past and gone, and may be enjoyed by reading his contribution, "Suburban Milestones" in London, vol. i. He has there described the *locus in quo* of Hicks's Hall, but has not illustrated this architectural relic to posterity, which we are now enabled to do from a print of some rarity in a private collection. There can be no doubt as to the identity of Hicks's Hall. It was built a hundred and fifty years since, the year in which the New River was brought into London. The town-crier then attended by the side of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem (of which the gate remains) to the Sessions House, Clerkenwell and Hicks's-green, which opened into fields. The builder was Sir Baptist Hicks, of Kensington, a silkmercer, of Chesapide, who grew rich by supplying the Court with silks and mercery during long reign of King James, the "wisest fool in nobility and gentry." He was knighted in 1603, but still continued to keep his shop, contrary to the practice of the Aldermen Knights of that time. He presented the county with this hall, which stood in the middle of the highway, at a short distance eastward from the end of St. John's-street, which he says it cost about £500, or thereabouts;" elsewhere he states £600. Howes, Ed., 1631, thus describes the building and the naming of it:—

> Sir Baptist Hicks, Knight, one of the justices of the county, builded a very stately Session House of brick and stone, with all offices thereunto belonging, at his own proper charge, and finished the same the 11th of January, 1612, yere, 1612, by which time this house was fully finished, there assembled twenty-six justices of the county, being the first day of their meeting in that place, when they were all feasted by Sir Baptist Hicks, and then they all, with one accord, gave it a proper name, and called it Hicks's Hall, after the name of the founder, who then freely gave the same house to them and their successors for ever. Until this time the Justices of Middlesex had their usual meeting in a common inn, called the Castle (near Smithfield Bars).

However, Hicks's Hall had other celebrity besides its milestone distinction. It occurs in "Hudibras," part iii., canto 3 :—

> And old droll set who trod the clock
> At Hicks's Hall, and Sessions Hall.
> At Westminster and Hicks's Hall.

In Hicks's Hall William Lord Russell, the patriot, was condemned to death by Jeffreys, high treasurer, July 13, 1683; he had been tried at the Old Bailey on the previous day. In Hicks's Hall, too, Count Koningsmarck, the murderer, though not actual assassin of Mr. Thynne, was acquitted. And, in March, 1765, a bill of indictment was found at the Sessions at Hicks's Hall against the Count de Guerohy for the absurd charge of murdering a servant girl, Mary O'Dea.

The Sessions were held here until late in the last century, and the erection of the present Sessions-house on Clerkenwell-green completed, in 1782; long after which, however, this old hall remained, "a ruin in all." The architect, Rogers, removed here from the old hall a fine Jacobean chimney-piece, which, with the arms and monument of Sir Baptist Hicks, believed to have been never engraved: it hung in the dining-room at the first Sessions House.

The old Hall, becoming ruinous and much impeding the thoroughfare, was taken down to make the milestone puzzle.

Sir Baptist Hicks, in the same year that he built his patronymic hall, also erected Campden House, at Kensington, which he named from his title as a knight of the bath, in the passage, 1628. Campden House was, on the 23rd of March, 1862, almost entirely destroyed by fire; a modern mansion of the Jacobean, its founder, the several tenants, and the conflagration by which it was destroyed, Blackwood walls, will be found in Chambers's "Book of Days," part vii.

GROWTH OF LONDON.—Our metropolis has progressed from a walled town, covering about 700 acres, with a population half-mercantile half-military, to a city of 3,000 acres, with a population, the majority being, as appears from an old proclamation, "heaped up together, and in a half rotation," to the modern city of our day, spreading over more than 120 square miles, and containing 2,000 miles of streets lined by 300,000 houses, with a population of 3,000,000, and an assessed annual rental of £35,000,000.—*Alexander Pulling, Law Magazine, No. 28.*

STRAWBERRIES.—In Sussex, formerly, when differences arose between man and wife, and the former was guilty of violence, it was customary to lay some straw and chaff before the door to symbolize the *thrashing* that had taken place within.—*M. A. Lower, F.S.A.*

THE QUEEN'S PRISON (formerly called the King's Bench), which is shortly to be taken down, was built in the year 1758, when the old King's Bench Prison, which was on the east side of the High-street, Southwark, near St. George's Church, became the county prison; and in 1811, after the building of Horsemonger-lane Gaol, the county magistrates sold it under the power of an Act of Parliament, and it became the Marshalsea Prison.—*G. R. Corner, F.S.A.*

HOLBORN.—The hotel-building mania promises to add greatly to our metropolitan charges. It is proposed to erect a large hotel upon the site of the George and Blue Boar, one of our oldest remaining inns, and associated with a great event in our history. Here was intercepted the letter of Charles I. by which Ireton discovered it to be the King's intention to destroy him, which discovery brought about Charles's execution.

THE TOMB OF SIR HANS SLOANE.—This picturesque memorial to a man of science and a public benefactor, in the burial-ground of St. Luke's Old Church, Chelsea, is in need of repair. The tomb abuts upon the highway, and cannot be out of mind. Eyebrach's marble altar-piece, also in the garden of the Apothecaries' Company, also at Chelsea, is seen by comparatively few persons; but the tomb in the churchyard, near the south-east angle, with its mystic egg and serpents, is almost as conspicuous as the "Sun Monster" of the ancients. We have said that Sir Hans Sloane was a public benefactor. When only twenty-two years old he presented some curiosities to the Royal Society, in whose chair he subsequently succeeded the illustrious Newton. Sloane also brought home from Jamaica, after fifteen months' sojourn there, 800 volumes of books, which, with other objects of natural history and various curiosities, formed the nucleus of his museum, upon which he spent a large sum of money. He was many years physician to Chirst's Hospital, always devoting his salary to charitable purposes. He was the first English physician created a Baronet, and he was president of the college sixteen years. He continued to exercise all his official duties until he was fourscore and upwards of 90 years old. His house was at Chelsea, where Edwards, the naturalist, took coffee with Sir Hans every Saturday evening, and carried him "the common news of the town." His museum, which cost him £50,000, Sloane bequeathed to the public, on condition of payment to his family of £20,000, which scarcely exceeded the intrinsic value of the gold and silver medals and the ores and precious stones in his collection, which, it need scarcely be added, formed the nucleus of the British Museum. To the Apothecaries' Company Sloane also presented the freehold of their "Physic Garden." The manor of Chelsea passed by marriage and bequest to Baron Cadogan, Earl of Cadogan, in whose hands its property remains. Here are instances of two public bodies and a noble family largely benefiting by the bounty of a well-earned wealthy man, yet his monument is verging on decay! Surely the trustees of the British Museum, or the representatives of the Society of the Apothecaries' Company, or the lord of the manor of Chelsea, will, separately or collectively, restore the monument of this munificent benefactor; or, should these neglect the duty, Sir Hans Sloane's memory to have prolonged his life by abstaining from wine and other stimulating liquors, and exemplified his principles by strict sobriety, temperance, and moderation are the best and most powerful preservatives that Nature has granted to mankind. The temperance societies should take up the restoration by way of gratitude to the memory of their most rational illustrators of the excellence of their objects. We have more than one medical man who has risen to eminence from a state of genius and virtue; and shall be happy to find the present appeal attended with a similar result.

NORTH AMERICAN LUMBER TRADE.

(Continued from No. 1187.)

THE rocky north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the neighbourhood of Quebec, is indented in a remarkable manner by small bays, called coves. It is in these coves that the lumber-merchants have made their depôts by becoming accustomed to the use of the rivers and timber having been felled and dragged from their birthplaces in the primeval forest to the nearest streams, they drive down them to the larger rivers and formed into cribs, and those again are then taken to pieces and re-rafted again and again, and having escaped all the rushes consequent to those dangerous descents, at last safely find their way in one of these coves. Here the raft is taken to pieces and the timber deposited on board the ship that is to convey it to the old country.

The toil of the lumberman is now over and his year's labour brought to a close; the ropes, anchors, chains, boats, and other tackle necessary for navigating the rafts down the rivers are sent on board ship, as they will be required next season. The raftsman sticks to the raft until he gets his pay. Then, perhaps, he steps ashore and enjoys himself in his own particular fashion, entering deeply into those delights with which his "greatest earnings" had previously prepared for him.

The timber coves about Quebec are a most exceedingly picturesque place, the scenery of the St. Lawrence, in this locality, not being surpassed by any landscape scenery in the world. Both north and south the shores here rise in bold headlands; but on the Quebec side the scenery is particularly grand, consisting of a succession of perpendicular cliffs, several hundred feet in height, and terminating eastward in the magnificent headland called Cape Diamond, upon which stands the fortress of Quebec, the city covering the declivity that slopes down to the River St. Charles. Some of the coves have sloping backgrounds, which are covered with trees. These are less picturesque than those which are shown in our illustration, and it is one specially interesting to every English man, for it was on the shore of this quiet little bay that on a dark September night, in the year 1759, a boat-load of men, in very little army landed, climbed up the cliffs under cover of the thick wood, and suddenly stood before the astonished soldier of Montcalm upon the plains of Abraham, where they fought the battle that gave the Canadas to Great Britain. The English marks the spot where Wolfe fell, and the tourist, whether British or of any other nation, never fails to visit the spot as being one of the most interesting in the neighbourhood.

The city of Quebec is built chiefly on the high land, and is united with the lower town by a steep hill, on the face of which a portion of it called the Lower Town that is built on a narrow slip of land which runs round the base of the cliffs: this land is neither more nor less than a long mass of rock that has fallen from the cliffs. It is, however, a very valuable piece of land, for it is covered with wharves, quays, warehouses, and the shipping of the shipyards. Between the base of the cliff and these buildings and works there is often a long narrow street, several miles in length, for it is continued beyond the town and round the bend or curve, which is all it is separated, where there are no buildings, by a high wooden fence. A turn of this street is shown on the left hand in our first engraving. A ride from the foot of Mountain-street (which is the steep hillside entrance to the Upper Town) to the river's edge round the timber coves to Cape Rouge, is one of the most interesting in the locality. Timber is everywhere; the houses are built of it, the roads are planked with it, the river is full of it, numerous ships are being built with it, and countless others are being forged with it; for not only are they constructed principally of it, but it is piled on their decks: some of these lie in the coves and receive it through apertures made on purpose in their sides, counters—these lie out in the river and receive innumerable deals from lighters, whilst many there off piled upon their decks in immense stacks. The houses in the curious street which runs round the St. Lawrence Suburbs of wood: many have balconies and projecting gangways to the upper rooms, as they are in fine weather always open.

The characteristics of their inhabitants will be found to be as curious as the locality, which, it is like a street in Constantinople, peopled with sailors of all nations, women of every age, class, and colour—the ebony negress, the tawny squaw, and the fair fresh-coloured Canadienne, red Indians and half-breeds, Yankee pedlars, and Yankee colonel keepers, with Scotch and Irish emigrants, complete the motley population. This "street" of Quebec cannot be considered exactly a nice place; but the tourist will find in it much that is peculiar and curious, and at the same time picturesque, will find it in most abundance.

Amongst the huge logs of timber and dissevered rafts that fill up every piece of quiet and slack water in the neighbourhood of Quebec will often be found a small curious light boat: this is the birch-bark canoe of the North American Indian, one of the prettiest and cleverest pieces of primitive naval architecture to be found in the world. our Artist has shown one upon the raft in the illustration of the timber cove at Quebec. Three ingenious craft are built by the Indians, and were found, made precisely of the same shape and in the same manner, by Jacques Cartier when he first ascended the St. Lawrence, 328 years ago, in search of a north-west passage to China. The frame of this canoe is formed of white cedar or other wood, and covered with the bark of the birch-tree: it is sewn without nails or any metal fastenings of any kind, the parts being sewed or laced

THE CANADIAN LUMBER TRADE: TIMBER COVES AT QUEBEC.—FROM A SKETCH BY G. H. ANDREWS.

together. The joints of the back are made watertight by paying them over with thick gum; they are made of a variety of shapes, and are occasionally decorated with ornamental designs in colours. They are exceedingly strong, though so light that a man can carry easily one large enough to hold several persons. They are used by the lumbermen to a great extent, both in navigating their rafts and carrying on their business in the wilderness. The Hudson's Bay Company use them for carrying their goods from La Chine to their depôts at the forts and posts in the most distant part of North America. Canoes of this kind are made large enough to carry five or six tons.

We have hitherto spoken of the lumber trade as carried on in Canada; but our readers must not suppose that this trade is peculiar to that colony. It is too much the practice of writers in the public journals and others, in discussing questions concerning our North American colonies, to mention Canada only, as though that was the only colony of importance belonging to the British Crown in North America, and ignoring the existence altogether of the magnificent colony of New Brunswick, which adjoins it, and which in many respects is a superior country to Lower Canada; so, as regards the lumber trade, Canadian timber is always spoken of, although an immense amount is shipped from all the ports of the former colony.

St. John, the commercial capital of New Brunswick, is a magnificent harbour, situated in the upper part of the Bay of Fundy, at the point where the River St. John pours its waters into that arm of the Atlantic. It is one of the most flourishing towns in the British possessions in North America. The harbour, which could accommodate the British fleet, if necessary, is always crowded with shipping which carry the staple produce of the country to every part of the world; its shores are covered with slips, from which immense numbers of ships are annually launched. The city is in a most flourishing state and very extensive, although so few years have elapsed since the founders of it landed where the wood-quay is now situated, and which was then the wilderness.

Fredericton, the political capital of the province, is about ninety miles higher up the River St. John. It is a beautiful town, and in its general appearance, with its cathedral and richly-wooded suburbs, more resembles an English town than any place on the North American continent. Between St. John and Fredericton the scenery of the river is exactly like that of the River Thames between Windsor and Kingston, except that the St. John is a much larger river than the Thames; but it flows through the same rich meadows (in New Brunswick called interval land), and is bounded in the same manner with bold uplands. We know of no country where an Englishman can feel so much at home as in the lower valley of the St. John. The river between these points is full of bustle and animation; numerous steam-vessels are constantly seen making their passages up or down the stream, as well as scores of smart little schooners of a class peculiar to the River St. John. These are chiefly employed in carrying the sawn lumber from the various mills situated on the higher parts of the river and on its tributaries down to St. John, to be there shipped to Europe and elsewhere; and, as on the St. Lawrence, the broad raft is constantly met with slowly sweeping down to the great harbour.

THE CITADEL. THE DITCH. PALACE OF THE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER. PALACE OF THE GREEK ARCHBISHOP.

VIEW OF THE TOWN AND CITADEL OF CORFU, FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

THE CITADEL. THE DITCH. PALACE OF THE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER. THE CATHEDRAL. FORT NEUF.

GENERAL VIEW OF CORFU.—SEE PAGE 225.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE country is to save more than a million sterling this year by the reduction in the Naval Estimates; considerable retrenchment is talked of in the Army; the appropriation for the appanage of the Prince of Wales has surprised every one by its moderation, and yet people are grumbling. At what? Well, first, because Englishmen have an inveterate habit of murmuring at everything; and, next, because they are not called upon to pay more. Astute members of her Majesty's Opposition, at a loss "where to have" the Chancellor of the Exchequer, are crying out that if we diminish our Army and Navy, and their contingent expenses, the crisis may soon arrive when we may find both men and material lacking. To call, on the morrow of a proximate invasion on the part of the gallant nation who are—little interested in jealousies apart—our best friends, and whose sovereign is our most steadfast ally, has been trotted out this very week in Parliament. As for the Prince's income, political consequents of its standing, financiers who have been in the habit of flints and scraping cheese-rinds for unnumbered years, whisper disparagingly of the "pin-money," and say that even as the right to dock his Royal Highness's allowance because the prudence and sagacity of his august father has gathered a splendid nestegg of accumulations from the Duchy of Cornwall revenues for him; and the most saturnine Democrats, who have been in the habit of declaring that their hearts were tired, shook the head pungently and "the barbaric pomp" of Royalty, are fain to admit that the nation would cheerfully have voted an extra twenty-five or thirty thousand a year towards the maintenance of the state and splendour of the Eldest Son and their Adopted Daughter of England. To be tried, in that, by John Bull or hit him with you can never satisfy him. If you reform his calendar he cries out, "Give us back our eleven days!" if you strike off his fetters he bemoans the loss of his chains; and if we firmly believe that any comprehensive scheme for paying off the National Debt would produce universal murmurs, we will not essay the doctrine. The petty larcener who once brought an action against the Sheriff and recovered damages because he had not been whipped, in pursuance of his sentence and punished by the stocks, was but a fair image of a free-born and grumbling Englishman.

Day after day an article appears in the *Times* filled with advertisements from ingenious speculators who have window-frontage to let in the principal thoroughfares whence a view of the Royal procession on the eventful morning can be procured. From thirty to fifty guineas, "with attendance, if required," are freely asked, and as freely given, as I first found out to my cost a few years ago. No doubt not that, on the eve of the festival, heavy rents will be demanded for standing-room on the tiles and scarcely room for the chimney-pots. The hot forces of seat-letting we remember was when the visitor of Wakefield was borne to his tomb in St. Paul's. One ingenious person, thinking that a speech from the window would not be complete without refreshments, supplemented his advertisement that he had a second-floor front to let with the offer that he was prepared to supply "The Duke of Wellington's funeral cake" wholesale and retail; and another announced that he was willing to place his entire house at the disposal of gentry requiring a disposition of members of the clergy "on condition that they appeared in their surplices."

It appears that the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, puissant as they may be in Guildhall, Parliament Hall and Mansion House, are by no means of all these own way in the Borough when the "Fair Maid of Denmark" arrives. The High Bailiff of Southwark claims to receive the Princess at the Bricklayers' Arms; but we trust that no such compromise has been, ere this, effected, by means of which both the Lord Mayor's state and the High Bailiff's will be left in the unpleasant limbo of the Old Kent-road. A cavalcade of five hundred mounted inhabitants of Southwark, with white rosettes and scarves, is understood to be in course of formation. Again, it looks like the Corporation of Westminster are to put in an appearance; and the Court of Burgesses, of whom few people have ever heard until this day, are to receive from the Royal pair through the precincts ruled by the Westminsterian gridiron. As regards the parish in which the office of the LITERATURE OF NEWS is situated, we can tell the churchwardens have determined on filling the area of St. Clement's churchyard with mourners and on placing a row of private carriages from the weather, to be let at ten shillings each, and the profits of which are to be given to local charities.

The recent painful case of "Hall v. Semple," arising from the indiscretion of a week-minded physician, who granted a certificate at the instance of a husband, woman, by name of which he knew to be a respectable tradesman, was consigned to a lunatic asylum, has been brought under the attention of the Lunacy Board, and the gentleman, when interpellated by Mr. Butt, did not see any reason for altering the existing legal provisions in cases of insanity. It is true that the visits of Commissioners in Lunacy to our madhouses are a sure guard against prolonged false imprisonment; and the Home Secretary, while admitting that the law needed amending in the "Hall v. Semple" affair, stated that circulars had been sent round to the keepers of lunatic asylums to prevent the visitors being destroyed by a fit, who, we may ask, is to restrain the occasional fatality of medical men, and what course is open for guarding against the indiscriminate signature of lunacy certificates at the holding of unrecognised and meditative people who are themselves more than half crazy?

The Earl of Shaftesbury has introduced the English ticket-of-leave system into his dominions; and his Majesty is consequently liable to be sneered at as one of the "weak-minded humanitarians," to whose school we are known to belong, because we believe, right now to suggestions, in the curability of crime; and because we should be ashamed of our country if we despaired of mending the worst of criminals, so long even what are flippantly and cruelly termed "hardened criminals." What is a "hardened criminal?" At what age, practically, is the reform of the cat-o'-nine-tails and the drag-chain, does he become hardened? We took the trouble, lately, to toil through a whole week's reports of the trials and the cases at the various criminal courts of the metropolis. The oft-convicted thieves, the garrotters, the felonious assault committed on females between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, *not one of them was ever thrashed*. And it is for the crimes committed by lads and young men that the "practical" gentlemen prescribe an irrevocable sentence of life-long servitude, flogging, and bread and water. We grant the existence of many "hardened" young ruffians; but who "hardened" them? Is it not the fact that the preliminary process commence? "There goes my other and unfortunate self," the good French Bishop was used to say whenever he met a criminal on his way to execution. There may come a day when the most respectable and "practical" man in the empire may discover with horror and with anguish that he has been throughout their consequent responsible and "practical" lives the most "hardened" of criminals.

The gallant Duke of Marlborough has said to be dealing at Ilsly, and the Gioveli Grasso of this year to have been a very dull one. In Venice the people persistently decline enjoying themselves under any pretext whatever, and the only masks to be seen in the Piazza San Marco or at the Fenice balls are the stipendiaries of the Austrian police. The Archbishop of York, we will, has delivered a charge, discourse so sweetly with "the hair of the horse drawn across the intestines of the cat," has become a dead letter, albeit there are plenty of exiled Kings—"Monarchs retired from business," as witty Dr. Doran calls them—to furnish the guests at such another supper as Voltaire, with inimitable humour, has described at Ferney.

At Rome, likewise, the public obstinately refuse to be merry at the bidding of the Papal Government, and the only "Ecco mascherato" sounds faint and lugubrious. At Turin it has required all the efforts of Prince Baldassare Odescalchi and the Turinese Jockey Club to keep the rejoicings of Shrove Tuesday alive; only, at Milan, where the Austrians have an extra or "big" carnival—a *carnevalone* granted to them by special dispensation from their patron St. Ambrose—it is to be *crescendi* and the *confetti* been flying with the old violence and the old good humour.

En resumée, Paris has been delirious with merry making during the carnival. Seldom have the Opera masquerades been so well attended, and never within the memory of the oldest butterfly have such splendid fancy balls been seen. The Emperor and Empress gave the cue, and all the magnificence of the empire have followed suit with *bals parés et travestis*. The "Bee Quadrille" and the "Butterfly Quadrille" will be long remembered; but the heroine à la mode has been Mademoiselle Castiglione, as Salammbo, with bare arms, sandalled feet, looped-up drapery, and hair given to all the winds, and a negro attendant holding an antique parasol over her head.

FINE ARTS.

The exterior of St. Paul's, confined as is the view by the surrounding houses, is yet, as every traveller knows, grander in its proportions, more beautiful in its symmetry, than St. Peter's at Rome. The contrast between the interior of our metropolitan cathedral and that of the Roman basilica is, however, in point of beauty reflected almost as great as can possibly be. The one is gorgeous with colours, glinting, mosaic, and variegated marbles; the other all cold, bare, and desolate, like the French Pantheon. It was not the wish of Sir Christopher Wren that this contrast should exist. The great architect recorded his express desire that St. Paul's should be "filled with rich and durable mosaics." Nevertheless, with the exception of Sir James Thornhill's muchlastic cubicets in the dome, repainted in monochrome by Mr. Parris, the building has remained to our time as the architect left it. Not so the choir. This was made by Sir Joshua Reynolds and several contemporary artists to paint a series of decorative pictures in the cathedral gratuitously was declined as "Popish"; but the late young, heretofore Protestant empire, even in Scotland, has concluded that there is no more sin in decorating our churches than in hanging florid stained-glass windows therein. Hence, as a consequence of this change the decoration of St. Paul's has been discussed from time to time. But the first actual step has been to let F. C. Penrose, the present able and distinguished cathedral surveyor. Some time since we announced that efforts were being made to decorate the choir of the cathedral with pictures. Four artists—two sculptors and two painters—have been invited to make designs, in limine experimenti, representing the Transfiguration. We could have wished an open competition in this national undertaking; but, the necessity of selection being admitted, artists presumably better qualified for the task could hardly be found than those. They are Mr. Stevens, the successful competitor for the Wellington monument; Mr. Woolner, the painter of the pence in Alexander's Inn; Mr. Leighton, a most accomplished painter, whose works have always had a decorative character; and Mr. Watts Phillips, a designer of splendidly decorative keeling, and who is also recommended by his incised marble works, examples of which were in the International Exhibition. The first-named artist, Mr. Stevens, has declined the invitation; but the other three gentlemen have sent in their designs, which are now on view in the cathedral. Before, however, the committee come to a decision upon their respective merits the designs will be executed in mosaic to scale in a small model of the apse. The decision will then be arrived at, which will result in a very just and necessary precaution in respect to a mode of decoration perfectly novel in this country; but in connection with which drawings would convince any person the least conversant with the requirements of such designs that it would be mere waste to execute a model of any but Mr. Stevens's drawings, so immeasurably are they superior to the rest. This is a fitting occasion to remind the public that, although the funds for the decorations are raised, even the proposed initiatory decoration cannot be effected.

A new fresco, "Raising House Defended by the Cavaliers," by Mr. O. W. Grant, R.A., has just been placed in the Royal Corridor of the new Palace, Westminster. It is one of the able artist's most finished and effective works. We shall take a future opportunity of describing it with a fulness of which our present space does not admit.

The Photographic Exhibition closes to-day. The society gave brilliant entertainments, on the 19th inst., in the conversazione, containing the exhibition; and at the last meeting—it having been determined to offer prize-medals for the best contributions—the following awards were announced:—For portraits, Mr. Mayall; for landscapes, Mr. Bedford; for instantaneous photographs, Lieut.-Col. Stuart Wortley; for copying, Mr. J. Watkins. (The latter child work we have engraved); for copies of pictures or reproductions, Mr. Thurston Thompson; for best amateur contributions, not instantaneous, Viscountess Hawarden.

The poor accommodation afforded sculptors for the exhibition of their works in this country when compared with other countries has been duly felt. The Royal Academy, the South Kensington Museum, and small spaces in the British Institution and Suffolk-street Galleries, would be the only places which could at present be named to comprise the whole of their accommodation. The Royal Academy, which should be the first to remedy the inadequate space given at its art, has always treated sculpture with peculiar discourtesy. An attempt was, it is true, made to improve the Hades to which sculptors were condemned by the Trafalgar-square Act, when the new Royal Academy was taken has only been to make darkness more visible; the cellars have been lighted and windows have been opened to lights; to take away all repose in the background. The time has certainly come for the sculptors to assert their independence; for, contrary to the opinion of the Royal Academy, sculpture progress in public favour of late years in Great Britain. We were accordingly glad surprised to hear that the Society of Sculptors of England was formed in July, 1862, for promoting exhibitions of sculpture, and generally uniting and encouraging the art. Communications from the sculptors on contribute to its first exhibition, which is announced to open in April, in conjunction with the architectural exhibition at 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, arrangements having been made therefor with the Architectural Union Company. Subscriptions are received by Mr. Bonomy, the hon. sec., at 9, Conduit-street, from those who desire to receive copies of the society's publications. There is great prosperity in having a display of architectural designs and sculpture together, for what much can be more appropriate than sculpture? Should the protected exhibition receives the support it seems to deserve from the profession and the public, it cannot fail in being highly beneficial to all.

Mr. Leonard Wyon is engraving a medal to be struck in commemoration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess of Denmark. The medal will be in gold, silver, and bronze.

Mr. J. Steele, R.S.A., has just completed a statue of the Marquis of Dalhousie for the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, and it is to be shipped immediately.

It has been stated by some of our contemporaries that the artists contributing to the Liverpool Society of Painters intend at present to discontinue their annual exhibition, after it has existed for four years, and has proved successful. We are glad to hear that had been formed it was set aside by a number of friends of the Academy coming forward with sufficient subscriptions to enable it to determine upon holding an exhibition this year. We offer the hope that the Liverpool Academy has rendered good service to art; but of late years it has become a mere clique, comprising only a few of Raphaelite cliques, a degree of hostility which has developed itself in a more successful rival Liverpool Society which now presses it so hard.

Mr. Samuel Highley, whose lecture on photography and the picture was published in our columns some time since, has established his apparatus at the Burlington Gallery, 191, Piccadilly, where he exhibits a variety of objects illustrative of science and art, exhibitions of which he intends to make periodical.

A movement is on foot to erect a statue to the memory of James, seventh Earl of Derby, who was decapitated at Bolton-le-Moors, in Lancashire, in October, 1651, and on the spot in the town the statue will be placed. Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., is preparing the model.

The large stained-glass window, by Messrs. Hughes and Ward, which was in the International Exhibition, has just been set up in St. Anne's Church, Soho.

The statue of George II., formerly in the centre of Leicester-square, which was reported to have been unfortu destroyed when Mr. Wyld's globe was erected, has—now that the great globe and all which it inherited has dissolved—been again put together and set up. This equestrian statue is one of those copious old leaden works once so popular in England. A portion of its lead was, if we remember rightly, actually stolen by workmen.

The sugar crop at Mauritius is the largest ever known. Nearly 10,000 immigrants arrived in the islands last year. The French, India, and China Mail Steam-packet Company are about to establish a branch line between Mauritius, Reunion, and Aden. The export of sugar from Mauritius 1 Australia steadily increases.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF COTTENHAM.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, second Earl and Baron Cottenham, of Cottenham, in the county of Cambridge, Viscount Crowhurst, of Crowhurst, in Surrey, and a Baronet, was the eldest son of the distinguished Lawyer Sir Charles Christopher, the first Earl, Lord Chancellor of England, by his wife, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Weller Pepys, Master in Chancery, and niece of Edward, second and last Earl Digby. He was born on 14th of April, 1814, and succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father, Lord Chancellor Cottenham, on 29th of May, 1851. His Lordship died on the 19th inst., and is succeeded by his next brother, William John, now third Earl of Cottenham, who was born in 1815.

LORD REAY.

The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Mackay, eighth Baron Reay, of Reay, in the county of Caithness, in the peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, was the third son of the late Rev. George Mackay, of Sidley, M.P. for Sudbury, in Suffolk, and Master of the Mint in Southampton, and the Hon. Ann Sutherland, daughter of Lord Duffus, a peerage that became extinct on the decease of the grandson of George, Lord Baron Mackay, who fell in battle in the time of the Revolution and under the first George, whom he accompanied to Scotland, raising his vassals in Sutherland in 1719 and 1745. The grandfather of the late Lord Reay, who succeeded as eighth Baron Reay on the death of his brother Eric, the seventh Baron, in 1847, was born on the 1st of April, 1801, Marion, daughter of George Gall, Military Secretary to Warren Hastings, and widow of David Ross, Esq., of Calcutta, and died on the 27th of May, 1862. He served in the Bengal Army, and was for some time Collector at Cawnpore, and left a widow and one son, his successor, and three daughters, two of whom are married—to Sequin Jones, Esq., and to Charles Arthur Elliot, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, son of John Dennys Elliot, Esq., of Madras. Lord Reay served in the 92nd and 93rd Highlanders, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He married on the 27th of August, 1839, Jane Eliza, only child of Sir Hugh Munro, Bart., of Foulis, and has issue one son, his successor, and three daughters, two of whom are married—to Sequin Jones, Esq., and to Charles Arthur Elliot, Esq. Lord Reay was a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the county of Sutherland, and a Representative Peer for Scotland since the year 1857. He was a Knight of the Thistle, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands. He was succeeded in his title and estates on the death of his brother Eric, the seventh Baron, in 1847, by his eldest son, Alexander Mackay, the subject of this notice, who was born in 1814, and succeeded as eighth Baron Reay on the death of his brother Eric, the seventh Baron, in 1847. He married on the 1st of April, 1839

THE FARM

THE poetry and the reality of country life, as read through the *Farmers' Calendar* and the *Mark Lane Express*, differ very widely. Says the former, treating in advance of the opening of the present week, "The lesser periwinkle flowers," and "the ringdove coos:" says the latter, on behalf of London, "The demand for all kinds of English veal is in a sluggish state;" "not enough of new milk-butter has yet come here to fix a value to it;" "old stocks of potatoes are almost unsaleable at any price;" "generally speaking, the demand for meat rules inactive, and prices are fairly supported;" and "the sale of English wheat has been confined to the best samples, at a concession of 2s. per qr. from the rates of the day se'nnight." What with the continued wet weather, and its effect upon sunshine and farming operations, the farmers are having a very hard fight for it; and, the same paper observes, "those who were lucky enough to have good crops of malting barley, and got in supplied with enough on good terms, have fared well."

The opponents of the malt tax held a meeting last week, with Viscount Ebrington in the chair, and three editors of the farming line among them. The speeches, as a whole, were much in advance of what had been delivered at the Farmers' Club, and the line of action far more clearly defined. The drunkenness of the present day was attributed not so much to the quantity of beer drunk as to the infusion of drugs into it—a fact which Utopian farmers would remember when the pot of beer would be laid, to 2d. cheaper, sobriety greater, and the beer brewing and drinking done with the wife and children at home. "The great triple event," to use the language of the Turf, "is not likely to come off." If Ministers are not so quickly now, when beer is dear and bad, they will certainly get drunk quite surely and, to use their own expression, "more comfortably" when it is cheap and full of body, and would be none the worse governed. If, however, any one can understand the new ethics of sobriety which have been propounded at these meetings he is a wise and a happy man. The chairman sketched the real point on which they might storm Downing-street to some purpose now that the foolish "all or none" doctrines are discarded. A speaking for Lincolnshire laid stress on the advantages of malt feeding (which, however, require to be much more extensively practised by other men of high authority before there is a really good case for "the House") his Lordship observed:—"I hear that when malt is exported to other countries a drawback is allowed upon it. Now, it seems to me that that is a direct putting of capital into the pockets of the French farmer at the expense of the English farmer; for, whereas the French farmer can obtain his malt at a price much lower than the English farmer can obtain it, and use it in fattening his cattle, he is induced to prevent him from sending his cattle so fattened to the English market to compete with the cattle of the English farmer, who has to contend with the disadvantage of the malt duty on malt. It appears to me, I say, that that is a direct tax in favour of the French farmer, as against the English farmer. On that ground I would recommend the grazing farmers of this country to bear in mind the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that, if malt could be shown to be advantageous as feeding cattle, that would be a sound argument in favour of a reduction, if not the abolition, of the malt duty. That the right hon. gentleman admitted in the course of a debate which was raised by Mr. Bill in the House of Commons."

The committee appointed to carry out the Booth memorial have brought their labours to a most successful issue. About £200 of the fund was devoted to a very beautiful stained-window in Catterick Church to the memory of the late Mr. John Booth, and the surplus (£70) to a silver tea service of five pieces, which was presented to his eldest son, Captain Thomas Booth, at a public dinner. The Hon. W. E. Duncombe, M.P., was in the chair, and Mr. Wetherell and Mr. Outhwaite, were the vice presidents; and, but for the meeting of Parliament, the attendance would have been much larger. We trust that the Bates' men will take example by the energy which has been just shown, that they will no longer allow the grave of the great rival of the Messrs. Booth in their fields of peaceful warfare, to be without a stone to mark it, "near the calf-house wall" in the churchyard at Kirklevington.

Among the most remarkable cases in the *Veterinarian* for the present month is one communicated by Professor Varnell and Mr. Woodger, of Paddington, respecting the presence of a hydatid in the heart of a horse, which the editors, Messrs. Morton and Simonds, consider to be the first really authenticated instance of the kind. "This unfortunate," they observe, "will be more remarkable when we consider the frequency with which sheep are attacked with the hydatids; it not being very unusual for a dozen or more to be thus diseased at the time of even a healthy year. The death of so many periscribiis, produced by swallowing a large-sized sewing-needle with its food, is also recorded; and a still more curious case of a man, to which some one had, it is thought, maliciously given a large quantity of fish-hooks and needles. The latter had found their way into every portion of the body except the heart, and finally perforated it, and it was not until one of them pierced the outer skin that the veterinary surgeon could be sure of the cause of the disease. Such "facts and observations" which form a valuable portion of the numbers, we find that the sheep rot, which has been so prevalent in Scotland and the north of England, has carried off a considerable part of the Cheviot sewes, and that several farmers on the grass-lands round the metropolis have also been heavy losers in sheep.

The cattle plague, or Rinder pest, has been making great ravages in Moravia, Austria and Bohemia; and in 1866 seventy-four Hungary, out of 104,000 head of cattle, nearly 18,000 have died. Veterinary surgeons and cruisers have lately met at Leipzic to consult respecting the best means of pleuro-pneumonia among horned cattle; and Professor Haubner, a Saxon professor, gave it as his experience that the disease carries off 20 to 30 per cent of the cattle attacked by it; but that where inoculation is practised the mortality is reduced to 10, and sometimes falls below 7 per cent. He is also mentioned as an experiment "which may have a most important bearing on restorative surgery," that the profession have made artificial Siamese twins of a pair of white Albino rats at Strasburg, and that it was proved that in a very short period an intimate vascular union had taken place between the pair, although an attempt to separate them through the mouth of one did not succeed. The obituary records the death of Mr. W. B. of Bristol, at an advanced age. Early in life he had won in an action brought against him for improperly bleeding with a lancet, and ever after veterinary jurisprudence was his delight, and he attended and was a witness at many a trial and leer. He had been in practice for nearly half a century.

Bell's Messenger, in commenting upon the spring bull and cow winners (as placed by the judges) at the Royal Agricultural Society. The Duke of Northumberland, Cleveland Lad, the Oxford premium cow and Gainsborough premium Booth Duke of Oxford, Duchesses 57th represent Bates; and the Booth honours, which begin with Brandon, Warrington, in 1841, were represented last March in Wetherby, in the following year; Barthday, 1844; Ladythorn, 1845 (exhibited by the Bishops, M.P.); Hope, 1846; Cherry Blossom, 1847; Charity, 1849; Booth Bouchaman, 1850; Hubback, 1851; Grand Duke, her son, Windsor, and Bridesmaid, 1855; Nectarine Blossom, 1858; and Queen of Beauty, 1859. Colonel Towneley's Red Rose and Lady Butterfly, 1852; and he follows it up with Beauty (whom the writer of the paper considers "a pure bred cow"), Master Butterfly, Roan Duchess 2nd, Victoria, and Royal Butterfly. Three times has one of the double honours fallen to the same owner—viz., to Mr. Bates, at Oxford, to Mr. Richard Booth, at Carlisle, and to Colonel Towneley, at Chelmsford. Only twice in the history of Royal shows has the premier ball succeeded to his father's honours—viz., Mr. Farmer to Sir Thomas Fairfax and Skyrocket to Fitz Duke of Oxford. Butterfly and Master Butterfly were own brothers, and from the latter, of the twin produce Nockton and Penciful, sprang Buckingham, the sire of Cherry Blossom, Charity, Isabella Buckingham, and Flos Blossom. Frederic also achieves the feat of being the sire of both the first prize bull and cow in the same year. Of the fourteen Booth winners in the twenty-four years, four were bred by Mr. John Booth, nine by Mr. Richard Booth, and one by Mr. Bannerman, of Chorley; and Queen of the Ocean at Royal ball was bred by Mr. Bates, the last Royal cow by Mr. Booth. The Alpha and Omega are Bates and Booth." Now that so good an example has been set them, will not some Hereford and Devon man step forward and give us a similar honour list for the white faces and the "red and all reds?"

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SECRETARY.—The committee of gentlemen who undertook the management of the late Three Counties Chess Congress, and to whom the prizes was not a personal body, and has long been effectly defunct. The chamber of which you speak has no claim, therefore, to be considered as official or authoritative.

HERMES.—The problem in question is not by D'Orville: it is a composition of the Rev. W. Wolston.

T. KING, T. J. JUKES.—The problems are now under examination.

A SUBSCRIBER, Wolverhampton.—Hoyle is an authority on chess; and his declaration that "a player giving 'stalemate'" loses the game is accepted in England as a rule.

J. Y., Chesa.—They shall have immediate attention.

W. H. K.—Correct solutions received.

PHILO-CHESS.—The new "Code of Laws of Chess, as Edited by Le Comte de Bastard, can no doubt be got through any foreign bookseller.

F. P. M., Hastings, Devon, West.—The problem played by telegraph between the clubs of Hamilton and St. Catherines shall be reported on very shortly.

E. Lange.—Your solution of problem No. 891 is right.

H.—Judge Wilkins's fairy problem, "A Game of Chess," is by G. KEAh (sic); 1. B to g5 (ch); 2. B to Q R 6th; and 3. B to Q Kt 5th, becoming a Bishop. Where queens are all compulsory, mate may take Bishops at the option of the player.

F.R.S.—The chief chess periodicals are the *Schachzeitung*, published in Leipsic; *Le Nouvelle Palamède*, published in Paris; *Illustrirte Zeitung*, published in Hamburg; and *El Ajedrez*, published in Madrid.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 891 by Messrs. T. W., W. P., Dr. Ben and Co., Carolina, R. S., Jas. Burney, C. Oswald, Rev. W. Wolston, Capt. Jaffray, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Reid, D. Tytler, R. V., 1860, Frederick, Larry, Query, T. C. S., Percy, Iota, M. S., Rev. G'Sham, B. L., Shrimpton, H. J., Lady, Cervena, Rev. J. Bell, Rev. J. C. M., Dr. Bernard, F. F., J. R. S., R. G. L., Canada, S. E. M., Q. E. D., and Indicus are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 891.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. Kt takes R (dis.	Kt takes B or (a)	4. Q mates.
ch)		
2. Q to Q R5 3rd	K takes B	P to Q Kt 4th
3. P to Q B 3rd, then	P to Kt 5th (ch)	K takes P
mate.		
3. P checks	Any move	P to Q Kt 4th (ch) and 5. Q mates.

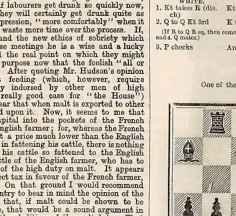
(a) If K takes B, then 2. P to Q B 6th (ch), K to Kt 5th, and 3. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 892.

By Mr. Wolston.

One of the Prize Problems in the late Competition.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

An entertaining Game between Mr. ANDERSSEN and Mr. DE RIVIERE.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. DE R.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. DE R.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. P to K 5th	K R to K Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. K R to K sq	P to Q R 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th	22. K R to K 4th	Q to Q Kt 2nd
4. P takes P	P to K B 5th	23. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K 3rd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	24. P takes P	P takes P
6. B to Q Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	25. P to K B 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
7. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 5th	26. P to K 6th	Q R to Q B sq
8. B to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	27. P to K B 6th	Q R to Q B 5th
9. P takes Kt	P takes B	28. Q to Q B 4th	Kt to K 4th
10. Q takes B	P takes P	(An ill-considered step. His better plan would seem to play Kt to Q B 6th for the purpose of preventing what Mr. A. did, and then take Kt.)	
11. Q to Q 5th	P to Q B 3rd	29. Kt takes B	Q R to Q sq
12. Q takes Q P (ch)	K to Q sq	30. Q to Q 3rd	Q R to Q 2nd
13. Q to Q 5th	P to Q Kt 3rd	31. Q to Q 4th	Q R to Q B 2nd
14. Q to Q 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	32. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
15. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	33. Kt takes B	P to Q Kt 4th
16. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q R 4th	(Had he taken the Kt, Black could have destroyed the game.)	
17. Kt to Q 5th	P to Q Kt 5th	34. Kt to K B 6th	
18. Kt to Q B 4th	P to Q R 5th	(A fortunate end of the terrible blow pending.)	
19. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 6th	34.	P to Q 5th
14.	Q takes Q	(After this Black's game is irretrievable; for if he takes the Kt he is mated by playing Kt to K 3rd (ch). White attacks Kt.)	
15. Kt to Q B P (ch)	K to Q 2nd	35. Q to Q 3rd	Q R to Q 2nd
16. Kt takes Q	Q R takes Kt	36. Q to Q 4th	Q R to Q 3rd
17. Q R to Q sq	Q R to K B sq	37. Q to Q 3rd	Q R to Q 2nd
18. K R to K sq	K R to K 2nd	38. K to K 2nd	P takes P (ch)
19. P to Q B 3rd	K to Q B sq	39. Q to Q 4th	Q R to K 6th (ch)
20. P to Q 5th	K to Q Kt sq		
21. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q sq	And Black resigns.	
22. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q 2nd		

THE PROPOSED NEW CODE OF CHESS LAWS.

The following resolutions on the recently-proposed changes in the laws of the game were passed at a meeting of the members of the Committee of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Chess Club:—

1. That in the opinion of this club no necessity exists for the institution of a new code of laws for the regulation of the game of chess in the British Islands, inasmuch as the existing code of laws, with the exception of Article 12, in practice been found to meet all the rational requirements of British chess players.

2. That, entertaining a strong opinion of the advantages which would accrue to the game of chess by the establishment of a code of laws such as would receive the sanction of all chessplayers throughout the world, and willing to lend its aid to so desirable an object, this committee, with the proper view arrives, this club deems it prudent, in the present position of affairs, to abstain from the task of British chess in their existing form rather than to introduce into them arbitrary innovations which must make them still further divergent from the rest of the chess world, and thus enhance the difficulties that lie in the way of the establishment of a universal code.

3. That, in the opinion of this club, the last clause in Rule 12 of the new and revised code, which proposes to give to a player on pushing a pawn to the eighth square the option of deciding that such pawn shall remain a pawn to the end of the game, is not framed in accordance with the principles of chess, and that its reception into the code of laws would be not only dangerous here, after as affording a precedent for the introduction of arbitrary changes into the mode of chess play, but would go far to depreciate the worth of much of the chess literature of the past.

4. That, inasmuch as the new and revised code contravenes the spirit and aim of the foregoing resolutions, this meeting declines to adopt it as the rule of play to be observed in the Newcastle-on-Tyne Chess Club.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the committee of the British Chess Association.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND, in his 4th lecture, on Thursday, the 19th inst., resumed the consideration of the Relations of Light to Chemical Affinity. He examined the popular statements respecting the delicious phenomenon termed white-lap, showing that it cannot be referred to natural issues of spontaneously inflammable gases. Of these he exhibited the three known in complete, imperfected hydrogen, silicon of hydrogen, and sir-methyle of boron—adding that the last dreadful combustible that has been made, in nature in such a manner as to account for the phenomenon in question. It cannot be due to light of any kind, as physical phosphorescence, which are too feeble and of too short duration. Divested of its imaginary attributes (such as corrusting on the Spectroscope), &c., the residue of the subject may be referred to the law that bands gas (light carbureted hydrogen), which, being ignited either accidentally or intentionally, continues to burn with a luminous intensity at all times, even in daylight. Examples of this occur on the shores of the Caspian, in Burmah, and in Mexico. Mr. Mose von Pettenkofer Pettenkofen then proceeded to give examples of the action of light in effecting chemical combination and decomposition, which may be grouped under the two heads of bases. Chemical progress in collodion balloon were conducted with explosion by the light of the sun. Organic life depends upon the decomposition of carbonic acid and water by the action of light; and starch is one of the products which result from this decomposition. Chlorophyll, or leaf-green, is the substance active in producing chemical effects. In the absence of chlorophyll light can sometimes, but not always, be replaced by heat. The lecture concluded with illustrations of the decomposition of the chlorides, iodides, and bromides of silver by light. On these are based all the processes of photography, examples of which were given.

THE REV. GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Queen's College, Cambridge, gave the Friday evening discourse on the 20th inst., on "The Recent Explorations in Jerusalem," assisted by M. Ferguson, who, in the opinion of the lecturer, that the Mosque of Omar, termed the "Dome of the Rock," is the site of the Temple of Solomon. The Rev. G. Williams then discussed the grounds of this opinion were set forth in a most interesting manner, and the lecturer dwelt on the results of scientific investigation, which gave evidence in existence of a system for the very copious water-supply and drainage which must have been an indispensable requisite for the numerous sacrificial offerings made by the Jews daily. In confirmation of the existence of these vast cisterns were exhibited a number of beautiful drawings, such as those. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to a consideration of the site of the Holy Sepulchre, which, the lecturer's opinion, contradicted by Herod to preserve the Jews, so distasteful to his governance. The lecture was illustrated by Dr. Henry Bence Jones, in a very able manner.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER, of Oxford, commenced a second series of lectures on the Science of Language, on Saturday last, the 21st inst. In referring to the course which he gave in 1861, he spoke as for the purpose which he claimed that language was one of the physical sciences, and, as a special example, quoted the great work of Bopp, in developing and translating the accidental comparative vocabularies of Babylon and Nineveh, through the laborious phonetic indications of Grotefend, Rawlinson, and others, since which the languages were believed to be merely consonantal. The science of language must be treated in connection with geology and astronomy, as a branch of natural science, and many of its leading principles are still the subject of controversy. A hypothesis of some sort we should be received with the same kind as the theories respectfully considered in relation to language. For instance one solution of problem that all languages owe their origin to Polynesia; another ascribes it to the language of the Kaffirs. In his first discourse Professor Müller dwelt on the proper limits of the science, which he characterised as the empirical and classificatory stage of the science, on the classification and comparison of facts, and on comparative grammar. In his second lecture he proposes, firstly, to treat of what he terms the outside or body of language—sounds, roots, and stems; secondly, to consider the inside or soul of language, as a vehicle of thought; Greek, Latin, German, and French, with their cognate dialects, together with the indispensable Sanscrit, will be the language which he will chiefly have to refer to.

On Friday evening, March 6, Professor W. Allen Miller will lecture "On the most Recent Spectroscopic Researches."

On Saturday, March 7, there will be no lecture, in consequence of the procession of the Prince of Wales and Princess of Denmark through the City, &c.

The *Chicago Tribune* says that the total number of hogs received in that city since Oct. 1—the commencement of the packing season—amounts to 1,106,110, and that these, stretched out in one line, would reach a trifle over 1200 miles.

A curious artifice was adopted by the anti-Carrivallates at Rome to render the numbers of the Carnival ball as large as possible. A hole in the upper boxes and showered down thence a quantity of sneezing-powder, which set the whole company of dominoes and costumes into violent fits of nasal convulsions, and obliged them to abandon the theatre.

CORFU.

THE Ionian Islands, whose cession to Greece has been the occasion of late, consist of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, Paxo, and a number of others of less importance. In ancient times they were ruled by Athens, Sparta, Rome, Naples, and various local governments. Eventually they fell, with Greece herself, under the power of Turkey, the last Mussulman empire, when, after many troubles at the hands of both Mohammedans and Christians, they submitted to the rule of Venice, Corfu leading the way in 1386. Again they were brought to foreign oppression and systematic plunder till the fall of Venice in 1797, when they were ceded by treaty to France. In 1799 they were taken from her in short time, being driven out in their turn by the combined Powers of Russia and Turkey. The capture of these islands created the Septinsular Republic, under the protection of the Ottoman Porte. Two years later saw a state of things prevailing so little short of anarchy that the allied powers established a protectorate over the interior. This he did, for a while; but in 1807 the Treaty of Tilsit transferred the islands to France, which held them, save during the English occupation in 1809 and 1810, except Paxo and Corfu. In 1814 Paxo fell into our hands. And Corfu was given over to us by the Royal family of France immediately after the fall of Napoleon. Six of the islands we won by force of arms: and Corfu, the seventh and strongest, was ceded to us in favour of Great Britain by the treaty at Paris signed a treaty by which the Ionian Islands, already a British possession, were formed into an independent state under exclusive protection of the British Crown. Since then they have been governed by a Lord High Commissioner, appointed by and representing the Sovereign of Great Britain, with a Senate and Assembly. Recent proceedings are subject to the regulation and the veto of the Lord High Commissioner.

In the islands themselves the intentions of the British Government concerning them has been much discussed. Ostensibly the general feeling was in favour of annexation. In 1815, Lord Guilford, in his privately, it is believed to be opposed to it, except with a party of younger men, who have adopted the views of the late Lord Byron of getting places in this or any other change of government. What will be the future prosperity of the islands, and especially of Corfu, if British protection be withdrawn, it is not difficult to foretell.

Corfu is situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of South Albania, from which it is separated by a channel varying from two to six miles in width. It is forty miles long, with a breadth varying from a mile and a half to seven. The town of Corfu is situated on the east coast, and built in the form of an amphitheatre. It is extremely strong, being defended by a detached citadel, two forts, and a castle on the hill of San Salvatore, a rather small, but the road is capacious and secure. In front of Corfu, at the distance of a mile and a half, lies the little island of Vido, upon which is one of the above forts, and where the lazaretto is kept. It is protected by a triple range of batteries, and forms a strong outwork to the fortifications of the harbour. The population is 16,000. Corfu is the seat of the Parliamentary Senate and the residence of the Lord High Commissioner.

Our Views of Corfu are from d awings by Dr. Charles A. Lees and the Rev. J. Calvley Hordern, Chaplain of H.M.S. *Edgar*.

STATUE OF LORD COCKBURN.

THE statue to the late Lord Cockburn, the eminent Scotch barrister and Judge, which we have engraved, has just been placed in the great hall of the Parliament House, Edinburgh. It is a full-length life-size figure, in the robe of Solicitor-General, executed in Carrara marble. The attitude is easy and graceful, preserving the unaffected dignity of the personage commemorated. All our Scotch contemporaries unite in praising the felicity of the expression and the fidelity of the likeness. It is placed close to one of the most startlingly lifelike and vigorously executed works of Rouhilliac—his statue of President Forbes; and it is no small praise to say that it will sustains the comparison. It is, however, so to speak, a comparison of contrast, not of analogy; the repose of the one and the vivacity of the other

being mutually helpful. The statue is erected by subscription, and the sculptor is Mr. William Brodie, R.S.A., whose statue of "Memory" (purchased by that most munificent patron of modern sculptors and painters, the late Marquis of Lansdowne) we engraved from the International Exhibition. The old Parliament House of Scotland, which has been since the Union an adjunct to the Law Courts, has now a series of seven statues, those of Lord Jeffrey and Lord President Boyle, by Mr. Steele, R.S.A., being, with the present work, the latest additions.

Although comparatively little known in South Britain, Cockburn's name is familiar to every Scotchman. He was throughout his long life closely associated with Francis Jeffrey, especially in the institution of the *Edinburgh Review*, and still more identified with the early movements in Scotland for political reform. He was born in 1779 and called to the Scottish Bar in 1800. He represented an ancient Scottish family which has produced many distinguished members. His family connections belonged to the Tory school; but, although the Scotch patronage of the Crown was for many years dispensed by his relative Lord Melville, Cockburn in early life adopted Liberal opinions. In 1830, when Jeffrey became Lord Advocate on the Whigs coming into office, Cockburn was appointed Solicitor-General of Scotland, and held that office till his elevation to the Bench in 1834. Long, however, before his first high legal appointment he had risen to considerable eminence in his profession, and was particularly distinguished for the ability of his advocacy as a pleader and the display of forensic eloquence are regarded as among the most striking and permanent ever heard at the Scotch Bar. Among other important cases in which he was engaged may be mentioned that of the Queensberry title, in which considerable property was at stake. He had also brought himself into notice by gratuitously defending the prisoners charged with treason at Stirling, Glasgow, and other Scotch towns, in the year 1818. He displayed a signal proof of his ability as an advocate when engaged to defend Mrs. McDougall, who was tried at Edinburgh for complicity with Burke and Hare, and for whom he obtained an acquittal. During the earlier part of his legal career the arguments of council were delivered partly in writing, and partly *viva voce* (as is the case now in the House of Lords). The drawing up of those arguments frequently involved points of the greatest nicety, and several prepared by Cockburn attracted much notice from the Bench; and, even as a young man, his papers on feudal law had met with general approval. Such talents could not long fail of winning a more permanent reward than the solicitor-generalship. Accordingly, in 1834, he was promoted to the Scottish Bench as one of the Lords of Session, to which, three years later, was added the further appointment of a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary. Upon the Bench Lord Cockburn was hardly surpassed in his clear enunciation of law and in his charges to the jury. He was distinguished by a skilful detection of whatever was false in principle or in evidence, as well as by the breadth and grasp of his legal judgments, which were seldom reversed on appeal. He was an early contributor to the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*; and it is said that one of his articles was mainly instrumental in causing a reform in the method by which Scotch juries had been previously chosen. As the biographer of Jeffrey, whom he survived four years, he produced one of the most interesting books in Scottish literature. As a friend he was hardly less beloved than as a relative; but it was as a patriotic and kindhearted Scotchman and citizen, ever seeking to benefit his country and countrymen, that his memory is so widely cherished and revered in the north. He died in April, 1854, while on circuit at Ayr, after a few days' illness, and left a large family by his widow, who is sister of the wives of the late Scotch Judges, Lords Fullerton and Dundrennan.

STATUE OF THE LATE LORD COCKBURN, BY W. BRODIE, R.S.A., RECENTLY PLACED IN THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

WITH a Royal marriage on the eve of celebration, and with the prospect of unparalleled rejoicings throughout the length and breadth of the British empire, we shall no doubt be thanked for providing in our guise for the occasion by contributing "one more" ball dress to the great sum total of those already published in this Journal. Rumours of balls innumerable in honour of our Prince's nuptials have reached us from many quarters; so that our young—ay, and old—folk will certainly enjoy the rare opportunity of dancing for joy at this princely wedding, hallowed, as it will be, by the rare qualities of purity, youth, honour, love, and esteem, and hailed with the cordial satisfaction of an entire nation invoking the Divine blessing on the union of the happy pair. To render the ball dress in our Illustration more particularly appropriate for the *bals de noces* of England's future Sovereign, orange-flowers might be adopted in the place of those depicted in our Illustration.

Having thus acquitted ourselves of an exceptional though agreeable duty, we will pass on to our ordinary subject-matter. Nearly all ladies are becoming and look well in *toilette de bal*; but so much cannot be said of simple dress to which natural distinction and grace, personal to the individual, impart an inimitable stamp, even thereby adorning the liberally unadorned. In keeping with this remark, we may observe that walking dress, or morning dress, is more than ever simple and without effect; and in the street a lady ought to appear as if were incognito, or at least to be so dressed as to avoid the reproach of wishing to be remarked by her toilet. The first figure of our Engraving is an illustration of this modest simplicity, in relation to which we have to announce, as a piece of welcome information, that the training fashion, for ceremonial occasions, have been altogether abandoned, and fairly driven out of the fashion by those terrible shafts of ridicule to which French people of all classes are so peculiarly sensitive. The mode of wearing the dress drawn up (imitated, if we are not mistaken, from the English) is now becoming very general in Paris; for the *coup americain* has proved to be the only substructure capable of supporting the drawn-up skirt gracefully and without leaving any disagreeable mark upon the stuff.

This year cloth paletots are so much à la mode that they are worn either for a visit or for an ordinary promenade, varying only slightly in form and ornament, according to the importance of the occasion: the paletot with three seams in the back, ornamented with passementerie, is that usually adopted for the finest descriptions; occasionally a narrow band of astracan is sewn over three seams, which gives a rich effect to the garment. The most fashionable colours for such paletots are fawn and bleu de Mexique.

A total absence of exaggeration in the form and decoration of chapeaux by the ladies who govern the French taste in such matters is all we have to mention for the moment on the inexhaustible subject of bonnets.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

No. 1. *Walking Dress.*—Black poplin robe, drawn up by interior laces over a coloured jupon with cloth band. Blue cloth three-seamed paletot, trimmed on the sleeve with an ornament in passementerie of the same colour. Black velvet bonnet, ornamented on the top with a liberal profusion of feathers, in the midst of which appear two blue flowers. A small muff, gants de Suède, black kid boots with high red heels, and violet shades, complete this toilet.

Fig. 2. *Ball Dress.*—Robe of white satin, with two very deep lace flounces on the skirt: the bottom of the dress and the top of each flounce are trimmed with a narrow silk ruching. The corsage is round-waisted, and provided with a bertha (of the same material as the dress) also trimmed with lace. The puff-sleeves are in tulle. A bouquet of light blue flowers, from which descends on one side a similar coloured floral train, imparts an additional grace to this charming ball costume. The headdress, in the form of a diadem, is composed of blue velvet, pearls, and a small white feather. Pearl necklace.

Fig. 3. *Evening Dress.*—Black moire antique robe, having round the edge of the skirt a narrow fluting of the same stuff: the peculiarly elegant trimming on the skirt, the plastron of the corsage, and the cuffs and jockeys of the sleeves consist of white satin ribbon covered with black passementerie, and produce an excellent effect. The top of the corsage is ornamented with a large blonde bow, provided with two short but wide ends edged with lace, now very much worn in Paris. The coiffure is composed of black lace and a tuft of roses and rose-leaves forming a diadem.

Our Millinery Illustration represents the latest style of habit-shirt with upright collar, complicated by another example of the large bow and ends just alluded to, and known by the fair Parisienne by the high-sounding title of the Cravate Cocodès. Both the collar and the cravat are ornamented with embroidery and Valenciennes lace.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

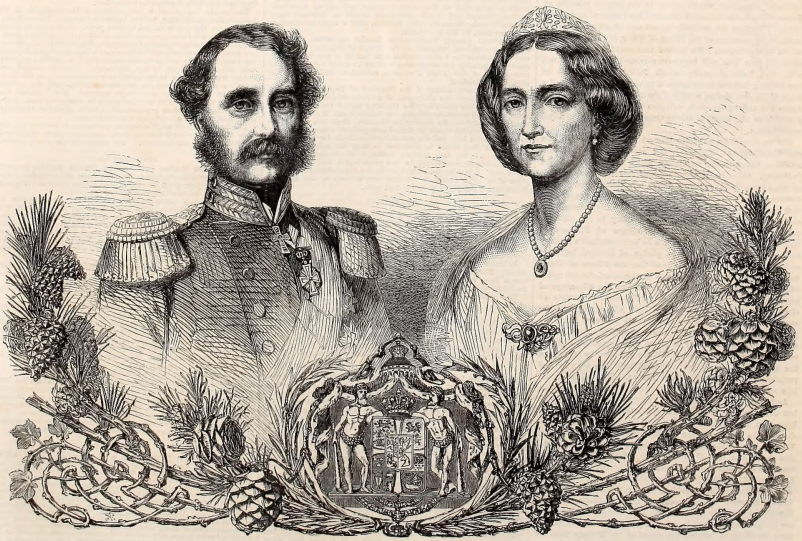
No. 1192.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

TUESDAY, THE TENTH OF MARCH.

THE wedding day of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark bids fair to be celebrated throughout the whole country with a zeal and *abandon* which demonstrate the hearty loyalty of the people. There is this striking characteristic about the preparations being everywhere made in honour of the event—the holiday has not been "made to order." It is not to be, as it would have been in most Continental States, an affair got up at the expense of the Government and managed by the police. The contribution of our Administration to the pleasures of the day, excepting, of course, the pageant and ceremony at Windsor Castle, will probably be limited to a display of flags on State buildings, and the expenditure of just that quantity of gunpowder which may be required for the firing of Royal salutes; to those of the night it will be restricted to an illumination of the public offices. Even the constitution of the day as a legal *dies non* in regard to commercial transactions was rather forced upon the Government by the strength of public feeling than spontaneously undertaken on their official responsibility. We do not regret this. We are glad that, however foreigners may be provoked to laughter by some of the odd and grotesque, and withal rather slow ways in which the national fête will be kept, the observance of the day will be national in the most genuine sense of the word. It will be everywhere the outcome of real interest in the event. It will be a true measure of the people's affectionate attachment to the Throne; and, if it do not produce much to awaken men's sense of wonder or to gratify their taste for show, or even to excite and sustain their gaiety of spirit, it will serve to bring out into more conspicuous relief the universality and depth of that sentiment of loyalty which, in no country, perhaps, under Heaven, is at once so pure, so true, and so ardent.

It must be confessed that, as a nation, we are not *au fait* in the celebration of the very few public holidays which fall to our lot. One reason for it, perhaps, is that they *are* so few. Amusement, other than that which can be found within the domestic circle, plays no very important part in the average life of Englishmen, and hence it fails to evoke that constructive genius which can alone make it attractive for its own sake. Our damp and variable climate discourages it. Our habitual reserve is unfavourable to it. The strict graduation of our society almost precludes it. The sober form of our religion is hostile to it. We have energy enough and to spare, but we are not remarkable for vivacity. The abundance of the former qualifies us well for business; the absence of the latter disqualifies us for holidays. Accordingly, when they come, which, as we have already intimated, is but seldom, we are at a loss how to turn them to good account. The inventive ingenuity of our mechanical and artistic fellow-countrymen has never exercised itself in that line of light labour. We inherit no stock of traditional machinery for clothing with forms of beauty or magnificence our popular rejoicings—no well-stocked repertory of devices for giving orderly and symmetrical arrangement to the hilarities of the multitude—no choice of sports and pastimes, especially at this season of the year, in which promiscuous classes can look forward to take a few hours' absorbing interest. We are not "to the manner born," and certainly we have not acquired it by frequency of experiment. Well, we cannot affect to deplore this as though it were a matter of serious moment. It is only on one day in a thousand, perhaps, that we are made sensible of our deficiency in this respect; and during the remaining nine hundred and ninety-nine the causes to which that deficiency may be mainly attributed are in full operation to compensate us for our loss. Still, it is not to be denied that on that red-letter day our inaptitude is a great drawback to enjoyment, and sometimes pricks us into drawing comparisons between ourselves and some other nations, the reverse of complimentary to our insular character and habits.

To some extent, no doubt, this barrenness of our public wit will impart an aspect of heaviness to the fête of Tuesday next, likely enough to be misinterpreted by those who do not know us. Civic processions, at any rate as we commonly manage them, cathedral services, volunteer reviews, feasts for the poor, assemblages of old women to tea and of school-children



THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND PRINCESS LOUISA OF DENMARK, THE PARENTS OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 257.

to hurrah, sing, and eat buns; illuminations at night, with here and there a supplement of bonfires and pyrotechnics, can only be resorted to in towns of some considerable population, whereas every village and hamlet ought to be provided with festivities in which all the inhabitants might gaily mingle as one family. Many of the latter, we fear, will offer nothing attractive but the public-house and the beershop, for the only form of recreation which our peasantry have been taught, or rather have been left, to appreciate is that of boozing. It is a pity—nay, more—it is a reproach that it should be so. There are few parishes, even in the most purely agricultural districts, but can boast of some ancient or modern institution, with a little exercise of skill and organisation, and under the kindly superintendence of the land proprietors, musical bands might not be trained so far as to reach a decent level of proficiency; and we are disposed to believe that outdoor dancing might, during the summer months, afford a little careful regulation, a much more innocent and pure, and a more elevating pastime in our villages than the brutalising ones which seem to be the Hobson's choice of our field labourers. Such modes of enjoying a national holiday in secluded rural places cannot be extemporised, and therefore are not likely to be thought of, or, if thought of, practised, on Tuesday next. But it would be quite a mistake to infer, from our awkwardness as a people in giving social or public expression to our common gladness, that no such emotion is felt. The truth is that the interest excited by the Prince's marriage penetrates into every district and pervades all classes. This generation has known but one occasion worthy of being adduced as a parallel to the present one—namely, the wedding of her Most Gracious Majesty and the lamented Prince Albert; and certainly the results of that union have not in any degree conduced to make Englishmen look back with regret on the joy they then displayed.

Nor can it be justly said that the affectionate interest taken by the British public in the marriage of the Royal pair is, in any sense, a factitious one. With us the family hearth is among our most sacred and cherished possessions. We are interested sympathies range themselves around it, and naturally hail with a welcome whatever may serve to lend it additional security and sanctity. We not only like to see the same feeling in the Royal palace, but we instinctively associate the culture of the domestic virtues and pleasures there with an increased protection everywhere against the profanation of them. It cannot escape us that every violation of the chastities of home-life vitiates to a certain extent the moral atmosphere which our families are compelled to breathe; and the more exalted the station of society in which the evil occurs, the apprehension the wider is the circuit over which the deadly miasma spreads its deteriorating infection. Wherever a laxity of manners is tolerated by Royalty there is sure to be "a down-rush," as Captain Fitzroy would call it, of influences calculated to enervate the general tone of domestic purity. The present generation of Englishmen and Englishwomen has been singularly favoured in this particular—while those who are passing off the stage can contrast the last thirty years with the preceding twenty, and thereby measure more accurately than most the immense advantage which, owing to the benign example of Queen Victoria, the homes of England have enjoyed during her reign. Therefore, we naturally take a sort of personal interest in the early marriage of the Prince of Wales, the Heir Apparent of the British Crown. We believe that wedded life, the realisation of true love, will very soon surround him and his Court with that halo of purity which forbids the approach of temptation; and the fact that he is to become the husband of a bride of his own choice, worthy of the distinction by her endowments and accomplishments, will give an impulse of gaiety and gratitude to the hearts of all the Queen's subjects on the Royal wedding day.

But we also take a patriotic interest in the event. We love our Constitutional Monarchy, not merely with traditional affection, but with the veneration which is born of satisfied judgment. Other forms of government may better suit nations of other temperaments, tastes, habits, associations, or circumstances; but for us, we have become convinced by experience that none is so suitable as that which we actually possess. The stability of the Throne is no less necessary to our national peace and prosperity than the privileges of Parliament; and in a settled succession for, it is to be hoped, a century to come we think we have a pledge of internal harmony and of political progress. We know that the Prince of Wales has been most assiduously trained in the principles and spirit of our Constitution, and that he has had the advantage of observing, from childhood upwards, an impressive example of the faithful duty which they have been adhered to, and the reward of devoted attachment which it has won from the people. We are thankful to witness a probability that a course so beneficial to the country is about to be repeated, and that our children and our children's children will know by experience the numberless advantages connected with the security and perpetuation of a Constitutional Throne. This increases the interest with which we all look forward to the 10th of March.

And then, though last not least, our gracious Queen has an all but unlimited command of our sympathies. We cherish the hope that the Prince's wedding will do much to dissolve and disperse the cloud of sorrow in which the spirit of the widowed Victoria has, for the last fifteen months, been shrouded; and that she may be blessed with a long interval of serenity and domestic satisfaction. Deep as has been the wound inflicted on her thoroughly womanly heart by the loss of her Consort, Time, whose soothing influence seldom fails, and the growth of new family interests will succeed, we trust, in healing it, even though the scar may never be effaced. The earnest desire of her people that the wedding day of the Prince of Wales may have the effect of turning the regard of her Majesty from the irrevocable past to the brightening future has not a little to do with the joy with which they are preparing to celebrate it. God grant that the desire may be fulfilled!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Don Xavier de Isturitz, the new Spanish Ambassador to France, has been received by the Emperor. Highly complimentary words passed on both sides. In reply to the Ambassador, who said it would be his mission to strengthen the ties which unite the two countries, the Emperor said he entertained sincere wishes for the happiness of the Queen and the greatness of Spain, and should always be happy to maintain friendly relations with the Government and Queen.

The Emperor is said to have decided as to the purpose to which the ground inside the military zone round Paris is to be applied. The intention is to erect upon that space a vast boulevard, fifty metres wide, forming an external circle around the capital.

Several medical students are leaving Paris in order to attend upon the wounded patriots in Poland. The brother of Langiewicz has just left the Prussian capital for Russian Poland.

The Prince de Broglie was admitted at the Académie yesterday week, a large assemblage of the literary and scientific world being present. The most remarkable circumstance that occurred was the interruption of M. St. Marc Girardin's address by loud and long applause in consequence of his allusion to some warm and powerful expressions in favour of the Polish patriots.

Count Walewski has bestowed a pension of 2000f. (£80) a year upon the once celebrated actor, Frederick Lemaître, on account of his "long and brilliant artistic career," which the Minister hopes "is not yet terminated."

According to Mexican advices brought from New York the reports are unfavourable to the French. "The Mexican correspondent says that Puebla is still, but remained off the bar in transports. The Mexicans occupied Tampico on the 22nd ult., and attacked the French, driving them out. The latter made another stand at Tuspan, and were forced. The French were driven from Fiscolalpan, fifty miles south-west from Vera Cruz, by the Mexicans, who have now command of the coast. It was reported that 1200 French, escorting a waggon-train, had been defeated at Elorgano, with a loss of 60 killed. Almonte had issued a proclamation, the title of Supreme Chief of the nation and put himself under French protection. The sickness among the troops continued."

SPAIN.

There has been a Ministerial crisis at Madrid, which, however, is at an end. The Queen having, it is said, refused to sign a decree for the dissolution of the Chambers, on Thursday evening Marshal O'Donnell and his colleagues tendered the resignation which was accepted. Marshal Narvaez then attempted to form a Ministry, without success. The Marquis Miraflores was next sent for, and with the formation of the new Ministry, but his endeavours ended also in failure. The Marquis Miraflores then tried the Duke of Rivas, and eventually the Duke of Valencia. The opening of the Cortes will take place on Monday next.

The Royal Queen of Spain have subscribed the sum of 10,000 reals to the fund for erecting a statue to Christopher Columbus. The total of the subscriptions is now 471 reals (£100).

ITALY.

The prolonged debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the loan proposed by the Government was brought to a close last Saturday by the bill being carried by a majority of 204 votes to 44.

Cardinal Antonelli has tendered his resignation to the Pope. The chief cause assigned for this proceeding is the arrest, by order of the Roman Government, of the Chevalier Pantaleone, the Advocate, the Admiral, and confidential friend of the Cardinal, on a charge of being connected with the Roman Committee. Cardinal Antonelli de Mercede is thought to be the principal mover in the business, and is said to have undermined the influence of the Cardinal with the Pope.

PRUSSIA.

On Wednesday week the Crown Prince left Berlin by the Anhalt Railway, accompanied by his Adjutant, Captain von Lucadou, on the way to Carlsruhe, whence his Royal Highness continued his journey to Stuttgardt.

The Government has again received a signal defeat in the Chamber of Deputies. Herr von Sybel boldly condemned the conduct of the Court of Russia against the Poles. A long debate, during which the policy of the Government was violently attacked, was terminated last Saturday by a motion of Herr Overbeck and Carlowitz, recommending neutrality in the Polish question, and asking that both Russian subjects and foreigners should be allowed to depart upon entering Prussian territory, being adopted, with a slight modification of the wording, by 245 to 97 votes.

The Kreuz Zeitung published on Tuesday an article declaring that the conduct and language of the House of Deputies during the debate on Polish affairs "does not correspond with the loyalty which ment good grounds for considering whether it might not find in the prerogative of the Crown a suitable method of dealing with the refractory legislators.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Herr von Sybel's motion that the obligation of military service should be so regulated that the yearly levy for the army should amount to 80,000 men; that the Landwehr should join the militia; and 20,000 the older men of the service. As regards the infantry, Herr von Sybel proposes that one-third should be drilled and trained for three years, after which they would be dismissed to form the military reserve. With respect to the cavalry bodies, it is proposed to reduce the term of active service should be two years and a half. Herr von Sybel's motion was supported by the Left, and a number of necessary to the army being discussed. It has been referred to the Military Committee of the House to be reported upon.

AUSTRIA.

Thursday week being the anniversary of the day on which the Austrian Constitution was granted, the "Te Deum" was sung in the cathedral.

The Lower Austrian Diet has declared that the introduction of trial by jury is highly desirable, "as jurymen are independent of the Government and are bound by the oath."

It is said that has been resolved that the Modenese corps shall be dissolved. The reduction of the army in Italy amounts to 20,000 men. Seven corps have been sent home to Galicia, as the Russians are in considerable force on the frontier.

The Galician Diet will again be prorogued from the 2nd to the 16th of March.

BAVARIA.

The Bavarian Diet was dissolved on Monday, as it was not considered likely that certain bills could be discussed before the expiration of the present session. Nevertheless, the King in his speech expressed his thanks to the representatives for the zeal they had displayed not only for the interests of Bavaria, but for those of Germany.

SAXONY.

Serfdom has been finally extinguished throughout the Russian empire—the period of transition having expired on Tuesday. The "Te Deum" was sung on Tuesday in all the churches of St. Petersburg, in commemoration of the day; and we are assured by official telegrams that perfect tranquility prevails, though it is admitted that alarming rumours are current.

A grand ball was given last week at the French Embassy at St. Petersburg in honour of the marriage of Princess Marie Mac-millanowna to Prince William of Baden. The Emperor and Empress were present, with all the Imperial family, and the other guests.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Poland. The Emperor is becoming impatient, even furious, at the delay in the suppression of the insurrection, and has issued an order commanding the suppression of the revolt at any price. General Mierolawski has issued an order, in which he informs his countrymen that the Provisional National Government had appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the insurrectionary forces. Mierolawski is a distinguished Pole, who was tried in Berlin in 1847 for complicity in the disturbances in Posen, and who subsequently took part in the Baden revolution. He has lately been living as an exile in Paris. It is said that when Mierolawski left Paris he shaved off his beard, dyed his hair, and assumed the character of a commercial traveller in the wine trade. He arrived on the 14th ult. at Berlin, and stopped there some hours. On the 16th he was at Inowrocslawo, and spent the evening there with several Prussian officers, whom he treated to champagne.

The war news is of a very contradictory character. We hear on one side of the increase of the rebellion, and a great victory of the gallant Langiewicz over the Russians at Malagoszcz. On the other side we learn that the same General was dreadfully beaten near Wolcassow, and his forces dispersed, the General himself flying from the field seriously wounded.

A letter from Warsaw gives the following account of the appearance of that city since the insurrection in Poland broke out:—

The cavalry occupy the squares, and the artillery is posted at the different outlets. The public gardens are closed and filled with soldiers. At eleven o'clock drums and trumpets are heard, and throughout the whole city there is quiet. Not a carriage is to be seen, not a horse (a horse is free to be used for relieving guard. When that is over the city again falls back into its usual quiet. At three, as at eleven o'clock, the same manœuvres are renewed, for about an hour, and the crowds pass and repass before the batteries and the lines of troops. At four o'clock everything is again quiet, and the persons in the street gradually disappear. At six some lamps are lighted, and here and there lights may be seen at the windows. At eight all are extinguished, and Warsaw is dark and a desert. At ten the drums and trumpets sound the signal for all to go to bed, and, should any one unfortunately happen to be out of doors before his home, happy if they can escape the guard. Cavalry and infantry patrol the streets, and woe be to the man who is found abroad. If a house be on fire, a person dying no one can dare go out to seek for assistance. If the sick die without medical help, that is their affair.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer Etna we have telegrams from New York to the morning of the 21st ult.

WAR NEWS.

There is nothing new from the army of the Potomac.

The Federal commanders of the various blockades at Charleston have forwarded a joint refutation of General Beauregard's report that the blockade was raised. They declare that they never quitted the blockading line usually occupied by them, and that no vessel of any description crossed the bar after the Confederate rame returned to Charleston. In addition to this, the alleged action of the foreign Consuls and the Commander of the British war steamer Petrel they say :—

If the statement from the papers, as now before us, has the sanction of the Commander of the Petrel and the foreign Consuls, we can only express our deep regret that officers can lend themselves to the grossest deception for the world for an unworthy object untruths patent to every officer of the squadron.

General Beauregard has issued a proclamation declaring that there were indications of an attack on Charleston and Savannah and urging non-combatants to retire. He also appeals to all able-bodied Georgians and Carolinians to hasten to the assistance of the people of the seapons. Fikes and sophes, he says, will exterminate their enemies, and spades and shovels protect their homes.

General Hunter has assumed the command of the forces lately arrived at Hilton Head from Beaufort, South Carolina, and General Foster had returned to Newbern.

The Governor of Virginia has addressed a letter to President Lincoln, informing him he would unhesitatingly retaliate for any improper treatment of citizens or soldiers of Virginia.

The Federal turreted gun-boat Indianola has run the Vicksburg blockade of the Mississippi in safety.

The entire Federal fleet was in front of Vicksburg with all the mortar-boats in position for the bombardment. The Mississippi overflowed its banks on the Louisiana side, the town of De Soto, opposite Vicksburg, has been submerged, and it is expected the whole peninsula will soon be under water.

Another Federal expedition has left New Orleans for Bayou Teche. It is denied that Port Hudson has been evacuated from Baton Rouge.

The Confederate General Hindman's army in Tennessee is said to be demoralised. Three hundred of the troops were frozen to death in marching from Van Buren, in Arkansas.

The Confederate steamer Oreto is blockaded in King ston, Jamaica, by two Federal vessels.

There has been a collision between a negro regiment and a portion of a Maine regiment on Hilton Head Island. The negroes are said to have fired on the Maine regiment, killing six.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate has refused to pass the bill for enlisting 300,000 negroes. A bill establishing a national system of banking, based on Federal securities, has passed the House of Representatives, and awaits President Lincoln's signature to become law.

The Senate has passed a bill authorising the President, in all domestic and foreign wars, to issue letters of marque. The authority conferred by the bill is limited to three years. A proposal to grant this authority for the suppression of the rebellion only was voted down.

The Senate has also passed a Conscription Bill, rendering all males, and those who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, liable to perform military duty when called out by the President. Persons enrolled are subject for two years to be called into service to serve for three years, or during the war. Those who join the army as the raised volunteers, advance pay and bounty included. The President can designate at any time, with due notice to drafted men, who the substitutes may be furnished, or commutation made. A motion to exempt clergymen from the conscription was voted down.

The Supreme Court at Washington is engaged in hearing appeals from the district Courts relating to the capture of vessels condemned for trying to run the blockade. The appellants are chiefly British shipowners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Louisiana planters have accordingly General Banks's proposal that negroes who shall return to the plantations and work during the period of one month, shall be guaranteed by the planters, all negroes refusing these terms will be employed on public works.

The public are exceedingly mistrustful of the Emperor of the French, and think that the recent escape of Mr. Seward's last epistle he will recognise the independence of the Confederate States. In this connection, the news that the new Conscription in Poland is welcomed, not because it holds out a prospect of the reconstitution of Polish nationality, but because it promises to enticul Russians to and divert the Emperor's attention and resources from American and Mexican affairs.

The news of the secession meeting in Exeter Hall had reached New York, and had fallen flat on the ear of all except the Abolitionists.

The Democratic members of the next Congress have been invited to meet in New York on the 9th of March.

The resolution calling a State convention at Louisville, Kentucky, has been defeated in the Senate of the Illinois Legislature.

The State Convention at Frankfort, Kentucky, which delegates from forty-five counties were present, has been broken up by the military authorities, on the ground that the members, though calling themselves Democrats, were secessionists.

General Butler had been honoured with a public reception in Baltimore.

CHINA.

We have news from Shanghai to Jan. 26. Mr. Holland has been appointed to the command of the late General Ward's contingent. The French contingent has been defeated at Chow-sing, near Ningpo. Lebrethon, the commander, was killed. The treaty of commerce between Prussia and China has been ratified by the Emperor. It is stated to be the intention of the Chinese Government to issue medals to all the officers who have served in the Tse-ping campaigns.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The mail steam-ship Dane, which sailed from Table Bay on the 21st of January, arrived in Plymouth last Saturday afternoon. Our correspondent has written out to say that British Caffraria may be annexed, with the consent of the old colony. The Civil List for the year 1863 is £70,000. The Customs' revenue for 1861 was £285,000. The expected increase for 1862 was £15,000, instead of which there is a decrease of £16,000. In consequence of railroads, and those under Colonial Government, there are no new projects or surveys. Smallpox has been virulent; construction are not progressing very rapidly. Smallpox has been virulent and very fatal about Mosslakatse's country. It has nearly destroyed the tribe of the Bonaapwakaze, among whom the dead were so numerous that they were abandoned to the hyænas, who stole and devoured the living children of the survivors. The agriculture of the colony is advancing. Over vast tracts of the Karroo dams have been excavated. Scarcely a vessel arrives at Table Bay which does not bring over her improved breeds of sheep, cattle, and horses, and choice specimens of agricultural machinery.

LATEST NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

The following telegram was received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) :—

MARGATE, Friday Morning.—The Royal squadron, with Princess Alexandra on board, anchored off Margate last night, at eleven o'clock, and will remain here until about three p.m. this day (Friday). It will then proceed to the Nore and remain there all night. All well.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

THE JOURNEY OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

THE departure of Princess Alexandra from Copenhagen took place on Thursday week. All the houses from the Royal Palace to the railway-station were adorned with garlands and hangings, and displayed with Danish and Scandinavian flags. Immense crowds thronged the streets through which her Royal Highness had to pass. The Princess left the Royal Palace at nine o'clock, and reached the railway station at four p.m. Her Royal Highness, with her parents and her eldest brother, occupied an open carriage, and were escorted by the Hussars of the Guard. Guardsities of flowers were thrown from the windows of the houses along the route. A guard of honour was stationed at the railway terminus, which was splendidly decorated. All the Ministers and high functionaries, the municipal authorities, and the clergy of Copenhagen were assembled at the station. The Chief President of Copenhagen delivered a farewell address, for which Prince Christian, the father of the Princess, returned thanks. The Royal Equipages of departure from Copenhagen took place at 4.30 p.m. At all the railway stations en route from the capital to Korsor the authorities pressed in large numbers to welcome her Royal Highness. At Roskilde the militia turned out, and at Ringsted a regiment of dragoons was paraded. The Princess arrived at the latter terminus at 6.30 p.m. Horsholm, when the town was splendidly illuminated, and a display of fireworks took place. The Mayor delivered a congratulatory address to the Princess. The Archbishop of Seeland delivered a speech in which he eulogised the Prince of Wales.

Her Royal Highness left Ramle early on Friday in the Royal steam-ship Slesvig, and arrived at Kiel at a quarter-past four in the afternoon. A slight derangement of the machinery of the Slesvig caused some delay on the passage from Korsor to Kiel. Hence, after a stay of two hours, the Royal party continued their journey to Hamburg, where they arrived at nine o'clock on Friday evening: and took up their quarters at the Hôtel de l'Europe. The Royal party was received at the Altona station by Mr. Ward, her Majesty's Agent d'Affaires, and by the local authorities, and proceeded under an escort of cavalry through the streets of Altona and Hamburg, which were brilliantly illuminated, to the hotel. The streets were so thickly lined with spectators, who applauded enthusiastically, that it was a matter of considerable difficulty to make progress to advance, and a very large concourse of people assembled before the hotel, vociferously cheering and calling for the Princess, until her Royal Highness eventually gratified them by appearing at the window. On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the Royal party left Hanover, by the Hamburg and Bremen line. In the afternoon they reached Hanover, where they were the guests of the King for the night. A special train on Sunday conveyed the Royal party to Minden, from where they arrived at 9.15 p.m., and alighted at the Hotel Bellevue, in Deutz, for the night. The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess of Hesse arrived in the city by the same train. On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, the party left Cologne, the British Consul and members of English residents in the town and the Rhine provinces being present at the station. Her Royal Highness was greeted with repeated hurrahs, and was presented with a bouquet by an English lady. Exessile was reached about four o'clock in the afternoon. Here her Royal Highness was received with great cere-mony by Count Frederick Frijsenborg, Chief Master of Ceremonies, Master of Bussels, and the English and Danish Ambassadors, and the Royal party and suite were conveyed by the Rhine in a small squadron, had been ordered round to Flushing. With the Victoria and Albert there was to be an escort, formed by the Victoria and Albert, Leonidas, Scourge, and the Revenge line-of-battle ship. Beyond the service honours of manned yards and salutes due to all members of Royal families, including an English squadron, there will be no formalities at the embarkation. During Friday evening the Royal yacht, accompanied on each side by the vessels of the escort, should steam across Channel so as to reach the Nore early the same night, when all the vessels would anchor. Here also was to be anchored a portion of the Channel Squadron, under Admiral Dacres, in the usual port force, which would dress ships, man yards, and salute, to give effect to the departure of the Royal yacht for Gravesend early on the morning of Saturday.

The Royal rules and suite are expected to leave London from the Brickayers' Arms station at such a time as to be ready to go on board the Royal yacht immediately upon the arrival of the Princess. The most complete arrangement were made by Mr. Scott Russell, C.B., for the proper reception at the Gravesend station and the transit to London. There was to consist of one Royal carriage and four State saloon carriages for the suite.

RECEPTION OF THE PRINCESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Brickayers' Arms station is decorated with shields of banners, and the ground filled in with banks of flowers and whole avenues of shrubs. The outer entrance to the station is surmounted by a grand triumphal arch.

On emerging from the Brickayers' Arms station, the Prince and Princess, with the guest of the Royal party, occupied the first carriages and attended by an escort of the Life Guards, are to be conducted to the foot of London Bridge by the High Bailiff of Southwark, accompanied by the two members for the borough (Mr. Locke and Mr. Layard); Lord Lovelace (the Lord Lieutenant of Surrey), with the High Sheriff and the four Commissioners appointed for the county (Mr. Alcock, Mr. Locke King, Mr. Briscoe, and Mr. George Cubitt); and by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of Middlesex; the whole paraeant up to that point being composed probably of not more than a dozen carriages.

At the south side of London Bridge, where the civic jurisdiction begins, the cavalcade receives an enormous accession, and in its passage thence to the Mansion House, the spectacle will be, perhaps, perhaps be more interesting as a spectacle than in any other part of the route. On London Bridge the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the rest of the Corporation, with the Court of Lieutenancy and the governing bodies of the principal livery companies, numbering upwards of 300 persons in all, would be waiting to conduct the Princess through the City, and, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs taking the places assigned them there, the cortège then proceeds on its way to Temple Bar, by way of King William-street, the Mansion House, and Cheapside, thence crossing the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral, and onward by Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street to Temple-bar.

At this point the civic authorities resign the post of honour to the Duke of Cambridge, as Lord High Steward of her Majesty's Household, who, with the Dean and Chapter, the High Bailiff, the members of the Ancient Court of Burgesses, and other representative bodies of the citizens, conduct their Royal Highnesses to the entrance to Hyde Park, by way of Pall-mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly, the Corporation of London, headed by the Lord Mayor, with the Court of Lieutenancy bringing up the rear. It is understood that none but the Royal carriages are to enter the long quadrangle in which the volunteers will be drawn up in the Park. The corps, formed in two lines, face inwards, each line four deep and forty paces apart, to allow room for the Staff of the Brigade and the divisional Generals in front. These double lines extend across the open ground from the back of the Achilles statue to the Marble Arch. The Royal carriages simply pass along between the lines, receiving a Royal salute, and, issuing forth at the Marble Arch, will be followed by the rest of the cavalcade towards Paddington.

PROGRESS TO WINDSOR.

The train which will convey the Prince of Wales and his bride-elect will stop at Slough, and the party will drive through triumphal arches, &c., to Eton. The Eton boys will there be mustered in front of their field school, and the welcome they will give to the Princess may be imagined. Beyond the college another arch is reared, and the metropolis, or rather of fashioned nation, is entered. When Windsor is reached, another arch spans the roadway alike tasteful in design and splendid in decoration. Beyond this the long main street of the castle is not far, but it is likely to be made very gay with its many decorations. The procession is to enter the castle through Henry VIII.'s Gate.

THE TIMES ATTONTED FOR THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING THE PRINCIPAL POINTS FROM GRAVESEND TO WINDSOR.

As some uncertainty appears to exist with regard to the time at which the great cavalcade of Saturday (to-day) may be expected to reach the metropolis, our readers will be glad to be informed of the hours officially fixed for the arrival at, and departure from, the chief points through which the procession will pass. The Royal yacht is expected to reach the Gravesend Terrace Pier at 11 o'clock on Saturday. The Prince of Wales leaves London, from the Brickayers' Arms station, at half-past nine, and has now at to be enabled to go on board the vessel as nearly as possible at half-past 11. The Prince and Princess will land on the pier a quarter past 12. The presentation of the chief members of the Gravesend Corporation, with their address and the gift presented by the inhabitants, will not occupy more than about ten minutes, and twenty-five minutes is allowed to traverse the distance between the pier and the railway-station, where the Royal train is to start from Gravesend at a quarter before 1. It is timed so as to pass through the principal stations at a rate of about forty miles an hour, or rather more, but the time for the whole journey will not exceed forty minutes. It will arrive, therefore, at the Bricklayers' Arms station between 25 and 30 minutes past 1. The Royal party will at once at this station the chief authorities of the county of Surrey and borough of Southwark will be presented, together with the Directors of the London and Brighton Railway Company of London. The members of the Royal families will partake of a slight luncheon in the reception-room, and will not leave the station before 2 o'clock, or at most five minutes to 2. The time expected to be occupied by the procession passing from the Bricklayers' Arms station to Temple Bar, a distance of about four miles, through which a carriage-horse ordinarily walks, is a little over two hours, and upon these data the Royal train has been ordered to be at Paddington at 4 o'clock. It is expected that by that time the cattle delays certain to arise on such an occasion, the train is not expected to arrive at Paddington before half-past 4, or as soon as possible as 5 o'clock, so as to bring the Princess into Windsor just before dusk, at 6. The procession will reach Southwark Bridge at about a quarter past 2, to reach Temple Bar at about 20 minutes or a quarter to 3, to enter the park at about half-past 3, to pass the Marble Arch at a little after 4, and to reach the Paddington station by at latest 20 minutes past 4. All the streets from London Bridge to Temple Bar, through which the procession will pass are to be closed against vehicles of every description as early as 10 in the morning, except those connected with the procession, which will be allowed to pass up to 11 o'clock. The streets west of Temple Bar are not to be shut before 12, or even later in the neighbourhood of the Edgware-road.

DECORATIONS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Great preparations are being made in the metropolis, the City, and Westminster for Saturday (to-day) and Tuesday next. The decorations of the City will commence at the south end of London Bridge, from which point the line will be ornamented from the south to the north with portraits of the Kings of Denmark from the earliest period to the present time, and of the Princess. Between the royal personal standards, surmounted with ravens and elephants. Between the standards are to be placed shields bearing the Royal arms of the towns will arise. At the south and north approaches of the bridge will be erected pedestals, on which will be placed statues of fame, surmounted by the Danish and English flags. The bridge will be covered throughout with crimson cloth; from the capitals will be suspended wide festoons of the Danish and English flags. At the north end of the bridge will be erected a triumphal arch, on the south side of which will be placed the statue of Britannia, surrounded by carriages and flags, and the shields of England and Denmark. Right and left, and over the footway, will be medallions in relief of the Prince and Princess, together with the monograms of the Princess. Arches are draped with crimson cloth; from the capitals will be suspended sags of flowers, from which will spring the flags of the Princess and Prince of Wales. On the shafts of the columns will be fixed medallions of the Prince and Princess in relief, surrounded with wreaths of the choicest flowers. Over the centre arch, which will be of the Corinthian order, and in a projecting gallery, will be seats for ladies and gentlemen, in the front of which will be placed the Lord Mayor's carriage, in which ladies, who, on the approach of Princess Alexandra, will descend from the portico to the Princess and present to her Royal Highness a bouquet. Provision has also been made for building out the gallery from the arch on the balustrade at the summit of the building will be affixed tripods, with flaming gas-lights.

In St. Paul's churchyard accomodation for some 10,000 persons will be afforded. The view the procession, as it passes through Cheapside, is ornamented with a bold cornice with Roman tabs, and every sight feet apart will appear flags and banners of the country and appropriate devices. The entrance to Ludgate-hill will present the front-ways will be fixed angels, holding sags of orange-blossoms, above which will be a bright, and the whole will be surmounted by the monogram of the Princess.

The front of Guildhall will on the evening of the marriage be brilliantly illuminated with gas jets throughout, and a device of the Prince and Princess, with their initials, in gas jets.

In the centre of Temple Bar will be a medallion of the Prince and Princess, surmounted with flags, in the centre of which will be placed, suitably surmounted with the statue of Hymen. On each corner of the Bar will be tripods, emitting incense. The entire cornice of the pediment will be covered with emblematical devices, and the footways will be fixed angels, holding sags of orange-blooms, above which will be a bright, and the whole surmounted by the monogram of the Princess.

The Mansion-house will be decorated with flags and banners and illuminated on the night of the wedding by an electric light.

There will be an elaborate illuminated design at Somerset House; the whole elevation of the building facing the Strand, from Temple Bar to Horse Guards, Admiralty, and Treasury will also be illuminated; and the elaborate design at the Somerset House alone will cost the Board of Westminster. The clubhouses, Royal tradesmen, &c., will likewise illuminate.

THE ARRANGEMENTS AT WINDSOR FOR THE MARRIAGE.

The preparations for the Royal wedding are going forward with all activity at Windsor, both within the precincts of the castle and in the town. The state apartments in the castle itself are now all but ready, and are now nearly all completed as far as regards the accomodation for the wedding party. The entire nave of the chapel is now boarded over, covered with scarlet, cast quite a rosy hue over the nave. These seats are arranged in blocks, spreading backward into the aisles and tapering to a narrow frontage between the colonnade of the nave, so as to allow of Yeomen of the Guard being stationed in front of each column. The whole of the floor of the nave is to be covered with a carpet specially made for this occasion with an embroidered border having the Prince's coronet and the monograms of the Prince and Princess entwined. The carved oak panelling in front of the Royal pew over the Communion-table has been quite removed down to within a few inches of the floor of the pew itself, so that her Majesty will not only see the ceremony from this spot, but be as plainly seen herself as if she sat on the raised dais. In fact, her Majesty attending of the ceremony privately only means that she does not take part in the procession nor attend in Royal state.

THE ROYAL BRIDESMAIDS.

Several inaccurate lists of the ladies selected as bridemaids to Princess Alexandra have appeared in some of our contemporaries, and the number has also been exaggerated. The following will, however, be found to be an accurate enumeration of the ladies on whom the honour has been conferred :—1. Lady Victoria Scott, daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch. 2. Lady Victoria Howard, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk. 3. Lady Agnata Yorke, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke. 4. Lady Adeline Yelverley, daughter of Earl Cowley. 5. Lady Diana Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans. 6. Lady Georgiana Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn. 7. Lady Emma Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Elgin. 8. Lady Eleanor Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Listowel. All their dresses will be of white tulle, trimmed with pink roses and heather.

FESTIVITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Great preparations are being made all over the country to celebrate the royal wedding on the 10th instant. It is to be observed not as a general holiday. At Beaucr-hill, Malvern, there will be a great procession and banket. At Aberdeen the sea-cats, pupils, boys, town, and western façade of the church of St. Philip, which stands on the highest ground in the borough, will be illuminated. It carried out fully there will be 10,000 lights. Thousands of the working-class school children will be entertained. There is also to be a grand display of fireworks and a masonic ball. At Bath there will be a procession of Sunday-scholars, at which it is expected fully 16,000 children will attend, the presentation of medals to the children, a public dinner, a couple of free concerts, and a display of fireworks. At Cheltenham there will be a public procession and a treat to the poor and school children to be entertained. The illuminations will be on a grand scale. At Derby there is to be a procession and a display of fireworks on a grand scale. There is to be a grand volunteer review of Edinburgh. The castle batteries and the gardens in the valley between the old and new town will be lit with pallels, the backs of the tall houses of the old town facing Princes-street will also be candle illumination, and the line of Princes-street will exhibit a splendid variety of candle-power made of St. Giles with the addition of a coloured illumination, and the Gothic pyramid of the Scott monument will be set off in white light. The Nelson-hill, from which the fireworks will be discharged, will be effectively lit up; and Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, and some of the more distant hills will glow with the Royal monogram in light. The Lord Chester programme will embrace a public breakfast or dinner, a dinner to the poor in their own houses, a review of the troops and volunteers, and illuminations, a torchlight procession, and a ball in the evening; that of Gloucester a review of the volunteers, a dinner to the poor in the Corn Exchange, and public tea to the old women. The school children are to be paraded (over 4000 in number) at Plymouth, and entertained in the Royal Dockyard private schoolrooms. At Ipswich a dinner is to be given to about 2000 aged poor people, and 5000 school children are to be treated with tea, and fireworks are to be let off in the evening. The number of school children to be entertained approaches 15,000. The sum of £600 was the Tuesday evening by the finance committee of the Corporation of Nottingham have decided to give a treat to all the Sunday-school scholars of that borough on the day of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. The returns of the children have been made at 15,000, and it has been agreed on to allow them fourpence each, making an aggregate cost of £250. Illuminations are also to take place in the evening, and to a great extent fireworks, and ample provision seems to have been generally made for giving treats to the poor and Sunday-school children.

WEDDING GIFTS.

The Prince of Wales will present to the Princess a magnificent necklace and brooch (by Messrs. Garrard) as a wedding gift. The necklace, a splendid triumph of the diamond-setter's art, is composed of eight clusters of very large pendants surrounding emeralds. The centre clusters are composed of three very fine pearl-shaped pearl drops, the other clusters of two each. Amongst the jewels ordered by the Prince of Wales. Garrard for Princess Alexandra is a keeper for her wedding-ring, on which are her initials engraved, the word "Bertie," which is the familiar name of his Royal Highness in the Royal circle. The ring is made in the shape of a serpent, the ruby, a turquoise, a jacinth, and a second emerald to complete the six letters of the name. Messrs. Garrard are also making two other presents for the Princess of Wales, one a gold dressing-case consisting of a most costly suite of opals and diamonds, as valuable and rare as those presented by the Prince of Wales previous to the Princess Royal, and similar in form to the suite designed for Princess Alice by the Prince Consort. The second is another present from the Prince of Wales. It is a brilliant fitting-case, to be carried for the bridesmaids eight lockets have been made. These are of coral and diamond, to match the set of coral and white which is worn of Denmark. In the centre of each is a cipher in crystal, forming the letters A. E. A., after a drawing by Princess Alice. Over the A is made themselves presents to her Royal Highness a splendid diamond and enamel bracelet. This is made in eight compartments, in each of which is the miniature portrait of one of the young ladies with her initials beneath in diamonds.

On Wednesday the Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the city of London to fix on the most appropriate mode of presenting Princess Alexandra with a gift of the value of £10,000 came a diamond necklace, which Messrs. Garrard.

In several parts of the country presents are being prepared. The Isle of Wight has subscribed £1000 for a fat-stock prize; Southampton will present the bride with a carriage; and Paisley is manufacturing a shawl. The town of Liverpool has decided to present the Princess with a diamond cross value £800. The bouquet-holder in which the bouquet will be presented to Princess Alexandra at the altar is described in England. The lady of the Mayor of Gravesend, resembles a cornucopia, and is so arranged that by touching a spring the contents are contrived it to scatter in an upright position. The ornamentation consists of the arms of England and Denmark, surmounted by Prince of Wales's feathers issuing from a coronet of precious stones. The whole frame is represented the motto of the Corporation of Gravesend. The gold work of the ornamentation is enriched with pink coral and pearls, being the national colours of Denmark.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

At a moment when a peculiar interest in the personal appearance of the Heir Apparent and his future bride-elect is universally felt, and at a moment when hundreds of thousands will be on the very tiptoe of expectation to catch the first glimpse of their features, one of the real pleasures we can call attention to a series of photographic cartes-de-visite portraits of their Royal Highnesses that are evidently of the highest order of excellence, combining artistic with photographic art. We allude to a series of photographs from negatives taken from life by H. E. Mayall, of Regent-street, and published by Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho-square. There are so many accidents beyond the photographer's control, so much of the element of chance in photography, that it is not to be wondered at we can feel entirely satisfied with the result, even when the unthinking camera is set to work "on the instantaneous principle," and in public places. Mr. Mayall has not only been more successful than in anything he had previously produced, but has immeasurably surpassed the efforts of the carte-de-visite portraits of the Prince and Princess—taken by foreign photographers, and some of them from unauthentic drawings and pictures—that have been in the shop windows. These cartes represent the Prince and Princess in many attitudes, sitting and standing, the face full, three-quarters, and in profile, erect and upwards and downwards. It is no flattery to say that we have seen no "subject" pass the severe test of photography so triumphantly as Princess Alexandra. Her face is one of the classic proportions of the features secure a sculpturesque and almost ideal harmony; in keeping with this is the grace and ayeamble dignity; and yet—for it is rarely found with such symmetry—the expression varies from thoughtful *reverie* to the most frank and sympathetic animation. The portraits of the Prince are no less admirable. We trace in the varied *pose* and inclination of the head, more distinctly than we have ever discovered before, the strong resemblance both to her Majesty and his lamented father. We have only to add that the accessories are real objects, and not the very objectionable painted backgrounds so commonly introduced, and that their composition reflects the greatest credit upon the artistic skill of the photographer.

THE RESIDENCE OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK AT COPENHAGEN, THE BIRTHPLACE OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 207.

FREDERICKSBORG CASTLE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE KING OF DENMARK.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 207.

BERNSTORF PALACE, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 253.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 14.

SUNDAY, March 8.—Third Sunday in Lent. The British Expedition, under Abercromby, land in Egypt and defeat the French near Alexdria, 1801.
MONDAY, 9.—Murder of David Rizzio, secretary to Mary Queen of Scots, in her presence, 1566. Reduction of Carthagena by Admiral Vernon, 1741.
TUESDAY, 10.—Death of Sir Hugh Myddelton, 1626.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Publication of the *Daily Courant*, the first real "daily" newspaper, 1702. Napoleon I. married to Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, 1810.
THURSDAY, 12.—St. George the Great, Bishop of Rome and Confessor, died, 604. Coronation of Queen Judith. Moon's last quarter, 6h. 55m. p.m.
FRIDAY, 13.—Battle of Zurnac; the Duke of Anjou (afterwards Henry III.) defeated the Huguenots under the Prince of Condé, who was mortally wounded after the battle, 1569. The planet Vesta (first called Georgium Sidus) discovered by William Herschel, 1781.
SATURDAY, 14.—Battle of Montlhéry, where the Cruel, King of Castile, defeated and afterwards slain by his brother, Henry of Trastamare, 1369. Admiral John Byng shot to death at the Lesgrove army at Port Mahon, 1756. Admiral John Byng shot for an alleged neglect of duty, 1757. Denmark abolishes the Sound Dues for a consideration, 1857.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 14, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 44	1 12	1 42	2 14	2 48	3 26	4 10
5	5	6	7	8	9	10
4 56	5 24	5 54	6 26	7 0	7 38	8 22

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 0′ 15″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Ozone.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Cloud.	Greatest.	Least.	Mean.	Greatest Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	Scale of 15.	Deg.	Deg.	Scale of 10.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		Miles.	In.
18	29·636	26·6	83	5·10	124·4	49·0		37°.	33°.	33°.	SW.	138	0·05
19	29·736	25·6	82	7·1	40·2	20·0		38°.	32°.	35°.	SW.	209	0·00
20	29·716	29·6	73	7·3	40·2	19·0		42°.	32°.	37°.	SW.	209	0·00
21	29·716	37·2	72	6·3	39·2	19·0		47°.	32°.	39°.	SW.	227	0·00
22	29·716	37·2	72	6·3	39·2	19·0		47°.	32°.	39°.	SW.	227	0·00
23	29·763	40·4	80·5	7·0	41·9	15·5		52°.	32°.	42°.	S.W.	336	0·10
24	29·781	42·6	82·1	7·0	42·6	16·2		53°.	32°.	42°.	S.W.	239	0·00

Our figures are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Extremes for twelve months ... 29·926 | 29·181 | 30·076 | 29·374 | 29·825 | 29·214 | 29·239.
Temperature of Air ... ... 49°. | 40°. | 50°. | 39°. | 45°. | 41°. | 47°.
Temperature of Evaporation ... 46°. | 40°. | 49°. | 37°. | 44°. | 40°. | 45°.
Direction of Wind ... ... W. | W. | W. | W. | W. | W. | SW.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the management of the LOUISA PYNE and HARRISON.—This (Saturday) evening, the last night of the Season.—On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday will be repeated BALFE'S popular opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Mr. Harrison as DON ALPHONSO. Miss Louisa Pyne as ISABELLA. Royal Amphitheatre, Richmond Bridge.—Under the management of Mr. Batty. This (Saturday) evening, in connection with the SPLENDID OPENING of the Grand Pantomime, terminating with the Transformation Scene, the Proscenium will be decorated in honour of the Nuptials of the Prince and Princess of Wales and H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra, as Allegorical Groups, combined PEACE & PLENTY, with the Imperial Arms.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Mr. BALLANCE'S BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, will take place on Tuesday Morning, March 10.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED MELLON respectfully announce that the Farewell Benefit of Miss Louisa Pyne will take place on MONDAY, MARCH 16, when will be performed BALFE'S OPERA OF MAIDA, with new and magnificent scenery, dresses, and decorations. The Farewell Engagement of the Syrstevarij and Pictorial Effects in BONNIE DUNDEE. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Henry Corri, Mr. Terrott, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Rouse, and Mr. Chas. Lyall. Miss Louisa Pyne as MAIDA. Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon. On MONDAY, MARCH 9, and during the Week, will be performed the new and original historical and legendary romantic and spectacular drama, entitled BONNIE DUNDEE, or, The Cavaliers of Edinburgh. In Three Acts, entitled BONNIE DUNDEE; or, The Gathering of the Clans. The Music by Mr. Alfred Mellon. The Scenery by Mr. Gordon and Assistants. The Dresses by Mr. Tout and Mrs. Nelson Lee. The Machinery by Mr. Hemsworth. The Properties by Mr. Cuthbert. The Dances arranged by Mr. Weippert. The Combats by Mr. Wallworth. Mr. Terrott, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Rouse, and Mr. Chas. Lyall. Miss Louisa Pyne as MAIDA. Miss Rose Leclercq as MARGARET. Miss Marriage, Miss Jones, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Phillips, Miss Lyall, Miss Poole, Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Elvira Schiever, Miss Isabel Harrington, Mdlle. Georgi, Miss Lucy Escott, Miss Emma Heywood, Miss Julia Harrington, Miss Lyall, Miss Poole, and Miss Rose Hersee. Mr. Henry Corri has the honour to announce that he has succeeded in engaging the celebrated Highland Pipers, Messrs. Allan, Fraser, and Allan. Violin, M. Sainton. Conductor—Mr. Howard Glover, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Alfred Mellon. A special selection of Scottish Melodies will be performed. Doors will be opened on this occasion for the first time in England. "Dunrosnick; Dunrosnick! battles Lyall! Dunrosnick! battles Lyall!" Stalls, 5s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Circle, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; and 2 Private Boxes, Stalls 5s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Circle, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily.

POLYTECHNIC.—BURNING to DEATH and SAVING from DEATH; new Lecture by Professor Pepper on Monday and Friday Morning and Evening, at half-past 1 and 7.15. This lecture will be preceded by the Ghost Scene from the "Foreign Lecture." N.B. The "Screw Steamer" every day this week except Saturday.

A MORNING IN MEXICO—A Magnificent Exhibition of Genuine Scenery, illustrative of Life, Manners, Customs, and Costumes in Mexico, open Daily, from Ten to Five.—Lecture, by Mr. Bennett, Illustrated, Oxford-street, Admission Free, with Descriptive Catalogue, 2s. 6d. Visitors under Fifteen, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WET OR DRY.—The Wedding FETES at the Crystal Palace will be of the most varied and attractive character. The Palace, scrubbed with garlands and white roses, ornamented with flags of all nations, each column relieved by large silver Prince of Wales's feathers and bridal knots, aided by an enormous collection of natural flowers, will present a scene of unusual gaiety. The Great Fountains will be in full play, and Paxton, the celebrated purveyor of decorations for the Prince of Wales's grand entrance, will supervise all previous efforts. An appropriate inscription in silvered glass, by Messrs. Copeland, of Stoke-upon-Trent, will surround the Great Transept. The whole of the Palace than decorated must be seen to be believed, albeit as it will be by the Royal Personages and Guests invited to the Marriage Banquet, on March 10, 1863.

SATURDAY, being a general holiday, an Afternoon and Evening Fête, commencing at Two o'clock, will be held up at which the Fountains will play, and the usual Band to be engaged. One Shilling.

MONDAY, March 9, from Ten till Seven. Lighted at dusk. For families and children this day will afford good opportunity for quietly enjoying the Palace under its present attractive aspect. Half-a-Crown.

TUESDAY, March 10, the Palace will also present a brilliant, open from Nine in the Morning until Eight in the Evening. At Twelve o'clock appropriate Music in the Great Transept, by the Band of the Royal Horse Guards, and the Choir of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, will be performed. The Band has been put into court dress, and the Choir will sing the National Anthem, and several Anthems. At Half-past Three grand performance in Centre Transept of Music, composed expressly for the Royal Wedding, by Mr. Costa, and entitled "Festival Cantata," will comprise the following: new Pieces, composed expressly for the occasion:—Overture, Recitative, Chorus, Air, Duet, Chorus, Air, Chorus, Air, Chorus, Air

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HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Supported by voluntary contributions. Liberal and conscientious support is required to meet the current expenses of this charity.
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MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

Arrangements have been made by the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to illustrate the MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCESS ALEXANDRA in a manner befitting its importance. A Series of WEDDING NUMBERS will be issued, containing Illustrations of all the remarkable incidents in connection with the Departure of Princess Alexandra from Copenhagen, her Journey on the Continent, her Arrival in England, and her Triumphal Progress through London. The Marriage Ceremony at Windsor, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., will also be profusely illustrated.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday next, March 14, will consist of Two WHOLE SHEETS price Fivepence; Stamped, Sixpence.

A DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, comprising THREE WHOLE SHEETS, will be issued on March 21, price Tenpence; Stamped, One Shilling.

Office—198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863.

No thoughtful person, whatever may be his theological views, can refuse grave attention to the very strange occurrences which mark this period of the history of the Church of England. At this moment we are called upon to notice a series of events which, if not technically connected, seem to denote a common origin, and which demand from the authorities of the Church the most heedful action or the wisest inaction. And, as we will pay no class of readers the ill compliment of supposing them too frivolous to be uninterested in matters which myriads of the best persons in the nation deem more important than political or social problems, we abstain from any apologetic introduction to a few remarks upon the theological demonstrations of the day.

Scarcely has a species of adjudication upon the position of two of the seven Essayists taken place, and while a supreme decision of the case is still to come, than clerical action of another kind is attempted in reference to Mr Jowett. And this again being temporarily baffled by the refusal of a local Judge to deal with such a question, we find nearly the whole of the Episcopal Bench uniting in a course which is, doubtless, defensible upon very strong grounds indeed, but which is challenged upon grounds which calm persons may think equally strong. A Bishop of the Church issues a work, which is designed to place the faith of the nation upon another base than that which has hitherto been regarded as its foundation; and most of the Bishops, creating a new precedent for the occasion, unite to ask him to declare himself guilty of that which their act would seem to imply themselves unable to punish. Now, looking at these events in what light we may, it is clear that they indicate a remarkable agitation in the theological world. Nor are such symptoms to be disposed of lightly, or by dogmatism. We, at least, have no intention of attempting to dispose of them by any approach to a final declaration, and we shall have discharged the immediate duty before us in bringing the following considerations under the notice of our readers.

We may assume that no candid mind will refuse to subordinate all other questions connected with these incidents to one—namely, the question how the interests of the Church of England—interests which for the purposes of argument we will take to be those of religion—can be best served under existing circumstances. And we may assume, also, that those who, resting their convictions upon higher or lower grounds, believe the Church of England to be a depository of truth and an invaluable agent for the teaching and civilising of the people. Such persons will at once dismiss from their minds any desire for sectional triumph, and will wish to see the course taken as seems least likely to injure the indubitable popularity of the Church. Now, there is a popularity easily attainable by negative policy and gracious language; and there is a better kind of popularity, which is gained only by institutions believed to be founded in truth and administered with justice during long years ago or more, supposing such agitation as that we now witness had been possible, it would have been dealt with in the very easiest manner—it would simply have been let alone. The Hierarchy would have ordered the objectionable books from the publishers, and Parliament would have declared that what men did not apply their talents better, and would have gone to the Levée. This method, which has not even the merit of an anodyne, is manifestly impossible now. The laity is too much interested in the Church to allow its heads to neglect it. It could not be done, and we feel that it should not be ignored. And this fact should be taken into consideration when the last aggregate act of the Bishops is criticised. Let us remember that it was absolutely necessary for them to show that they were aware of what Bishop Colenso was doing.

Perhaps, if we had a Bishop Butler on the Bench, it would not be easy to imagine a more desirable thing than that the demonstrations of the various assailants of orthodoxy should call up such a man, to put forth at once all his logic and all her energy, not to answer every disputant in detail, but to put in the hands of readers of average ability a work to enable the reader himself to deal with all assailants, be they who they might. But it is certain, and we say it without the slightest disrespect to the many admirable men who adorn the Episcopal Bench by their virtues, that the times have not yet called forth a Butler, including within the term the mind to be known. "Bishops should write," said George III.; but it is not necessarily given even to Bishops to write so as to ensure readers. The doubters, of high or low rank, in the Church have not yet been met in controversy, according to the judgment of the laity; and that the Bishops do not deem the case ripe for and trodden down may be assumed from its being held necessary by the representatives of its three great sections to take ulterior proceedings, judicial and extrajudicial. The enemy is still thought to hold the field, and he has to be dislodged. No just opponent will blame the Bishops for not doing what is unaccomplished, and desire to complete it. The question is only as to the wisdom of the means.

If the attempt at controversial remedy excited little interest with the public, the opposite effect was produced the moment that which may be termed practical warfare came into play. The proceedings before Sir S. Lushington were narrowly watched, the Judge's semi-contemptuous treatment of the first shapeless mass of charges was observed, and his subsequent judgment, which was none the less wise that it satisfied neither party, was registered in the mind of the reader. The late attempt to deal with a question of "heresy" before a small debts court was instantly noted, and those who can read the thermometer of public interest knew how it stood when the widest publicity to the outdoor fighting of the leading theological champions was given, and even the sturdy enemy of nicotian recreation was permitted to offer an unequal battle. Every line in the manifesto of the Bishops has been carefully studied in our English households; and decided, if not well-weighed, opinions have been advanced as to the right even of Bishops to call on a man to convict himself by those who have also been unhesitating in their declaration that Dr. Tait and Dr. Colenso cannot both be Bishops of the same Church. There is no lack of interest about the question now; and every movement, down to Dr. Hampden's coming forth with his regret that the thunder was not louder, is eagerly noted. The more reason to beware of false moves.

The case, therefore, stands thus:—The Church is disturbed, and there exists, as it would appear, no controversial power sufficient to allay the disturbances. Other means have been resorted to, and the point to be ascertained is, whether such means, however they may reveal the resources of the law or the tact of those who set it in motion, will satisfy the minds of the people of England. We have said that we abstain from venturing a final answer upon a question that does not seem to us to have approached the place at which finality in decision is possible; but we will add that we think it quite possible for the heads of the Church to obtain a very desirable result by action, but certainly not by any action of the kind that has been already witnessed, and assuredly not by any means opposed to national feeling. For the good safety of the Church of England lies in this—that we are Englishmen as well as Churchmen.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

It has been officially announced that the British Museum will be closed to the public on Saturday (to-day), and also on Tuesday next.

An infant has been suffocated at Greenwich from a feather of the pillow getting into its mouth whilst asleep.

The Jews' Hospital, Lower Norwood, has been opened in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the institution.

It has been determined that the Oxford and Cambridge boatrace shall be rowed on Saturday, April 4. The crews have been invited to dine afterwards with the Thames Subscription Club.

Mr. Charles Dickens has consented to preside at the annual festival in support of the funds of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, to be held on May 6, at the Freemasons' Hall.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, Dr. Letheby reported that the officers had seized and condemned 9480 lbs. of meat as unfit for human food.

The opening of the West London Extension Railway to the public, at Kensington, took place on Monday. By this line direct communication is provided between Hammersmith, Fulham and the northern districts of the metropolis.

A collision occurred yesterday week close to the Farringdon-street terminus of the Metropolitan Railway to the 7 p.m. down train, owing to the pointsman turning it on to the up line by mistake, when it met with another train. Fortunately the speed at the time of the brains leaving and nearing the station, the contact was not very violent nor the consequences very serious. Several persons were shaken, four of them rather severely.

The twenty-second annual ball in aid of the funds of the French Benevolent Society was given at Willis's Rooms on Monday evening, and was unusually well attended. The Duke d'Aumale was present. Count Marie Amelie having forwarded a handsome donation, and Mr. Arnold's pearly, a lottery took place for it during the evening, and for numerous other articles of interest value, sent by friends of the institution, by which materially considerable amount was realised.

Last week the births of 2240 children—1163 boys and 1077 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 2000.——The number of deaths registered in London during the week was 1511. The average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten years 1853-62 is, with a correction for increase of population, 1418. Of the deaths, 1 centenarian died in the 101st year of whom was a widow, aged ninety-eight years.

At the general meeting of the Printers' Pension Society, on Monday, eight pensioners were elected, making seventy-six now on the funds. Mr. William Spottiswoode presided. During the interval between the resignation, on account of declining health, of Mr. Hodson, who had been secretary to the society for twenty-five years, and the present election was passed accepting his resignation; and Mr. Hodson, jun. (who had performed the duties of secretary), was elected secretary pro tem.

On Monday the 148th anniversary of the Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons was celebrated in the Freemasons' Tavern—Lord Kenyon in the chair. In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman mentioned that 2274 boys had been admitted into the schools and wholly maintained; whilst 2264 girls (of whom 597 have gone to their reward) had been similarly provided for. An eloquent appeal to the charity of the Welshmen present was responded to by a handsome subscription list.

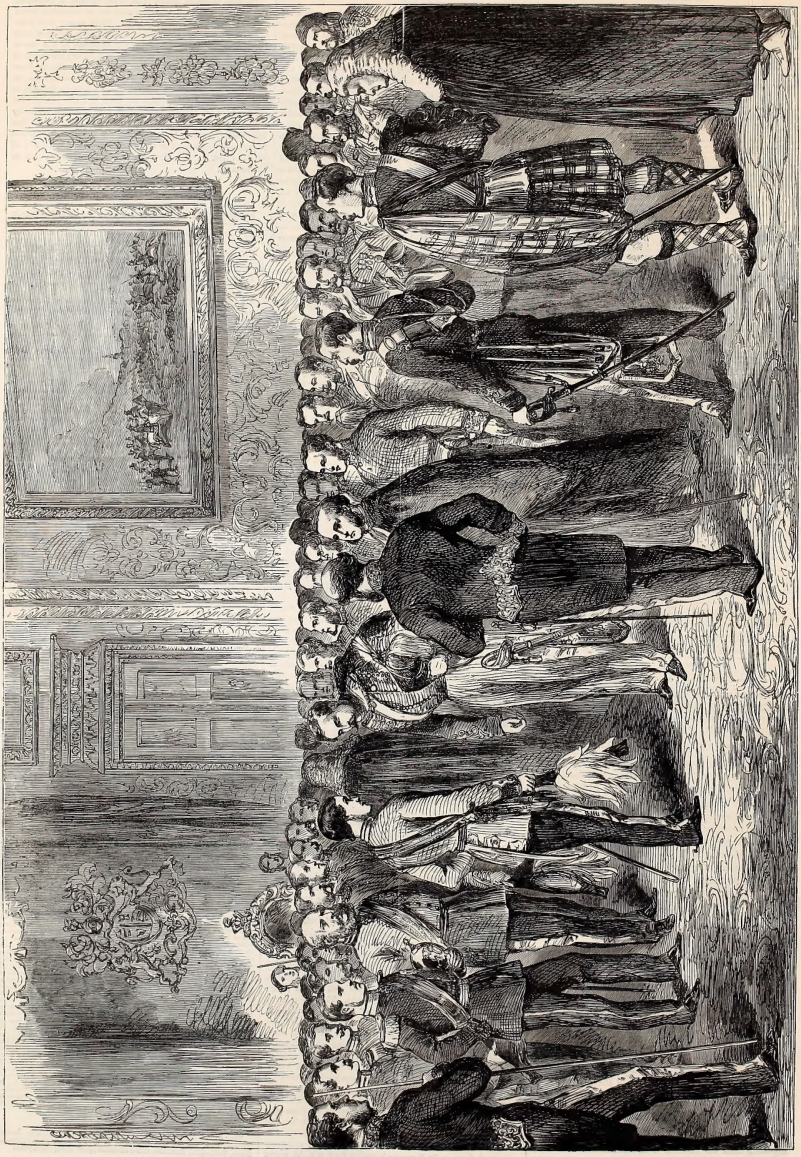
An important meeting of merchants and others interested in the tea trade was held at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, yesterday, to take some steps to obtain a reduction of the duty on tea. Several weeks to take some steps to obtain a reduction of the duty on tea. Several weeks ago a meeting of the Tea Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, embodied in a memorial to be presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Rifle Association was held on Wednesday. The Duke of Cumbridge, president of the society, was in the chair; and before any other business was done his Royal Highness was unanimously requested to continue in the presidency for another year, which he agreed to do. There is a balance of the society's funds to the extent of upwards of £1000, but his Royal Highness complained that the association was not supported to the extent which its merits entitled it to receive. Some discussion took place on the use of the Enfield rifle at competitions, and the meeting for the present day's business was adjourned to the 6th of July.

The boys of the various ragged school shoeblack societies were assembled yesterday week for their winter festival at Freemasons' Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The different colours adopted by the boys gave a gay appearance to the hall, which was well filled with supporters of the various societies. After the boys had been entertained with tea and cake the meeting was addressed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Charles Russell, the Rev. Sydney Turquand, and Mr. Locke. The boys were given as prizes to the most deserving boys. It was stated that the shoeblack society at present has the management of 300 shoeblack societies in 373, and their total earnings during the past year amounted to £6222.

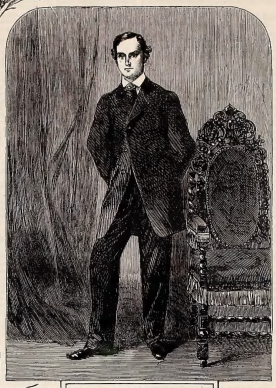
At a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, held on Thursday, the silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. David Williams, coxswain of the life-boat at Aberdovey, in recognition of his gallant services in putting off in a fearful sea in the institution's life-boat stationed at that place on the 8th ult., with the view of rescuing the crew of the brig Friends, of Newport, which had stranded on Aberdovey Bar. A similar medal was also voted to Mr. Isaac Jones, aged 64 life, for also greatly to pay the expenses of the institution's life-boat at Troghelu, for saving, in a heavy sea on the 8th ult., with the crew of the same brig, Mary Jones, jun., and William Evans, and also £6 to three other men, in acknowledgment of their valuable aid and perseverance on the night of the 10th of January in assisting to rescue the crew and passengers of the American ship John E. Elliott, of New York, which, during a terrific squall, accompanied with thunder and lightning, was stranded in Liverpool Bay. Various other rewards were also voted to the crews of other boats for their laudable exertions in saving life on different parts of the coasts of the United Kingdom. It was reported that the life-boats of the institution in some of the principal ports would form part of the procession on the wedding day of the Prince of Wales. The Trinity Harbour Trustees, like those of nearly every port in the kingdom, had decided on placing their life-boat under the management of the institution. The remaining sum of £189, had been received by the institution from the executors of the late Mr. T. Robinson, commercial traveller, Manchester. The proceeds presented their cordial thanks, inscribed on vellum, to Admiral Yelverton, C.B., in acknowledgment of the important services he had rendered to the institution while Commodore Comptroller-General of her Majesty's Coastguard. Payments, amounting to upwards of £500, having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings closed.

The death of Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, James Borland, M.D., has just been announced as having occurred at Brigham House, Teddington, Middlesex, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES HOLDING HIS FIRST LEVÉE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 253.

PRINCESS DAGMAR.



PRINCE FREDERIK.

PRINCE·WALDEMAR.

PRINCESS·THYRA.

PRINCE·WILHELM.

THE BROTHERS, AND SISTERS, OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues in good health, and it is hoped her Majesty will be able to go through the exertions of the coming week without undue suffering.

On Sunday the Queen, with the Prince of Wales, the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal), Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Canon Duckworth preached the sermon.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, walked and drove in the Lowther Arms. Her Majesty drove out with the Crown Princess of Prussia in the afternoon.

On Tuesday the Crown Prince of Prussia, attended by Colonel Von Obernitz, Captain Von Lucadou, and Lord Alfred Paget, arrived at the Castle at a quarter before eight o'clock. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, went out hunting with the staghounds in the Windsor Forest, and returned to the Castle on horseback before the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia rode on horseback.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia went to London and honoured Baron Marochetti, Mr. Theed, and Mr. Noble with visits at their studios. In the afternoon the Crown Prince Consort which are now being executed. The Crown Prince and Princess went afterwards to Buckingham Palace.

Lord Lucas has succeeded Lord Methuen as Lord in Waiting.

Major-General F. Seymour and Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. D. De Ros have succeeded Lord Alfred Paget and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat as Equeries in Waiting. Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel has succeeded Major Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

The Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland), by command of the Queen, held a Drawingroom on behalf of her Majesty on Saturday last in St. James's Palace.

Two hundred and fifty ladies had the honour of being presented to her Royal Highness, the presentations, by her Majesty's pleasure, being considered as equivalent to presentations at Court. In addition to the presentations, about 500 ladies attended the reception.

The Crown Princess, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, left Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, and was received at St. James's Palace by the Great Officers of State, who conducted their Royal Highnesses to the Royal closet.

The Prince of Wales arrived, attended by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord in Waiting; the Hon. Robert Henry Meade, Groom in Waiting; and Major Teesdale, Equerry in Waiting.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by the Hon. James Macdonald; Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Frederick of Holstein, and Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, attended by Colonel Oliphant, were present.

His Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by Baron Westerweller.

The Crown Princess of Prussia entered the throne-room, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Helena, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Holstein, and Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, in attendance were the Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes; the Countess of Rosslyn (in waiting), the Hon. Mrs. Cavendish, Lady Churchill and the Marchioness of Ely, Ladies of the Bedchamber; and the other Lords and Ladies of the Court.

The Lord Chancellor was first introduced, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers being received in the order of their diplomatic precedence.

The Diplomatic Corps having paid their respects, the ladies present at the Drawingroom were introduced, and were announced to her Royal Highness by the Lord Chamberlain.

The following were among the more noticeable presentations to the Crown Princess:—

The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, by Lady Anna Gore Langton.

Viscountess Clifden, on her marriage, by Lady Bagot.

Viscountess Hawarden, on her marriage, by Countess Amherst.

Lady Braybrooke, on succeeding to the Barony, by Viscountess Newport.

Lady John Manners, on her marriage, by Lady Bagot.

Lady Pelham, on her marriage, by the Countess of Gainsborough.

Lady Victoria Pelham, by her mother, the Countess of Yarborough.

Lady Victoria A. Scott, by the Countess of Dunlo.

Lady Alice Moreton, by the Countess of Dunlo.

Lady Mary Bertie, by her mother, Countess Strathmore.

Lady Mary Wentworth Fitzwilliam, by her mother, Countess Fitzwilliam.

Lady Christian Abercromby, by the Countess of Airlie.

Lady Adela Hare and Lady Eleanor Hare, by Lady Proby.

Lady Julia Cuffe, by the Countess of Desart.

Lady Harriet Grimston, by her mother, Lady Verulam.

Hon. Rosalind Parker, by her mother, Lady Stanley of Alderley.

The Lady Mayoress, by Viscountess Palmerston.

Miss Ada Milbanke, by her mother, Mrs. Frederick Milbank.

The costumes worn on this occasion were especially remarkable for their elegance and beauty. The dresses of the Duchess of Wellington and Viscountess Palmerston, although necessarily, from their official relation to the Court, in mourning, exhibit general observation from their magnificence.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince of Prussia arrived at Windsor Castle at a quarter before eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, after a rapid journey. The Crown Prince embarked at Ostend in her Majesty's steam-yacht the Vivid at two o'clock on Tuesday morning, and, after a very favourable passage, ran into Dover at four o'clock. Lord Alfred Paget was in attendance to meet his Royal Highness, who proceeded to Birmingham, and to Warden Hotel, and thence to the railway-station, where a saloon carriage was attached to the ordinary up-mail, by which the Prince arrived at London Bridge. Mr. Elverall, general manager of the South-Eastern Railway, was in attendance, and, the arrival of the Crown Prince having been telegraphed to London, one of the Queen's carriages and Her Majesty's Highness at London Bridge, from whence the Prince proceeded to the Waterloo station, where a special train was in readiness to carry his Royal Highness to Windsor. The Prince was looking exceedingly well.

PRINCE ALFRED.

The health of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred is steadily improving. The Prince has entirely left him, and he is allowed to take substantial meals.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse honoured the performance at the Lyceum Theatre with their presence on Saturday evening, returning to Windsor at midnight.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured Mr. Watson with a sitting on Monday last at his studio in Saville-row.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, who has been labouring under a slight cold, has quite recovered.

Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia honoured Miss Dunn's studio with a visit on Wednesday last, and inspected Baron de Triqueti's works.

Countess Spencer has issued cards for an assembly on the 10th proximo.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly on Saturday evening at Cambridge House.

Lady Westbury has been confined to her residence in Upper Hyde Park-gardens for some days past by serious indisposition.

The Right Hon. the Speaker will hold his first Parliamentary Levée on Wednesday next, at ten o'clock p.m.

The Prince of Orange is betrothed to Princess Marie, daughter of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, uncle of the King of Holland.

At the Metropolitan Board of Works on Wednesday a motion was carried to form a park of about 190 acres for the recreation of the inhabitants of Finsbury, the chairman giving his casting vote in favour of the park.

A banquet was given by the United Service Club on Wednesday to Rear-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief on the East India and China stations, on his return from China, and in compliment to his eminent services while in the Crimean waters. The Duke of Cambridge presided, Admiral Sir James Hope on the right and Viscount Palmerston on the left, supporting his Royal Highness.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House was visited by the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness took his seat on the cross benches.

The bill granting annuities to the Prince of Wales and his future Consort passed through the House.

The Gardens in Towns Improvement Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Treasurer of Lord Ireland Bill, which had come from the Commons, and the object of which is to enable landowners in Ireland to raise money for draining purposes under a charge upon the Treasurer's administrators, was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

The Naval Coast Volunteers (Ireland) Amendment Bill, its object being to enable the Naval Reserve to be sent further than 200 miles from the United Kingdom if it be necessary, was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Cobden gave notice that, on the order of the day for going into Committee on the Navy Estimates, he should call attention to the present condition of naval affairs by the Board of Admiralty.

The Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland) Bill as amended was considered.

After a long discussion the Tobacco Duties Bill was read a second time, on the understanding that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will, in Committee, propose several alterations in its provisions.

The House went into Committee on the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the second clause of which—providing for the disfranchisement of attorneys and others acting for candidates—was struck out by a majority of 110 to 104.

Mr. Layard, in reply to a question from Mr. Colel, said the Government had had their attention directed to more than one vessel alleged to be in course of preparation in English shipbuilding yards for the service of the Confederate States, but at the present time no evidence had been furnished which could justify the authorities in proceeding to extreme measures. The hon. gentleman added, however, that strict order had been given to watch very closely any vessels supposed to be fitting out for the Southern navy.

The Union Relief Aid Act Continuation Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales's Annuities Bill was read a third time and passed; the Bills of Exchange and Notes (Metropolis) Bill was read a second time; and the Civil Bill Courts Conveyance Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee. The standing orders were suspended to allow of the passing of the last bill on the same day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales's Annuities Bill was brought from the House of Lords by Mr. Ewart, and read a first time. The Queen's Message was read, recommending an annuity of £10,000 to the Prince and Princess. Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the bill, and, after a few words from Mr. Bowyer, it was agreed to. Mr. Gregory moved the second reading of the bill, and, after a few words from Mr. Bowyer, it was agreed to. Mr. Gregory moved that the Queen's Message be taken into consideration on Thursday next, and, after a few words from Mr. Gibson and Mr. Gladstone, it was agreed to. Mr. Gregory moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the bill on Thursday next, and, after a few words from Mr. Gladstone, it was agreed to. Mr. Gregory moved that the bill be read a third time that day

THE FARM.

THE monthly meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday, and the places eligible to send in a claim for the meeting in '64 underwent a preliminary discussion. It is generally thought that Newcastle, which was visited in 1846, will fight hard for the honour; but it is not improbable that Darlington will put in a strong claim, as being the very home of the shorthorn, and in some ways well adapted for the purpose. It would seem strange to pass over the "little beef and cream county." Mr. Cantrell has been appointed the steward of fodder for Worcester, a new office of no small responsibility; as during the nine fine days at Battersea the straw, hay, tares, and clover for the cattle cost the society about £200! The waste must have been fearful; and the hay, as we can testify, was carried away in the most barefaced style. A hundred horse-loads, at £4 each, of an improved construction, have been ordered for Worcester.

The Agricultural Hall Company held their meeting on Wednesday, and declared a dividend of ten per cent less income tax. The hall, which, although not built with any reference to music, has proved most satisfactory to the band-master, will be devoted for a large ball for volunteers, &c., on "The Wedding Night." The arrangements for the great show of fatstocks and other dogs, in the week between Christmas and Xmas, will be given to the public early in April, and some of the first masters of hounds have determined to make entries.

The Smithfield Club have had a special spring council meeting, which is to be repeated annually on the Tuesday before the March council meeting of the Royal Agricultural. Two stewards were appointed for implements, and a salary was voted for an assistant secretary. The head prize for the best fatstock or lot of steers raised to £30, and another ox or steer class was granted to the Sussex breeds, as an acknowledgment of the strength in which this breed came up to Islington last Christmas. A motion for younger classes in shorthorns, Devons, and Herefords was also lost. It will only would the candidates have been open to the criticism of being neither beef nor veal, but the arguments of the promoters that they might be purchased in a fit state for the butcher's meat was met with the reply that it was not desirable that feeders should shoot their hairs at a time when the sight of a very good young beast would infallibly thin the ranks for the next year.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

LINCOLN never had a better meeting, and there was no condition like Maurice's, who was well served in both his races. Achille's par. formance boded bad things for the Liverpool Steeplechase, but it is stated that his owner will not hedge a penny. Two of Lord Stamford's colts, one of them "little picture," the property of the Royal sale, ran first and second in a race; and a most elegant and muscular little mare, Vatbond, only measuring 14 h. 2 in. or perhaps 6h., and carrying 12st. 13 lb., out down the three hundred pound Rook the favourite and the rest of the Hunt Stakes handicap in great style. She is dark chestnut by Mr. Pinhey Smith's celebrated horse Augur from a favourite pony of Lord Zetland's. Her owner rode her herself, subsequently sold her to Holmes at Beverley for £200. The trainers did not support Nottingham with their favourites at Bevelyer, two, indeed, were not even left running, came home a very easy winner for the Spring Handicap; but four years and 4 lb. to an aged horse, Lounter, proved too strong a load for the best. Saxilby, Lord Derby's second, was over all the rags for the Liverpool Steeplechase, which stands for Wednesday and has already had quite its full share of the wonted amount of cabbing and mystification. The Dane was second to Jealousy for this race in '61, beating a magnificent field, and was scratched last year a week before the start. Mr. Mangham's name, mouth, and was not persevered with; and now he meets Ebchester and Lord Clifden on 10 lb. better terms. Ebchester was both Tuesday and Wednesday, and the national holiday will bring a wonderful concourse of people to Aintree. Mr. Payne's Cap and Bells, by Cotherstone out of Miss Agnes, and Mr. Ridsdale's Lord Clifden, by Newminster out of Mincemeat, are the selections from Colonel Townley's stud in Kettlebeers; and Mr. Ten Broeck's eight racers produced the friend to whom they were left in his last illness 855 gs.

Very prompt action was taken lately against a fox-destroying keeper in the Puckeridge country, and it is said that the East Dereham fox-destroying case has been probed to the bottom, and that the members of the West Norfolk Hunt are satisfied that there will not be a recurrence of it. All packs seem to be doing pretty well, and the Hambledon "gentlemen" have raced into their "winter" quarters often beaten them before, and died gallantly in the open, after 1h. 10m. without a misfortune of a check. The North Staffordshire have given

THE PALACE OF CHRISTIANSBORG, COPENHAGEN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 236.

Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, and Etruria, formed at Hanley, at the head of which was Colonel Hogg, chief constable of the county, and consisted of the rifle volunteer corps of those towns, the representative bodies, clergy, magistrates, committee, sculptor, manufacturers, tradesmen, and workpeople; these occupied the north side of the square; the procession from the south, representing Longton, Fenton, Stoke, and Newcastle, proceeded in similar order and occupied the south side of the square. The Etruria 1st Staffordshire Artillery Volunteer Corps passed through the square, with a 24-pounder gun, drawn by six horses, and took up a position in rear of the square on the east. The Earl of Harrowby, delivered the inaugural address, and in reviewing the career of Wedgwood referred in terms of high eulogy to his genius, his taste, his sagacity, his industry, and his perseverance; and pointed out how he subsidised the talents of the rising artists of his day, who produced for him designs in shape the most classic and in form almost faultless, thereby raising manufactures of the Potteries to a position which commanded the admiration of the world. The address was loudly cheered. When the noble Earl proceeded to unveil the statue a salute of artillery followed, the rifles presented arms, the bands played the National Anthem, and the ceremony closed with a *feu-de-joie*. Luncheon was served in the Townhall at half-past one, presided over by the Earl of Harrowby, at which there was a large attendance. Various toasts were given and speeches made, including addresses from Mr. Beresford Hope, Alderman Copeland, Mr. Brown Westhead, M.P., and Mr. Francis Wedgwood, grandson of Josiah Wedgwood, in whose honour the statue had been inaugurated.

An Engraving of the Wedgwood Statue appeared in volume 40 of this Journal, at page 666.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER "RELIEF-SHIP" FROM AMERICA.

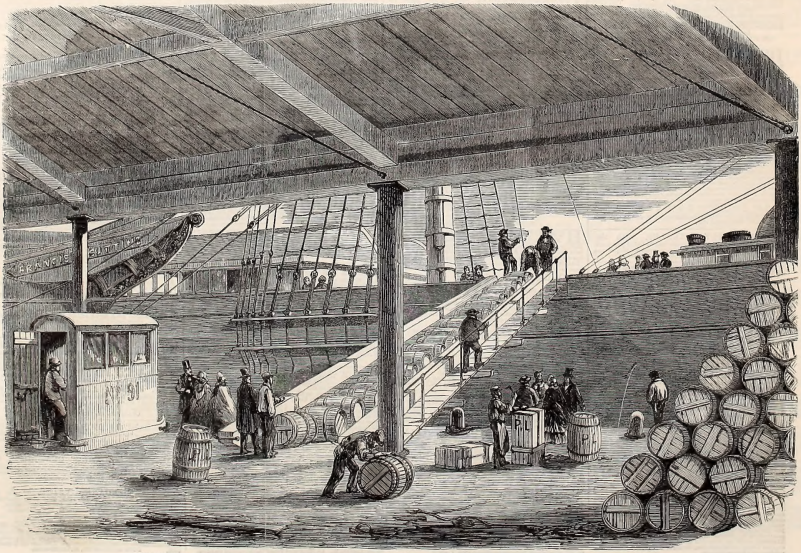
On the evening of Sunday week the American barque Achilles, under the command of Captain Gallagher, arrived in the Mersey from Philadelphia, with upwards of 3000 barrels of flour for the relief of the distressed operatives in Lancashire. The Achilles having been sighted off the port during the afternoon, the steam-tug Phœnix, belonging to the New Steam-Tug Company (Limited), went out and met her some distance outside the harbour. The Achilles was at once taken in tow and brought into the river, and anchored between the Prince's Landing Stage and Seacombe, in exactly the same position as that occupied by the George Griswold when that vessel anchored in the Mersey. The port pilotage and dock dues in this, as in the case of the George Griswold, were remitted, and the New Steam-Tug Company towed up the ship free of charge. On Monday morning, as soon as it became known that the Achilles was in the river, immense numbers of people visited the Prince's Landing Stage and the piers to have a look at the third of the American relief-ships. The Achilles was easily distinguished by the English ensign at the fore, her house-flag at the main, and the national emblem of the United States at the mizen. At high water the Achilles was taken in tow by the Phœnix, and docked in the Waterloo Dock, where she will at once commence to discharge her cargo. There are now three vessels in Liverpool that have brought relief from the United States to the suffering poor in Lancashire—viz., The Hope, George Griswold, and Achilles.

On Thursday week the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. R. C. Gardner) entertained the captains of the relief-ships to a grand banquet in the Townhall. Amongst the gentlemen present were Sir William Brown, Bart., High Sheriff of Lancashire; the Mayor of Manchester, and Captain Inglefield, R.N., C.B. The speeches were chiefly expressive of the gratitude felt by Lancashire for the noble donations of the people of the Northern States, and hopes were expressed for a speedy termination of the war and the further enlargement of the bonds of amity and good will between the New and Old Worlds.

AMALIENBORG SQUARE, COPENHAGEN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 236.

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, "THE FATHER OF THE POTTERIES," AT STOKE-ON-TRENT.—SEE PAGE 247.

We give an Engraving (from a sketch by Mr. William Woods, of Everton, Liverpool) of the George Griswold discharging her freight, consisting of 200 boxes of bacon, 50 barrels of pork, 600 bushels of corn, 500 barrels and boxes of bread, a quantity of rice, and 13,236 barrels of flour, sent from New York for the distressed Lancashire operatives. The pettiest details in connection with a vessel on such an errand are of interest, and invested with a dignity which the doings of no mere trading-ship, were she laden with gold and precious stones instead of with bread and pork, could command.



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On the 4th inst., at Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Lieutenant Stanley Clarke, R.N., of H.M.S. Royal Adelaide, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at Dublin, the wife of Wm. Holmes, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, Staff, of a daughter.

On the 22nd ult., at Springfield House, near Nuneaton, the wife of Jamme Darlington, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 10th ult., at Lisbon, Isabel Maria, the beloved daughter of William Smith, Esq., late Britannic Majesty's Consul, aged 18.

On the 9th ult., at Upton Park, Slough, Thomas Rawdon Ward, Esq., in the 76th year of his age.

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ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas (fifteen stops). Also, the Model Concert Harmoniums of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to
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SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM by ALEXANDER, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are the best adapted to all other cheap harmoniums yet produced.
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SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDER, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

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ANTOINE COURTOIS' CORNETS-à-PISTONS.—These celebrated instruments, used by every performer of eminence in the kingdom, are manufactured at CHAPPELL, No. 214, Regent-street, from whom price-lists and every further information may be had.

CASE'S ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—These C well-known instruments, which still maintain their unrivalled superiority, possessing the full, rich, and pure tone of a harmonium, and unique in tone than any other Concertinas.
BOOSEY and SONS, 24, Holles-street, Manufacturers, 24, Holles-street.

EVANS' ENGLISH HARMONIUMS at 8 guineas and upwards. Lists free.
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THE ENGLISH PIANETTE, 22 Guineas, CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD manufacture this capital small Instrument, for Sale or Hire, on the Three Years' System. The check action, and touch, upwards, tone. The case is of polished oak, and the full trichord treble. The Pianette is recommended as highly by the Profession as by the Public, and has attained the best position in the key and worn in the harness. In rosewood, 25 guineas; in walnut, 27 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument can be obtained only at CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S, and that no pianettes of this kind are put Coarse and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.

INDIAN PIANOFORTE.—CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S Pianoforte for hot climates is a COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in solid mahogany, with metallic plates, trichord throughout, and every possible precaution taken to protect the instrument from the influence of the climate. The mechanism of the instrument as well as the case has been secured by Patent. Price 35 guineas. Many of these pianofortes have been honoured upon the manufacture, and they have obtained the highest testimonials from the nobility and gentry of those and other countries.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street, London.

CRAMER'S HARMONIUMS, Harmonicords, Harmonion, &c. Manufactured by DEBAIN.

CRAMER'S CHINESE CHIMES, with two rows of keys, as manufactured by M. Debain, the Inventor of the Harmonium, and possessing all the qualities of that instrument, either as regards solidity of workmanship or extreme beauty of tone, and the power of playing Polkas, Waltzes, &c. as any ordinary size grocer piano forte. Prices in Oak or Rosewood Cases, 1 octave and 13 notes, 10 guineas; 21 do., 12 guineas; 22 do., 14 guineas.
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HARMONIUM PEDALIER FITTED FOR THE PEDALS. Invented by the Inventor of the Harmonium, has recently constructed a set of Pedals, producing a quality of tone superior to Mendelssohn Pedal Piano's, and is ultimately adapted for the practice of Fugues as well as general purposes. Price 10 guineas. Also, Harmoniums, 2 rows of keys, 13 stops, 16 ft. and 8 ft. tone, 25 guineas; 3 rows of keys, 20 stops, 16 ft. and 8 ft. and double bass, 16 ft. and 8 ft. and double bass, 32 feet C; price 37 Guineas.
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THE CHEAPEST HARMONIUM is DEBAIN'S beautiful Small Instrument in a Polished Oak Case, 10 guineas. Admirable tone, combined with the very best workmanship.
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E. BESSON'S NEW CHALLENGE CORNETS, with Rotary Valves. Twenty-three years' experience has enabled the manufacturer to produce Instruments of the highest excellence, which are adopted by the first artists and musicians in the world.

THE SCREW STEAM-VESSEL JOHN BRIGHT.

OUR Engraving represents the John Bright, the second of two screw steam-vessels built by Messrs. C. J. Mare and Co., of Millwall (whose extensive ship-building and iron-manufacturing premises are now carried on by the "Millwall Ironworks and Ship-building Company, Limited"), for the "China Mercantile Steam Navigation Company."

The John Bright and her sister vessel, the Indore, were designed by Mr. Charles F. Horwood, M.I.N.A., and are of the following principal dimensions—viz.:—Length between perpendiculars, 250ft.; breadth, 31ft. 1½in.; depth, 22ft. 6in.; tonnage, builders' measurement, 1192tons, and fitted with engines of 250-horse power.

The John Bright left Gravesend on the 22nd of August last, and arrived at Madeira on the 29th. After remaining at that place twenty-four hours for coaling, &c., she proceeded on her voyage, and arrived at Table Bay on the 25th of September, where she was detained for seven days by adverse gales. She left Table Bay on the 2nd of October, and arrived at Bombay on the 27th of October, having made the voyage from Gravesend to Bombay in fifty-eight clear days, having been seven days under sail only. This is, we believe, the shortest passage on record.

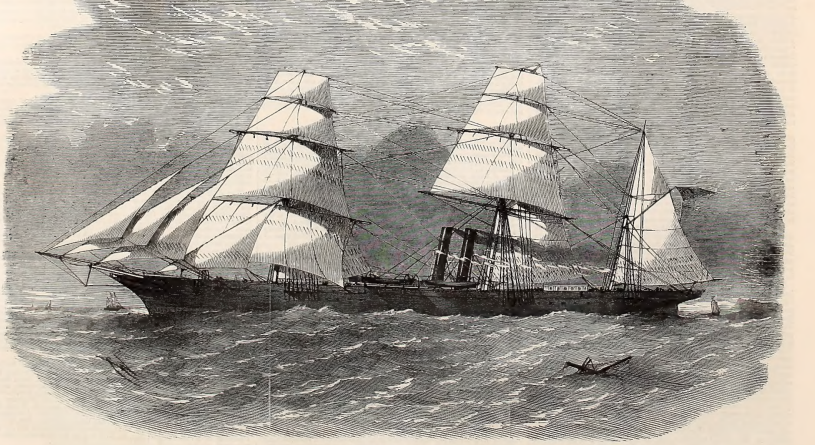
We find, from the overland Singapore and Hong-Kong papers, that the John Bright has maintained her character for speed on her first voyage to Hong-Kong, notwithstanding she has not been in dry dock since she was launched from Millwall, and had to contend against the heavy monsoons. She left Bombay on Nov. 16, and reached Singapore on the morning of the 28th, leaving on Dec. 2, and arriving on the 11th.

It was the express desire of a large number of the natives of Bombay, who are interested in this vessel, that she should be called the John Bright, as a token of their gratitude and high esteem for his disinterested efforts on behalf of India and China.

The China Mercantile Steam Navigation Company may congratulate themselves on having obtained, through their agents, Messrs. Dadabhai, Naroji, and Co., of Great St. Helen's, Parsee merchants, such successful vessels. They were built, under Lloyd's surveyors, to class A 1 nine years, under the immediate superintendence of Ardeshir Ockurjee, Esq., engineer. They are fitted with all the latest improvements, including Robinson's patent ventilating bulkheads, which are admirably adapted for hot climates. The China Mercantile Steam Navigation Company is composed entirely of natives of India; and, being so far successful in obtaining suitable vessels, they will, no doubt, enlarge their sphere of action.

We always hail such instances of native enterprise, and if every encouragement is afforded to a judicious combination of such promising native element with English enterprise and capital, the vast resources of our Indian empire will not have to remain long undeveloped.

THE LATE MR. DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY, COMMISSIONER OF THE CITY POLICE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE CHINA MERCANTILE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S SCREW STEAM-VESSEL JOHN BRIGHT.

THE LEVÉE.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of Wales held a Levée on behalf of her Majesty on Wednesday week, in St. James's Palace. The Prince left Buckingham Palace at half-past one o'clock, and in his progress through the Park was received with marked enthusiasm by an immense crowd of spectators. The Court was numerously attended. The whole of the Diplomatic Corps (with the exception of the Belgian Minister, prevented by indisposition), with the Secretaries and Attachés of their respective Legations, were present. The leading gentlemen had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness, the presentations by her Majesty's pleasure being considered as equivalent to presentations to the Queen. The Levée was also attended by about 1700 of the nobility and gentry. The Prince of Wales was attended by a brilliant Court, comprising the Ministers of the Crown, the great Officers of State, and the principal Officers of the Household of her Majesty and his Royal Highness. The Royal Body Guard of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State saloons, under the command of the Lieutenant. Captain Philips, the sub-officer, was on duty with the corps. The Yeomanry of the Guard were commanded by Captain Parker Rickford, the Exon in Waiting. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (attended by the Hon. James Macdonald), his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse (attended by Baron Westerweller), his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his Highness Dhuleep Singh, and Count Gleichen were present. Ambassadors and great officers of State, having the privilege of the entrée, passed into the reception-rooms at one o'clock, and for two hours subsequently there was a continuous succession of arrivals until all the saloons and the approaches thereto were densely crowded by a brilliant company. At three o'clock the crush at the entrance was so great that orders were issued not to allow any more carriages to enter the palace quadrangle. The rank at this time extended up St. James's-street and Albemarle-street, far into New Bond-street. It was nearly four o'clock when carriages ceased to set down company; and the evening had closed in before the later arrivals had taken their departure. The Prince of Wales returned to Buckingham Palace at five o'clock, again receiving the acclamations of a great concourse of spectators on his way through the park.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

EARS our next "Echoes" see the light the Great Event for which we have been so long waiting, and to give brilliance to which such enormous preparations have been made, will have had a triumphant consummation. The Royal entry into the ancient and loyal metropolis of Britain and the Royal marriage will have become things of the past, but to be dwelt upon with enduring memories of pride and delight. May it be our lot to chronicle a festival the like of which this generation has never seen, and will scarcely be permitted to witness a second time; to record the progress of a pageant which shall have passed off without a flaw or a shortcoming; to narrate the proceedings of two glorious days, which foreigners may look upon with amazement, and, if without envy, at least without hope of rivalling in intensity of loyal enthusiasm!

When these lines came to daily memory and was duly shown the lions of London he was asked which spectacle among the many he had seen at Temple Bar; but with his pre-grandeur of its novelty, could forecast upon had struck him, by its grandeur of its novelty, could forecast upon had struck him, by its grandeur of its novelty, could forecast upon had struck him, by its

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

ONCE in a way a particular Parliament has acquired, owing to some peculiarity, a distinctive appellation, such as the Long Parliament, the Rump Parliament, and so on. The way in which the present assembly of that name carries on entitles it to be called the Talking Parliament. If politeness may be defined to be a considerate reference to the mutual feelings and wishes of persons who happen to come in contact, our Legislature is eminently possessed of that quality. Anything, from a Royal marriage down to a catarrhal influence on an individual, suffices to postpone proceedings with business, or even initiating measures. If one were inclined to treat this matter with the severity which ought to belong to a so-called guide of public opinion, it might be said that Parliament has fallen under the influence of personal compromise. If anybody happens to get up a motion on a bill which does not suit Ministers, and more or less of the House, or rumours in the coming discussion, immediately after the first broadside has been discharged up gets a Premier, or Home Secretary, or Attorney-General, generally or weekly, or weakly, as the case may be, shows how impossible it is, consistently with the pleasant relations existing between all sections of the House, to consent to exactly that thing but, as nobody in this happy Parliamentary state ought, if it is to be avoided, to be quite unprejudged, an offer is made to postpone also which is just coloured with the subject-matter in question. Joyfully accepting the compromise, movers and seconders dine peacefully and reasonably the period of vibrating for a long night between those hopes and fears about their motions which they mistake for a deep sense of reality; which they court.

As politeness is the standing order of the day within the House of Commons, it is not unreasonable that assembly to require that nobody should be rude to any of its members. There have been times when the word "privilege" was resonant with danger, and a poncant order on his knees at the bar of the House was by no means in a joosse position. Truth to say, in the latest instance of this sort of thing the lubricous point of view seemed to be that which was taken. No one, of course, will venture to say that Sir Frederick Smith, who has held Mr. Reed's reply to his motion before the House and moved that he be called on to answer for it, simulated the indignation which he displayed. But when the awful moment of "coming to the bar" took place there was more than mere laughter than solemnity prevailed. Doubtless, there is a trempting of nihility when the Speaker, with the solemnity of the office of the door of the house by the Serjeant-at-Arms, more sedulous of keeping the mace within his grasp than of the whereabouts of his private. Then there is the stately out of the House, and not which represents the awful "bar" between which and the door there is no brief is space that is difficult for the appellant to traverse. It is not fabulous to get through the three bows which are the prescriptive right of the House with a nearsighted assurance, because it is just after it is drawn out, stumbles over it every one laughs, and the character of the scene changes at once. Mr. Reed made his apology decidedly full, and, in fact, rather overdid the contrition of manner which is demanded of persons in his situation. He got cheered in a way that was by no refinement less than unmistakable. Then, as everybody was probably grateful to him for having given the House that which is at last out and not wanting to make any more speech, though this time it was administered in the mildest form. However, a rubber pronounced titillation has been unexpectedly bestowed on a House which has had the old custom of bringing culprits from from the House of Lords by the hands of two grave, bewigged, and begowned officials, the Chancery Now, however, that these two Houses are made in a very stuithy way. The Clerk of the Upper House pops into the door of the Commons, and, if the coast is clear, creeps in and bows forlornly to one of the Clerk Assistants at the table, who sidles down to the corner where the other is standing, whispers his page from him, and, with a glance of expressive confidence in each other they separate, and the mission of both is at an end. It seems that it is a question with the Lords of the House, two figures who, by their garments, should have been women, but who, by their sex, were supposed to be Lord Chancery's Judges. It was, of course, intended that the bringing up of the Prince of Wales to the Bar, which was the object of the presentation of the illustrious, should be solemn and effective. Unfortunately, one of the learned Judges was short and stout, the other tall and lean, the latter being particularly nearsighted, while both were in a room together. Accordingly, they shambled up to the table amidst loud cries of "Bow!" — the short one bowing and the tall one not; and the square and taller hesitated and stared about him like a startled giraffe, and turned about and about, and was outstripped by his sturdier and better-sorted brother, while subsequently he laughed at first from all quarters of an involuntarily amused House—a result inevitable from a mistake so absurd for evidently, from their appointment qualifications akin to those of a dancing-master. Perhaps the best way of sending peace between the two Houses nowadays would be by pneumatic dispatch.

After the above statements, which bend rather to put the House in a degree of good humour, it is but common justice to say that in one special and most important instance it has vindicated its claim to its title of the first deliberative assembly in the world. It has taken on the affairs of Poland, for the most part, the tone which was insensibly adopted was every way worthy of the occasion and the place in which the discussion took place. In fact Ministers introduced, and Mr. Hennessy was not only able and tactical in the marshalling of his facts and arguments, but he rarely rose into dignity in the manner of treating the subject. There are many persons who have believed that the Polish question was effervescing, and nothing more, but this time he has shown that volatility is quite consistent with sound body and strength, and that his fault of youthfulness is fast becoming cured. It is pleasant to see how much we talkers like Mr. Monckton Milnes and Lord Fermoy, such a cynical protector against the extravagant principles and unpractical except abstract Toryism as Lord Robert Cecil, were roused out of their respective moods into expressions of sympathy. Mr. Serjeant Fitzgerald waxed eloquent, and his earnestness was so genuine that it was more believed in, though it is hardly possible that it could have been more true. Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Shaftesbury, and others were more stilted than usual, because that is the way in which, despite of himself, his rhetorical flow is apt. Nothing could have been more tactical and more befitting the position he occupies than the speech of Lord Palmerston. He fulfilled all the requirements of statesmanship, while it was redolent of the sympathetic feeling which pervades the nation, and from which the nation expects the Prime Minister not to be exempt. It would have been well if the debate had closed with him, for it is, unhappily, the fact that the address of Mr. Disraeli was a blot upon the whole. It was by a disclaimer of sympathy with the Poles as a people, and he carped at their desire for nationality as if to be fought for they did not deserve to possess it; while the extent to which he seemed to charge the Emperor Napoleon and that put one in mind of the old lady in Martinique, who professed to rule her slaves by a system of rewards and punishments, "as the slaves behaved ill they were flogged—that was the punishment; when they behaved well they were flogged—that was the reward. When he ceased there was a palpable chill on the enthusiasm which had previously prevailed; so much so, that Sir Robert Clifton, in his rugged way, demanded cheers for more Speeches than one, and Mr. Bernal and Mr. Wyld was able to get in a word or two which seemed expressive of love with that there should be a representative map of Europe, which came very naturally from him.

The adjournment for the Easter sittings of the House of Commons has fallen into the hands of two members—to wit, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Hennessy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, with his usual imaginative ardour, places his measures on the paper on all nights and in all places; and, if it were not that we have every assurance of his conscientiousness, we should be inclined to suspect him of designs to slip them through at unexpected moments. But, even if this were the case, which we most religiously disbelieve, he would fail; for there is a most careful watch kept over him by one or two gentlemen who are nothing if not financial. He very nearly missed his hip with his Tobacco Duties Bill; and it was only by adopting the system of compromise above alluded to, and of which he is increasingly a master, that he succeeded in getting to weather the stage of second reading. Sir Henry Willoughby is vigilant, and Sir Stafford Northcote has acquired a forty-statue power of keeping constantly in one position just in front of Mr. Gladstone, who is thus in constant Parliamentary custody. It may have been only a coincidence; but, curiously enough, during a debate the other evening on tobacco, and notably, and with a certain obsequiousness, while Sir Stafford Northcote was speaking, a gentleman in the gallery yielded to some narcotic influence, and fell into so deep a sleep that he descended the lips of the gallery in front, and had to endure all the efforts of doorkeepers and messengers to rouse him, and, as we believe, passed the evening in a state which was nearly allied to that of the Rip Van Winkle. But a new member for Cambridge was speaking—he made his début this week—this somnolent individual must surely have been roused, for the nascent representative seemed determined to take the House by storm, and to be fulfilling a pledge which he rare to his electors that his voice should be heard in the Legislature. When people interested inspect beforehand the business of any evening, it is a common query. "Has Mr. Hennessy anything?" and the inference is well understood—namely, that if the sitting can be prolonged to between one and two o'clock in the morning it will be done.

It was a great compliment to Lord Strathcden that the Prince of Wales should have come down to the House of Peers for the first time on the day that he took his seat on the woolsack. The Lord had a motion on the paper. Why did not the speech come off? No one seemed to know; and certainly his Royal Highness missed a very remarkable specimen of Parliamentary eloquence.

MUSIC.

THE musical occurrences of the past week have been few. The English Opera season at COVENT GARDEN is about to terminate, and no fresh novelties are announced, unless we except the production of cantata on the subject of the Royal nuptials by Mr. Macfarren—which is in preparation. The date on which Mr. Gye will open the doors of the theatre under the Royal Italian Opera is not yet announced. It is said that he has engaged a tenor, Signor Brignoli, who has been singing in the United States; and Mdlle. Titiens, who is in treaty with Mdlle. Lucca, a soprano, who is in great vogue in the capital of Austria—Vienna. Her name we believe is Pauline, and the principal stars of last season; and Adelina Patti, there is little doubt, will continue to be the chief attraction of the season. Her Majesty's Theatre, it is announced, will open on the 14th inst., and, it is announced, will open on the 11th of April with the "Concierto," in which, Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Marai, and Signor Gardoni will return; and Mdlle. Kellog, the American soprano, who was to have made her début at this theatre last year, is positively to appear in the course of this season.

An interesting performance of WELSH NATIONAL MUSIC was given on Monday's Exhibition Day (the last day but one at St. David's Day), under the auspices of Mr. John Thomas, whose great talents are devoted with patriotic zeal to the advancement of the music of his native land. The Welsh Choral Association, one of the very excellent Welsh concerts got up by Mr. Thomas last season. It consisted of about 200 voices, and sang Welsh part-songs, a Welsh sung by solo voices and others performed as choruses, and accompanied by a band of harps. The harps were sung by Miss Wynne, Miss Jones, and Mr. Aweu; the choruses were sustained by Mr. Leslie's choir, strengthened by voices from the Royal Academy of Music; and the band of the Royal Italian Opera, and the most eminent Welsh singers, including Mr. Thomas himself, Mr. Balsir Chatter, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Lewis. The concert was conducted after the style of a Welsh Eisteddfod, and received with the warmest expressions of pleasure by a large audience, among whom were, of course, many compatriots of the Principality.

The POPULAR CONCERT of Monday last was remarkable chiefly for the revival of the *last quartet* of Beethoven; one of those compositions which, as we have said before, are the delight of a few and the bugbear of the many. Their merits form a *quæstio vexata*, undecided to this day, and on which we have no intention to enter. We shall merely remark that these pieces of a marvellous genius are not to be judged hastily; that they are seldomer performed now than they were thirty years ago; and that, though the quartet played on Monday was admirably executed, yet the applause with which it was received was probably due to the great master's memory than a hearty expression of genuine admiration. The other instrumental pieces were a trio in E major, for pianoforte sonata in E minor, op. 70, magnificently performed by Arabella Goddard, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Piatti, and which was received in the same manner as the quartet. The concert was conducted by the doors, and the principal performances were warmly applauded.

The services of Mdlle. Titiens and Mr. Sims Reeves have been secured for the next performance, on the 16th inst., when the choral society will shortly proceed vigorously with their rehearsals, and the committee will hold a meeting in the course of the month for the consideration of future arrangements.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.—On Saturday a new drama, founded on Miss Braddon's novel of "Lady Audley's Secret," was produced. It has been skilfully arranged by Mr. Gower, and has been received with more than usual success. The reputation of the novel may account for the interest which was manifested in the first night of the production of the drama and the merit of the acting. Miss Herbert, as the guilty Lady Audley, has a character which, under peculiar and unusual circumstances, and therefore impelled by both external and internal motives, had a character to impersonate which combined in its development the most powerful dramatic art, and drew powerfully on all the resources of the artist. This excellent actress appeared to more advantage than usual, and made a profound impression on the house. The story, though borrowed from a novel, is excellently constructed in the drama, and is developed in the two acts. The first brings George Talboys and Robert Audley together, the former having visited his friend's chambers on his return from Australia; and, while the latter is absent on business and expresses his wish to marry his wife Helen, he eye sights on the obituary column of a journal, and there discovers the death of his friend's wife. We are next introduced to Audley Court, and, from a conversation between Luke Marks and Phoebe, become soon acquainted with the lady of Sir Michael Audley is one and the same with Helen Talboys, who, having deserted her child, has proved to be living, and a bigamist. The next scene places the fact beyond doubt, when her husband is introduced to Audley Court, and she is brought face to face with him. A powerful scene of recriminations must now take place between George and his wife; and Robert Audley confesses that he shall fall into the ancient well there. But she is unaware that she has been overheard by Luke, who is concealed by a tree near the window. In the second act the interest increases and accumulates. The mysterious disappearance of his friend has continued for a twelvemonth to perplex the mind of Robert Audley, and converted him from a gay-hearted, luxurious law-student into a serious and grave-thinking man. At length he confronts Lady Audley and gives expression to his suspicions. The lady is bold and defiant, and calls in the aid of Sir Michael, who compels his nephew to retract. He takes refuge in the village inn, which Lady Audley frequents, but not for to, that he may help destroy. Fortunately, however, he escapes; but poor Luke, drunk and helpless, suffers severely. He lives long enough to be brought into the lady's presence and to denounce her as the murderess of her first husband. Still she is defiant; but shortly after her husband, who had been preserved by Mark, enters. Lady Audley, confounded by his presence, lets go the last hold she has on reason; her countenance becomes a blank, expression has departed with intelligence, and she falls, a helpless lunatic, at the feet of the man she has wronged. In all this there are great opportunities for a competent actress. It is highly to the credit of Miss Herbert that she so far availed herself of them as to make a decidedly strong impression on the audience.

STRAND.—"My Preserver" is the title of a new piece, by Mr. H. T. Craven, produced on Monday. It is in one act, and is apparently designed to afford a vehicle for the action that has already led her preserver. Two persons are partially entitled to the character according to the playbill—namely, Mr. Humphrys (Mr. Farnelle), and the other a literary aspirant "out of suits with fortune" (Mr. William Bury (Mr. Belford). The former has pulled Miss Estelle Fratwiser (Miss Augusta Thomson) out of the river, but the latter has borne the lady to her dwelling-place. Thinking that Bury had saved her, the latter proposes to marry her "preserver," but repents of her rash pledge when she learns that Bilberry is the individual. Bilberry is already in love with Dolly (Miss C. Saunders), but follows the instinct of interest and accepts the lady's offer. Bury, however, understands human nature, and makes love to Dolly. Whereupon Bilberry gives way to jealousy, and is made aware of the real state of his own feelings. To surrender Estelle to his more prepossessing rival is then a matter of course. The lady, too, is enabled to interpret her oath in favour of the latter on learning from the doctor that Bury had, after her recovery, prescribed a hot-bath, to which her intimate recovery was certainly due.

PRINCESS'.—Miss Constance Aylmer, having recovered from her indisposition, has reappeared as Marsha Gibbs in "All that Glitters is not Gold."

OLYMPIC.—"A Husband to Order" has been revived at this theatre, and, with a new cast, is now so well acted that it promises to prove attractive.

THE STANDARD THEATRE and the CITY OF LONDON were the scene of generous entertainments on Saturday. At the former Mr. Creswick appeared in a new play by Mr. J. P. Wooler, entitled "The Minister of Spain; or, the Flower of Seville," originally produced at the Surrey, in which the part of Don Felix Mendez was sustained; and at the latter Mr. James Anderson supported the part of Claude Melnotte, in which he made his début at Sutton's play of Lyons Lyons. Both were warmly received, and commanded good houses.

BUFFORD'S PANORAMA.—The sightseers of London will learn with regret that the season of the last season of the exhibition of those panoramas which for seventy years the late Mr. Burford had been in the habit of presenting to the public annually. They were among the most interesting and instructive sights of the metropolis. On Saturday a private view of "Rome" was opened, and we were pleased to find that the old spirit is suffered to abide in it. It is the intention of the proprietors to exhibit in succession all the best panoramas of the metropolis, and those who had done so much to educate the popular taste and to inform the minds of the people by the actual representation of the objects of interest will find their cities and most noted places in the world. The public will do wisely to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

The French steam-corvette Brandon and English steamer Hornet are engaged in repairing the electric cable sunk between Port Johns and Algiers. Lighters accompany those vessels to receive the cable.

The Dictator, a steam-boat now building at New York to ply between that city and Albany, is constructed to carry 2500 passengers. She will be the largest river steam-boat now afloat.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that the ex-King and Queen of Greece are about to fix their residence at the Royal Palace of London. From the restricted state of their resources they have, it is said, been induced to sell no less than 50,000 of their most valuable gems, which are of immense intrinsic worth.

Science, says the *Dæmarck*, has lately had a great loss, Professor Dr. P. Kierkegaard, the philologist and naturalist, is no more. He died suddenly on Sunday week, aged about sixty-five. He is best known in England by his learned labours on the history of the runes.

The American papers assert that a lady in Syracuse has been married to a soldier in a fort near Washington, the two being 400 miles apart, and the vows passed over the wires. It took two hours to do the work by code, and the telegram from the chaplain to the lady, announcing that the vows and the ceremony had been duly recorded, terminated the entry.

The Estimates for the Revenue Departments, effective and non-effective services, for the year ending March 31, 1864, were laid before the House on Monday in all to £4,720,641, which is a decrease on the previous year of £2,154. The total charge for effective services is £2,576,176, which gives £1,000 increase; and expenses, £744,134; Inland Revenue, salaries and expenses, £1,351,771; Post Office, salaries and expenses, £2,602,597; miscellaneous charges, &c., of revenue departments, £515,796. The Post Office vote is larger by £18,233 than that of last year; and the vote for Customs on the other hand is £1,000 less than last year. The Inland Revenue vote is less by £30,503, and that for superannuations by £29,616.

The population of Greece consists of a total of 1,096,510 souls, of whom 1,096,600 belong to the Greek Church, 9338 to other Christian forms of worship, and 572 to non-Christian religions. The number of families is 221,919, from which it follows that each one consists of 5·02 persons. The number of males and of females is nearly equal, 550,716 males, 545,794 females. Inhabitants to each house. To the above numbers must be added the band army of 14,000 men, and a floating population of 5000 souls, which is annually employed by the Greeks Vlaquis.

The old tune of "Nightingale Fund" is £4426. Two-thirds of this are spent in the maintenance and instruction in nursing of probationers at St. Thomas's Hospital. Fifteen others supported by the fund are engaged in public hospitals or infirmaries. The remaining third is spent at King's College Hospital, and at the Institution for the Care and Cure of Sick Gentlewomen, the want of whom is much felt in the villages of England. The trustees are Lord Monteagle, Mr. R. M. Milnes, Mr. J. R. Mill, Mr. Nightingale, Mr. E. Majoribanks, jun. The acting committee of the council consist of Sir Julius Benedict, M.D., Mr. Bracebridge, Mr. John Noel, Mr. William Rathbone, Mr. William Rowman, Mr. John Forbes Clark, and Mr. William Spottiswoode, F.R.S.

A WILL.—What a remarkable document is a will! It is the love of a man now dead, perhaps, for his kith and kin of a darkened room—for the vault, low and hoarse as an echo. It speaks, and people hearken; it commands, and people obey; it is supreme over all things here, and has power on earth can alter it. We expect to hear the voice calm, earnest, and speaking low judgment, and not the voice of a man who is dead. The head which it has gone with thinking—under the fresh mould; the hand which pens it has been turned thin and white, and perhaps worm-eaten. It is another world, but who, at such a moment, can write words of hate must have a black heart, but who wounds a dead man's heart must have no heart at all. There is some truth in the old ghost-cried; man can return after death; he does so in his will. He comes to us, speaks to us, warns us, counsels us, and we do good to others as a blighting specter, whose promised treasures turn to dust.—*Once a Week*.

PATTERN POST BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The list of the articles of pattern post between England and France, which are already remembered by the public, and is necessary, therefore, to call special attention to the following articles which are admissible at the rate of 2d. per ounce. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, wearing apparel, medicines, keys, and metal instruments of any kind. If the letter is either a money value or other, apart from its mere use as a pattern; nor must the quantity of any kind of article exceed the number which it would be usual to distribute as a sample, on the ground, an intrinsic value. Dad. The rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, wearing apparel, medicines, keys, and metal instruments of any kind. If the letter is either a money value or other, apart from its mere use as a pattern; nor must the quantity of any kind of article exceed the number which it would be usual to distribute as a sample, on the ground, an intrinsic value. Dad. The contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the Post Office, or of course applicable to the pattern post; and anything of the kind which may be observed will be stopped, and not sent on to its destination. Gh. Articles such as the following have been noticed, and have been detained as unfit for the post, viz.:—Metal bows, porcelain and china, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, watch machinery, sharp-pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ores, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, nobs of various kinds, corpuscles, copper or steel coins, medals, and articles of various kinds.—By command of the Postmaster-General, RONLAND HILL, Secretary. General Post Office, Feb. 28.

DENMARK.
Danish Miles 60 to a degree.
French Miles 75 to a degree.
English Miles 69½ to a degree.
Railways completed.
&" in progress or intended.
SKAGERRACK
NORTH SEA
THE CATTEGAT
SWEDEN
Gothenburg
Jönköping
Wenersborg
Helsingborg
Landskrona
Malmöhus
Kiöge
Kiöge R.
Ystad
Simrishamn
Ronneby
Carlscrona
Calmar
Westervik
Norrköping
Linköping
Motala
Wadstena
Hasle
Hasle Bay
Rönne
Rönne Bay
Christiansöe
Christiansöe Bay
Bornholm
Ronne
Svaneke
Svaneke Bay
Gudhiem
Gudhiem Bay
Faxe
Faxe Bay
Stevns
Stevns Klint
Rödvig
Rödvig Bay
Korsör
Korsör Bay
Slagelse
Slagelse Bay
Nyborg
Nyborg Bay
Kiöge Bay
Helsingör
Helsingör Roads
Elsinore
Elsinore Roads
Copenhagen
Copenhagen Roads
Dragör
Dragör Roads
Saltholm
Saltholm Roads
Flakfort
Flakfort Roads
Middelfart
Middelfart Roads
Fredericia
Fredericia Roads
Veile
Veile Bay
Horsens
Horsens Bay
Aarhuus
Aarhuus Bay
Grenaa
Grenaa Roads
Ebeltoft
Ebeltoft Bay
Randers
Randers Fiord
Aalborg
Aalborg Roads
Hals
Hals Fiord
Nibe
Nibe Fiord
Hobro
Hobro Fiord
Mariager
Mariager Fiord
Nyköbing
Nyköbing Bay
Skive
Skive Fiord
Lemvig
Lemvig Roads
Thyborön
Thyborön Roads
Ringkiöbing
Ringkiöbing Fiord
Ringkiöbing Roads
Hvide Sande
Hvide Sande Roads
Ribe
Ribe Fiord
Ribe Roads
Tondern
Tondern Roads
Hoyer
Hoyer Roads
Apenrade
Apenrade Bay
Sonderburg
Sonderburg Bay
Nubjerg
Skagen
Skagen Roads
Hirtshals
Hirtshals Roads
Hanstholm
Hanstholm Roads
Thisted
Thisted Roads
Nissum Fiord
Nissum Roads
Lemvig
Lemvig Roads
Struer
Struer Roads
Viborg
Viborg Lake
Silkeborg
Silkeborg Lake
Ringkiöbing Fiord
Ringkiöbing Roads
Ringkiöbing
Ringkiöbing Lake
Ringkiöbing Roads
Ringkiöbing Fiord
Ringkiöbing Roads

Helgoland
Heligoland
Sylt
Amrum
Föhr
Nordstrand
Pellworm
Langeness
Hooge
Nordmarsch
Wiedingharde
Bredstedt
Husum
Tönning
Eiderstedt
Friedrichstadt
Garding
Tondern
Hadersleben
Apenrade
Sonderburg
Flensburg
Schleswig
Eckernförde
Rendsburg
Kiel
Kiel Canal
Neumünster
Itzehoe
Glückstadt
Wilster
Elmshorn
Altona
Hamburg
Harburg
Bergedorf
Ratzeburg
Lübeck
Travemünde
Neustadt
Oldenburg
Eutin
Plön
Segeberg
Bad Oldesloe
Reinbeck
Wandsbeck
Ahrensburg
Mölln
Lauenburg
Boitzenburg
Ludwigslust
Dömitz
Boizenburg
Hagenow
Schwerin
Wismar
Rostock
Warnemünde
Doberan
Grabow
Parchim
Plau
Güstrow
Malchin
Neubrandenburg
Demmin
Anklam
Usedom
Wollin
Stettin
Swinemünde
Pasewalk
Prenzlau
Templin
Angermünde
Eberswalde
Bernau
Berlin
Potsdam
Brandenburg
Rathenow
Nauen
Spandau
Charlottenburg
Zehlendorf
Teltow
Zossen
Jüterbog
Luckenwalde
Treuenbrietzen
Belzig
Wittenberg
Dessau
Bernburg
Köthen
Zerbst
Roßlau
Coswig
Wittenberge
Perleberg
Pritzwalk
Havelberg
Kyritz
Neuruppin
Gransee
Fürstenberg
Fürstenwalde
Frankfurt
Müncheberg
Seelow
Cüstrin
Landsberg
Soldin
Arnswalde
Pyritz
Stargard
Greifenhagen
Schivelbein
Dramburg
Neustettin
Rummelsburg
Stolp
Lauenburg
Bütow
Schlawe
Rügenwalde
Köslin
Kolberg
Treptow
Gollnow
Pasewalk
Ueckermünde
Stettiner Haff
Oderberg
Eberswalde
Bernau
Strausberg
Rüdersdorf
Fürstenwalde
Beeskow
Storkow
Lübben
Luckau
Calau
Senftenberg
Hoyerswerda
Bautzen
Görlitz
Lauban
Bunzlau
Sprottau
Sagan
Guben
Forst
Cottbus
Spremberg
Hoyerswerda
Kamenz
Pirna
Dresden
Meissen
Riesa
Torgau
Eilenburg
Delitzsch
Bitterfeld
Köthen
Zerbst
Jüterbog
Luckenwalde
Treuenbrietzen
Belzig
Wittenberg
Dessau
Bernburg
Aschersleben
Quedlinburg
Halberstadt
Wernigerode
Blankenburg
Thale
Harzgerode
Ballenstedt
Gernrode
Stolberg
Nordhausen
Sangerhausen
Eisleben
Mansfeld
Hettstedt
Sandersleben
Cöthen
Bernburg
Staßfurt
Schönebeck
Barby
Calbe
Gommern
Burg
Genthin
Jerichow
Tangermünde
Stendal
Osterburg
Seehausen
Gardelegen
Salzwedel
Arendsee
Osterburg
Perleberg
Pritzwalk
Wittenberge
Havelberg
Kyritz
Neuruppin
Gransee
Fürstenberg
Templin
Angermünde
Prenzlau
Pasewalk
Ueckermünde
Anklam
Usedom
Wollin
Swinemünde
Stettin

the walls were hung with rich Gobelin tapestry, the drawings of which were executed by the celebrated Dutch painter Charles von Mandern. The later Kings also frequently embellished the interior of the castle, as it was the custom for Danish Kings to be crowned in the chapel of the castle. In a cabinet richly ornamented with stucco there was a relic of Denmark's unhappy Queen, the English Princess Caroline Mathilde. On a pane of glass were these notable words scratched by her own hand, "Oh, keep me innocent; make others great!" Every story of the castle was hung with valuable portraits of foreign and native notables. Its glory, however, it now no more, as the castle was destroyed by fire during the night of the 17th of December, 1809. But the interior has been restored in its ancient pride by the voluntary subscriptions of the people.

BERNSTORFF PALACE, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK.

Turn beautiful summer residence is situated as a convenient distance, a few English miles north of Copenhagen, in the midst of a park, amongst rich and well-cultivated fields, near the celebrated Sound. The palace, which is very plain in style, was built in 1762, by the Court architect, Jardin, for Count Johan Hartvig Ernst Bernstorf, by birth a German, who had received the naturalisation papers, with three villages, as a donation from the Crown. The state of agriculture was at the time much neglected, and the peasants poor, from cultivating their land in common, and being subject to heavy seigniorial duties. Count Bernstorf changed everything. He had the farms properly laid out, and sold them separately to the peasants, who have since become substantial and independent farmers. To show their gratitude, they erected a marble statue to Count Bernstorf during his lifetime. The palace and park were sold after his death, and became State property in the time of the late King, Christian VIII., who kept his Court there occasionally. During the reign of the present King the palace and the grounds have been exclusively occupied by his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark. It was here the Royal Highness Princess Alexandra received, a few days before her departure from Copenhagen, a farewell entrance visit of the deputies of the peasants in the neighbourhood, by whom she is much beloved.

CHRISTIANSBORG CASTLE.

the King's palace, is situated near the spot where Absalon, in the year 1167, ran up a fortification, and where he had always been a castle, though in different forms, which, from the time of Christoph of Bavaria, has been the residence of the Danish Kings. It acquired its name from King Christian VI., who caused the old castle to be pulled down, and erected another in the years 1733-40, which was, however, destroyed by fire, with the exception of its side buildings, in the year 1794. The present edifice is a modern one, having been completed as recently as 1828. Even now many parts of the upper stories are still undecorated. The castle itself has four wings. The principal front faces the castle-square, and to the east end of this is a wing running west; and parallel to the principal façade is the fourth wing, the centre of which is interrupted but connected by a colonnade of thirty-two Doric pillars. The castle proper consists of 300 rooms. It is now, besides the King's rooms and apartments for his attendants and household, partly used for Government offices—amongst which is that of the Folkething and Landsthing (Danish Diet), Minister of Finance, Herald's Office, Hall of the Knights, records, large and splendid collection of paintings of different schools, open to the public, &c. The castle is likewise connected by a building used by the King with the castle chapel. The group of buildings comprising the Christiansborg and the castle are used as stables, coach-houses, theatre, and residence for many officials and servants. The principal entrance to the castle-square with a portal, over which are six Corinthian columns bearing a pediment. In this are placed Jupiter on Olympus, surrounded by the gods, executed in terra-cotta, after Thorwaldsen. In the niches on both sides of the door are four statues executed in bronze—Mercur, Minerva, Hercules, and Bellona—corresponding bas-reliefs over each. The first is the work of Thorwaldsen, and the rest are executed by the celebrated sculptor Bissen, after sketches by the same artist (Thorwaldsen). Over the rooms the Hall of the Knights is especially noticeable; it is 41 yards long by 15 yards broad and 14 yards high. In this there are 24 columns round, which rests on sixteen Corinthian columns, over which is Bissen's colossal frieze representing the triumph of Ceres and Bacchus. The floor is a parquet of oak and mahogany. The ceiling is divided in square pieces, with gilded ornaments. In the antechamber is Thorwaldsen's celebrated frieze, Alexander's triumphal entrance into Babylon, executed in marble—a copy of which, in plaster, was exhibited in the London Exhibition of 1851, and another in the International Exhibition, and will most likely be handed over to the South Kensington Museum as a gift from the Danish Government. Amongst other rooms worth notice are the Throne-room (the canopy of the throne supported by two caryatides by Thorwaldsen, and the paintings by Eberschlade), the room of the chamberlain attendants of the King, a room in Pompeian style, and the Council-chamber, the latter having its walls of indigenous wood, etched.

AMALIENBORG-GASSET, COPENHAGEN.

We have mentioned in another article that the parents of her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra were married on the 26th of May, 1842, at the Palace of Amalienborg, Copenhagen. The present magnificent of the beautiful Square of that name, the very centre of the business portion of Copenhagen. Four palaces, built in similar style, towards the middle of the last century, by the representatives of four noble families—Counts Schack, Dercentin, Levetzau, and Brockdorff—form that quarter of the city called Amalienborg-gasse. The beautiful equestrian statue, in bronze, in the middle of the square was erected by the grandfather of the Danish Company, in 1771, to the honour of the then King of Denmark, Frederick V., whom the statue represents. The palaces are painted in old stucco with Latin inscriptions. The palaces were bought in by the State before 1794; and when a great fire in that year consumed the King's palace of Christiansborg (situated in another part of Copenhagen), King Christian VII. ordered two of them to be fitted up for the King, and a commodious way built to connect them to connect them. His son, Frederick VI., retained them in use until his death, in 1839. They are, however, now used; the one, seen to the right, for the meetings of the Supreme Court of Appeal, and the other, not visible in the Engraving, for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The palace to the left is occupied by the truly pious and amiable Queen Dowager, Caroline Amelia; and the last, in front, is occupied by the grandparents of her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra; and it is there that her Royal Highness's parents were married.

The Queen has appointed Philip Allen, Esq., to be resident magistrate for the colony of Natal; and her Majesty has approved of Mr. Hingston Fisher as Counsel at Sydney for her Majesty's Colony of Victoria.

On the third anniversary of the separation of Queensland from New South Wales the *Brisbane Courier* stated that the population with which this new colony started in December, 1859, was but 23,000; at Michaelmas, 1863, the number was 42,000; and in December was not less than 50,000. The population has thus increased at the rate of 27 per cent.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday contains a report from Lieut. Lefroy of his investigation of the Niger, on the coast of the Bight of Biafra. It is to the form of a diary, and narrates a voyage up that river, from Lagos Rabba, and thence to the camp of King Masaba. Lieut. Lefroy was accompanied with his vessel in company with Dr. Baikie; in this, however, he failed as that traveller had left Rabba before Mr. Lieut. Lefroy reached that town in the steamer to Lagos. He speaks highly of the charts of the Niger by Lieut. Glover, which made the pilot's duty superfluous.

The last mail from Alexandria brought the text of a curious document, being a formal declaration of war by the King of Abyssinia against Said Pacha, the late Viceroy of Egypt. His Abyssinian Majesty says:—"You do not make war like brave men; you hide yourselves behind walls; you kill your enemies with cannon; you have stole the open country with your spies; there, forsooth, to invest, by valour and courage decide the fate of battle. It was thus our ancestors used to fight." The document, which was written after Said Pacha's death, but whose receipt has not been several thousand Turkish Bashi-Bazouks with orders to repel King Theodore's force if they cross the frontier, but not to pursue them on the Abyssinian territory.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. R., Fort Glasgow.—The matter is explicable without attributing undue force to any of the pieces. Your solution is correct, and the problem is a fair one. The mistake was much strained, was shown about by some of the native players, and, as it was unexpressed, at at length got ascribed to one of them, and was used back here as an "Indian problem." Send the author another, but be sure, as you have no solution, it is accurately copied.

C. D., Bristol, did not receive a single correct solution of Problem No. 269, so you must not be surprised that it has baffled you. The composition by the same author in our present Number, though in fewer moves, is hardly less puzzling, and will be given up as hopeless by nine-tenths of those who attempt its solution.

J. F. V.—Nos. 1, 2, and 4 are correct, but too easy; No. 3 appears impracticable if Black play 1. K to Q B 4th, and 2. K to Q 5th.

L. C. of Carlisle.—In your first problem you have not seen the mate after 1. P takes B; in the second, we do not see how White can win if Black begins with 1. Q to Q B 8th.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 292.

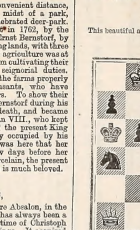
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 8th	P takes Kt (best)	3. Kt to K 4th (ch)	K to K 6th
2. Kt to Q Kt 6th	P takes Q (best)	4. Kt takes Q P.	Mate.

PROBLEM No. 293.

By Mr. L. C. Campbell.

This beautiful and difficult stratagem was one of the prize compositions of the late tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played between Mr. Staunton and one of the finest English Players, (Count Gambit).

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr.—)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3rd
7. P to Q 4th.	P takes P
8. Kt takes P	B takes Kt
9. P takes B	P takes P
10. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
11. P to K 5th	P takes P
12. K B P takes P	Kt to Q 4th

(This stays Black from castling at the moment, and embarrasses him seriously all through the game. White might, however, have taken the P. Even with his Rook and have obtained an irresistible attack.)

WHITE (Amateur)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
13. B to K 3rd	B to K 3rd
14. Q to Q 3rd	Q Kt to K 2nd

(It would have been better for him, perhaps, to have played Q to Q 2nd, and then P to Q Kt 3rd. If Kt to Q Kt 5th at this point.)

15. Kt to Q 2nd	Castles
16. Kt to K 4th	P to K B 3rd
17. Kt to B 3rd	P takes Kt
18. Kt to K 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
19. B takes P	P to K B 3rd
20. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R 2nd
21. P to K 6th	P to Q 4th
22. P takes Q	R takes Q
23. B to K 5th	R to K 2nd
24. Q R to K sq.	B to K 3rd
25. Q R to K 4th	B to K 4th

And Black resigns.

An instructive Game, in which Mr. Staunton gave the odds of Pawn and move to a Player who is not a Chess Amateur.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Amateur)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to Q B 3rd
6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd
7. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
8. B to K 3rd	P to Q 4th
9. B takes P	B to K 3rd
10. Q to Q B 3rd	B takes Kt
11. P takes B	B to K Kt 5th
12. Kt takes R	B takes Kt
13. Q to K sq	B to K 5th

The game was prolonged for some time, and was ultimately won by Black.

A lively specimen of the "Evans," in which Mr. Staunton gave the odds of Kt (Q Kt 3rd) to the Amateur.

(Remove White's Q Kt Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Amateur.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
8. P to K 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
9. P takes P in pass	Q takes P (ch)
10. B to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 5th
11. P to K 6th	P takes P

(This, at first sight, looks like throwing away a Pawn; but it is sound, as will be seen presently.)

	K takes B
12. Kt to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to his sq

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Amateur.)
13. Kt to Q 5th	Q to K R 3rd
14. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q 4th
15. B takes B	P takes B
16. P to Q 4th	Q takes P
17. P to Q 5th	Q to Q 4th
18. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q R to Q B sq
19. Q to K 2nd	Q to Q 3rd
20. Q R to Q sq	Q to Q 4th

(It is clear that he would have lost his Queen if he had taken the Bishop with Pawn.)

21.	K Kt to Kt sq.
22. B takes Q B	B to K 3rd
23. P to K 7th	Q R to Q B sq

(Very skilfully conceived.)

24.	B takes R
25. B takes K Kt P	B takes P
26. P takes K R P	K takes P
27. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to Q sq

And White, playing first, mates in four moves.

FINE ARTS.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

We are glad to see that, although the Exhibition of the Architectural Photographic Association last year was not so successful as it deserved, the society is still labouring actively. It has lately issued to each guinea subscriber for 1862 an extremely fine series of ten photographs of the famous sculptures in the west front of Wells Cathedral, and one general view. This set is one of three taken by Messrs. Gundall and Downes; the remainder two (each containing twelve photographs) forming "extra parts." The whole, together with a large number of photographs by the same firm from various parts of this most interesting cathedral, comprising what is termed a "supernumerary publication," are to be sent at the office of the association, and at the Architectural Exhibition—both No. 9 Conduit-street. We may mention that subscribers have the rights to select from several numbers, two, at least, of which will consist of subjects each from the churches of the south of France—structures some of which have been comparatively and unfairly neglected by architectural students.

Photography has won its greatest triumphs in copying such subjects as the eleven more prominent sculptures of Wells. And in thus adapting within our portfolios in the studio and the library perfect facsimiles of the most remarkable works of sculpture and architecture it renders us, for obvious reasons, one of the most valuable of its many services. The sculpture of the cathedral of Wells claims, we think, a high rank among the early works of the same kind, the most complete and accurate illustration. In these vast works, containing upwards of six hundred figures, in addition to very high merit, distributed in nine tiers, we have the most complete cycle of sacred history—free, too, from the apocryphyal and legendary matter which often disfigures contemporaneous works both in painting, sculpture and art—anywhere to be found in sculpture. Rude in execution, disproportioned as the figures, with no pretensions to anatomical correctness, rendering each subject with the utmost naïveté, and occasionally with a close approach to caricature, these sculptures yet have a rare power of telling an intelligible story, and of being precursive in delineating the multifarious and opposite characters of the truly epical compositions that many an Italian artist may yet essay. We have the high authority of Flaxman that "in parts there is a beautiful simplicity, a masculine manner, and sometimes a great excelling more modern productions." There is little doubt that these were the works of native sculptors, although Italy is commonly reputed to be the fountain-head of all that is very remarkable. Says Flaxman, "that Wells Cathedral was finished in 1242, two years *after the birth of Cimabue*, the reformer of painting; and the same time was going on *at the same time* that Nicolo Pisano, the Italian restorer of sculpture, exercised the art in his own country; and it was finished forty-eight years before the Cathedral of Orvieto was begun, and it seems to be *the earliest specimen* of such magnificent and varied sculpture under in a series of sacred history that is to be found in Western Europe." With the present issue of photographs is published a description of these sculptures, written by Professor Mr. Cockerell's "Iconography of the West Front of Wells Cathedral; and we are glad to find that such a trustworthy authority upholds the opinion we have long entertained of the merit of these sculptures besides that adorned by Wells Cathedral, that there is the highest probability that the whole of the sculpture in the country of Wells erected as illustrious as that of any other of Western Europe. Ten of the photographs are taken from casts taken from the sculptures in high relief within quatrefoils, illustrative of subjects from the Old and New Testament, which form the third tier or zone of the sculptures. The most remarkable of these is the subject of Adam and Eve, "especially noticed in Flaxman's Lectures: "8. John the Evangelist," "Christ among the Doctors," "Christ among the Doctors," "The Last Supper," and "The Transfiguration" (?).

The most important work going forward in St. George's Chapel, Windsor (where the Prince of Wales is to be married), is the setting up of the new stained glass window, by no means the east window designed by West. The newly-wrought stonework, of fifteen lights in width and of proportionate height, is being filled with the new stained glass—which promises to be the best work by Messrs. Clayton and Bell—and will be dedicated, in the following inscription, to the memory of the late Prince Consort:—In honorem Dei et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis memoriam hanc fenestram Decanus et Canonici ecclesiæ metropolitanæ Carolopolitanæ, MDCCCLXIII." In the central positions of each tier are the Adoration of the Kings, the Resurrection, and the Glory of our Lord. In side lights, tier upon tier, are introduced the following selections of Scripture prophets, and worthies of the Old and New Testaments. In the lower tier Aaron, Jehoshaphat, Hezekiah, Josiah, Nicodemus, Joseph of Arimathea, and the Good Centurion. In the second tier are introduced the twenty-four Elders casting down their crowns before the throne of the Redeemer, symbolical of angels, cherubim, &c. At the base of the window, and in immediate connection with the inscriptions and armorial bearings of the Prince, is a tier of twenty-four figures representing, in each, a symbolical figure—portraiture being avoided—engaged in various acts of public and domestic worth. These subjects illustrate the Prince's interest in agriculture, science, learning, art, &c. The series comprising the central division of the window is as follows:—

The Wolsey Chapel, adjoining St. George's, is also to be converted into an Albert memorial. It is to be restored and decorated in a most sumptuous manner, as memorial to the Prince, at the cost of the Royal children. The firm already named is to design and prepare the whole of the ornate decorations, and the glass for the stained glass, which is to be placed in its numerous windows. The roof designs will be in mosaic, and their execution will be intrusted to Dr. Salviati, of Venice, who has exhibited specimens of the arts of the International building. The works are to be spread over a considerable period of time, and will cost, perhaps, £25,000, although the chapel is very small.

In our notice last week of the designs for the mosaics proposed to be placed in the south aisle of St. Paul's, we remarked that even those mosaics could not be executed without the aid of further subscriptions from the public, when so much more exciting relating to the decoration of this truly magnificent but illappreciated edifice. Since our notice a sudden and unexpected expense has been voted by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works. Mr. Penrose, the surveyor to St. Paul's, wrote to the *Times* on the 2nd inst. intimating that the east window over the choir aisle of the cathedral would be drawn from the decoration fund—already too small—and hoping contributions would be forthcoming to meet the deficiency on account of the illumination. No doubt this appeal will meet with a liberal response, and we trust that, instead of impoverishing, it will have a supplement to the fund. Besides the great east window in the apse, Mr. Penrose has elsewhere announced that the Dean and Chapter desire to have a window over the north door of the choir aisle glass, and have conceded the window over the altar, the lower central window of the six, to the Drapers' Company, who have, in accordance with the cathedral surveyor, intrusted the preparation of the design to the celebrated Professor Schmor, of Munich, the glass to be executed in the Royal Bavarian Manufactory of Glass Conversion of St. Gall, the design for which is likewise being prepared by Professor Schmor, and to be executed at Munich.

A profusion of presents have been given to Princess Alexandra. Among the number, we may mention the following works of art:—From her Majesty the Queen Dowager and their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess, a large painting by Schütz, representing a group of Princess Alexandra's brothers and sisters; from Baron Krieg-Hochen-Pinecke and his wife, Princess Augusta, a marble group—two children kissing each other—one of the finest works ever executed by Bissen, the great Danish sculptor; and from the capital a marble statue, "Hebe," also by Bissen. A group in marble, "Cupid and Psyche," executed by Bissen, has also been commissioned by Danish landowners from Jerichow, one of the most eminent Danish sculptors since Thorwaldsen, as a wedding gift

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

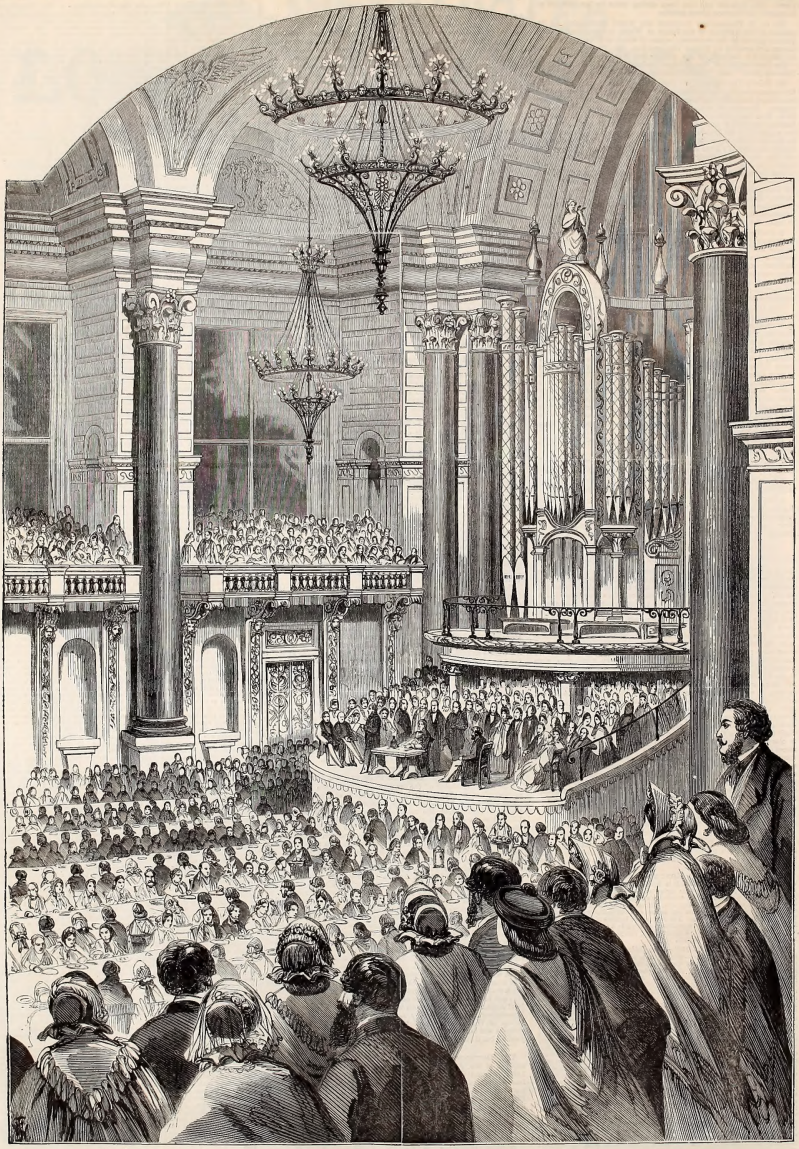
THE DANES IN LONDON.

AT a moment when public attention is naturally directed to the country of our future Princess of Wales it may be interesting to remind the reader that, besides Denmark-court, Denmark-street, and Copenhagen-street, indicative of the connection between England and Denmark in modern times, we possess numerous memorials of the earlier occupation of London by the Danes and Northmen. The most popular of these ancient ones is the legend of the church of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, which, though not 150 years old, occupies a Danish site of eight centuries since. In some curious regulations for the prevention of fire in the metropolis, in the year 1189, we read of a great conflagration which "happened in the first year of King Stephen, (1135), when, by a fire which began at London Bridge, the church of St. Paul was burnt, and then that fire spread, consuming Aldwych and Lincoln's-inn-fields, as far as the *Church of Clement Danes.*" Rowe's account is that the church was so called "because Harold, a Danish King, and other Danes who were slain in Edgar's sight o'clock p.m., a blow of gas evident enough to stop the pump, and lasting two minutes. Whether the explosion took place in the gas several times. He thinks that there is more gas blown off in winter than in summer, and that the testimony cannot be relied upon in regard to that effect.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL'S sixth lecture on "Animal Mechanics," on Tuesday, the 24th ult., was devoted to an illustration of the principles of the mechanism of respiration, principally in man and the mammalia. In dilating the respiratory passages, the ribs, as in the lecturer's former experiments upon the admirable arrangement of the intercostal muscles which raise and depress the ribs; the little expenditure of force required for the production of inspiration, and the provision made for its increase when required; the elastic structure of the lungs, which contributes largely to the force of the diffusion of gases in the interchange of pure and foul air; the utilisation of the expired air in voice and speech, &c. The number of breaths in the average nineteen times per minute, and in one minute exert a force equal to fifteen pounds. The mechanism of the air-tubes employed in the production of the various kinds of the breathing organs in birds, reptiles, fishes, and in the lower animals. In the latter, these organs become modified in order to adapt them to exist in the water, till in the cephalopoda and proteus they are entirely wanting, the animals respiring through the general surface.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND gave his sixth lecture "On Chemical Affinity" on Thursday, Feb. 26, when the determination of decomposition produced indirectly by light, as exhibited in the processes of photography, and showed by experiments that the chemical rays of light are not the rays of the maximum heat, the invisible non-luminiferous rays joining them. He next proceeded to exhibit, by means of the voltaic battery, the decomposition produced by electricity, the form sometimes taken by the molecular motion destroyed in chemical combination being that of electricity, and then the chemical decomposition produced by electric sparks (such as nitric acid, formed of the oxygen and nitrogen in the atmosphere by the electric spark), and the reverse process produced by the combination of oxygen and hydrogen) are the effect of the heat of those sparks, and, lastly, the decomposition produced by the electric spark of water and by the heat developed during those discharges; but, when a continuous electric current passes through a solution of water, decomposition is produced in the solute, till in the colderstria and proteros



SOIRÉE OF THE LIVERPOOL CO-OPERATIVE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION AT ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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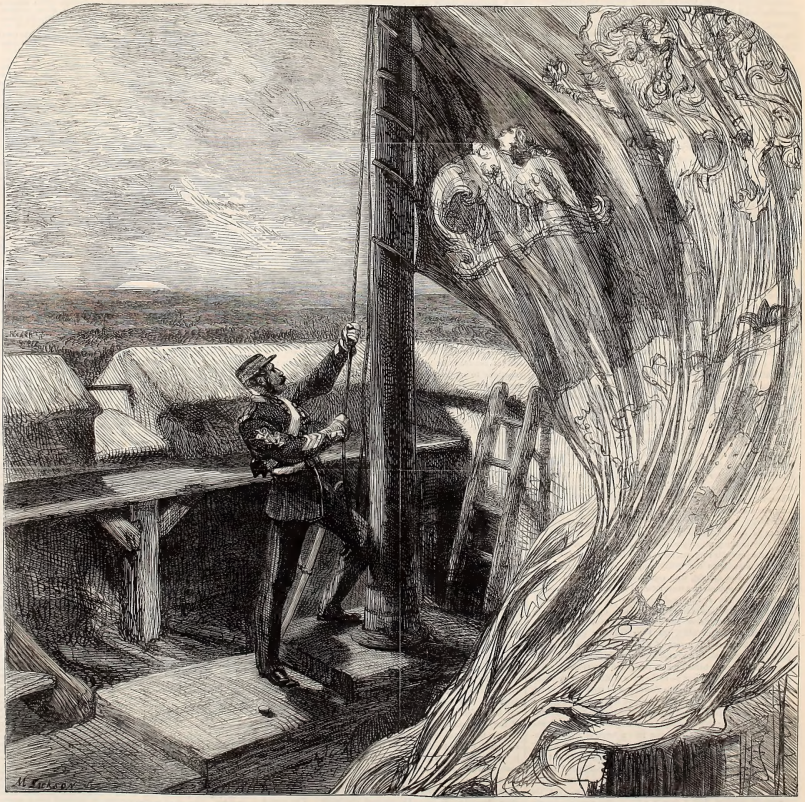
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1193.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE



HOISTING THE ROYAL STANDARD AT WINDSOR CASTLE AT SUNRISE ON THE PRINCE OF WALES'S MARRIAGE-DAY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE astonishing pageant which on Saturday last brought the population of London, literally by millions, into the streets, once more to testify their enthusiastic loyalty for their Queen, and their love for her Eldest Son and the fair young Daughter whom all Britain has adopted, has been followed by a Ceremonial more stately, more solemn, and more momentous. A triumphant end has crowned the work. Magnificent as were the preliminaries, their glories pale before the splendour of the climax. On the 7th of March the beauteous and graceful Star of the North could catch but a passing glimpse, in the midst of hurry and excitement, of the boisterous and tumultuous masses over whom her Consort will at some future day—may it be a long-distant one—be called to reign, of the garlanded houses of the chief city in the realm, and of the quaint and antiquated pomp of the municipality of London. But on Tuesday, the 10th, in a more circumscribed area, under more tranquil circumstances, and in the midst of a more exclusive *entourage*, she was enabled, as the foremost actress in a mighty scene, to contemplate the grandeur and gorgeousness of the Court of England—the most ancient, the most dignified, the most chivalrous in Europe. In the tremendous demonstrations of last Saturday—almost alarming in their intensity as they occasionally became—Princess Alexandra showed herself endowed with rare powers of nerve and endurance. On Tuesday emotions of a far different nature were called into play; softer sentiments prevailed; gentler feelings had the mastery. There was no roaring going around to stun her with rough though hearty acclamations. There was no need to carve a passage, so to speak, with the sabres of dragoons and the truncheons of constables, through dense and seething masses of pent-up humanity. The venerable chapel of St. George was girt about by barriers impassable to all but the thrice-distilled essence of the privileged classes. The line of procession was broad and open as the Sacred Way. The space before the altar was swept and garnished. The selected few to whom the high honour of witnessing the Royal nuptials had been conceded yielded to that stillness and stateliness of decorum which can only be enjoyed by those who have been bred in Courts and tutored from childhood in the traditional observances of a graceful and ceremonious etiquette—who are accustomed to be marshalled by chamberlains, and heralds, and trumpeters, and who are too well nurtured to give vent to their feelings in boisterous and violent applause. Yet, comparatively subdued and delicately refined as was the great solemnity of the 10th of March after the deafening and tempestuous welcome of the Royal party, it would be in the highest degree unjust to characterise it as either tame or uninteresting. Within an assembly limited to those very concentrated almost all that is representative of the glory, the grandeur, and the antiquity of England—all that can bring back the memory of the mighty past—all that can recall the noble deeds of our ancestors—all that can induce us with pride and gratification to acknowledge that the noblest part of the growth of the patrimain of old have come down to their descendants. The tremor and bashfulness of innocent youth, the nervous fluttering of a girlish heart, the sense of novelty, of strange faces, strange garments, and strange ceremonies, may have been for a moment, in the pure mind of Princess Alexandra, like fleecy cloudlets skimming across a summer sky; but in another instant she must have been reassured. She must have known that in the sumptuous and stately throng around her there was not one heart but throbbed with reverential affection for the Sovereign and the Prince to whom she is now united by indissoluble ties. From a hundred kind eyes she must have seen love, respect, admiration, encouragement, gleaming. She must have felt that she was there, as everywhere else, among friends; that not one spot in England, from the spangled dais of the cathedral chapel to the sanded floor of the peasant's hut, could be found from the highest to the lowest that would spurning an affectionate homage. She must, in her heart of hearts, have been convinced that she was already the darling of this great, strong, uncouth, but warm-hearted English people; that they cherished her as the apple of their eye; that they would lay down their lives for her as the adopted child of a heavenly, whose mild and beneficent rule, whose varied attainments, whose rare simplicity and meekness, whose exalted virtues, have long since endeared her to all classes of her subjects, although their loving-cup has been dashed with sadness at the remembrance of the heartrending bereavement over which the foremost lady in the great empire of Britain still mourns.

But the joy-bells ring out, clear and silver-voiced, and their clangour ascends to the Empyrean, mingled with countless exclamations of delight, with countless prayers for the future and lasting happiness of Albert Edward Prince of Wales and his young bride. In a thousand churches last Sabbath were devotional aspirations uttered to Him who disposes of Kings and Princes as of slaves and swineherds, to whom Babylon the Great is but a molehill, the Four Seas but puddles, and the Four Empires but grains of dust.—Who holds all man's pride, grandeur, valour, and ambition in the hollow of His hand, and with one gentle breath makes pomp and vanity curl up like a leaf of the sensitive plant;—to the King of Kings, before whom sceptre and crown must tumble down, and be made equal in the earth with the poor cropped scythe and spade, fervent orisons from myriads of hearts went forth for blessings to be vouchsafed to this union; for this marriage to be in spirit and in truth one of affection, to be ripened in time into a bond of mutual confidence and esteem. "God bless the Prince of Wales!" "God bless Princess Alexandra!" Inscriptions such as these have blazed in gas or scintillated in many-coloured lamps, or have been 'broidered on banners, or intertwined with festoons of flowers all over the land this fortnight past; but the blessings invoked find a deeper echo in the people's hearts. Those who care little for pageantry and raree shows—those who are poor, and sick, and unhappy—those who can never hope to bask in the sunshine of Alexandra's face—can still pray, and are still praying, for Heaven's blessings on her marriage—the blessing without which the bridal contract is void and the Office a mockery, the blessing in whose absence the orange-blossoms wither and the bride's veil turns to sable crape. That such a benison will be bestowed, and that the union of Albert Edward and Alexandra will be as peerless in bliss as in splendour, all Britons are glad to hope and to believe. So far as from human and therefore fallible propabilities we can prognosticate, the future career of the Prince and Princess of Wales seems fraught with every promise of joy and happiness. They commence their wedded life at an epoch unparalleled in our history for the active display of that attachment manifested by the people at large for the reigning dynasty. Whatever political differences may on other points divide the community, personal loyalty to the Sovereign and her family is neutral ground on which all parties can meet. In the gorgeous decoration and brilliant occupancy on Saturday of the palaces belonging to the two great political rivals, the Reform and the Carlton Clubs, an image may be traced of the unanimity of feeling which on one Imperial theme exists among politicians otherwise antagonistic. By this time the balconies and draperies both of the Tory and the Liberal Clubs have been torn to rags and tatters, and the members are discussing each others measures and combating each others principles with the old persistence and the old virulence; but on Saturday last Whigs and Tories, Doctrinaires and Ultramontanes, Conservatives and Radicals, were all of one mind. Loyalty transcended party. It swallowed them all as the serpent of Aaron did the rods and the rage of party; and quondam opponents vied with one another in preparing a brilliant and enthusiastic ovation for the bride of their future King. As it was in Fall-mall, so was it—so is it now—all over the land. On a hundred spires an independent and intelligent people may display their religion, but on every hearth, and in the old and cheerful rays fall with as much benignity on the humble fishing-smack as on the lordly ironclad.

It has not been always thus in England. There have been times—far removed from our own, thank Heaven!—when a gulf has separated Sovereign and Subject, when a chasm has existed that has widened every day and that has often threatened to become impassable. By kindly and judicious measures, by the change of rulers and the lapse of time, these cavernous abysses have been bridged over; and at the present happy conjuncture scarce a scar remains to show that they ever existed. No one thinks, nowadays, of a violently-strained prerogative; of encroachments on the subjects' liberties; of a Royal family who are exemplary, not from their virtuous but from their scandalous lives; of an aristocratic class who, by nature and by education, were taught to hate and despise their inferiors in rank. Those days are gone, and gone for ever, and gone by an irrevocable Past. The present is cheerful and honest. If our Court has been shrouded in seclusion it has not been the seclusion of a morose and morbid sensuality; if pompous pageants and glittering entertainments are few and far between, we are not grudged the expenditure and the exactions to support sinecurists in idleness, and parasites in corruption. The deep and universal loyalty which pervades the British Empire to its uttermost extremities, and which is ever ready to exhibit itself, spontaneous and unquenchable, may be held to be a boon to a more than counterbalance abatement, a caprice which has grown into a fashion, a monomania which is in vogue. But when—divested of its cheering, and bell-ringing, and banner-waving accessories—this universality of loyalty comes to be analysed and dissected, the most cynical philosopher must be constrained to admit the conclusion that the far deeper, that its foundations are far surer, that its magnitude is on a far vaster scale than on mere cursory examination they might feel disposed to admit. Loyalty in this country is a Great Fact; and, like all other facts, it is a resume of substantial and essential truths. We are not an imaginative people; we are not frivolous; we are not volatile; we are not mendacious; nor was it with sudden and unthinking rashness that we became fervently loyal, or that our loyalty gave signs of being a permanent institution and not a mere evanescent whim. We went, as we have always gone, upon Facts. At the distance of time it is easy to account for the unpopularity of many of our Sovereigns. We have the Facts before us. We know now that they were cruel, or wicked, or vicious rulers, and that the outward devotion of subservient courtiers surrounded them seldom went beyond mere hypocrisy and lip service; and we are equally enabled to call facts to justify us for the profound and devoted feeling of loyalty entertained by the people of England for their gracious Sovereign and her family. Those facts are plain and palpable; they shine forth in our Queen's own virtue, integrity, and benevolence; in the rectitude of her actions, in the kindness of her heart, in the example she has set, by her own domestic life, to the wives and mothers of England; in the pattern she has shown to foreign Courts in making her own the purest in Christendom. With truths undeniable as these to rest upon, Loyalty at once becomes easy of comprehension; nor are we, it is to be hoped, over sanguine in looking for the continuance and perpetuation of that loyal feeling towards the Heir Apparent to the Throne and his bride. The young Princess of Wales comes to us with all the credentials that youth, and beauty, and education can give. The Prince bears recommendations as weighty: the weightier, perhaps, that he has been amongst us from his infancy. Stalwart and gallant, travelled and accomplished, trained under the auspices of the tenderest of Mothers and the wisest, the best of Fathers, what can we—what should we—look forward to, in the union of the illustrious and amiable pair, but a Spring of love and gaiety, a Summer time of splendour and power, a Golden evening when lives spent in wisdom and goodness shall culminate in reverence and honour!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor presided on Wednesday at a Council of the Ministers.

The bill relative to the supplementary credits for 1862 has been adopted in the Corps Législatif.

A decree of the Minister of War has just fixed the price of exonerations from military service for the conscripts of 1863 at 2300f. (£92), or 200f. less than it was for the year preceding.

Prince Teano, son of Queen Pomare, who arrived in France on board the Isis frigate, has taken up his residence in Paris to complete his education.

The railway between Dax and Pau has just been opened to the public, making the communication now complete between the latter place and Paris.

The different corps intended to form the camp at Châlons this year have received orders to send beforehand detachments of garde-cercasiders to sow with vegetables, at the right season, the gardens destined for each regiment, so as to produce all that may be required for the troops during their stay. The ground which has been already cleared and prepared by the troops who remained in the camp during the winter, is in the most favourable condition.

The General of the Carthusian Order, at the convent of the Grande-Chartreuse, has resigned his rank and withdrawn, in the character of a simple monk, to the establishment of the same order in Rome. A delegate, nominated by the Pope, administered the affairs of the convent until Father Suisson, Prior of Bonnerville, near Saxay, was elected by a general assembly as successor of Father Mesiere, the former Abbot, who had held office for thirty years.

SPAIN.

The new Cabinet is completed as follows:—Foreign Affairs, Marquis Miraflores; War, Marquis Havana; Finance, Senor Sierra; Justice, Senor Monares; Marine, Senor Mata-Aior; Public Works, Senor Lopez.

The Ministry has postponed the reopening of the Cortes to the 1st of April, with the intention of submitting the Budget in a modified form.

ITALY.

The Pope has refused to accept the resignation tendered by Cardinal Antonelli. The crisis caused by this act is considered to be the outbreak of a struggle for supremacy in the Papal councils between the Cardinal and Monsignore de Merode, one of whom, it seems likely, the Pope will have to sacrifice.

PRUSSIA.

One of the Berlin official organs, the *Staats Anzeigers*, condemns as a mischievous invention the statement that the initiative of the convention with Russia in Poland was due to the rising at Lublin, and to the Prussian Ministry, that they resolved to conclude it through fear of a revolution. The paper adds that Russia had requested a modification of the convention on perceiving the impression which it had produced in England and France.

The Grymnasium, or Prussian town Tremesenne, in the Grand Duchy of Posen, has been ordered to be closed by the Government in consequence of forty of the students having joined the Polish insurrection.

DENMARK.

The day of Princess Alexandra's marriage with the Prince of Wales was celebrated at Copenhagen with extraordinary festivity.

The King gave a dinner at the Castle of Christiansborg. Landgraf Guillaume, the grandfather of her Royal Highness, and all the Ministers, diplomatists, and high functionaries were present. The King proposed the health of the newly-married couple in an eloquent speech, and expressed warm wishes for their future happiness. During the banquet a telegram arrived from Princess Christian announcing the conclusion of the marriage ceremony at Windsor. The King, in reply, sent a message expressing his congratulation on the auspicious event.

A ball took place in the evening, when another telegram was received from Princess Christian and one from the Princess of Wales conveying their compliments to their Copenhagen friends.

Flags were hoisted during the day upon all public buildings and the majority of private houses. The ships in the harbour being similarly decorated. Military bands played during the evening in all the public squares. The streets of the city were brilliantly illuminated, and the poor were feasted.

Festivities took place in all the provincial towns during the day.

TURKEY.

Ismail Pacha left Constantinople on the 5th inst. to return to Egypt. The Sultan has received a deputation of Montenegrins in order to accede to the wishes of their nation.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a translation of an ordinance issued by the Sultan at Tuesday's Council of the Ministry of his intention of war into that empire, for reasons connected with its repose and security.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The aspect of the struggle in Poland has undergone but little change. Russian telegrams claim important victories which prove to be but doubtful successes, and on the other hand the reports from Cracow and Lemberg stories of insurgent successes which turn out to be nothing but inventions. In the mountains of Cracow, as before it seem, upon the whole, to have had the advantage over Langiewicz. On the other hand, the latter seems to be in no hurry to bring on a war into that empire, for reasons connected with its repose and security.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

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By resolution of the Central National Committee, General Wysocki has been proclaimed Dictator of Poland. General Wysocki has hitherto appeared has military counsel who acts in direction of the civil administration has been entrusted to Pomkowo.

The following proclamation of General Langiewicz, which has produced a prodigious effect, has been published:—

Countrymen!—In the name of the Most High, the most patriotic son of Poland have entered upon the struggle caused by terrible misery and directed against the earnest enemies of liberty and civilization. Notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable circumstances in which the country is, and the increase of oppression, hastened the armed conflict, the struggle, commenced by us, has already for several days spread with strength, gain strength, and develops itself with energy. In presence of this war to the death, which the enemy, by his conduct, has compelled us to undertake, while I mark the progress of the enemy, Poland feels painfully the absence of a visible centre of power capable of directing the forces engaged in the struggle and of summoning new assistance to the field. Although the nation possesses many capable and worthy citizens than I, and although thoroughly conscious of the heavy duties of the office, and the weight of responsibility which it involves, the gravity and necessity of the moment have decided me, after consultation with the Provisional Government, to assume the supreme power of Dictator, which I shall surrender to the representatives of the nation as soon as the yoke of the Muscovite is shaken off. While retaining the immediate direction of military operations in my own hands, I recognise the necessity of establishing a civil Government, whose functions will be regulated by a special ordinance. Continuing the work of the Provisional Government, I confirm the principles of liberty and equality to all citizens, granting land to the peasants with indemnity to the proprietors. Poles of all provinces beneath the Muscovite yoke, I summon you to the struggle against the domination of Russian barbarism. The concord of all citizens, irrespective of difference of classes and religion, community of sacrifices and unity of strength will render our now scattered

forces terrible to the enemy, and ensure the independence of our country. To arms for the liberty and independence of our fatherland! LAIN-HEWYK.

Private letters received from Warsaw state that all the independent members of the Council of State of Poland have sent in their resignations.

The *General Correspondence* of Vienna publishes a list of the Russian forces now in the kingdom of Poland, and in the old Polish provinces. The total number amounts to ten divisions, or 140,000 men, and a reinforcement of 10,000 men is shortly expected. Out of these forces the kingdom possesses 80,000, of whom 30,000 are encamped for the defence of Warsaw, and 25,000 for that of the fortified towns, leaving, therefore, only 25,000 men disposable for other services.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer City of Washington, we have telegrams from New York to the evening of the 28th ult.

WAR NEWS.

The *Savannah Republican* says that three steamers arrived at Charleston on the 25th ult. from Nassau. The steamer Douglas ran out the same night. Not a shot was fired at any of these vessels by the blockading squadron.

General Banks had been fired at by some unknown person in New Orleans, while passing out of his hotel to his carriage. The ball did not take effect. The firing occurred during the evening, and the author of the outrage could be found. Trouble continues to be experienced at New Orleans concerning the coloured troops. Several white officers have resigned, and one Brigadier-General has refused to march with the negroes.

The *Federal* ram Queen of the West, which lately ran the line of Confederate batteries on the Mississippi, has been captured by the Confederates on the Red River, with the aid of a treacherous pilot, who ran the vessel close to a Confederate battery. Her officers and crew except thirteen escaped. She had six guns and a quantity of stores on board.

Another bombardment of Vicksburg had taken place, without result. The Federals are propose to abandon the siege for other steps. It is reported that there is much suffering in Vicksburg, on account of the interruption of the river communication. Deserters report that the garrison would be compelled to evacuate the city if relief did not shortly arrive.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Cameron has been forced to resign his position as American Minister to St. Petersburg.

The Conference Committee has reported, and the House of Representatives agreed to, the bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow 300,000,000 dols. for the current year and 600,000,000 dols. for next year, both loans payable in any form, but not to exceed more than forty years in coin, and bearing six per cent interest annually, payable in coin. Of the 600,000,000 dols. to be borrowed next year 150 millions notes, the interest payable in lawful money; also, to issue 150,000,000 dols. of legal-tender notes, to be used solely for the redemption of Treasury notes when required. The bill also authorises a further issue of 50,000,000 dols. legaltender notes, in addition to the 450,000,000 dols. authorised in January. The rate of taxation of the bank circulation is not settled.

The House of Representatives has passed the Conscription Bill by a vote of 115 to 49. A call for troops under this Act is expectly shortly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fallen condition of the institution of slavery in the State of Maryland is evidenced by the following circumstance. The appraisers of the slaves belonging to the late Mr. Carroll, one of the largest slaveholders in Maryland, have made their returns to the Orphans' Court, assessing the value of 130 slaves at an average of only 5 dols. each. This, they say, was the highest price they could name after consulting with numerous slaveholders and dealers. One slavedealer told the appraisers he would not pay 500 dols. for the whole lot.

A collision has taken place between the inhabitants of Honey Valley, on the California and Nevada frontier, concerning a question of boundary. Both parties were fortifying themselves in log-huts, and receiving reinforcements.

A movement has been inaugurated among the mechanics of New York to petition the Legislature for co-operatives.

Gold is 71¼ per cent premium; silver, at 66.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual meeting of the National Life-boat Institution will be held on Tuesday next, the 17th inst., at the London Tavern—Lord Lovaine, M.P., in the chair.

The retirement of Mr. Paynter, one of the magistrates of the Westminster Police Courts, is announced. The learned gentleman has been for twenty-two years the representative of the public.

It has been decided by Mr. Arnold, at the Westminster Police Court, that the owner of a hansom cab is not bound to carry luggage on the roof of his vehicle.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Medical Society of London was held on Saturday last at the Albion Tavern, when Dr. Conquest, F.R.C.S., surgeon to the Charing-cross Hospital, was announced as the patronee for the ensuing session.

About noon on Saturday, at the height of the excitement caused by the arrival of Princess Alexandra into London, a Greenwich and Woolwich steamer, the W. B. Kelk, was run down by a collier, while moving from her moorings in the river, upon something, and immediately began to fill. All passengers, however, were safely transferred, were taken up and off safely in boats, and shortly afterwards the water completely covered the deck of the vessel. She is now in dock.

Last week the births of 1632 children—957 boys and 675 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding week of the years 1858-62 the average number (corrected) was 2075,—The total number of deaths in London was 1170. The average number of deaths for 7 weeks in ten years 1853-62 corresponding with last week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1456. Bodies four months unburied during the week-ending was recorded in the week—a female annualist, who died in Fearbrace-cottage, Hackney, on the 2nd inst., at the age of 99 years.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Literary Fund was held on Wednesday—the Bishop of Oxford in the chair. The report of the general committee was read, stated that during the past year £1000 had been granted in relief of fifty-four applicants, who were men of letters. The annual fund amounts to about £4,000, producing £700 per annum in interest. The Newton property stock amounts to £8,837, producing £321 per annum. The Queen's gift of the Newton property by Whitmingham amount to £300 per annum. The permanent fund was last year increased by £1,000 by a donation to the institute by the late Mr. Thomas Thompson. The annual income of the society for the year, including a balance of £388 brought forward from the previous year, £459 received with donations, and £1,000 the net proceeds of the annual dinner, amounted to £2,921, leaving in hand a balance of £1,000. Her Majesty's name was directed to be placed on the list of honour to the late Marquis of Lansdowne, and it was announced that the next president would take office at the next annual festival.

Lord Arthur Edwin Hill Trevor, M.P. for the county of Down, has been appointed chosen Grand Master of the Orange Society in the room of the late Viscount Dungannon.

A clipper schooner, named the Ksang-Soo, built for the Chinese Government, was launched yesterday week from the building-yard of Mr. Wilson, Limehouse. She is about 150 ft. in length and of 500 tons burden, and she will form one of the squadron of English-formed Chinese about to proceed to the China seas.

A meeting of the friends of the Rev. Dr. George Turner was held yesterday week, in the hall of the Religious Institution Rooms, Glasgow, for the purpose of presenting Dr. Turner, on the eve of his departure for the distant spheres of missionary labour in the South Seas, with a testimonial consisting of a purse, containing £700, and an elegant timepiece.

An explosion of gas occurred yesterday week in Coxlodge Colliery, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. The workings are very extensive, and thirty men and boys were working in the north-east division of the pit. Nine nineteen were killed instantaneously; the other eleven were got out alive. The sufferers are chiefly boys.

Early on Monday morning a firework factory at Plymouth blew up. The proprietress, a father and son, named Lowrance, were killed on the spot, and a woman and her three children, the family of one of the workmen of the name of Kellaway, were burnt to death, whilst of four men who made their escape from the windows two were seriously injured.

THE ILLUMINATIONS IN LONDON ON THE NIGHT OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LONDON'S festival in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales and princess Alexandra of Denmark closed on Tuesday night with a general illumination, creditable alike to the good taste and loyalty of the metropolis. There were numerous excellent displays of every variety of device, material, and design. Several, probably, was London illuminated as it was on Tuesday night. At an early hour the public thoroughfares and principal squares were lit, and the street lamps were not lighted till long after the usual time for extinguishing. The streets presented an appearance of unusual animation in many districts, seeking that the inhabitants would burn as little gas-a-piece as they could in order that there might be more to enjoy the illuminations which were to blaze on the outside of their houses. The temper of the vast crowds which poured through the principal streets to see the spectacle was excellent, as was also the patience of the miles of vanloads of spectators waiting in the streets for a chance to get into the Crystal Palace. The crowds which thronged the main avenues almost prevented individual locomotion, but the police were on the alert, and managed matters well. Westminster Bridge was closed at six o'clock, for fear it should break down. The parks were kept open all night, and were, if anything, more than usually gay and full of people. The streets were all clear to see. In some of the streets there were no carriages, but the pedestrians were numerous, and kept moving for an hour. We regret to have to add that there were numerous accidents, seven of the most serious kind.

Foremost in the illuminations of public buildings—and it is to these we are particularly indebted for the following descriptions—must be placed St. Paul's, where great efforts were made to illuminate the dome, but not with perfect success. On the top of the structure was placed a large crown, the base of the dome was surrounded by a ring of yellow lamps, and the base of the pilloreof the peristyle was encircled with regular lines of the same kind of lamps and lamps. The large were best from the Admiralty. The line-light was carried on to the top of the cupola, and ran round the base of the ball of the building, and it was also burnt at intervals at the top of the ball. Seen from a distance, the effect was fine, but when the dome was approached the policeman's lantern; and the streams of light thrown upon the building from the line-lights, rendered it difficult to discern the form of the structure with any precision. The Bank of England was a fine sight. The whole building, both front and rear, and the right was too foggy to distinguish the Royal Exchange, but the Mansion-house was a fine object. Between one and the line-light pierced the gloom that their connection with the building was obscure, and gave the effect of lamps hung in the atmosphere by wires. Even the most favourable effects of the line-light in bringing out the architectural proportions of the building were lost in the haze which hung like moonlight, or daybreak on a summer's morning.

The Bank was the only exhibition of the electric light from the top of the monument.

The principal sight in the City was, of course, that produced by the three great buildings which inclose the noble opening between Cheapside, Cornhill, and King William-street—namely, the Mansion-house, the Bank, and the Royal Exchange.

Along the eastern side of the top of the Mansion House tripods emitting volumes of flame were placed at intervals; and rows of gaslights followed the curves and parapets of the building, while the front was completely covered with five large gas stars, which illumined with great effect all the surrounding houses. The Bank was brilliantly illuminated, and presented a fine view from the capitals were sage of flowers. On the columns were fixed lozenge and in addition to these, the letters "A. and P." were placed on the top of the and surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume. From the windows were placed candelabras, and the entrance was lighted by a large star, and immediately the Cross of Denmark and the Prince of Wales's feather.

The Royal Exchange, the Bank, brought out in bold relief on the top of the pediment—all in gas. The insignia of the Corporation, the City arms, and the motto "Domine dirige nos" were dressed in flags. The bourse was a large Prince of Wales's plume, with the initials "A." and "Alexandra" on each side of it. The Royal Arms, the Prince of Wales's plume, and rows of lights from flagstaff to flagstaff.

The Exchange was probably the exception the most tasteful and successful effort to be seen in London. Its pediment was traced with a line of light, and the columns were twined by thousands of gas-jets of various colours. The bold inscription, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof," was seen on the occasion from fifty thousand spectators. Three varieties of lighting employed throughout were oil lamps, and nothing could be more effective than the latter. The plain, simple religious motto of the Royal Exchange.

The whole of the architectural outline of the Guildhall, including architectural features, the Gothic windows, and pinnacles, was traced in gas, and surmounted by tripods emitting incense. A Prince of Wales's feather, and motto, was also surmounted by tripods. The Royal Arms, surmounted from the top of the pediment—all in gas. The insignia of the Corporation, the City arms, and the motto "Domine dirige nos" were dressed in flags. A South entrance was a large Prince of Wales's plume, with the initials "A." and "Alexandra" on each side of it. The Royal Arms, the Prince of Wales's plume, and rows of lights from flagstaff to flagstaff.

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The front of the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, display ed a novel feature, and one which was very successfully carried out.

A crown, from which branches of laurel radiated, and with a Brunswick star on each side, was placed in the centre of the pediment, and the whole lighted up the whole of its imposing façade.

Along the building were placed upwards of 130 tripods emitting flame were placed, illuminating the whole structure, and the triumphal arch at the north end of the building was also decorated with gas, the Prince of Wales's plume, and the initials "A." and "Alexandra" on each side of it.

Over the principal gateways of the Mint were two immense initial "A.s," the centre being surmounted by a large crown.

The Custom House and the East and West India Dock houses were decked with initials and devices in gas, and were brilliantly lighted.

Temple Bar, in addition to the magnificent decorations, was brilliantly illuminated throughout with gaslights, and the arms of the City and the figures holding lights.

The Horse Guards displayed a very handsome device. Over the gateway was "God Save the Queen" in large characters. Over the side entrance were the initials "A." and "P." in gas, with the Prince of Wales's plume. The centre is all by the motto of the college, "Sancti et fasciamur," all in gas.

The Duke of Wellington House represented the Prince of Wales's feathers in the centre of the building, a large letter "A." on each side, a row of gas jets and each window of the house was lighted with gas, and the whole formed a very correct.

There was an elaborate design at the National Gallery. In the centre was a transparency, representing two medallion portraits of the Prince and Princess, surmounted by a crown, and with wreaths of laurel. The whole of the jets ran along the frieze, inclosing a St. George's star in crystal glass. Three of the Admiralty arches were lighted up with gas, the centre one having "Welcome to the Prince and Princess of Wales!" "England's Hope!" On one side was the Prince of Wales's plume, with the initials "A." and "Alexandra," and a corresponding shield bore the arms of Denmark, with the Danneborg, Brunswick stars, and Prince of Wales's feathers. The two wings represented the Tudor and the prismatic effects which afforded, were most beautiful. The base, the supporting pillars, and the entablature of the centre arch of the Admiralty contained more than 3000 square feet of iron. Throughout the evening this building was surrounded by crowds, and the Duke of Wellington's statue was illuminated by means of the electric light, which was also at inter-vals played upon the Nelson Column.

The Pitmanchie light was exhibited from the Duke of York's Column.

As it is known that the Princess Alexandra is a skilful artist, in order to honour the occasion,

The Academy, also, were brilliantly lighted up. At the Danish Ambassador's, opposite the Marble Arch, the illumination consisted of transparencies placed along the front, and along the roof. In the centre was a profusion of gas, surmounted by the Prince's plume; in the centre of the transparency, "A." and "Alexandra," surmounted by the Danish Embassy, in Carlton House-gardens, presented a very elaborate device, in which the Danish colours were used along the front. The Danish Embassy at Albert Gate exhibited a very handsome Brunswick star, with the motto, "Ich Dien," and the Danneborg, with the motto, "Gud med os," on a scroll, bearing the motto "Ich Dien," scarcely intruding its own nationality on the occasion. The Russian Embassy, in Chesham-place, had a design much rather strongly of the national self-consciousness. It was a transparency, and there were the initials "A." and "P." in gas, with the Prince's plume, and thirteen stars emblematic of the thirteen original States, supported by the American eagle, with the motto, "E pluribus unum." The Turkish Embassy, in a place on each side, but over all again was suspended the flag of the United States.

Hyde Park entrance was lighted up by one hundred and fifty lamps round the Wellington statue.

There was a large transparency, with medallion portraits of the Prince and Princess, the Royal arms, and the Danneborg, surmounted by the Prince's plume. Upon each side was a magnificent star, 18ft. in diameter, inclosing the Star Cumberland.

The Treasury design was of a more complex character. The whole building was lined by rows of gas-jets, and in the centre of the front was a transparency. Prince's plume in crystals of coloured glass surmounted by a rising sun, with the Royal Arms underneath, surmounted by the letters "A." and "P." for Prince and Princess of Wales." Upon each side was a Brunswick star, with the motto, "Ich Dien," and the Danneborg, with the motto, "Gud med os," inclosed within a garter, and a Royal crown, all in crystals of coloured glass.

The Horse Guards displayed the initials "A. A." surmounted by a Prince's plume, the whole inclosed in a framework of lights running round the entire front of the building.

The War Office device in front was a semicircle, and was composed of coloured globes of ruby and white crystal glass, showing the colours of England and Denmark, under which was a Prince of Wales's plume, supported on each side of it by the letters "A." and Denmark, united by a lover's knot; on each side of the device placed in crystal letters the initials "A. A." surmounted by lamps. Above the latter, were placed in crystal letters the words "Long live the Prince and Princess," in crystal glass, the outer edge being finished with Brunswick; the base was formed by means of crystal lamps-pieces, and terminating at each corner with two prismatic baskets. On the summit of this very elegant device was placed a crystal vase, containing a bouquet of flowers illuminated in their natural colours.

The top of Victoria Tower was lighted up by two lamps, or large vases filled with oil; these were ranged in four rows, gradually rising, upon the roof of the tower, and at the foot of the central turret, others being placed in the smaller turrets springing from each corner of the tower. For a short time the result was striking; but the rain materially interfered with the experiment, the lights being gradually extinguished or deadened until there remained but little beyond a dull glare.

The theatres had their transparencies—crystal plumes of feathers, stars, and other devices.

Of the private efforts, successes and failures, it would be impossible to mention a tithe of those which should be considered worthy of notice. A few may be enumerated :—

The front of Aspley House was almost covered by a large and brilliant device in gas. Upon a platform in front of the house now being erected by Baron Rothschild, and which is a small but beautiful villa, in the Elizabethan House, the residence of the Dean of Canterbury, was a large and magnificent device in crystal glass, the Prince of Wales's feathers, and motto, and Lord Palmerston, was an elegant device in coloured lamps. The front of the residence of Mr. Lambert Conlan, at the corner of Stratton-street, was a blaze of light. One of the most striking of the private illuminations was that of Lord Lord Dudley's house, in Park-lane. Vandyke electric lights were ranged on the roof, and the long tunnels of light were flashed about in all directions over the crowd and the park. A great centre of attraction was the elaborate ornamentation of the front of the house of Mr. Poole, in Saville-row, tailor to the Prince of Wales. A row of lamps ran round the roof and the base of simple design and neatness also, which was hung over the shop of Messrs. Ath seen, the performers in the Bond-street. By means of electric light—and this is the only successful application of that agency recorded—it was contrived as that it should not only throw the shadow of the figure on the screen, but reproduce on the wall of the opposite house, which flickered and danced about like phantasmagoria. At the window-shutters of the office of the Art-Union a crowd note like that of a pengolow was cut, and within it was placed an exquisite bust and Lord Derby's house, in Park-lane, was splendid electric light was seen on the roof, and the long tunnels of light were flashed about in all directions over the crowd and the park. A great centre of attraction was the elaborate ornamentation of the front of the house of Mr. Poole, in Saville-row, tailor to the Prince of Wales. 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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mrs. Jane Hawkins, of Great Marlborough-street, was proved in the London Court on the 24th ult., the personal property being sworn under £25,000. The will, which bears date the 8th of February, 1856, is entirely in the testatrix's own handwriting, and she appoints her husband, Mr. Hawkins, sole executor. To her eldest son, Francis Bloxsidge Hawkins, she bequeaths the sum of £4000, and also leaves to him the furniture, and a few half the books and pictures, bequeathing the other moiety, together with the residue of her property, to her husband.

The will of Richard Green, Esq., the eminent shipowner of Blackwall, and of Watmore, End, has just been proved in the London Court under £350,000 personalty; the executors nominated being Henry Green, Esq., his brother, Captain William Green, R.N., and Captain Edward Flight. The will was executed in 1849; and there are three codicils, dated 1855, 1861, and 1862, the testator died on the 12th ultimo at Watmore, Kensington Regent's Park, aged sixty. To his brother Henry, who was his partner, the testator has bequeathed all his stock property and ships, and the plant connected therewith, with some astringent conditions as to the continuance of the business of shipowners and shipbuilders, and to his nephews, Henry and Frederick, sons of Henry and Frederick, as may be arranged, should be taken into partnership. To each of his nephews, Richard, Arthur, Frederick, and William, legacies of £10,000 are bequeathed; to his sister Mrs. Hankey £8000, in the event of her being left a widow, legacies of £4000 to each of the children of the residue of his property, real and personal, after the payment of all legacies, endowments, and charitable bequests. To his executor Captain Flight there is a legacy of £1000, and to his other executor, Captain Flight, £500. The following are the charitable bequests:—The Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, £2000; Hospital, £2000; Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, £1000; Bow-lane Hospital, £1000; Poplar Hospital, £1000; Sailors' Home, £1000; with the building of that institution, founded by the testator, as well as a residence for the matron.

The will of Samson Ricardo, Esq., late M.P. for Windsor, of Grosvenor-place, and Tittess Park, Sunning-hill, Berks, was proved in London by the executors and trustees, Samson Ricardo Williams, Esq., the testator's brother-in-law, and Percy Ricardo and Albert Ricardo, Esqrs., the nephews, the testator having given direction in his will to add a fourth trustee, to be appointed by themselves. The personalty was sworn under £140,000. The will is entirely in the testator's own handwriting, and was executed on the 8th of June, 1860, the attesting witnesses being the Hon. W. H. Duncombe, M.P., and Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., M.P. On Monday, who died in November last, attained the age of seventy. He was for some time M.P. for Portarlington, and M.P. for Windsor during the time that the late Prince Consort for Surrey and magistrate for that county. The will is of moderate length, and after liberally providing for the members of his family, bequeaths annuities and legacies being left to his brother, sister, nephews, nieces, and others, and also legacies to his servants and friends. The residue of his property between his three nephews, Frederick and Albert Ricardo, and Alfred Keyser, Esqrs.

A "simnel cake," weighing 70lb., has been forwarded from Bury to her Majesty, "as a tribute of affection and seemly loyalty."

The Baden Government has given the gambling-table bankers the necessary notice for their contract to cease in 1865.

The King of the Belgians has consented to act as arbitrator between the Spanish and Brazilian Governments in their dispute respecting the officers of the Forte.

A fire broke out in the night of the 8th in the large village of Mautern, near Donauwerth, in which seventy-one houses and stables were destroyed.

The *Chicago Gazette* mentions the fact that the engine of the train which conveyed Princess Alexandra of Denmark to the Prussian frontier bore the name of Princess Alexandra, and the name of Wellington.

The *Graham's Town Journal* speaks of a violent earthquake in the sea, off the mouth of the Keiskama. A dense body of smoke rose as from a crater, and the sea boiled up for some way over the spot immediately thrown some forty or fifty yards into the air, the water for the circumference of half a mile surrounding it appeared to be in a state of ebullition for some fifteen minutes, and gradually died away with a rumbling sound.

THE DRAWINGROOM HELD BY THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

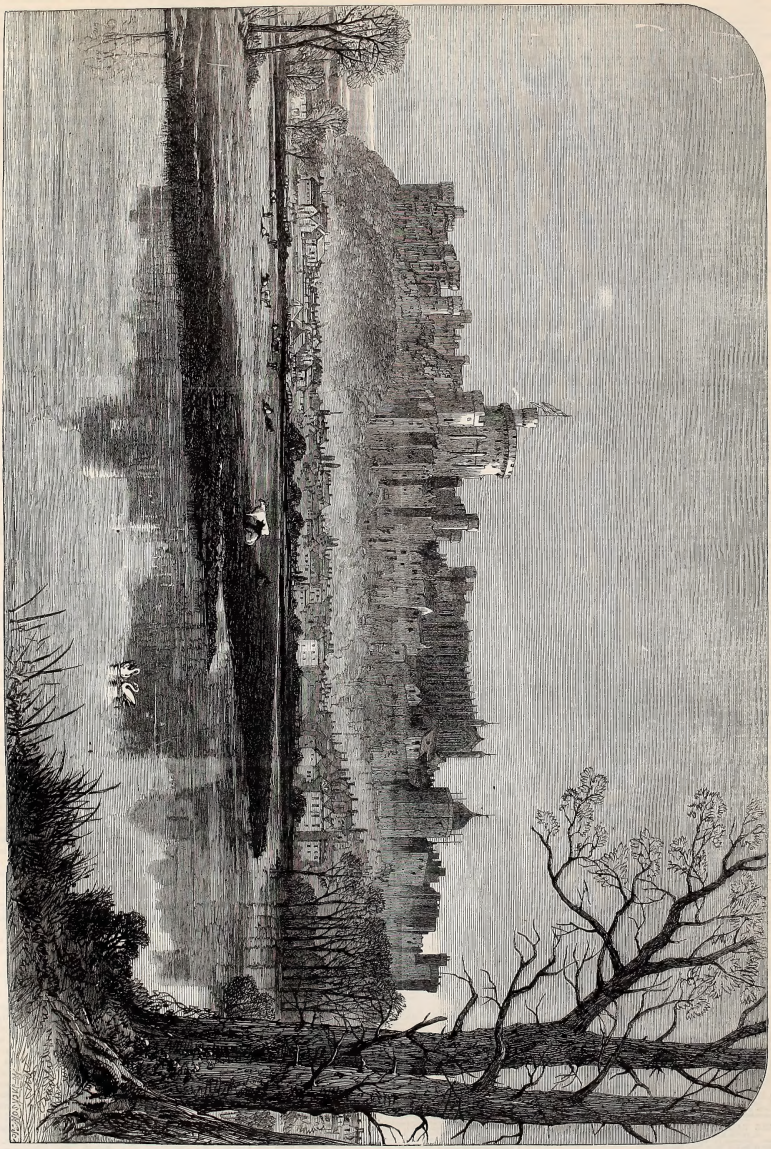
By command of the Queen, her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England) held a Drawingroom on behalf of her Majesty, in St. James's Palace, on Thursday afternoon, the 26th ult.

Two hundred and fifty ladies had the honour of being presented to her Royal Highness—the presentations, by her Majesty's pleasure, being considered as equivalent to presentations to the Queen. In addition to the presentations, about 500 ladies attended the reception.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, with their wives and daughters, the Ladies in Waiting, Maids of Honour, and Women of the Bedchamber of the Queen's Household, the Ministers and Officers of State, and the principal officers of the Royal household, were also present at the Drawingroom.

The Crown Princess was accompanied by the Prince of Walas, Princess Helena, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Holstein, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA (PRINCESS ROYAL OF GREAT BRITAIN) HOLDING A DRAWING-ROOM FOR HER MAJESTY AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



WINDSOR.—SEE NEXT NUMBER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21.

SUNDAY, March 15.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. Julius Cæsar assassinated, B.C. 44.

MONDAY, 16.—Battle of Boroughbridge: The Earl of Lancaster defeated by Edward II., and afterwards beheaded at Pontefract, 1322. Gustavus III., of Sweden, shot by Ankarström at a ball (he died on the 29th), 1792. The Imperial Prince Napoleon of France born, 1856.

TUESDAY, 17.—St. Patrick. The female superiority over Scotland pronounced by Edward III. by treaty, 1328; he creates his eldest son Edward (the Black Prince) Duke of Cornwall, 1337.

WEDNESDAY, 18.—King Edward the Martyr murdered, 979. Princess Louisa of England born, 1848. Unanimous vote of the inhabitants of Corsica for annexation to the kingdom of Italy, 1860.

THURSDAY, 19.—The first edition of the sun recorded, 721 B.C. (Ptolemy). Statute of Wales enacted, transferring "wholly and entirely the land of Wales" to the King's dominion," 1284. The first number of Johnson's *Rambler* published, 1750. New Moon, 3h. 37m. p.m.

FRIDAY, 20.—Battle of Sir Ewan Norton, 1261. Duke d'Enghien judicially murdered at Vincennes, 1804. Wellington defeats Scult at Tarbes, 1814.

SATURDAY, 21.—Benedict, Abbot, founder of Western Monachism, died, 543. Archbishop Cranmer burnt at Oxford, 1556. Battle of Alexandria: Sir Ralph Abercromby defeated the French, 1801. Full Moon.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
9 48	10 24	11 29	11 59	0 34	1 12	1 53

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 0″ N., Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN
	Atmospheric Pressure.	Temperature.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	At 9 a.m. Reading.	At 3 p.m. Reading.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles per Hour.	Amount in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°		9-52	°			Inches
4	29·653	51·0	47·4	·71	4	57·0	S.	132	·000
5	29·491	49·4	41·9	·77	5	52·2	57·9	S. S.W.	153	·000
6	29·384	46·6	39·6	·77	6	42·9	53·9	S.W.	208	·000
7	29·514	41·1	37·3	·87	10	38·2	48·4	S.S.E.	271	·370
8	...	...	...	...	9	40·6	48·4	...	222	·070
9	29·517	37·8	25·9	·04	6	29·1	43·4	S.S.W.	92	·470
10	...	...	...	...	4	28·2	42·4	...	0	·205

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer reduced.....	29·653	29·671	29·613	29·513	29·555	29·565	29·567	29·567	29·567
Temperature of Air.....	51·0	49·4	46·6	41·1	37·8	41·7	41·7	37·7	39·0
Temperature of Evaporation	47·4	41·9	39·6	37·3	25·9	37·4	37·3	37·3	36·0
Direction of Wind.....	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Last Nights of the Season.—On Monday, at 7, MARITANA. On Wednesday, at 7, LURLINE, with THE LILY OF KILLARNEY. After which, FRA DIAVOLO. To conclude with the 2nd Act of THE JOVIAL CAMPAIGNERS. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday (last time), THE ARMOURER OF NANTES. On Friday, LA SONNAMBULA. To conclude with THE JOVIAL CAMPAIGNERS. Saturday, LURLINE. To conclude with THE LILY OF KILLARNEY. Doors open at 6½. Commence at 7. Box-office open Daily, from Ten till Five. No charge for booking.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Positively the Last Week but Two of Mr. Selby's Season.—Every Evening and Half-an-Hour before Each Performance, a Selection of Music. Last week but one of Mr. Buckstone as Ann Trevehard, in THE ROSE OF AMIENS, by Mr. Tom Taylor. Mr. Buckstone will appear on Monday, with OUR AMERICAN COUSIN; after which KASPAR, in which Miss Louisa Keeley will appear; concluding with OUR MARY ANN. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Tuesday next (last night of the season), THE LITTLE TREASURE, which will appear as Captain Maydenhair, and Miss Kate Terry (from the New Theatre Royal, Edinburgh) as Lucy Ashton, her first appearance, in the part of Gertrude; concluding with THE LILLIPUTIAN DUKE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. ROMEIKE, PALGRAVE.—Doors at 6. Commence at 7. Monday, MACBETH, in which Mr. Phelps will be received by Mr. E. Dawson's Comedy of EXTREMES; or, Man of the Day. Principal characters by Mr. Phelps, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Ray, Mr. Tilbury, Mr. Stuart, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Miss Cooper, and Miss Edmund Falconer. To be followed with the Second Act of RONNIE DUNDEE; ending with the Farce of THE SPANISH LADY. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Comedy with the Afterpiece Farce of THE SPANISH LADY, in which Miss Lydia Thompson will introduce her celebrated Imitations of Fanny Reeve, Mrs. Keeley, and Tom Hill Every Night. Farce as usual. Acting Manager, Mr. F. B. Conway.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On Monday and Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Elton, Garden, Wilkinson, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss Woolgar. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Mr. Boucicault's New Play, entitled THE OCTOROON. Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Rod Ferral and John Broughton. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Mr. Addison, Phillips, J. Broughton, H. Widdicomb, G. Cooke, Miss Fanny Wyndham, H. Bukley, Barnaby; Misses Collette Lecliercq, Kate Terry, R. Lawrence, and Mrs. Billington. Friday, Mr. Boucicault's Sensation Drama, THE OCTOROON. Saturday, LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Box-office now arranged, and will shortly open.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—MONDAY and during the Week, A TRUMPING LEGACY. After which, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Messrs. Swanborough, A. Stirling, Miss Herbert, Catlord, and Dyas. To conclude with BEAT AS A POST.

VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—THE FIRST CONCERT of the Season will take place on MONDAY NEXT, the 16th inst., when will be performed a New Cantata, by G. R. ALLEN, entitled HARK! HARK! THE LARK! Vocalists—Madame Sainton-Dolby, Miss Allen, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Violin—Herr Ernst. Pianoforte—Miss Dolby. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls (numbered), 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Body of the Hall, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets to be had of the Secretary, at the Hall.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—Mr. SIMS REEVES.—GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, MARCH 26.—Mr. J. RUSSELL has to announce a Grand Vocal Concert at the above Hall (which has been entirely rebuilt and warmed, and possesses a splendid Orchestra capable of accommodating 1000 performers), the Second on the 26th inst., when will be performed, for the first time, a New Cantata, composed for the occasion by Mr. G. A. MACFARREN, entitled THE SISTERS. Miss Rovere; Miss Poyntz, Miss Fanny Huddart, and Mr. Lewis Thomas will also appear. Violin—Herr Ernst. Pianoforte—Mr. Charles Hallé. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls (numbered), 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Body of the Hall, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets to be had of the Secretary, at the Hall.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—DUDLEY GALLERY.—LAST WEEK.—MR. SANDYS'S last Scottish Entertainment, THE LAND O' THE LEAL, every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, and on Saturday Afternoon at Three. The celebrated LONDON SCOTTISH BAND (Mr. Laud, Director) every Afternoon at Three, and Evening at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Royal Library, 2s.; Old Bond-street, 1s.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, March 18.—LENTEN CONCERT, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Grand Selection of Sacred Music, including Handel's Coronation Anthem and part of Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise, and Mozart's "Ave Verum." Stalls, 5s.; Area, 3s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. At Addison's, 210, Regent-street; Ewer's, 390, Piccadilly; Hanover-square Rooms, and of Members of the Choir.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will open ST. GEORGE'S HALL EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock, in THE FAIR AMERICAN, and MR. PARRY'S LITTLE PARTY.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATIONS, 14, Regent-street.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES, at the BEAUMONT HALL, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'Clock. Mr. Harold Power will be one of the party. Mr. Yates's Invitations to Dinner Parties, Wednesday and Saturday, at Seven. Mr. Yates's Invitations to Lunch every Day from Eleven till Five o'clock.

WILL CLOSE ON THE 21ST.—SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—Winter Exhibition of Sketches and Studies by the Members, at 53, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
JOS. J. JENNER, Secretary.

GERMAN GALLERY.—MARRIAGE of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.—Subscribers' names are being received for the Pictures of the Marriage, present on the occasion.—German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, daily (Sundays excepted).

GERMAN GALLERY.—Mr. W. H. RUSSELL'S NEW LECTURE.—Subscribers' Names received daily from Ten till dusk for THE RISING OF THE WEDDING AT WINDSOR, by W. H. RUSSELL, Esq., LL.D. (late Special Correspondent to the "Times").—German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street.

THE RAILWAY STATION.—This celebrated Picture by Mr. FRITH, R.A., is now ON VIEW to the Public at the Fine-Art Gallery, 11, Haymarket. Admission, 1s. Open from Ten to Five. A descriptive Pamphlet of the above Picture by Mr. Tom Taylor, R.A. Price 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPEN DAILY.—Monday to Friday, 1s. On the Saturday Concert, Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, half-price. All the Retail Refreshment Contracts, including the celebrated Renowned Moss Gratification, of Perth, will remain during the week.
Gothenard Band and Great Organ Performances daily, commencing at One o'Clock. Beautiful Display of Flowers.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 20, Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL. Principal Vocalists—Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Weiss. The Band and Chorus, on the most extensive scale available in Exeter Hall, will consist of (including 10 Double Basses) nearly 720 performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s.; and Stalls, 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, Exeter Hall, Strand.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN, Established in 1738, for the Maintenance of Aged and Indigent Musicians, their Widows and Children.—THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY will take place at the FREEMASONS' HALL, on FRIDAY, March 20.
President of the day—The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, M.P., supported by the Sheriffs of London.
Tickets, 21s. each, to be obtained of the members of the Committee; or of the Secretary, at the Society's Office, 6, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
STANLEY LUCAS, Secretary.

MR. SCOTSON CLARK'S PIANOFORTE CLASSES at the Royal Academy of Music commenced may be had of SHARP, CHAPPELL, HALLE, and WOOD, 201 and 209, Regent-street, W.

RENÉ FAVARGER'S COURS DE PIANO, 41, St. Innocent-street, Finsbury-square; and at the Normal-hill College, 65, Kensington Park-gardens, Notting-hill.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CAMELLIA SHOW at SOUTH KENSINGTON, on WEDNESDAY NEXT. Open at One o'clock. Band from Two till Four. The Exhibition Building will be open to the Visitors, and an Organ Performance will be given.

FREE EXHIBITION of BEDFORD'S PHOTOGRAPHS of the DANE, taken during the tour in which, by command, he accompanied H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in Egypt, the Holy Land, and Syria, Constantinople, the Mediterranean, Spain, and Portugal. Open Daily, from Ten till Five, at the Architectural Museum, from the 12th inst. Admission by production of address card.

DEBARKATION OF THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—INSTANTANEOUS ALBUM PHOTOGRAPHS (copyright), taken by S. AYLING, and exhibiting the Warrior and other vessels, with groups of persons, &c.
1. The Royal Yacht passing H.M.S. Emerald.
2. The Royal Yacht moored to the Pier.
3. Debarkation of the Royal Party.
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DANCING.—Miss LEONORA GEARY has the honour to inform Subscribers and Parents that her JUVENILE CLASS for Dancing, Deportment, and her celebrated Indian Sequin Exercises has RECOMMENCED. Families visited and Schools attended. Private Lessons at her Residence or Academy. Prospectuses forwarded on application.—Three Tuns Rooms, Castle-street, Court Precaution Lessons. A Select Evening Class. 14, Gresham-street, New Bond-street.

THE SUPERB COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS illustrative of the Marriage Ceremonies, Processions, and Festivities, Exhibition are now ON VIEW at CALLAGHAN'S, No. 21a, New Bond-street, W., corner of Conduit-street. The Views of Windsor, Slough, Paddington, and Edgware-road Stations, and Queen Victoria's entrance were produced. As also the celebrated Opera, Ices, and Field Glasses, made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen, and maker of the only Watch and Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts' Bank); and 34, Royal Exchange.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—WILKINSON and KIDD, Wholesale and Export Wine Merchants, beg to inform their friends and the trade that they have REMOVED from the corner of Park-street, Oxford-street, to 5, Hanover-square, W (entrance in Princes-street), Hanover-square.

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THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

THE incidents of the Marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have proved so numerous that, although the present Number consists of Two Whole Sheets, our space is yet insufficient to illustrate more than the Progress of the Princess from her native country, and the Procession of the Royal cortège through London.

THE GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER,

To be published on SATURDAY NEXT, the 21st inst.,

which will consist of THREE WHOLE SHEETS, will, however, contain the following Engravings in further illustration of the great Event.

PROGRESS TO WINDSOR.

The Arrival of her Royal Highness the Princess at Flushing.
The Squadron at the Nore saluting the Royal Yacht.
Presentation of a Bouquet to the Princess by the Mayoress of Gravesend.
Triumphal Arch at London Bridge, erected by the Corporation.
Presentation of a Bouquet to the Princess by the Lady Mayoress, at the Mansion House.
The Royal Procession passing between the Volunteers in Hyde Park.
Triumphal Arch erected by the Inhabitants of Paddington.

ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

Triumphal Arch prepared by the Eton Boys.
Triumphal Arch erected at the Castle-hill, Windsor.
Presentation of an Address to their Royal Highnesses by the Mayor of Windsor.

THE WEDDING.

The Royal Cortège Quitting the Palace for St. George's Chapel.
The Procession on its way to the Chapel.
Her Royal Highness the Princess's Dressing-room.

TWO-PAGE ENGRAVING
OF THE
INTERIOR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL DURING THE CELEBRATION OF THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

TWO-PAGE ENGRAVING
OF THE
MARRIAGE GROUP BEFORE THE ALTAR.
(From a Drawing by Mr. JOHN GILBERT.)

The Double Number will, in addition, contain Engravings of the Royal Marriage Presents, including the Statue of Hebe, and Queen Dagmar's Cross (the Presents of the King of Denmark), the Lace given by the King of Belgium, &c.; and a Birdseye View of the Town and Castle of Windsor; comprising in all Three Whole Sheets. Price, 10d., unstamped; stamped, 1s.
Orders should be immediately given to Newsagents and Booksellers.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for the above Number cannot be received later than Six o'clock on Wednesday, the 18th inst. Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

IT is creditable to the Legislature, as well as characteristic of a sensible nation, that on the eve of a grand holiday, and also between two great holidays, Parliament has met and attended to important business as calmly as the old senators of Rome awaited the inrush of the Gauls. Never, perhaps, in the history of London has the metropolis been so completely delivered over to jubilation as on Saturday and Tuesday last. We are reminded of the ill-rewarded demonstration made by the capital at the Restoration, by which, perhaps, the chief gain to posterity has been the glorious chapter which concluded "Woodstock," but even that day of wild acclaim was festival to aportion only of the Londoners, thousands of whom had ominous forebodings on their own behalf, while many had foresight enough to perceive that at no distant date the people of England would have to reconsider their relations to the Stuarts. But the rejoicings of March, 1863, were shared by every individual in the kingdom, and the sensation—there is no other word for it than one which quacks have vulgarised—will not be forgotten for half a century. We were all in a ferment of loyalty and happiness; and yet our Parliament met, speeches were made and reported, and the legislative chariot made progress, despite the universal block, a metaphor which will be singularly well appreciated by thousands who were out on Tuesday night.

The Brazilian debate was not uninteresting; but it was understood that there were no battles, and that excepted, when one set of speakers had represented that we had behaved in an arbitrary and oppressive manner, and another set had contended that we had simply vindicated the honour of England, the affair was practically over. Nevertheless, and until the Brazilian quarrel shall be set in a very different light from that in which it is now exhibited, popular opinion will be to the effect that we have acted with more harshness towards a nation that seems to deserve our best indulgence than we usually display when aggrieved. It is perfectly true that weakness is no excuse for misconduct, and that (except perhaps in America, where a wretched dwarf is admitted to an "audience" by the President, at a crisis when good taste would prohibit tomfoolery) one cannot set up a plea of insignificance in bar of right and justice. But, as one of the speakers on the Brazilian question put it with more of epigram than of ceremony, an affair in which a "wild Consul and twotipsy sailors are the chief actors," ought scarcely to have embroiled us with a State which is a large employer of our labour, and which is struggling to improve itself by all the means in its power. We do not think that the position of Englishmen in Brazil will be very enviable for some time to come, though it is due to the superior classes in that country to note that, even in the hour of excitement and irritation, they did their utmost, and successfully, to prevent any popular outbreak. Parliament met again on Monday, heard complaints touching misadventures on the processions Saturday, and applied itself to the Army Estimates, in which, as in those for the Navy, a saving of a million has been effected. The announcement

THE COURT.

The great national event of Tuesday last has so completely occupied and governed the movements of the Court that little is left to be said under our usual heading.

On Saturday last the Prince of Wales left Windsor Castle at half-past nine o'clock for Gravesend to meet his affianced bride, Princess Alexandra. The Royal Highnesses arrived at Bricket at a quarter to six o'clock, and found the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Princes Arthur and Leopold in waiting to receive them. The Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, with the illustrious members of her Royal Highness's family, were received at Woodez Castle by the Queen, the Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Brabant, the Duke of Coburg, the Count of Flanders, and Prince Christian, the Marchioness of Ely, the great officers of State, and the ladies and gentlemen attendant her Majesty and the Royal visitors. Queen Victoria's Guard of honour was furnished by the family in the oak room, and to the Royal household and suites in the Waterloo Gallery.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess Louis, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark, Princess Alexandra, Princess Dagmar, Prince William and Prince Frederick of Denmark, and the Princes and princesses in attendance at Osborne, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Bishop of Oxford preached the sermon.

On Monday the Excellency M. De Bille, Danish Minister, had an audience of the Queen. His Excellency was introduced by Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Princess Alexandra, and Princes Christian of Denmark took an evening in the afternoon in an open carriage and four. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary and the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince George of Hesse-Cassel, and his Serene Highness the Duke of Holstein-Glucksburg arrived from London on a visit to her Majesty. In the afternoon a table was placed at St. George's Hall, the State service of silver-gilt being used on this occasion. The company included the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Queen, Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Louisa of Flanders, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Dagmar, Prince Frederick and Prince William of Denmark, Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, the Duke of Holstein-Glucksburg, and Prince Leiningen, the Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Wellington, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Baron Von Brunnow, Count and Countess Gleichen, the Danish Minister, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, the Earl and Countess of Chichester, Lord Ely, Earl and Countess Spencer, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquis and Marchioness of Carmarthen, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel and Countess Russell, Earl and Countess Cowley and Lady Feodore Wellesley. Viscount Torrington and Lord Alfred Churchill.

On Tuesday the auspicious marriage of the Prince of Wales with Princess Alexandra took place. It is stated in some accounts of the Royal procession that the Princess was retired from the closet in St. George's Chapel immediately after the ceremony of the marriage was concluded and the illustrious bride and the Prince of Wales are now said to add that her Majesty, entering from the north terrace, was in time to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales at the grand entrance, where her Majesty cordially embraced them and accompanied them to the Princess of Wales's apartments.

On Wednesday the Queen drove out, with Princess Louis of Hesse, in the Home Park. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia went to Clarence House, and visited the Queen Dowager. The illustrious bridegroom and bride received the marriage of the Prince of Wales left the castle to-day.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Mortimer West has succeeded Colonel F. Seymour as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Lords of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council had a meeting on Wednesday at the Council Office, Whitehall. Present: the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Newcastle, Viscount Palmerston, the Bishop of London, Earl Granville, Earl of Kimberley, Lord Wodehouse, and the Right Hon. R. Lowe. At the meeting it was ordered that in Morning and Evening Prayers, in the Litany, and in the other parts of Divine Service where Queen the Royal family is particularly prayed for, the following form shall be observed :—"Albert Edward Prince of Wales, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal family."

COURT RECEPTION AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal) will hold a reception on the 20th instant at St. James's Palace on behalf of her Majesty. On the same day the Princess Dowager of Prussia, mother of Wales will be present. A second Court reception will be held after Easter.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Frederick, Prince William, Princess Dagmar, Prince Waldemar, and Princess Thyra, of Denmark, arrived at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate, on Wednesday afternoon, attended by Colonel Frances Seymour, C.B., and Mr. Windsor Castle. That day Prince Christian dined with the Duke of Cambridge the same evening, at Gloucester House. On Thursday the Prince and Princess dined with Earl Spencer, at Spencer House. On Friday the Duke of Cambridge entertained their Royal Highnesses at St. James's Palace. This evening (Saturday) they dine with Viscount Palmerston. The Princess will leave on Tuesday next the Duchess of Wellington, as Mistress of the Robes, will give a grand entertainment to the Prince and Princess at Apsley House.

PRINCE ALFRED.

At this season of Court and national rejoicing, it is pleasant to know that the Prince Alfred is in good health. The Queen's family who is at present absent from the country—has quite recovered from the effects of the late severe weather. He is permitted to take free outdoor exercise and his usual meals.

His Royal Highness has been examined for his Lieutenant's commission, and has passed.

His Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel and the Duke of Holstein-Glucksburg dined with the Duke of Cambridge on Saturday evening at his residence, Gloucester House, Park-lane.

The Countess Gleichen will have a soirée dansante on the 18th inst.

Field Marshal Viscount Combermere and Viscountess Combermere arrived in Belgrave-square on Saturday, having received Her Majesty's commands to be present at Gold Stick on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra.

Viscountess Palmerston will have a grand reception at Cambridge House this evening (Saturday), to meet the members of the Danish Royal family at present in London.

The Prince of Wales, from Melbourne, on the 2nd December, arrived on Thursday with 17,133 on. gold.

On Tuesday last Mr. Lewis, a Royal sturgeon, about eight feet long, and weighing about 200lb., was conveyed to Windsor as a marriage present by the captain of a fishing-boat from Chichester Harbour.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his fifth full-dress Parliamentary dinner on Wednesday evening at his official residence at the New Palace, Westminster. The right hon. gentleman had a bevy later in the evening, at which 200 members of the House of Commons attended.

The London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company has published a card containing photographs from French lithographs of the Prince and Princess. The card is prettily illuminated with appropriate devices

Mr. Frith's picture, "The Railway Station" has been removed from the City for re-exhibition in the Haymarket—but at No. 11, not at its old quarters, No. 7.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of Malmesbury, at the request of the Duke of Somerset, put off his motion on the subject of the arrest by the Brazilian authorities of certain officers belonging to her Majesty's ship Forte, but expressed his surprise that such an application should have been made to him in view of the fact that a long debate had already taken place on the subject of Brazil in the House of Commons. Some conversation ensued on the subject, in the course of which the Duke of Somerset declined to give any rule as to what numbers more stringent than it was at present.

On the motion of Earl Grey, and after a short discussion, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire whether the power already given to landowners to enclose their commons with the consent of parties to raise money for the improvement of the land should be extended to enable them to raise money to take shares in railway companies likely to increase the value of their property.

Subsequently Earl Dalhousie called attention to the detective police arrangements on the Great Northern Railway on Sunday on the passage of the Scotch mail. He expressed an opinion that it would be better if the City Police were brought under the control of the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis. Some conversation ensued, in which similar opinions were expressed. The Lord Chancellor said the subject would receive the consideration of the Government. All the speakers did justice to the good behaviour of the people.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question put by Mr. Hankey, stated that the Budget would be brought forward on the earliest possible day after Easter.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.—MR. ADDERLEY introduced the question of our ticket-of-leave system, and moved an address to the Crown praying that, pending the inquiry by the Royal Commission on the subject, the terms on which tickets of leave are granted might be carefully enforced. He conceded that there had been great neglect in this matter, and that, if the existing law were properly carried out, much that was now complained of would cease. Sir G. GREY said there would be much inconvenience in dealing with the matter while the Commission was sitting, and denied that the principle had been at sea as it had been described by Mr. Adderley. The debate was continued for some time and eventually Mr. Adderley withdrew his motion.

ENGLISH POLICE IN POLAND.—A rather extraordinary revelation was made by Sir G. Grey in reply to Mr. Bunces. He said that inquiries had been made by the Russian Government that detective police-officers should be sent from London to Warsaw. He added, however, that in fact, as the Russian Ambassador wrote to him that the Grand Duke Constantine, who very much admired our police system, had sent to ask whether a detachment would enable the authorities at Warsaw, if possible, to assimilate the police system of Warsaw to that of Dublin. In reply the latter was sent to the Commissioner of Police, and Superintendent Walker and Inspector Whicher, of the detective force, were in fact sent to Warsaw. They had remained there in consultation. The Russian authorities found, however, that the English system would not work in Poland. The report of the trip for the Russian Ambassador lies on the table, and said that no written instructions had been given to the police-officers who went out.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House went into Committee of Supply, there being twenty-five hon. members present, when Mr. Massey took the chair—viz., thirteen on the Ministerial and twelve on the Opposition benches.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in moving the Army Estimates, observed that they had been framed on the principle of endeavouring to bring them into conformity with the Naval Estimates, by which the first item was the number of men to be voted. The Army Estimates for the present year amounted to £16,097,827, against £16,660,350 in the current year, so that the decrease was, as near as possible, 1,000,000. The reduction was under the head of pay, and not stores, as the Government did not intend to proceed with any large manufacture of guns pending the experiments now making. The total number of men to be voted for the coming year was 145,242 against 162,401 voted last year. The decrease was 17,159 men. The number of battalions would, however, remain the same as last year, but there would be a reduction of 100 rank and file in all battalions at home, and colonial corps in the East Indies, China, and New Zealand, and excepting the first five battalions for foreign service. When it was borne in mind that the British possessions at home and abroad covered 7,383,000 square miles, and contained a population of 181,191,000 souls, it would be seen that, although the number voted for last year of 162,402 men was excessive.

General Peel criticised the estimates at some length, and pointed out that the vote did not include 2115 men employed in China, and who would have to be paid for out of the general vote for the expenditure of the year.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS next moved to reduce the number of men by 10,000; but after some discussion, the motion was negatived by 77 to 18.

The vote was then agreed to.

On the question that £6,709,733 be voted for the charges of general staff, regimental pay, allowances, &c., for the army at home and abroad,

General PEEL moved to reduce the vote by £98,000 for the proposed repayment to the Indian Government of men employed in China. These men did not, he said, form any portion of the force voted by Parliament, and would not be subject to our Mutiny Act.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said he had followed the same practice with regard to the troops in China as had been followed with reference to the forces at Labuan.

On a division the motion was negatived by 71 to 18.

At midnight, Sir J. TRELAWNY moved to report progress, but the motion was negatived by 69 to 20.

On notice of a subsequent motion to the same effect, Sir G. O. Lewis gave way, and the Chairman reported progress. The House resumed at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The second reading of the Affirmations Bill, the object of which was to allow witnesses who held no religious belief to make their statements on affirmation, instead of having it rejected by their refusal to take an oath, was moved by Mr. Locke King, and opposed by Mr. Whiteside, by the Attorney-General, Sir J. Shaw, Sir J. Trelawny, the Solicitor-General, and was supported by Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Bright, Mr. Locke, Mr. Thomas Duncombe, Mr. Beecham, Sir R. Gobbold, Mr. Locke, Mr. Hennessy, and Mr. Crawford. On a division the second reading was thrown out by a majority of 142 against 95.

The second reading of the Security from Violence Bill, the main feature of which is the abolition of the punishment of solitary confinement, was moved by Mr. Adderley. Mr. Hadfield moved that the bill be read that day six months, and he and Sir G. Grey, who also spoke against the motion, contended that the second reading of the bill would be throwing away the labour of the Committee which had considered the subject. Mr. Adderley, however, was unable to withdraw the bill, which was supported by Sir R. Northcote and Colonel Sykes, and on a division the motion was carried by a majority of 191 to 74.

The Tramways Bill, the Thames Embankment (North Side) Bill were read a second time. The Sheriffs Expenses Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Salmon Exportation Bill passed through Committee.

The Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act Amendment Bill was recommitted, and amendments were made.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY NEW METROPOLITAN STATION AND BRANCHES BILL.—The second reading debate on the second reading of this bill was resumed by the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, who opposed it on the ground that it would create great injury to the poorer occupants of houses in the street, would destroy many small tradesmen, and would be a nuisance to the neighbourhood of the proposed station, and concluded by moving that the second reading be read on that day six months.—Lord ERNEY contended that the bill would not create the nuisance referred to by Lord Shaftesbury. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE supported the motion, and was not knowing what the result would be, he would vote for it. He objected to the second reading of the bill, which was supported by Lord Redesdale, who argued that the bill would be a great boon to the public. After further discussion, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

LONDON POLICE IN POLAND.—Mr. HENNESSY asked the Home Secretary whether he would by or by not lay upon the table the correspondence connected with the desire of the Grand Duke Constantine that some of the metropolitan police should be sent to Poland; and if so, would he say by what principle of selection the men were chosen? Lord PALMERSTON said he had not received had been called to the hon. gentleman's question, and consequently been laid upon the table that day. At the date of the application the Government had not received that day. At the date of the application the Government had not received any information from Warsaw; but a letter was received at the Foreign Office on the 5th inst. One written report had been made by the officers, which should be laid on the table.

IRON ON WOOD FOR OUR NAVY.—On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the expediency of commencing at the present time to build wooden ships to be cased with iron armour-plates. The hon. gentleman argued at great length that ships of war ought to be built exclusively of iron. He further contended that they should be built under contract, and that the tenders should be thrown open to the trade generally. Lord C. PAGET said, if there were absolutely necessary to maintain our naval supremacy, we should continue building armour-plated vessels. He admitted that the question "Iron v. Wood" was open to debate, and that many arguments might be urged in favour of both materials; but he was not prepared, in the present state of their knowledge upon this subject, to give up entirely the building of wooden-framed vessels with iron plates, and to depend exclusively upon ships built wholly of iron.—A long debate ensued, and in the end Mr. Lindsay's motion was defeated by 164 votes to 91.

THE PROGRESS OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES): ARRIVAL OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT, WITH HER ROYAL HIGHNESS ON BOARD, AT GRAVESEND.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 279.

AND ALBERT, WITH HER ROYAL HIGHNESS ON BOARD, AT GRAVESEND.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 279.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THERE are no Echoes this week possible but wedding ones. There are no oils, canticles, chimes, quarter-chimes, or tintinnabula, but only so many hundreds of thousands of wedding-bells. The shrubberies yield nothing but orange and myrtle blossoms. Bridecake is, or ought to be, *the piece de resistance* at every banquet. Children and simpletons are said to believe that the moon is made of green cheese. They are wandering in the wilderness of error. The orb of night is a disc of the purest Narbonne honey. Dr. Colenso is declared by some persons to be a sceptic. Those persons are wrong. J. W. Natal must for this week have a strong faith in Lemprière's classical dictionary. His *maid* believe in Cupid and in Hymen. Coventry has not had billions of yards of white ribbon. Covent-garden was exhausted for sausages. All the male babies born next Christmas will be christened Albert Edward, and all the girls will be called Alexandra Caroline Julia. The haberdashers sold nothing but wedding gloves, red and white scarves, or pocket handkerchiefs emblazoned with the united arms of England and Denmark. All disciples of St. Crispin, after exhausting their ingenuity in the production of patent leather boots and white satin shoes for bridal festivities, laid in stocks of old slippers, to be cast after the bridal barouche. The most cold-blooded of our contemporaries, even, warmed up for once, and burst into a shout of "Hymen, O Hymenæus!" Private houses were put upon half rations of gas, for all that could be begged, borrowed, or manufactured, was required for the illuminations. Perhaps the world was a little mad from the sixth to the eleventh day of March, inclusive; but it is good for us to be crazy sometimes. What an intolerable curriculum of boredom would this life be, to be sure, if everybody was quite sane!

In the interest of the public, and of the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in particular—stay, there is no need to draw a distinction, for the terms are synonymous—let everybody, even in a little coherent, for the space of a column or thereabouts, while we reduce the Echoes which have been chasing one another in vain, for nothing speed through our brain to something like a tangible shape. We have seen and heard much since we last had the pleasure of addressing our constituents; but, as only four columns, would be required were we to give a definite account of our stewardship. We have been in the thick of the bride. We have been in the hurt, and have we come out of the fray unscathed. The hand which pens these lines is firm, but the body attached to it is very much bruised. We won't say anything about the state of our feelings, because persons whose vocation it is to write for the press are not supposed to have any. It is enough to mention that we attended the Royal procession on Saturday from London Bridge to Paddington, and the carriage in which the Corporation of London had courteously permitted us to ride having been jammed in a hopeless block up in the midst of the wilds of Aldermanbury, with the prospect of remaining there until the wheels of our carriage rusted, and the coachman broke their hearts, and the horses ate their heads off, we abandoned the unpublished and unpublishable attempt at being "carriage-folk" for a few hours, and, abdicating at the same time any pretensions to be considered as Royal Commissioners, we descended from our chariot and patiently trudged in the ranks of the procession from Guildhall to London Bridge, and so returned through the screaming, shouting, cheering City by the Mansion House. Our bruises; hence our crushed corns, our dilapidated hat, our injured coat-tails, our lost buttons, our general battered appearance, our unbraced breathpin, our watch wrenched from the swivel of our guard; but, ahs! we took out the watch that didn't go, and the chain that wouldn't do anything! — our spirits remain, and we have no sense of exhaustion, hunger, thirst, or hymenia, and cerebral excitement.

When Lord Mayor Botheld died, poor Cockle Grubbins wrote a number of odes, elegies, and so forth, on the mournful event. He struck a balance between the publishers who had paid and those who had not paid him for his effusions, and was consolatory to the consolation that he was glad, to the extent of about fifty shillings, that the Lord Mayor was dead. Let us not be so unfeeling as Cockle. But the debit side we find two banners belonging to the Skinners' Company, or the Skinners, we are not certain which, have run into pecuniary difficulties, and the head of a volunteer's rifle violently driven into the cavity once occupied by our liver, eighteen flags provokingly flapped into the centre of our eyes, fourteen pairs of pumps, and the necessity to the publics forbids us to enumerate, our penultimate services would be all but annulled. Our hands, which we had to use as rakes on our left deltoid muscle, two bites from the high-mettled steed of a Royal Yeoman Pricker, and a dozen kicks from the coachman "screw" bestridden by a police-sergeant who didn't know how to ride. Add to this that we were several times carried off our feet at the Mansion House, found our own over in St. Paul's-churchyard, and were in the Ludgate-hill—O that we had accepted worthy Mr. Beacon's offer of a front seat on a first-floor window!—ridden down in Fleet-street, all but knocked to pieces and crushed to fragments against the walls of Temple Bar by a squadron of the Royal Horse Guards blue, and purchased, as though we had been bullocks exhibited by the Americans Bunyers, by the metropolitan mounted police, and the reckoning at our tribulation is complete. But we look for no sympathy, and our countenance—angelic the black eye resewed in King William-street and the scratch over the nose in Trafalgar-square—brightens with satisfaction. In the first place, we are safe, and that is always something to be thankful for. Next, we had a capital breakfast with the Corporation at Guildhall, and dined at the Mansion House—dined at night, which our bruised condition forbade us to accept; thirdly, we had opportunity after opportunity of assuming with an impertinently inquisitive eye, but with frank and loyal admiration—the prettiest young Princess and the most gallant young Prince that were ever seen out of a fairy tale. So we think we have fairly, constantly in favour of the credit side, and are ever so many pounds glad —if a pecuniary value is to be put upon our sensations—that when we trudged after the procession on Saturday, even though we did get bruised, beaten, hooked, and jumped upon by the chargers of the household cavalry, and thoroughly disgusted in our right mind, even with hootings and execrations, now as "detectives" and now as "penny-a-liners."

On Sunday we went into dock, and, our shattered nerves and excoriated sides being partially repaired, we plunged with renewed ardour into the habits of metropolitan society. We went to church at Windsor. How would you like to pay a guinea for a bed at a boarding, with the option of paying another guinea for the Monarch of the oratio rostiby? Dinner, tea, lunch, supper! Royal weddings forbid the fourth estate from even dreaming of such luxuries. They have the fourth estate from even dreaming of such luxuries. They have to live on telegraphic messages. They may eat their note-books, or drink ink if they like, but they must not hope for more substantial nourishment on Sunday morning, however, for although we went. We went to the wedding. A magic ticket, signed by the Lord Chamberlain, admitted us to a spot of ground where we could inspect, at our ease, every inch of nave and quire. The reception-rooms we know by heart, for we had wandered through them during the previous week. We saw the throne in the chapel, too; gazed upon the workmen as they chipped the bases of the columns of the reredos to fit them to the mosaics; peered over the brass plates, emblazoned with faded heraldic devices, in the stalls of the Knights of the Garter; and, when the doors were thrown open, we stood on the north side of the nave; and peeped into the hidden chapel containing the monument of Princess Charlotte of Wales. But what a difference was there between that hidden part of the chapel when we saw it on Friday and the gorgeous sight it presented at half-past one on Tuesday afternoon, when the procession to meet the bride and bridegroom was returning to the western entrance—when the band and organ were thundering forth the "Hallelujah Chorus" from "the Mount of Olives"—when the choir and the Albert Walk were booming out in honour of the wedding!

We have many pageants to remember, and, some of them truly grand ones—Kings crowned and Emperors buried; but we can frankly declare that we never witnessed one more truly magnificent, in every sense of the word, than that which took place on the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark. Never the necessarily circumscribed area within which the ceremony was conducted lent additional dignity and splendour to the scene, for in surveying the assembly, as we did, from a secure height, it was impossible not to feel that every single person, male and female, on whom the eye rested was in some manner illustrious for birth, or rank, or official position of some kind or another. The hundred personages in the Chapel of St. George — judging, at least, from the mere standard of worldly state and dignity, was Mr. Frith, who, being commissioned to paint a picture of the Royal marriage, had a commodious corner assigned to him on the right-hand side of the altar; and yet Mr. Frith is a Royal Academician, and one of the foremost of English artists. But the audience in the chapel of St. George scarcely admitted of the institution of comparison. They were all in the superlative degree. They were the Princes and Princess of the land, the Barons of the empire, the pillars of the State, with their haughty dames and beauteous damsels—the whole constituted of the Garter, collars, badges, stars, rivieres of diamonds, and uniforms glistening with orders never worn in the everyday concourse of an especial race. It seemed perfectly natural that a gentleman should have the seams of his coat embroidered with gold lace, and that a lady should have her head-dress and her head and a dress three yards long.

And the centre figures in this unparalleled picture? Charming as Princess Alexandra looked on Saturday, she was seen, nevertheless, at a disadvantage. She was literally overwhelmed and crushed under many disadvantages. She was literally overwhelmed by a roaring, screaming, and violently-gesticulating mob, the like of which perhaps had not been seen in this country since the proclamation of the coronation of Queen Anne and shouted out hopes that her Majesty was "for the Church and Dr. Sacheverell." But on Tuesday the Princess was not only among friends but among her kinsmen and kinswomen. It was a family party of pomp and state, of gorgeous decorations and glittering dresses, and of jewels that flashed with the light of love as it reposited at a respectful distance. A bonnet or a round hat, were it the most exquisite object in the world, a fairy fabric from the hands of a Christie on the other, would have seemed almost a profanation in St. George's Chapel. We confess that the appearance of some persons, lovely as regard as they were with gold lace, on civilian limbs jarred on our nerves somewhat. Shorts and silk stockings were the proper costume for the occasion. Those persons who, in fact can scarcely realise the notion of a Knight of the Garter in the ordinary pantaloon and boot, and who, in consequence, unwittingly suppose gaiety he wants white satin trunks and silken hose, with pointed shoes, and those were, indeed, worn by the Crown Prince of Denmark and by the Princes of Leiningen, supporters of the bridegroom. While coupled with this branch of sumptuary dis union left us more our hottest regret. Garter King-at-Arms, with Norroy and Clarenceux and the rest of the heralds and pursuivants, persisting in wearing pantaloons beneath their emblazoned tabards. The heralds of old were a well ruled race, and their modern successors become absolutely ludicrous when, beneath the drowsy tabard glowing with embroidered heraldic emblazonments, we see the trousers by their array, might belong to a post-captain in the Navy. H Garter and his colleagues be apprehensive of exhibiting their ankles hose, may we whisper to them that there is such a thing as padding!

THE THEATRES.

THE present has been a week of festivities in which theatres have been little considered. The pageantry and pomp of Royal processions, and the celebration of the Royal marriage, being the one topic of public interest, and the one subject of talk, what was left the dramatic amusement of the people entirely forgotten, and on Tuesday evening all the principal theatres were closed, even gratuitously to the public. This gracious act of the Government was well responded to by the various managements, and the public were entertained with the best and most popular of their productions. Some of them added to the usual fare in order to give to the occasion something of the character of a festival. At the Princess's, undoubtedly at several of the theatres, the Muses were involved, and Poetry presided at the board. Sophia Lee's tragedy of "The Chevalier Dody Two-shoes" were witnessed by an overflowing audience, whom haste prevented from writing their names in the Visitors' Album. At the HAYMARKET "Our American Cousin" and "Ranelagh," with the farce of "Used Up," were performed. Sadler's Wells was the most popular places of the season; while at the ADELPHI, to the usual performances, Miss Avonia Jones, attired in costume appropriate to the symbolisation, gave a recitation descriptive of the delivery of which taxed to the height the power and vigour of the elocutionist. Proceeding to the Pantheon, we find the entertainments of the evening to be developing a similar effusion, written by Mr. Chellman, the author of a version of "Lucia di Lammermoor," which was sung for the first time this evening. The LYCEUM presented an unchanged bill, but the performance was judiciously varied by the recitation of an ode, which, in the character of Britannia, Miss Bateman delivered with skill. This was followed by views of Windsor Castle and St. George's Chapel, while behind the scenes the marriage of the Prince of Wales was celebrated by Prince Albert. An allegorical table-au succeeded, which unfolded like a transformation scene, and presented, with accessories, the portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales. At the ST. JAMES'S Lord Lytton presented Miss Herbert in Lady Audley, and, in her excellent acting of the part, she received unmistakable evidence of the favour in which "A Husband to Order," with "The Lottery Ticket" and "Robin Gold," were graced during the week. At the ROYAL ALFRED, WESTMINSTER, and SURREY commanded large audiences with their respective versions of "Effie Deans." Nor were the City theatres behindhand in the celebration of the royal nuptials, and, at the STANDARD, appeared in one of his best and most striking characters—Imperial Mr. Vandenhoff. At the OLYMPIC, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Mr. Anderson, after appearing as Duke Aranza, in Tobin's excellent comedy of "The Honeymoon," delighted his patrons by reciting an ode, written for the occasion by Mr. Tobin, Jun.

PRINCESS'.—This theatre was the arena of an extraordinary success on Wednesday evening. Mr. Chellman, of Miss Braddon's novel, dramatised "Aurora Floyd," and found satisfactorily acted throughout. The nature of the interest existed considerable excitement, and the audience were in a state of alarm at the action with intense anxiety. Miss Amy Sedgwick, as the energetic heroine, was equal to the task, and anxious for her fortunes. Mr. Vandenhoff as the past, acted both with discrimination and force, and made the utmost of the situations on which he principally depended. She was most judiciously supported. Mr. Rowbotham, as Talbot Bulstrode, filled the part of John Mellish, her confiding husband, a fervour and a manliness which were highly appreciated by the audience, while the part of the brute Conyers was supported by Mr. Roxby in the most artistic manner. His delineation was perfect as the type of a class, and yet so individualised that the villain of the character was distinctively portrayed, not only in regard to special peculiarities, but also in its relations to the other characters. From the first he knew that there was danger in Stephen Hargreaves; but, confident in his own prowess, he despised the misbehaviour of Conyers. The character was ably supported by Mr. Belmore, a gentleman whose talents as a comedian have long been appreciated by the public, and whose performance of Mr. Isaac is a very eminent position indeed in his profession. His make-up was admirable, and his acting exhibited remarkable power. Mr. Vane was bent on malice and ready for crime. Every detail of feeling was carefully and decidedly expressed; and when he had to struggle with his captor for his life, and afterwards with the effects of the struggle, his performance was a masterpiece of acting

LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH-COAST RAILWAY.
The WEST LONDON EXTENSION LINE being NOW OPEN. Trains run from Kensington station to the Hammersmith-road, and from Chelsea, Battersea, and Pimlico Junction, to Stockwell, St. Leonard's, Eastbourne, Brighton, Worthing, and the other stations on the Main and Suburban Lines of the Brighton Railway.
JAMES STAPLEY, Secretary.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Supported by voluntary contributions. Limited and immediate support is solicited in behalf of numerous urgent cases.
PHILIP RASH, Hon. Sec.; HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

JAMAICA.—THOMAS SEARLE and ELIZABETH STAINES.—According to the "Gazette" of St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish Town) there parties were married on the 25th inst., in Jamaica, Oct. 27, 1785. Any one who knows either of them, or the parents or descendants of either, is earnestly requested to communicate with Messrs. CLARKE and MUNCE, Solicitors, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street.

NAVAL and MARINE CADETS, &c.—EASTMAN'S Royal Naval Establishment, Eastern-grange, Southsea. At the March examination the following passed:—Mr. Eastman's pupils, 6; Mr. Cole's, 3; Mr. Hall's, 1; Mr. Hunter's, 1; Hamilton club, Gosport (Mr. Hudson), 1; Worthing club (Mr. Hunter), 1. Illustrated prospectus, with full particulars for Master Cadetship, pupils of this establishment took the first places.

A GENTLEMAN FARMING one of the Best STOCK FARMS in East Suffolk has an opening for a companionable gentlemanly YOUTH who is desirous of studying Practical Agriculture. To save trouble, terms 150 guineas per annum. Address, "Agriculture," Post-office, Ipswich.

THE RECTOR of a small Country Parish, in a healthy and pleasant situation in the Midland Counties, has also a Vicarage, lately much enlarged, desires to meet with GOOD or TWO more as Companions for them. The Rectory-house contains Seven Bedrooms, and the Vicarage Five. Both have matchless cow and stabling. The highest references and testimonials will be given.
Address, Rev. A. B. C., Ashby de la Zouch.

EDUCATION.—Richmond-hill.—In a French and German Protestant establishment, permanently and very finely situated, extensive and well-ventilated premises ensure for English, Indian, French, German, scientific lectures, drawing, painting, music, singing, dancing, religious instruction by a clergyman. The LADIES' SCHOOL DAUGHTERS reside within from any of the masters, with liberal board, from 40 to 60 guineas per annum. Prospectuses, with terms, &c., may be had of Messrs. Nisbet and Co., and of matriculated gentlemen of twenty years' French and German residence, principals, assisted by a staff, forms their undivided attention to the comforts and improvement of the pupils. Parents can best appreciate the Christian principles which include simple taste by inspection and reference. The house is on a healthy eminence, and has a large garden and playground. The domestic arrangements are on a liberal and comfortable but economical scale, thoroughly combining with eminent forty-five happy years and four half-terms.—Thirza, Post-office, Richmond, Surrey.

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ACCIDENTS by Road, River, or Railway, in the Field, the Streets, or at Home, may be avoided against by taking a policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. £10,000 have been already paid as compensation. Cornhill, 3, Apply in the railway stations, to the local agents, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, London. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

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Capital of Company, £1,000,000, in shares of £100 each.
First issue, 10,000 Shares.
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The Right Hon. Lord Talbot de Malahide, Deputy-Chairman.
MANAGER—Mr. W. Lang Thompson.
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Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced. Interest allowed on the minimum monthly balance calculated at the half-yearly settling, at such rate as may be agreed upon, if the balance has not fallen below £50; and at one per cent per annum if not below £100.
Commercial bills discounted and advances on approved collateral security.
Deposit accounts opened with the public generally. On sums of not less than £10 interest will be allowed from the date if put down before the Bank of England rate rule; and, when the rate of the money market will permit, for fixed sums of £50 and upwards, an increased interest will be offered.
The bank will undertake the agency of country and foreign banks, and collect dividends on stocks, shares, &c., for customers.

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Frederick Lee, Esq. (Messrs. Philip Lee and Co.), London and Adelaide.
Wm. Lee, Esq., Hyde Park-terrace, and Adelaide.
The Hon. Sir Wm. and Alexander M'Arthur, Australian Merchants), 41, Moorgate-street, E.C.
Henry Reay, Esq. (Chairman of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company, and late Member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales), 3, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street.
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TEMPORARY OFFICES—22, Basinghall-street, E.C.

1. The rapid growth of the Australian colonies, and the consequent development of their commercial resources, have rendered the Australian banks the most flourishing undertakings of that class of enterprise in the world.
2. Nor is this to be wondered at, when it is considered that from the two colonies of Victoria and New South Wales alone the sum of £10,000,000 has been raised in gold since the meeting of parliament has been produced in one year.
3. The extent and intimacy of the commercial relations between the colonies and Great Britain will be gathered from the fact that, while the exports of the former consist of British manufactured goods to the sum of less than seventeen millions, in Australia it is ever ready to receive more.
4. It is the policy of every member of the population of the great Australian colonies to increase for beyond the natural rate. This circumstance would of itself, according to the ordinary course of things, have produced a great increase in the value of land, property, and other real wealth; but the increase produced by such causes is trifling when compared with that amount of unity arising on between the principal ports and inland centres of population—a fact which the Intercolonial Bank principle is further intended to develop. And banking facilities, it is believed that the establishment of this bank is justified as a matter of necessity, and that the profits will be large and sure. The gold fields of Victoria and New South Wales, and the copper fields, while they have the effect of drawing away labour, importance as a well-gathering colony, they only represented £1,784 bales.
7. The annual value of the Australian banks will be seen at a glance from the following table:—

Name of Bank.	Head Offices in	Paid up Capital.	Present Value of Shares.	Dividend with Bonus.
Bank of New South Wales	Sydney	£300	£31	17½
Bank of Victoria	Melbourne	200	30	15
South Australian Banking Company	Adelaide	200	30	15
Union Bank of Australia	Melbourne	200	30	15
London Chartered Bank of Australia	Melbourne	100	20	10
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	Sydney	50	46	15

8. The Bank of Australia was established in London. There has not been a single Bank failure since the bank panic a quarter of a century ago; and, in Australian investments, such a thing as a bad debt is unknown.
9. It is worthy of note that the Bank of Australasia, incorporated by Royal Charter, has for a period proposed to increase its present capital, £500,000, to the utmost limit allowed by the charter—namely, £1,000,000, in order to meet the increasing requirements of the Australian colonies, especially of New Zealand, to which, until lately, the Union Bank of Australia was the only one established.
8. Rapid as has been the growth and prosperity of Australasia, it is only in its infancy. Its success is likely to be more observable. Every intercolonial exportation has shown that the produce of mineral deposits and agriculture is only in its commencement. Capital cannot be well and safely for settlement are of morbid richness and very inexpensive working. Agriculture is in its infancy, and the wheat crop of 1862 is estimated at 20,000,000 bushels.
Applications for shares, with the Intercolonial Bank of Australia and New Zealand (Limited). The Chief Offices of the Bank will be in London, Sydney, and Melbourne; and at Adelaide, Hobart Town, and Brisbane. New Zealand arrangements will be completed, and will be opened in due order at other places where the commercial wants of the Australian colonies may require future. Special attention will be given to the following branches of business:—
1. The purchase, investment, and shipment of gold.
2. The purchase of bullion, and other valuable commodities.
3. Discounts on terms which, while safe and remunerative, will aid in the extension of trade and commerce.
4. The transmission of bills of exchange and the issuing of letters of credit, and all other needful for the safe and expeditious conduct of intercolonial financial affairs.
5. The Bank of Australia, Union Bank of Australia, and Commercial Bank have just started in exportation of gold, for banking and exchange purposes, and the Intercolonial Bank will be opened in due order at other places where the commercial wants of the Australian colonies may require future. Special attention will be given to the following branches of business:—
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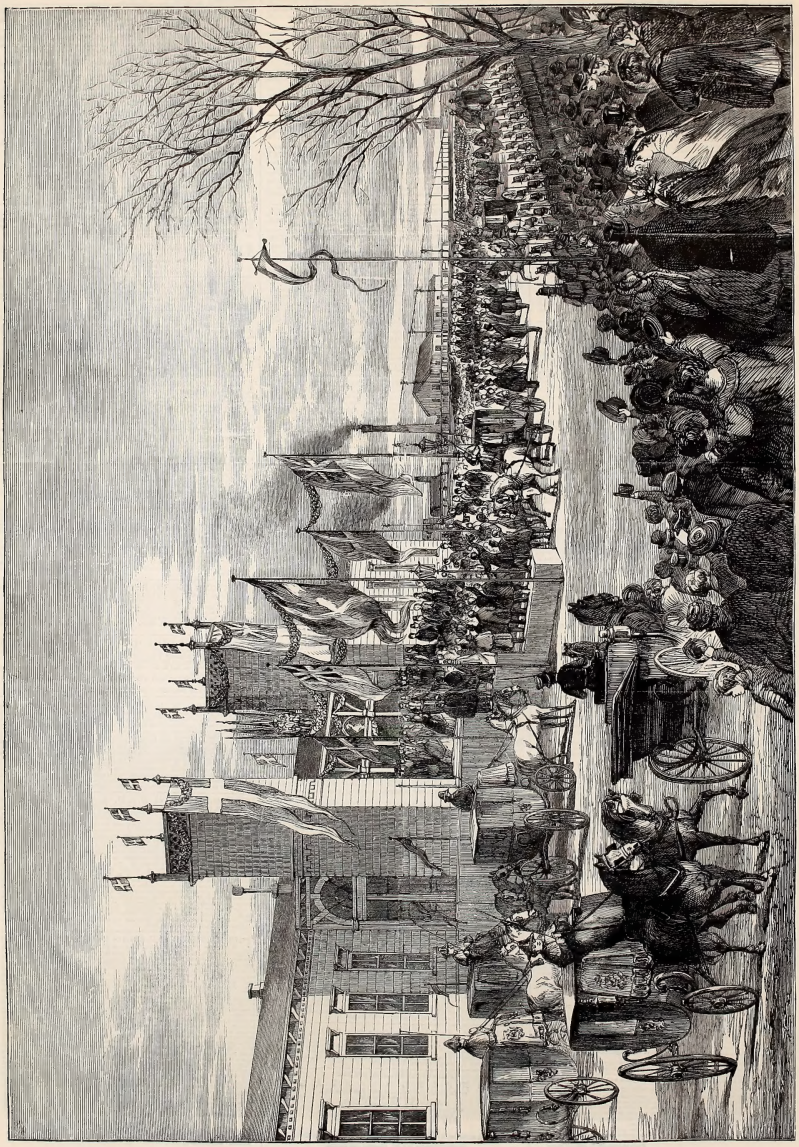
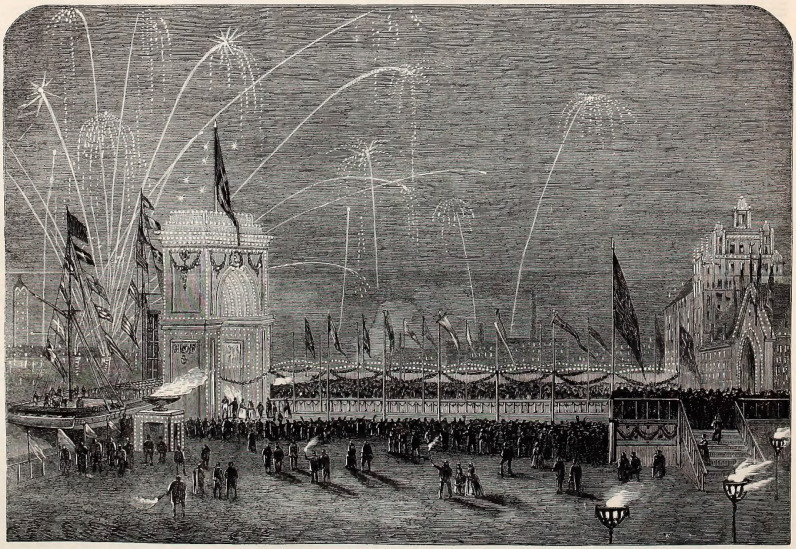


THE PROGRESS OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES): DEPARTURE OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS FROM COPENHAGEN.—SCENE AT THE RAILWAY STATION.—SEE SUPPLEMENT.

THE PROGRESS OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES).

ARRIVAL OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS ON BOARD THE ROYAL STEAM-YACHT SLESWIG AT KIEL, IN HOLSTEIN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT.



ARRIVAL OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS AT KORSÖR AND EMBARKATION ON BOARD THE ROYAL YACHT SLESWIG.—SEE SUPPLEMENT.

" The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at Kensington, the wife of Henry B. Fuller, Esq., of a son.

On the 6th inst., at 7, North-road, Clapham Park, Mrs. W. Evens Nichols, of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 7th inst., at Bemport, Sussex, the wife of Thomas Emery, jun., Esq., of a son.

On the 7th inst., at 22, Upper Grosvenor-street, Lady Maria Fennoyley, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Boulogne-sur Mer, William Hopking, Esq., M.D., late surgeon of the Glamorgan Militia, aged 56 years and 7 months.

On the 9 th inst., at Streatham, Hugh Laurent Baldwin, of the 2nd West India Regiment, fifth son of Edward Baldwin, Esq., of Preston, Surrey, aged 20 years.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 15s. to 50gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chain, 2gs. to 10gs.; Gold Bracelets, 5s. to 10gs.; Gold Brooches, 5s. to £10; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 2s. 6d. to £5; Gold Pencil Cases, 5s. to £5; Gold Watches, 10s. 10s., and 5gs. to £20. Gold Lockets, 5s. to £10. Gold Rings, 10s. 6d. to 5gs. per Ring. GEORGE HARLEY, Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street W. Established and Business conducted since 1837.

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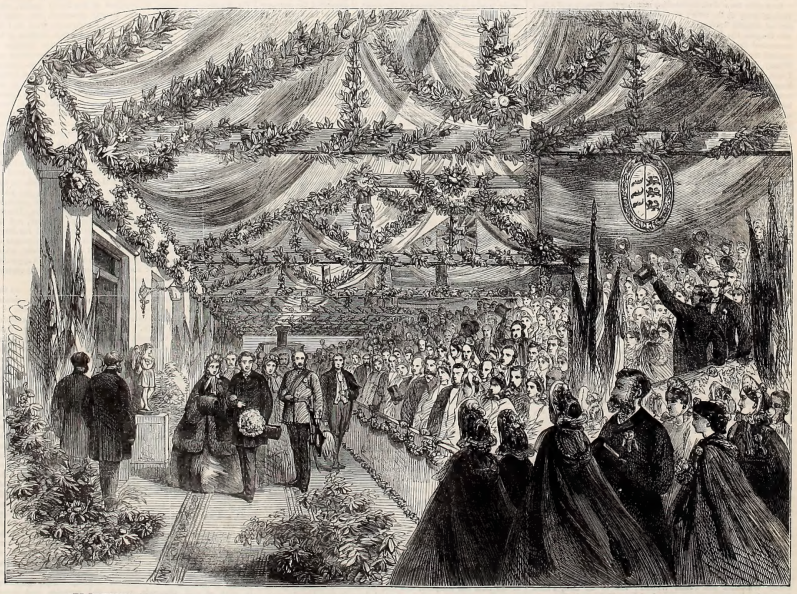
MARRIAGE SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.



THE RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES) IN LONDON: ARRIVAL OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS AT THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS STATION.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS.

IF the chroniclers of Royal receptions in time gone by have writ their annals true, there have been occasions when the entries into London of Kings and Princes were striking popular demonstrations. The progresses of the Black Prince and of Bolingbroke, each with a captive Monarch by his side, were somewhat in the nature of the ancient triumphs; and therefore, although we are told that they were studious exhibitions of the people's joy, yet they scarcely bear any close analogy to the event which we have just celebrated. Perhaps the passage of King Charles II. through London at the Restoration may have had about it some of those features of complete abandonment to the excitement of the moment which were so prominent in the reception of the Sea-King; but it is now our happiness to call Princes of Wales. However that may be, it is difficult to imagine that any ovation could have ever occurred in which the whole nation spoke with one voice of enthusiastic welcome. Whether as regards the past or the future, the arrival of Princess Alexandra in the land of her adoption stands, and will stand, as an occurrence without an equal.

Leaving her native country on the 26th of last month, amidst every expression of good-will and sympathy from its inhabitants, the Princess passed on through a well-selected route and reached Cologne at an early hour on Monday, the 2nd inst., where she received some of the first greetings from her future compatriots, the resident English doing her all honour during her brief stay at that place. In the afternoon of Monday her Royal Highness reached Brussels, where she was received with great ceremony by the Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, the Burgomaster of Brussels, and was royally entertained by King Leopold during her visit. Tuesday was the day appointed for Antwerp, and in the place of her until the Thursday, when she departed for Antwerp, the place of her embarkation for England. At Flushing a magnificent squadron of ships of war, comprising the Revenge, 73, the flag-ship of Admiral Smart, in command of the Channel Fleet; the Victoria and Albert, Steamer, in command of Lord Clarence Paget; and several dispatch-boats, had assembled to escort the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, having the Princess on board; and from that point until the time of her landing they performed that duty.

Pressing on at great speed, the Royal yacht putting the very fastest vessels of our fleet on their mettle, the squadron arrived at midnight off Margate Roads, where the ships anchored. Soon after daybreak by sunrise, the authorities of the town bestirred themselves effectually to get up a deputation and present an address to the Princess, which was graciously received by her Royal Highness in the fine cabin of the yacht on Friday. Shortly after three o'clock the squadron weighed anchor and proceeded up the river, arriving at the Nore at twenty minutes past five o'clock, where it again anchored. At this time the weather, which had for so long been fine, changed, and a fresh gale blew, accompanied by squalls of rain. At Sheerness all that could be done in the way of demonstration was done. There were Royal salutes from the vessels of war stationed at that place; the garrison were drawn from the vessels of war stationed at that place; the garrison were drawn up to the number of 1,000 in the dockyard, and the Princess was received by her Royal Highness with a guard of honour. Here a telegraph communicating with the railway station announced that the train which conveyed the Prince of Wales had reached the terminus. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Kent; General Bruce, and Alfred Paget, and a numerous suite, most of whom, as well as the Prince himself, were dressed in plain clothes, entered the carriages which were waiting for them and proceeded to the pier, and thence on board the yacht. As he reached the deck Princess Alexandra advanced to the door of the State cabin to meet him. His Royal Highness, with a quick step, proceeded towards the doorway, and taking his bride by the hand, and, with a kind expression of face, led her to the deck. This greeting was witnessed by a number of persons, in whom it caused but one feeling of sympathy, it being recognised as one of those touches of nature which make the whole world kin. At twenty minutes past twelve the Prince of Wales, with the Princess leaning on his right arm, stepped on shore, and were received in a tastefully-decorated reception-room by about sixty young ladies, who scattered violets, primroses, and sprigs of myrtle on the pathway over which they passed. At the same moment the wife of the Mayor of Gravesend presented to her Royal Highness a magnificent bouquet; and the Mayor and Corporation delivered their address, which was graciously received. The Royal pair, accompanied by Prince Christian and Princess Louisa of Denmark, the parents of Princess Alexandra, then proceeded through the ever-changing streets of the town, which were ornamented with great taste—banners, flowers, triumphal arches, guards of honour of the Royal Marines and volunteers combining to make up a gallant show to the railway station, in the vestibule of which was a superb display of hothouse flowers.

At ten minutes to one o'clock the train containing their Royal Highnesses and their suite started from Gravesend, and, passing through Northfleet, Greenhithe, Dartford, Erith, Belvedere, Plumstead, Woolwich, Charlton, Blackheath, Lewisham, and New Cross, arrived at the Bricklayers' Arms station at forty minutes past one. At every station along the route decorations and shouts of welcome from assembled crowds prevailed. The Bricklayers' Arms station was richly ornamented with evergreens, flowers, and flags of different nations; and the platform was covered with crimson cloth. Immediately opposite the place at which the Princess left the carriage was the Royal tent of England, and Denmark. A reception-room, superbly fitted up, was provided as a resting-place for her Royal Highness. Awaiting the arrival of the train were the Duke of Cambridge, Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary; Mr. Layard and Mr. Locke, the members for Southwark, and the High Bailiff of that borough. On the Princess's arrival she was welcomed by the chairman and directors of the South-Eastern Railway, and again a splendid bouquet was presented to her.

Exactly at two o'clock the Royal personages entered six carriages which awaited them in the courtyard of the station. A battalion of guards and another of the 60th Rifles were on duty as a guard of honour, and two escorts of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) and the Life Guards surrounded the carriages, and contributed the only appearance of splendour which the very simple cortège exhibited. In the first carriage were General the Hon. Sir C. Grey, Colonel Seymour, Captain Lund, and Mr. Punch; in the second, Countess Hilda Reventlow and Mdme. Yauville; in the third, General Oxholme and Mdme. Oxholme; in the fourth, Prince Waldemar and Prince William; and in the fifth, Prince Frederick, Princess Dagmar, and Prince Thyra of Denmark, brother and sisters of Princess Alexandra. In the sixth and last were seated Princess Alexandra, having on her left her mother, Princess Louisa, and opposite to her the Prince of Wales and her father, Prince Christian. Along that some-what dreary district which leads from Old Kent-road into the Borough, and which, in spite of much decoration and more than one triumphal arch, scarcely emerged from its normal dinginess, and amidst the roaring rather than the shouting of an excited multitude, composed, no doubt, of persons who seldom if ever see a pageant of any kind pass through their bounds, the procession passed slowly along until it reached St. George's Church, in the widest part of the High-street, Borough, where was upreared a pretentious triumphal arch, spanning the road, and rising to a height of fifty feet. At this time the festivities of the day were for a while sadly damped by a shower of rain, which compelled the occupants of the Royal carriages to take shelter beneath umbrellas; but it passed off in a few minutes, and all was well again.

At the south side of London Bridge the Southwark authorities filed off and delivered the Princess to the care of the Corporation of the city of London, which, with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at their head, was waiting to receive her on the northern extremity of the bridge, on the face of the city. At this point her Royal Highness may be said strictly to have entered the metropolis. The spectacle presented here was one of great picturesqueness. The bridge was decorated by London Bridge was striking in the extreme. Over the centre arch was a huge tripod, in which incense was burning, the parapets hung with medallion portraits of the Kings of Denmark, and the pedestals on the south side crowned with gigantic statuary, and a splendid trophy of flags. Immediately behind this triumphal arch, the massive and elaborate Temple Bar, which forms the City's northern extremity, the vast area of the bridge was clear of persons on foot, and the centre only occupied by the line of carriages in which the Corporation of London was conveyed, which, with the ample the Corporation of London was conveyed, which, with the ample escort for the purpose, formed the Royal cortège proper. As the carriages arrived on the bridge the Danish members of the suite involuntarily rose from their seats and gazed on the tremendous spectacle which was formed by every foot of the ground which the eye could command, the ground to the roofs, who were massed along the quays on both sides of the river and thronged the shipping in the Pool to the right of the bridge. As soon as the carriage in which the Princess was seated, and in which a Divided Court Dress by a special escort, appeared on the south side of the bridge, where it became distinctly visible to the persons who occupied elevated positions on the buildings at the foot of the occupied elevated positions on the buildings at the foot of the bridge, a shout of welcome burst from the multitude which broke out which was almost terrible. For an instant the Princess seemed alarmed, but an assuring word from the Prince of Wales restored her equanimity, and she acknowledged with courtesy the greeting which was somewhat distant spectators. Owing to circumstances connected with the utter absence of organisation in the arrangements along the route from the north side of the bridge to Temple Bar, the Royal party were for nearly half an hour twenty minutes on her passage towards the triumphal arch, where she was received by the infantry brigade of the Royal Artillery Company, with their band and colours. The men of the Royal Artillery Company, with their band and colours. The men of the Royal Artillery Company, with their band and colours, formed a guard of honour, and likewise was guaranteed the good feeling of the people, might have changed a demonstration of joy into one of riot and danger. Although the horse brigade of the Artillery Company, and other bodies of volunteer cavalry, had been appointed to keep the ground in line on one side of the route from Adelaide-place to the Mansion House, the other side was left to be guarded by a very few troopers of the Royal Horse Artillery and the police, which was pretty much to steel; while, to add to the blockad e of the street, a number of the carriages of the members of the Corporation which ought to have gone on in advance were drawn up in the street. The procession was not only by forcing the horses through the crowd that sufficient space was obtained for the Royal carriages to pass, and for a time the Princess was literally hemmed in by a dense mass of excited people, whose sympathetic, hands of an enthusiastic and excited mob, who surrounded the carriage and uttered their hoarse but hearty welcomes in her very ear. This continued until the Lady Mayoress, issuing from the Mansion House, where the Lady Mayoress, issuing from beneath the splendidly-decorated portico of the official residence of the Chief Magistrate of London, greeted her Royal Highness on behalf of the ladies of the City, and presented her with the magnificent bouquet. Along Cheapside, though spaces were not satisfactorily attained, these was just space enough kept for the procession to pass, beneath a perfect canopy of flags and banners, which hung from the windows of the houses, and festoons of cloths and festoons of flowers, until the very atmosphere of the dingy old street glowed with a bright hue. Past St. Paul's, the grand old Cathedral transformed into a huge pyramid stands with a gay peculiar appearance; down Ludgate-hill, up Fleet-street, the whole way illustrated in the same gala fashion as the streets which had been left behind, swept the procession, and at Temple Bar the Lord Mayor and parochial officers of St. Clement Danes.

From this point excellent arrangements, carried out with their usual skill by the household cavalry and the metropolitan police, were made, and the procession passed on in due succession, which wended its way past St. Clement's Church, piled up to its roof with seats crowded with spectators, by St. Mary-le-Strand, which presented a magnificent appearance along the south side of the Church into Trafalgar-square. How that large area was made available by the crowd it is hardly necessary to say.

The clubs in Pall-mall and St. James's-street contributed largely to the picturesque features of the day; and the aristocratic mansions of Piccadilly, notably the Duke of Devonshire's, Lord Ashburton's, and Lord Palmerston's, were the garb of festivity and welcome with an utmost liberality.

When the procession turned into Hyde Park the whole character of the scene changed. Hitherto the military element of this country had been but feebly represented by an occasional detachment of troops stationed at points along the route, and by scattered videttes of cavalry who were performing civil functions in keeping the line. But in Hyde Park were massed, four deep on each side of the road from the gate to Apsley House, 17,000 men"of that national army, the Volunteers. Cavalry, artillery, and infantry were represented by picked corps of the force; and a gallant show they made, not so much from any gaiety and glitter of their uniforms and accoutrements as from the serviceable, efficient, and compact appearance of the men. The force was divided into eight brigades, and was under the command of Major-General Barnaby, under the immediate supervision of Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, and his Staff. At three o'clock the disposition of the force was complete, and they awaited the approach of the procession until half-past four, at which hour it filed into the park, passing along the line, and proceeded to the Marble Arch.

Issuing thence into the Edgware-road, it made its way to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington. Here preparations had been made for an honourable reception of the Princess; but, although the ornamentation and decoration were perhaps adequate, they were by no means lavish. Accommodation, however, was provided for some fifteen hundred or two thousand ladies and gentlemen to witness the departure for Windsor. The Royal train was ordered to be in readiness at four o'clock, and at that hour all the arrangements for the transit by rail were complete. It was, however, ten minutes past five when the Royal carriages entered the station. Five minutes only were occupied in passing to the carriages, and at a quarter past five the train started, the engine being driven by the Earl of Caithness, a well-known amateur locomotive engineer. On arriving at the station at Slough it was found that the elaborate preparations which had been made by the railway directors and authorities of the town were unfortunately thrown away, for a dense and pouring rain intervened, and all the incidental features—such as a gay procession and a reception by the boys of Eton—were marred or else omitted. In close carriages, and amidst the darkness, scarcely relieved by partial illumination, the Royal party proceeded rapidly to the castle, where they were received by her Majesty, and rested after the fatigues of a long and, to every one concerned, most exciting day.

In summing up this outline of the proceedings, it is only necessary to say that, although much was done, and successfully, to make London materially gay and bright, yet the real sight, and the real reception, came from the people, who emphatically, and in the widest sense of the term, united to bid the Princess of Wales heartily welcome.

THE MARRIAGE OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.

The Royal borough on which the privilege was conferred of being the marriage-place of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark was astir at an early hour on Tuesday. There is no doubt that Windsor loyally exerted itself to do honour to the occasion, and everything in the way of triumphal arches, pretty mottoes, and all the outward signs of rejoicing could effect was done, and done well. The morning was at first somewhat dull and chilly; but in a short time the sun, which was bright and warm, and the temperature weather smiled on the conspicuous event of the day. At about nine o'clock, when thousands of persons, adorned with emblematic wedding favours, were moving along the streets, two companies of the Coldstream and three of the Grenadier Guards, with their band and colours, marched into Windsor, the bands playing for the first time in the town since the death of the Prince Consort, a circumstance to be marked. Although of course a private marriage in one sense, it was not till eleven o'clock on Tuesday that the preparations in St. George's Chapel were finally concluded—not a moment too soon, for at thirty-seven minutes past that hour the first of the Royal State carriages appeared at the gates of the chapel, the procession having been formed at, and proceeding from, the castle. These carriages contained the "Royal guests," comprising the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Holstein-Oldenburg, Prince William of Denmark, Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, Princess Dagmar of Denmark, Prince Frederick of Denmark, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, Princess Thyra of Denmark, Princess Louisa of Denmark (mother of Princess Alexandra), Princess Thyra of Denmark, and Prince Waldemar of Denmark. The second portion of the procession consisted of members of the Royal family, with their suites, and comprised the Queen's household, and a state in eleven State carriages. The principal personages were Earl St. Germans, Lord Steward; the Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Duchess of Cambridge. Then came the Royal children—namely, Prince Leopold, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice), and Prince Louis of Hesse. In the last carriage were the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England) and her youthful son, Prince William of Prussia. The deepest interest the assembled spectators watched the passage to the chapel of the procession of the bridegroom, which came next, which consisted of six carriages, the front five being occupied by members of the household of the Prince of Wales and the fifth of the "supporters," and the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, who sat in the sixth carriage with his Royal Highness. The bridegroom was much cheered as he passed by, but, as was natural, his attention was directed towards the next and last part of the procession which was approaching, and which was that of the bride. The cortège consisted but of four carriages, in the last of which, the centre of every eye, Princess Alexandra, with her father, Prince Christian of Denmark, and the Duke of Cambridge. It was observed universally that her Royal Highness looked pale—far more than even at their reception on Saturday when she was in the very hands of an excited crowd, whose good intentions were so roughly expressed as not to be quite apparent; and the serious expression of her countenance was in strong contrast to its smiling and animated look of that day.

Within St. George's Chapel the scene was most imposing. In the exercise of a sound judgment little was done in the way of ornamentation which would have had the effect of changing the chapel from a place of worship which has its own special beauties, into something not unlike a theatrical "salle." Although due preparation was made in the way of carpets, tabourets, and seats for the Royal and noble personages who took any part in the ceremony, the chapel preserved its distinctiveness, and its appearance was at once solemn and picturesque. At one end a crimson curtain hid from the spectators previously assembled within the chapel the altar, which the processions were marshalled. Amongst the earliest arrivals of those personages who were, so to speak, on duty, were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Dean of Windsor, the appointed officiating priests. Ladies in sufficient numbers to fill the comparatively limited space which could be allotted to mere lookers on soon pressed in, and seventy knights of the Garter, in their superb robes, among whom were Earl Granville, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Somerset, Earl Russell, and Lord Palmerston, entered and took their prescribed places. In the meantime, in good time, all was ready, and the advent of the real actors in the ceremony was anxiously expected. Soon after, attention was attracted to a closet placed over the north side of the communion table, and hung with drapery of purple and gold, out of which it was known her Majesty would occupy. Every one was gratified at seeing the Queen advance and seat herself in front of the pew. Her Majesty was attired in a widow's dress of the most simplicity, and the ladies in attendance upon her were also in deep mourning. Immediately afterwards a loud flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of the first part of the procession—namely, "The Royal Guests," of whom a list has been given, headed by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, glittering in cloth of gold, diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, and closed by Princess Christian of Denmark leading her two young

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children, Princess Thyra and Prince Waldemar of Denmark. A cloud of attendants, grooms in waiting, equerries, aide-de-camps, &c., preceded and followed the principal personage of the procession. It need hardly be said that the members of the Royal family of Denmark, and the nearest relatives of Princess Alexandra, were objects of earnest but respectful curiosity, and much attention was bestowed on Princess Christian, the mother of the bride. Some little time was occupied in passing these personages to their seats, on what was called the *haut pas*—namely, the range of places set apart for those specially entitled by their rank to be so distinguished. At this time the Lord Chancellor, and immediately after him the Lord Mayor of London, passed to their allotted places in that section of the chapel. Scarcely had the "Royal guests" had time to settle into their places than another flourish of trumpets heralded the entrance of the next division of the procession—namely, "the Queen's household and the Royal family," whose names, already stated, it is not necessary to repeat. It ought to be mentioned, however, that the appearance of the children of the Queen excited a marked stir of sympathy and feeling amongst the necessarily decorous congregation; the youthful Princes Arthur and Leopold, Princess Alice, and the Crown Princess of Prussia inspiring evidently a large share of the emotion which pervaded the assembly. Preceded by Heralds, Pursuivants, and Kings-at-Arms, and surrounded by a splendid suite, the "procession of the bridegroom" then swept into the Chapel in the same order and manners as that already described when speaking of the carriage procession. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a General in the Army, the orders and collars of the Garter, and the star of India, and the rich, purple velvet mantle and train of a Knight of the Garter; and it was universally admitted that he demeaned himself right royally. Indeed, he seemed almost to have increased in stature; and as he passed up the aisle he looked around, and especially bending low in reverence to the Queen, who was looking down upon the scene, his appearance was composed and dignified, as became him. Having reached the altar, his Royal Highness took place there and remained standing during the arrival of the bride. Up to this time there had been no music heard in the chapel except the successive fanfares of the trumpets as the different parties were appeared; but at the entrance of the Prince the organ and the Queen's private band played Mendelssohn's March from "Athalie," until the sound of the trumpets announced the approach of the bride. As the head of the procession of "the bride" entered the chapel etiquette was forgotten, and in the excitement and interest of the moment there was a general rising and turning towards the nave along which her Royal Highness was to pass, a sudden rustle and stir, and even hum, succeeding to the deep silence which had hitherto prevailed. In the same succession, and consisting of the same personages as preceded her Royal Highness in the carriages, of whom a list is given in the previous part of this description, the procession moved on. Under the protection, so to speak, of the Duke of Cambridge, and her father, Prince Christian, walked the bride; her long train being carried by eight unmarried daughters of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls—namely, Lady Victoria Hope, Lady Florence Bruce, Lady Emily Villiers, Lady Feodore Wellesley, Lady Diana Beauclerk, Lady Victoria Howard, Lady Augusta Yorke, and Lady Eleanor Eliot. The dress of the bridesmaids was of white silk, covered with costly lace, and she wore a profusion of orange-flowers, and a necklace of diamonds and pearls, a present from the Prince of Wales. As the bride entered the nave the organ played a march from Handel's "Joseph," and, while the procession was arranging itself for the marriage service, the choristers sang a chorale which had been composed by the late Prince Consort, with appropriate words by Mr. T. Helmore, the precentor, and used, for the first instance, conducted to a seat near the altar, but not before she had advanced to its foot and knelt for a moment in silent prayer. At this moment it was observed that the Queen rose from her seat and left the gazing on the young bride of her eldest son, and for a few moments gave way to unsuppressed emotion. The marriage service was then commenced, and was conducted with commendable simplicity, everything being read by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and no flourishes of any kind perpetrated. At the critical moment when the bride and bridegroom were united the solemn question, the answer to which bound them together for life, and for worse, every ear was strained to catch the least simple but important response "I will;" but it is believed that, except by the bridesmaids who were grouped near her Royal Highness, not even the right of the Prince, her less than of the Princess, was heard. The placing of the ring on the finger of the bride was also by almost every one present; and to the final blessing, which was pronounced with great earnestness by the Archbishop, there was a fervent "Amen" from the lips of all the spectators.

As soon as the ceremony was concluded, the bride and bridegroom turned to the congregation, and stood hand in hand, bowing low to the Queen, who, in returning the salutation, made a gesture of blessing rather than a ceremonious acknowledgment. Her Majesty then quitted the closet; and the procession, having been again formed, moved from the chapel to the carriages, the organ, band, and chorus pealing out the "Hallelujah" of Beethoven. The "united procession" of the bride and bridegroom presented some different features to those in which the approach to the chapel was made. It consisted of twelve carriages, which contained the persons before written, besides the members of the household and the suites of the different Princes and high personages. In the second carriage were the bride and bridegroom alone; in the third the Crown Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Denmark, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg; in the fourth were the Crown Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick of Prussia, and Prince Arthur; in the fifth, Prince Louis of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold; in the sixth, Princess Louise and Princess Helena; in the seventh, the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary. In all the rest were the official attendants. The carriages drove rapidly to the palace, where a superb wedding breakfast was served in St. George's Hall.

At four o'clock the Prince and Princess of Wales took their departure from the capital, and proceeded by the terminus of the Great Western Railway, on their way to Osborne, her Majesty's marine residence in the Isle of Wight. The route taken was by way of Southampton, through which town they passed, amidst every possible demonstration of honour and respect, at a quarter to six o'clock, and reached the docks at half-past six on board the Royal yacht Fairy, and finally arrived, in due course and safely, at Osborne, where they will pass their honeymoon.

THE RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA
(PRINCESS OF WALES) BY THE PEOPLE OF LONDON.

THE welcome which the metropolis gave to Princess Alexandra on Saturday last was emphatically spontaneous and individual. Without any desire to detract from the merit due to the efforts which corporate bodies and the public made to greet the arrival of her Royal Highness in her future home, there can be no question that the spectacle of her entry into, and progress through, the metropolis, was signally wanting in those accessories which constitute a pageant in the ordinary sense of the word. Anxious as the country was to lavish upon its welcome of Princess Alexandra all that it could of its wealth and means, it never dreamt—it would not, indeed, have brooked had others suggested it—that she should have been met with the pshow of authority and the pomp of war which constitute so large a part of such receptions elsewhere. It would very likely have proved somewhat fretful and impatient had anything of the kind been allowed to come between that full, young, generous, and at times boisterous, but ever hearty welcome that it had prepared for her. As it was, the long line of the procession which, east of Temple Bar, preceded the Royal cortege, was endured with stout patience, and the countless thousands who had filled the streets and windows, and looked down from spacious heights among the houstops, were content to have done so much and waited so long for the few moments' gratification which they expected, when the pale cheeks of the fair young lady who typified our young girl, of whom the nation had agreed to expect great things, and the fair features of the future virtuous queen, should be seen by their anxious eyes.

The demonstration of Saturday last, incomprehensible as it must have appeared to foreigners, has somewhat startled the more apathetic among ourselves, and set them upon suggesting causes, more or less wide of the mark, that should explain it. But to the explanation seems simple enough. It is impossible to doubt the depth of the feeling that this incident of the marriage of the heir of the throne has stirred among us. It is as impossible to doubt its general and universal character. It is probable, indeed, that there were not a score of respectable persons in our large metropolis who had any hesitation in contributing their share to the welcome which the Princess received. It is more than probable that the demonstration so many to have existed, the majority were suffering from that irritable disorder which is said to

Make all fly; through one small liver pass.

But it is as certain that the demonstration of Saturday was not indicative simply of an attachment to an abstract principle; that the principle, indeed, was not lost sight of, but that it was seen to be loads that should some day wear crowns; and that their shoulds were well given to bear the weight, loving and loyal eyes. On Saturday last, of that day was but an indication of the rich harvest of sympathy and affection which will be certainly reaped, under every circumstance of the kind, by the daughter of a Royal and Royal father daughter at Windsor, and who for nearly a quarter of a century has been established as the model of a Queen and a mother for all England's Queens—the best of English women. As the nation shared, on the 10th of March, 1840, in the sympathies of that December morning when the sun of her life was suddenly and awfully clouded, so, with all the nearest indication of her will that her son's bride elect should receive a befitting welcome to her future country, the nation has found every heart beating in unison with her own—every will furthering hers. As the Royal bride, on Saturday, saw in the sombre garb for the first time last Saturday should know that London had seen Royal processions to which a very different reception had been given, when the warmth and the cheering pass of our greeting of the Prince, who with such just and manly pride presented to the people of his future home his child lately earned.

It can scarcely be supposed that the spectacle of Saturday suggested thoughts like these to the fair young Princess who, with so winning an expression of surprise and confidence, returned the acknowledgments of the cheering that were heard on all sides. To whom the aspect of London and the welcome which it gave to the Danish Princess must have brought a host of varied and sad reflections. To them, indeed, as to the more thoughtful among us, the aspect of the capital from one end to the other must have been pleasantly indicative of the change which a few months must make in future full of hope. For, as it happened, the route which the Royal cortege took was one of the most favourable that could be chosen. The class of the great city was fairly represented. Through the populace, which began to line the streets during the early hours of the day, the Pall-mall, where all that was most distinguished in the social and political world was to be found, presented a crowd which, during the greetings of the Prime Minister and many other members of the Cabinet, who, coming at last to what, in our pride for the manhood of Old England, we are inclined to call the backbone of the land, the army of volunteers in Hyde Park. Here, at all events, were perfect evidences that there was no lukewarmness in connection with the Royal family—an attachment which, expressing itself as it could, in such manner as it could, undoubtedly convincing evidence was offered. Here, in the magnificent area of Hyde Park, was collected an army of 17,000 citizen soldiers, the very pick of the youth and manhood of the metropolis, forming a living mass such as no other power Princess passed before. For it was composed mainly of the English middle class—that class which, during the past century, has proved its sturdy self-assertion and cautious reticence, and which is assuredly not wont to be persuaded feelings to take the place of judgment. Whatever unreasoning impulse might have filled these ranks, they were not drawn the people to their windows, that army of men—soldiers not by profession—was there by the reasoning sense of the people, the responsibility of an inestic being offered to their country—told beyond a doubt that the spectacle of the homage rendered to the future wife of a Prince, whom we cannot bear to regard but as the heir to the virtues as well as to the responsibilities or his Royal parents.

We cannot but believe that these volunteers, with every giving expression to our admiration of the share which the volunteers now took on all occasions, and which, in the speech we have cited, the people, we have always been somewhat suspicious of a large standing army as one of the dangers of the country, we have always had the existence among us of a great national force, which, though powerless for offence, to whom the protection of our honour and the integrity of our coasts may safely be confided, but whose constitution forbids the fear that the possession of so powerful a weapon should at any time endanger the liberties of the people, or subject us to unnecessary war. It was impossible for any one to view the gathering of the volunteers in Hyde Park, or to watch them, as the day's great event drew to a close, marching past the Royal party on their way to their homes, to the music of the bands and their own manly voices, without feeling in the deepest manner that the people, through which the Princess, and moved them to more than usual warmth in the manifestation of their loyalty and admiration as they drove between their close ranks—soldierly silent.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PROGRESS OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES).

In addition to the continuous narrative, given in another column, of Princess Alexandra's triumphal progress from Gravesend to London, we give further details, gathered from our own special correspondents and the daily papers, of the incidents in the Royal route illustrated in our present Number.

DEPARTURE FROM COPENHAGEN.

Her Royal Highness left the Queen's palace, to become the wife of the future King of Great Britain, at three o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 10th ult., accompanied by her parents, her brothers and sisters, the British Minister, the Court of Denmark, and other distinguished personages. The carriage containing her Royal Highness proceeded at a slow pace through the town to the railway station, and in her progress the Princess was hailed with the most enthusiastic cheers by the people, who thronged the windows and roofs of the houses and filled the streets through which the cortège passed. Upon her way so many bouquets were offered to and accepted by her Royal Highness that the carriage was filled with flowers. At the railway station the grand-parents of her Royal Highness, with others of her relations, many members of the Court and aristocracy, the high clergy, civil and military officials, the President of the city, and the municipal authorities of Copenhagen were assembled to bid her Royal Highness farewell. The station was dressed gaily with garlands of flowers and flags (English and Danish), while along the broad staircase a band of ladies waited to strew flowers before the Princess. At a quarter to four o'clock a salute of twenty-one guns, and the hurrahs of the multitude without, announced the approach of the Royal cortège. Arrived at the top of the staircase, her Royal Highness greeted the brilliant assembly with affectionate warmth, and passed through the principal saloons, taking leave of the friends that crowded about her. To the course of this interesting ceremony the President of the city of Copenhagen addressed to her Royal Highness the following words of farewell:—"Your Royal Highness,—On the part of the municipal authorities of this ancient city, I beg to offer you the parting farewell of Copenhagen. Your Royal Highness carries with you the sincerest love and sympathy of its inhabitants, and you also carry with you those virtues which will give you similar attachment and affection from the magnanimous people to whom you are united you are to find a home, and from the illustrious Prince to whom you are about to be united. May happiness attend you. Long live the Princess Alexandra!" When the cheering which greeted this address abated, his Royal Highness Prince Christian stepped forward and said:—Mr. President,—Receive the heartfelt thanks of my daughter and myself for all the sympathy and kindness of which we have received so many proofs from the municipality and citizens of Copenhagen. I am assured that my daughter will never forget the dear city of her birth. Long life to the people of Copenhagen!" The preparations for her Royal Highness's departure being now complete, the band struck up "God Save the Queen," and, at a quarter past four, the locomotive, gaily dressed, moved away under a Royal salute and the hearty cheers of the spectators. Among the many triumphs which marked the Princess's progress from her native city to her new home none is likely to remain longer or more pleasantly in her mind than the honest and heartfelt farewell of the capital of Denmark.

ARRIVAL AT KORSÖR.

Upon her way from Copenhagen across the island to Korsör—the port whence her Royal Highness was to take ship for Kiel—the Princess received unequivocal proofs of the sympathy and affection of the Danish people. At the stations along the line and in the villages through which the train passed—and the young, high and lively—had gathered to do her honour. At the small town of Korsör the authorities had been unusually active. The railway station, which is opposite the town and separated from it by the harbour, was superbly decorated; and a platform had been built from the station through a triumphal arch to the quay where the Royal yacht, dressed with flags and streamers, was in waiting. Towards dusk the town and station, with the ships in the harbour, were brilliantly illuminated, and an immense assembly awaited anxiously the roar of the guns which should announce the approach of the Royal train.

As a quarter past seven the Royal train arrived, and, being conducted by the committee into the saloon of the station, received the hearty congratulations of the local military officers and other dignitaries assembled there. Her Royal Highness was then conducted to the platform, and when the cheering had subsided the Governor addressed her as follows:—

"This is a moment of great importance to your Royal Highness and the Danish people. Your Royal Highness is about to leave your beloved native country, where your many virtues have caused you to be loved and venerated by all of us. Your Royal Highness is also about to be united to a Prince who, in order to a great station and glorious future, and of whom all have formed the highest expectations. This alliance is one which is in accordance with your Royal Highness's affections, and promises happiness to you and glory to your native country. It is, at this port from which your Royal Highness has to leave the coast of Sealand, the people of the country from far and near have gathered to convey to you their respectful greetings, and bless you from the bottom of their hearts. For ourselves we have only to express our hope that your Royal Highness will bear Denmark in your memory, and occasionally give us a friendly thought."

His Royal Highness Prince Christian having duly acknowledged this address, an exquisite song, which had been composed for the occasion, was sung, and the Burgomaster of Korsör then stepped forward and addressed her Royal Highness:—

"With the permission of your Royal Highness, I desire to wish long life to the illustrious bridegroom. The Royal house of England, of which you are about to become a member, is one of the noblest in Europe; and the people of Great Britain, whose shouts of welcome, louder than our farewells, you will soon hear, will soon discover, is the greatest in the world, while Denmark is, as our own poet has admitted, but a poor, small country. But—we say it with just pride—for all its insignificance, we have been imperishably wed to the sea of England to come to us for a bride. Fully conscious of the value of the pearl we lose, we feel that it is our duty to offer it to the great English people, and to the Prince the chosen of your heart. We pray that the happiness which abounds in your Royal Highness may be preserved for many, many years, an ornament of the throne of Great Britain and a support of the liberty of the people. Long life to the Prince of Wales."

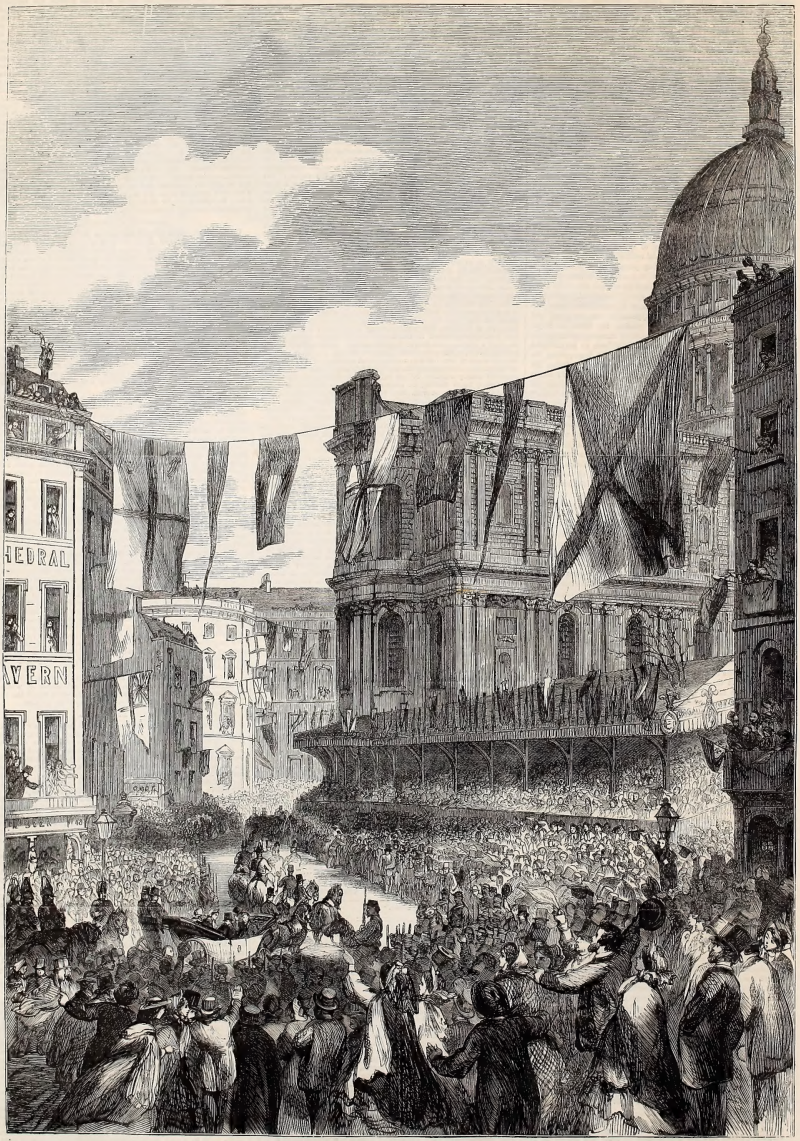
This speech was greeted with an enthusiastic response, the Princess thanking the Burgomaster for the part of the good wishes of which he was the exponent. The Royal party then passed on board the Royal Danish steamer Slesvig, which was to convey them to Kiel.

ARRIVAL AT KIEL.

The Slesvig left her moorings at Korsör at half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult., on her way to Kiel; but, owing to some disturbance of the atmosphere, the passage was a very rough one. Fortunately the wind, which had been somewhat cold and rough, fell towards noon, and the greater part of the Royal travellers assembled on the deck of the steamer, which presented a very lively and animated scene. Her Royal Highness, who had been affected by the fatigues of travel and the natural sorrow and disappointment upon leaving her native land, had by this time recovered her usual health and spirits. When the Slesvig at length reached, the town and the ships in the harbour presented an equally animated appearance. After having taken leave of the commander and officers of the Slesvig, the Royal party landed, and were received by the Duke Carl of Glücksburg, uncle to the Princess, and conducted to the Royal palace. Here, great preparations had been made for the reception of a fitting welcome to his illustrious relative. A brilliant party had assembled at the palace. Eighty young ladies, dressed in the national colours, were disposed upon the staircase, and strewed flowers before her Royal Highness, while one of them recited a poem which had been composed for the occasion. The procession was then formed, and the Royal party, which Duke Carl (who had been invited to England) now joined, drove to the railway station of Kiel to their railway station and left for Altona at half-past six. Altona was reached about eight o'clock, where a magnificent reception awaited the Princess. The Royal party, escorted by a body of dragoons, drove their way through the brilliantly-illuminated streets of Altona, which is the best and most attractive suburb of the Danish capital, to the station of the free city of Hamburg. Hamburg was brilliantly illuminated, and every where Royal Highness was warm reception as any they had met with on their previous route. It was not until half-past nine that the Royal party ended their long day's journey at the Hôtel de l'Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT, WITH HER ROYAL HIGHNESS ON BOARD.

Gravesend had put on its very best on Saturday, and for a time the weather was fine. A few minutes before eleven the tall masts of the Victoria and Albert were seen rounding the Low Hope Point, and the guns from the Shorn Battery were heard to roar out a welcome salute. A little before that hour the Admiralty yacht, steamed up, and was saluted by the guns of the Enterprise. Several vessels were anchored off the port. The river presented a scene of great animation—huge sea-going steamers, boats of all sorts, everything that could float or steam, or heat a bit of bunting, were heavily laden with passengers and gave with enthusiasm. Every moment the tall, raking masts of the Royal yacht grew more and more distinct—soon the Royal ensign and Danish flag could be clearly discerned, and as she rounded the point the guns of the Emerald, of the Racoon, and those mounted on Tilbury Fort, thundered forth the Royal salute. The crews swarmed up the rigging, ran along the yards, and some more venturesome, as usual, mounted to the topmost trunk of the masts, to be in readiness to join in the cheering while, as if by magic, the ships were dressed with flags from stem to stern. Close in the wake of the Royal yacht the Warrior steamed up. The Royal yacht arrived opposite Gravesend at twenty minutes past eleven, and precisely at the moment that she had got alongside the pier, six strokes of the bell of the electric telegraph communicating



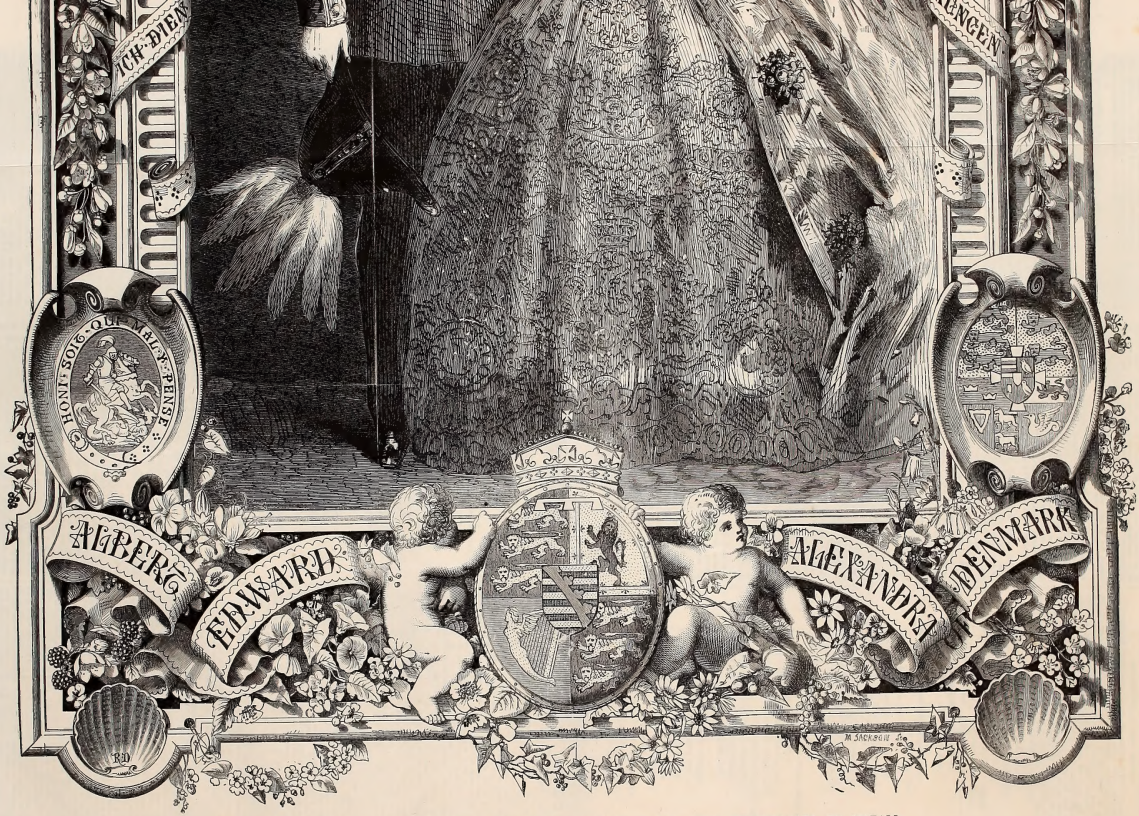
THE RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES) IN LONDON: THE ROYAL PROCESSION ENTERING ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.

THE RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES) IN LONDON: THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING TEMPLE BAR.

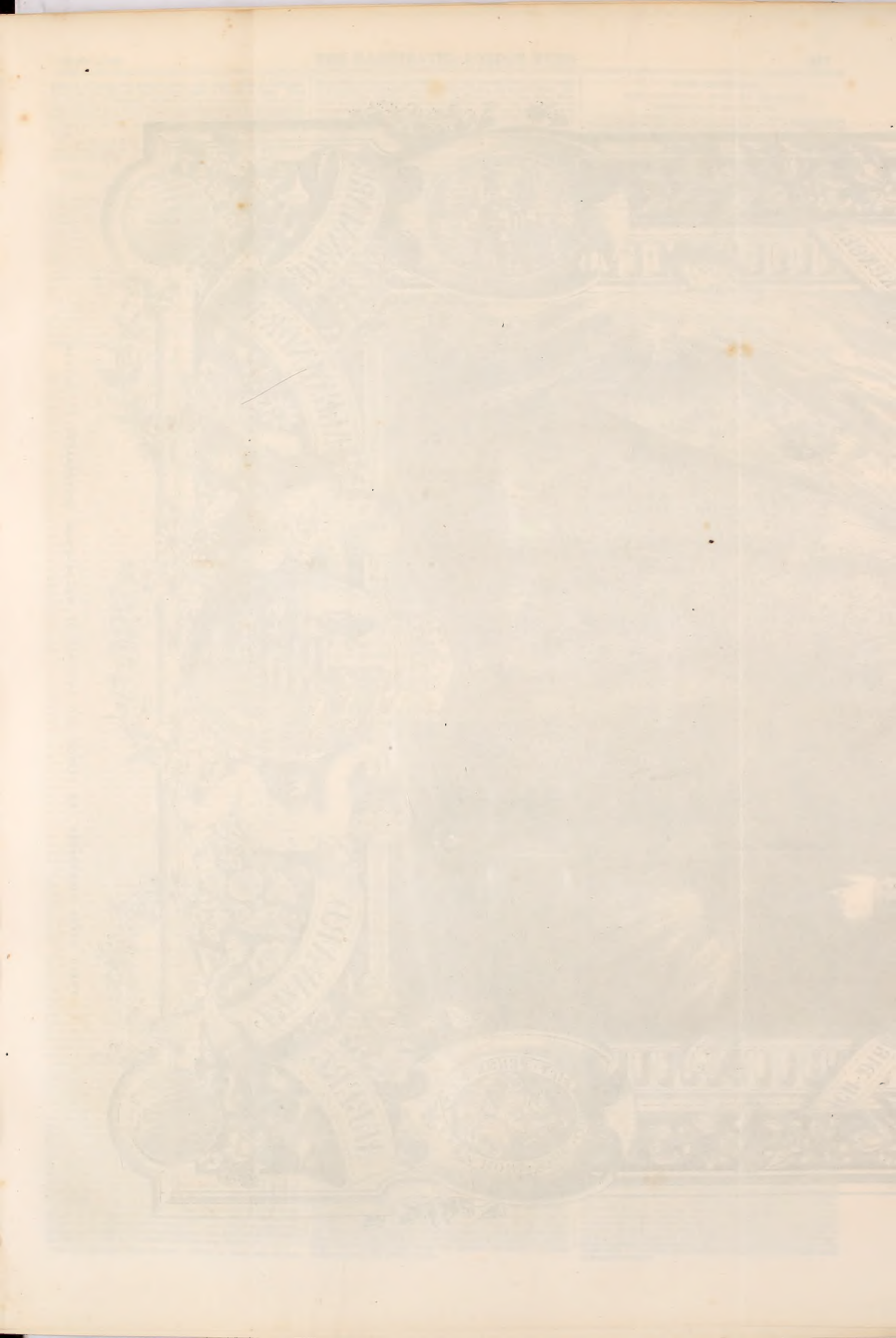
with the railway station sounded to announce that the Royal train conveying the Prince of Wales from London had entered the station.

The Prince of Wales was accompanied by Lord Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, General Knollys, Lord Alfred Paget, and a numerous suite. On alighting from the carriage he was met with numerous suite. On alighting from the carriage he was met with congratulations by the crowds who were here assembled, and seemed highly delighted with the reception. The Prince looked remarkably well, and seemed highly delighted with the reception. The Prince looked remarkably well, and seemed highly delighted with the reception. The Prince looked remarkably well

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY MAYALL.



THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY MAYALL.



prisoner at Cressy, was confined here with David, King of Scotland, whom the same ill-luck befell at the battle of Neville's Cross. Here also James I., of Scotland, suffered a long imprisonment, and in one of its cells the poet Earl of Surrey composed sonnets to his Geraldine. Oliver Cromwell also used it as a State prison, and the last prisoner of State confined here was the Marechal de Belleisle, in the reign of George II.

Windsor itself is a borough town of some 11,000 inhabitants, and, owing its celebrity entirely to the castle, does not present any especial features of interest.

HOISTING THE ROYAL STANDARD AT WINDSOR

CASTLE ON THE MARRIAGE MORNING.

THE ceremony of hoisting the Royal standard on the Round Tower of Windsor Castle takes place at sunrise every morning that her Majesty passes there. We may be sure that on the morning of Tuesday last those who were waiting for the dawn watched with somewhat more than ordinary impatience, and that as soon as the first streak of light illumined the horizon, the gay standard was run up to the top of the ponderous flagstaff with a will. Nay, we are almost fancy the morning breeze taking more than usual interest in shaking out its silken folds on this occasion.

Our readers may be interested to know that the Royal standard is hoisted as soon as her Majesty enters Berkshire en route for the Castle, and is lowered upon her leaving the county. During her Majesty's stay at the castle it remains up every day until sunset, and is rehoisted each morning at sunrise.

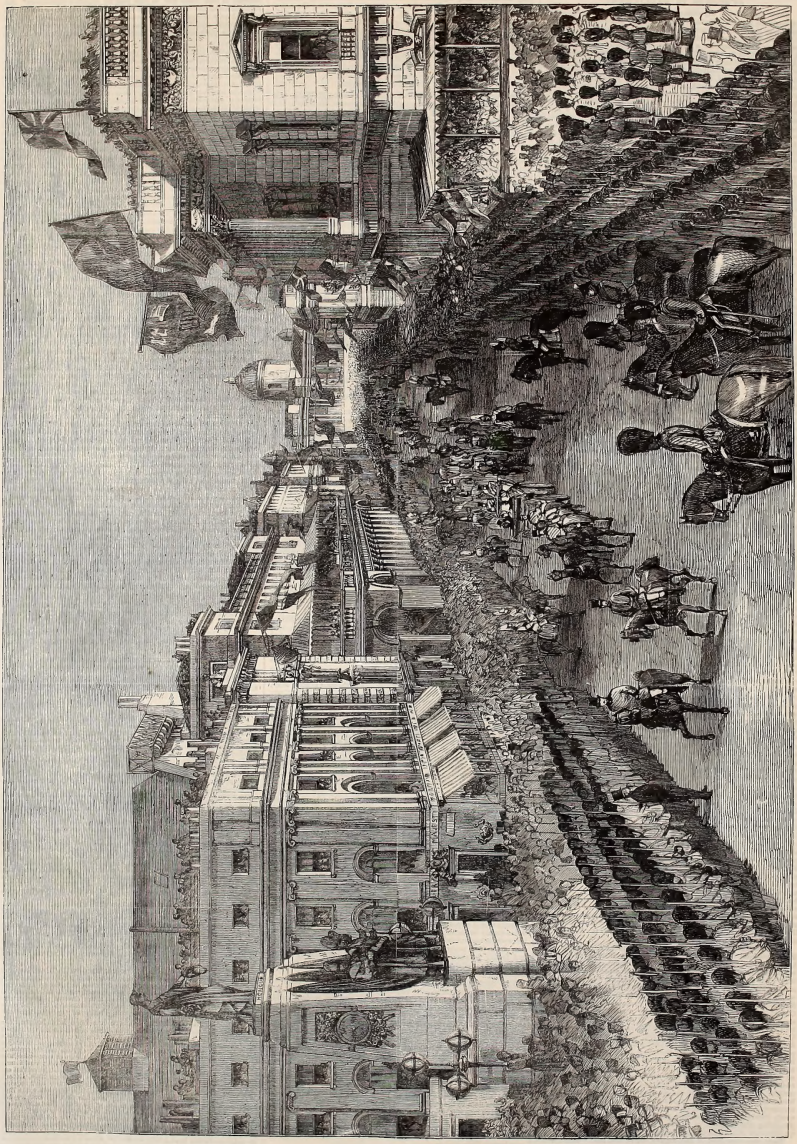
For the auspicious occasion a new standard was prepared, which was used for the first time on the morning of the Prince's marriage. Its dimensions were 36ft. long by 21ft. wide. For stormy weather a smaller standard is provided, which does not try the stability of the flagstaff so severely.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FEATHERS.

THE origin and history of the badge and motto of the Prince of Wales—the ostrich feathers, "Ich Dien," and "Houmout," have exercised the ingenuity of antiquaries and genealogists for the last three centuries. Old Randall Holmes solved the question at once by asserting that the triple plume (multiplied so manifold in the celebrations of 1610 mat.) was the badge in the war-torn shield with Ancient Britons; but the only resemblance traceable in ancient British heraldry is stated to be three lions' tails, their tips falling like the graceful bend of the feathers in the Prince's badge.

The earliest known appearance of feathers, worn in this fashion, is on a coin struck by a grant of Prince Edward to the brother, John, Earl of Gaunt, dated 1370, *twenty-four years after the battle of Cressy*, where Edward is seen seated on a throne, a drawing-sword in the Aquitaine, with a *single* feather and a *blank* scroll on each side of him; and the same badge occurs again upon the seal to another grant, in 1375. A popular tradition ascribes the acquisition of the *three* feathers to Edward the Black Prince, who took this crest, arms, or badge from John, King of Bohemia, slain at the battle of Cressy; but, until recently, this tradition was not traceable to any credible authority. It is first mentioned by Camden (Clarencieux), who, in his "Remains," says:—"The victorious Black Prince, his (Edward III.'s) sonne, used sometimes one feather, sometimes three, in token, as some say, of his speedy succession to the Kingdom of the Poets, in the Roman times, were *Pierophora*, and wore feathers to signify their flying post-haste." In the *first* edition of his "Remains" Camden states, the *tradition* is that the Prince won them (the feathers) at the battle of Poictiers; but, in the second edition, Camden states "the *truth* is, that he wonne them at the battle of Cressy, from John, King of Bohemia, whom he there slew!" The change from the *tradition* to the *truth* would be improved if

THE RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES) IN LONDON: THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.



THE RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES) IN LONDON: THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING WATERLOO-PLACE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

seems that all the expediency and compromises of her Majesty's Government are not effectual to extinguish, however they may suppress, private malice and may neutralise, opposition. The regular occupants of the benches opposite content themselves with skirmishes; or, if they get up something like a general battery, the combat is carried on with heedless lance. But a leader of Opposition *de facto* has a use, who is gradually being joined by more and more of the less decided members who call themselves independent, principally because nobody depends on them, and they do not exactly know how to depend on themselves. They are noted for sitting on the right flank of the Government and its more assured supporters, and are designated, when labour inclined to be fearfully pronounced, as "the right wing." This term "gangway" has a political as well as a Parliamentary significance. It is a spacious House of Commons' crossing which an independent member is supposed to have abandoned between factions and to have become practical; that is, to have to act submissively to his whipper, and pass on to the right lobby with an obedient stark; while his wife and daughters are made free of Lady Palmerston's Tuesday evening reception, and he is not even invited to at least one of the Queen's balls in the season, when there are any. Any one who knows how greatly the independence of the Government and its more assured supporters, and are designated, when labour inclined to be fearfully pronounced, is owing to the gangway.

THE FARM.

THE discussion which followed Mr. Mechi's Farmers' Club lecture was especially important, if only for the light which it threw on the way of getting up Blue-books. The Alderman's views as to the value of sewage on grasses were well supported by Mr. Marriage, of Monkham Lodge, near Chelmsford, who spoke very highly to their fat-fencing qualities. This was, however, in direct opposition to the Rugby testimony, which went to show that grasses so produced answered remarkably for milk and not for beef purposes. One of the speakers from that town, Mr. Campbell, expressed himself, *inter alia*, strongly against the over application of sewage; and the Chairman, Mr. Mechi, mentioned as part of his experience that after sewage irrigation the valuable grasses disappeared, and only very coarse ones remained. He had such land which he could sell when he into hay that he had declined to buy some at 40s. a ton. The upshot of the discussion seemed to be that "a little sewage is a good thing," but that, as there it is only those who live close to towns and have "two million gallons a day at their feet," as the pronounced manure of Gotham-land, they can turn the system to real account.

The *Journal of the Highland Society* announces that £1170, besides medals, will be given at their next meeting at Kelso. Of this, £594 is apportioned to cattle, £352 to horses, £270 to sheep, and £54 to pigs. Besides this amount, about £600 will be given by the local prize essays. The number of members on the books is 3910; so that they are only about a thousand below their great English rival. The latter admitted twenty six new members at its last meeting, and struck off thirty-seven for non-payment of subscriptions. Mr. Edward Bowley, of Cranbrook, a well-known exhibitor of Kentish sheep agriculturist, has been selected to fill the place at the council board of the Royal Arts Association. The subject handed to the members during the past year have been principally for superphosphates and oilcakes; but among the 370 we find a specimen dated of the 15th of June, to meet with a large percentage of nitre, also used for manure in Egypt.

Next week will see, so to speak, the opening of the shorthorn exiles by the great rivals of the Tamworths. On Tuesday the sale of the forty-five of Mr. Locke's shorthorns at Burnaston Farm, Holbrooke, near Derby. On Wednesday the principal portion of the stock of Messrs. Booths' King Arthur, and a Bates-bred 2nd Duke of Oxford, to whom the cows and heifers are principally in call. On Thursday Mr. Brigstocke's sale of the stock of Mr. Wm. Torr, of Kirk-by-Fie, near Stamford. They are chiefly bred from Lord Exeter's, Sir Charles Knightley's, and Mr. Torr's own blood; and include some Rutland show winners, one of them Singwell by Booth's Hamlet and the dam of seven of the lots. Cromwell by Mameluke (13,590) has been principally used.

The Royal Agricultural Society has shown them so good an example in refusing to admit oxen and bullocks for the future, which have been doing summer stock and Christmas fat duty as well in the showyards, that it is to be hoped that the Smithfield Club will ere long revert to their sound primitive rule of not having prizes for the weight of the carcase as returned by the butcher." No great change is generally brought about till some "frightful example" has done its work, and we certainly have one in the late fate of the celebrated Cleveland Bay at Islip's Ox, which was trained on for a year after he won the Smithfield Gold Medal. He finally sailed at Liverpool for the Californians, but his flesh proved to have become a sort of "milk sponge," and it turned green so rapidly that it had to be destroyed, and the butcher lost half his joint. Such was the end of the head of the beast whose fine points have entitled it to become a Christmas simile among breeders. Dickerson's bull, Duke of Richland, third at Leeds, and reserve number at Battersea, &c., but still very inferior to his sire, Bryce's bull his brother, Duke of Richland, was sent to the shambles lately. Mr. Hegan has lost his cow, Grand Duchess 4th; and Lady Pigot's conventional Job's comforter has announced the death of the 500-guinea Victoria, some other calving, and with the pleasing accompaniment to itself from the sad event, by reminding her lodging that it is considered decided that when it may be the poor thing at the show "so greasy overfed and really unfit to breed." It turns out, however, that the lodging's letter that "was" had died of influenza, after her fourth calf, and had never been shown in her life, and that the subject of prophesy (Victoria 30th) had a very fine calf some months ago, and is doing capitally. The Duke of Leeds has been so bad as many, seeing that the cow had produced two heifers and a bull at Brandsby, for which £450 have been refused as a lot. Booth's Kneesworth, by Sir Samuel, from Red Rose, is now in this herd, while well will be sold early in September, when the leaders have got through their Royal and Yorkshire engagements.

Mr. Rea, son., of Mountsorrel, died a short time since, after a long illness. Rea has for many years' standing been a breeder and exporter of Herefords, and, in addition to some 200 local prizes, he has won four or twice at the Royal show and once at Battersea in 1865. His last sale was in the October of 1860, and his son's present herd is founded principally on his Regent (891) cows, and Grenadier (961) and Sir Colin (950) bulls. These were bred chiefly by Mr. Benjamin (1387), a purchase whose stock have done wonders, both in the father's and son's hands.

The important steam-plough trial of "Beadel v. Howard" ended in a verdict for the plaintiff on all the issues submitted, and one reserved for the Court above. It seems that, although the public has forgotten all about them, no one could invent a really useful and serviceable steam-plough till the Messrs. Fowler brought out their balancing principle, or, rather, the "tip action," which enables the ploughs to be lightened or raised out of the soil by the engine-driver easily, and the moving anchor to change the position of the machine on reaching the headland after each "round." For these inventions they patent, and then Messrs. Fowler took out another for improved draught action, and, getting an assignment of the first patent, eventually swapped both to the others. The specifications and drawings were sent to Mr. Howard, the great firms of Ransome, Shuttleworth, and Howard should use the patents on payment of a royalty of £10,000 each. Mr. Howard then declined to complete their part of it, and it was for the alleged infringements of these two patents by them that the action was brought. The defence was that they had applied the same principle in a different manner, and that they had an independent right to use two parts of the patent through one of the brothers Fowler having left Messrs. Rogers, who claimed to have invented the balancing power and the moving anchor. Both Messrs. Fowler and Rogers were called, and the latter retracted the opinion by which he would seem to have misled the defendants, and the latter and the skilled witnesses failed to convince the jury. The case establishes the validity of both of Messrs. Fowler to "the Stephenson" of the steam-plough.

Mr. Robert Wilson, of Lincoln, does not fail to improve the occasion, and spanks in a somewhat grandiose fashion on the last point:—"I shall not go into the question as to whether or not the Queen is head of the land's end, is to die out, to make room for the double-action cow of the Messrs. Fisken; but I shall and do claim the honour of having been the first to solve the problem, and shall keep before you as long upon the question of steam ploughing. Yes; and if I may be permitted to live a few years longer, I shall be found still promoting a dead letter; for a thing that can live only by working its engine at double its nominal power must die."

Under the title of "A Welcome," Miss Emily Faithfull has just published a graceful volume of original contributions in poetry and prose, dedicated, by her daughter's permission, to "Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales." Among the contributors are Mrs. F. P. Fellows, Miss Meteyard, the late Dr. Collins, Miss F. Bowman, C. Mackay, Frederick Stransford, the Rev. C. Kingsley, Mrs. Cowden Clarke, William Allingham, Lucia Elloy, Mrs. Gaskell, the late Mrs. Norton, Robert Martineau, and Anthony Trollope.

The trade and navigation returns for the month of January last have been issued. The value of the exports during the month was £6,048,451, as against £5,702,911 in 1868, £5,439,663; and in 1867, £5,944,791. The falling off still continues to be more good, but there is an increase generally in January in the value of imports only come up to the end of the year 1862. Against £19,154,044 in 1861, and £17,181,189 in 1868.

The Chinese expeditionary force, fitting out under the command of Captain Sherard Osborn, to aid the Imperial Government against the Taepings, is progressing rapidly in its equipment. All the officers have been most carefully chosen, and the high pay and nature of the service secure to the naval portion the force an absolute choice among the best able seamen. It has been decided that the best marksmen of the expedition are to be armed with the Enfields, fitted with Storm's American breech-loading chamber.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L.K. Fuchs.—We have as yet received but one of the documents mentioned by our correspondent. He will, perhaps, be good enough to forward the other at his earliest convenience.

E. and J. R.—There can be no doubt whatever we apprehend, in the opinion of all players, that the move of Black in the sixteenth set of problems published in the Illustrated has not proved to be defective, the former is fairly solved, according to the terms of the competition, in the highest degree. We would, perhaps, have been wiser to announce that each problem should stand or fall by its own merits; but as this was not done the question is rather startling, in the case of a problem-tourney competition visited by not as which is belonged, cannot be permitted to decide directly contrary to the case of the other.

E. W. P.—"The Chess Players' Handbook" is published by H. G. Bohn, of York Street, Covent-garden, price 5s.

J. H. Medley.—Thanks; you appear to be in error regarding the amended position by Mr. Kipping. If White play to move 1 R to B 3rd, Black can reply 1 Q to Q 5th, and escape the mate.

J. D. W.—The two amended positions for which we shall gladly find space when the prize problems are adjudicated.

W. H. Gibbons.—The position bestowed on Mr. Campbell for the best single problem in the late competition has been unanimously awarded to Mr. Campbell, as acknowledged in our Paper of Dec. 27, 1862, as "Problem No. 1270"—has been adopted for the distinction. The problem is a most beautiful one, and unquestionably, we have pleasure in saying, is to inferior in novelty and ingenuity to any one of the three by Mr. Campbell (Nos. 260, 262, and 264) which have appeared.

HAVE WITH A MAN.—Not unimportant, but "Problem-play" is to K 8th, and not to KR4, Hull.—Black has not got a "second won game" in the position submitted. White should move 1 to K 6th, followed by 2 to Q 5th, and make a good fight, indeed, for it.

A apparent chance than to draw the game by perpetual check.

J. Hall Pepper.—Yes, Mr. C. H. Stanley's solution was wrong. See the solution in our last Number.

PUZZLER, Guernsey.—The fundamental laws of the game prevent him; for how can he possibly move a Pawn (the Queen's) from Black's Queen's Rook's 4th to the same square? You have evidently yet to learn the names and moves of the pieces.

J. Hall Pepper.—Your solution of the Problem No. 1270 is correct. The problem, by Mr. Sic, is given in our Paper of Dec. 27, 1862, as "Problem No. 1270"—has been selected for the distinction. The problem is a most beautiful one, unquestionably, we have pleasure in saying, is to inferior in novelty and ingenuity to any one of the three by Mr. Campbell (Nos. 260, 262, and 264) which have appeared.

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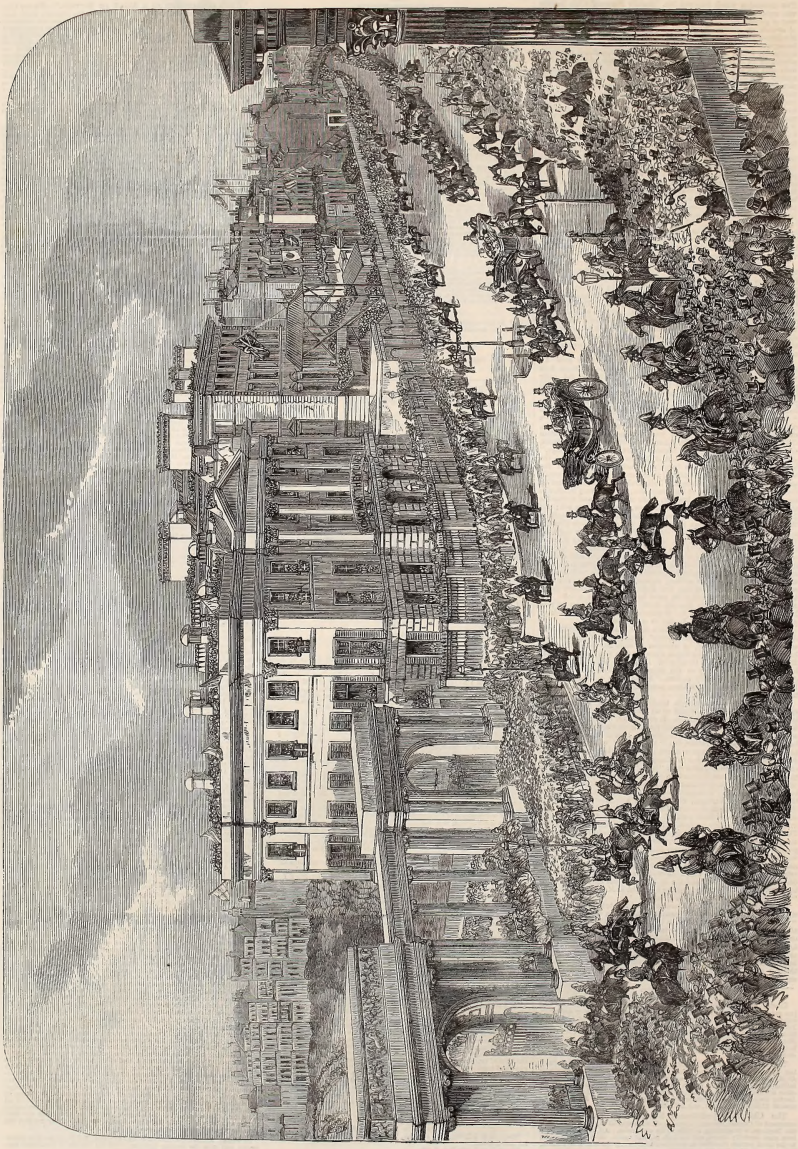

THE RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES) IN LONDON: THE ROYAL PROCESSION ENTERING HYDE PARK.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Nos. 1194, 1195.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863. THREE SHEETS, TENPENCE

THE DICTATOR OF POLAND.

It is high time now that we gave up calling the insurrectionary movement in Poland by any less significant name than that of a war of independence, entered upon and conducted by the whole people with admirable unanimity and undying courage. There is no longer good reason to doubt the unanimity of this unhappy people, who, maddened by atrocities that have no parallel in modern history, have flung themselves at their oppressors' throats, resolved at least to die gallantly if they may not live as free men. In all great national movements—in this one especially, which was inspired by an uncalculating passion for present revenge, rather than prompted by any revolutionary organisation, which, indeed, was followed rather than originated by the National Associations that have so long and successfully kept the spirit of resistance alive among the Poles—it is not unnatural that jealousies of class and station should for a while threaten to mar the perfect unanimity which is indispensable to, if it cannot always command, success. But there can be little doubt that the movement, begun by the gallant youths of Warsaw who fled from their homes into the adjacent forests and morasses rather than carry arms under a flag which they abhorred, has been adopted and furthered by the whole Polish people, as it has been sanctioned by the civilised world, and is likely ere long to call upon the scene actors who may not be satisfied with obtaining the ends alone for which Langiewicz and his gallant companions are fighting.

The assumption by General Langiewicz of the dictatorship of his unhappy country and his subsequent actions augur well for the cause he represents. A man of the middle classes removed by education from the peasantry on the one side as far as the circumstances of his birth remove him from the nobles on the other, Langiewicz seems as eminently adapted to conciliate both classes to his political rule as his rare generalship and ardent bravery must reconcile them to his possessing the highest rank in the field. A soldier by profession

PROGRESS OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES) THROUGH LONDON: PRESENTATION OF A BOUQUET TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS BY THE LADY MAYORESS.

he brings to his recruits valuable scientific knowledge, acquired by service in the Prussian army; a companion of Garibaldi in the glorious campaign that began at Palermo and culminated in the possession of Naples, he has studied under that great insurrectionary authority the art of partisan warfare; while still young in years the Dictator of Poland is old in all that makes age valuable—political knowledge, varied experience, suffering, and judgment. Of his soldierly qualities; the manner in which he has encouraged and fostered the scattered bands under his command; his steady resolve not to be forced to fight unless he pleased; the fierce, unconquerable ardour that, when he decides to strike a blow makes defeat almost impossible; the masterly manœuvres by which he has outwitted the Russian always; the marvellous skill with which, out of materials unpromising in every element save that of almost superhuman courage, he has constructed an army, and now, in a position chosen by himself, awaits to give the Emperor's forces battle—we have already given active terms. Of his political discretion evidences as cogent are already forthcoming. If, in the spirited proclamation which followed his assumption of the supreme power, he found it necessary to conciliate the peasant classes by guarantees to them the possession of the soil they till, at the cost, it may be, of the landed proprietors, he has not hesitated to identify himself with the more conservative instincts of the latter by declining the offers of assistance tendered him by the Red Republican party.

It would be premature yet to give any very confident expression to the hopes which we, in the interests of humanity, entertain of the ultimate triumph of the great national movement of which this young soldier is now the acknowledged head. Gallantly as he holds his ground, good account as he has hitherto given of himself, numerous as have ventured within reach of his scythemen, there is no denying that his position is most precarious, and that the odds yet to be brought against him may be more than the noblest cause—the greatest skill—the most undaunted bravery may be able to withstand against. As any moment we may be prepared to hear that, forced by the circumstances of his position to do what he has hitherto avoided—viz., fight a battle on a grand scale—he has succumbed to overwhelming numbers, aided by resources which his half-armed gallant rabble does not possess. But, although this may be feared—that the defeat of Langiewicz, even with the death of the gallant Dictator of Poland—the Czar's troubles will not have ended. The movement crushed out in one place will most assuredly be found active in others. It is no longer the passionate defiance of a few thousand peasants, but the solemn, deep, and earnest voice of but the determined appeal of the whole people to the last arbitrement of war, that the Emperor has to stifle and suppress. Of this fact we can now entertain no doubt. From a very early period the Roman Catholic priests of the country—who, for once, in patriotism and sectarianism synonymous terms—have entered keenly into the movement, inspiring the men, encouraging the women. The Russian Emperor had placed at Warsaw a Roman Catholic Archbishop known to be friendly to his power; but he, too, has found the national spirit too strong for passive resistance, and, as we have seen, has despaired of opposing it, and resigned his office of member of the Polish Council of State. Warsaw belongs to the Grand Duke Constantine by the forbearance only of the national party, which awaits impatiently, yet judiciously, the right moment for rising and driving out of the last city of its hated oppressors. Already the members of the municipality have sent in their resignations; the townspeople express an unmistakable sympathy for the insurgent forces in the neighbourhood; while the women of the place busy themselves in finding resources for Langiewicz's army, and in preparing lint, bandages, and medicines for the wounded patriots. Away from Warsaw, where the Emperor retains somewhat of the substance of power, not even its shadow is left him, save in the districts which his brutal soldiery holds possession of. Already the Polish Government is dead. It has been a name that taken steps to provide for the administration of the country; has established a postal service; issued national bank-notes; levied taxes, by a method effectual enough in its rude simplicity, payment or death; has purchased arms, and organised a commissariat.

And if the news be true that the conciliatory advances of the Grand Duke Constantine have been repelled, and the offer of a general amnesty and a charter modelled upon the Constitution of 1815 rejected, the Dictator has but to draw the sword, and throw the scabbard. It would be premature to speculate upon the political wisdom of this daring act. Assuredly there are cases in the history of nations—and this may be one—when what appears reckless audacity may in reality be far-sighted political wisdom. Certainly the statesman worthy of the name will weigh the contingency well as the sagacity to treat. It may be that such a rejection of the Grand Duke's advances—supposing Langiewicz to have so acted—does not augur overweening reliance on his own resources, so much as growing confidence in the vulnerability of the military power of Russia, which it has been the fashion to esteem so highly. And the Dictator of Poland may be right. It was little likely that the same hand that threatened to make Poland a heap of ashes and corpses should hold out the olive-branch from any motive but that of conscious weakness. It is more than probable that an army of conscripts, officered by men among whom the leaven of Liberalism is known to be actively working, will not be found trustworthy in a bad cause like the present.

The attitude of Europe, too, may not unnaturally have stimulated the Dictator to the adoption of a daring policy. Its sympathies are assuredly with him and the cause he represents so gallantly. Austria, which from its geographical position can by mere neutrality render Langiewicz signal service, seems disposed to adopt an even more favourable policy; the Prussian King, who declared himself openly hostile to Poland, has been muzzled—it is to be hoped effectually—by the hands of his own subjects; France shows symptoms of interfering actively in its behalf; Italy and Sweden raise their voices in its favour; and England gives its much-tried, gallant people all her sympathy.

And Poland asks no more of us than this. It would discipline any intervention that would lead to their being required to lay down the arms which the Poles have wielded to such good effect, and to give up the advantages which they have so gallantly, and at the price of so much noble blood, obtained. And if Poland asks of England is just what England can only give—expression to our opinion that the cause for which this unhappy people is once more in arms is a just and righteous one. In the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, at the private preliminary meeting at Lord Townsend's residence, at the public meeting at the Mansion-house, on every hand, and on many other less important occasions, the people of England, of every class and shade of opinion, have spoken their mind upon this subject in sufficiently plain and expressive terms.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Monday's *Moniteur* publishes decrees of the Emperor, nominating Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; Count Walewski Minister of State; Baron Charles Dupin Senator, in room of M. Mestayne. The *Moniteur* contains the nominations of several Majors to the Legion of Honour.

On Monday the Prince Imperial completed his seventh year, having been born on the 16th of March, 1856. On Sunday afternoon the colours of troops of the five regiments of the guard assembled in the courtyard of the Tuileries and manœuvred in presence of the Emperor, the Empress, and a large party of distinguished persons invited by them. The *Moniteur* gives the following account of the proceedings:

The pupils of the Imperial Guard, among whom is placed the Prince Imperial, were commanded by Colonel Fay, first Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of the Tuileries. The *Emperor was* accompanied by Marshal Regnaud de Saint-Jean d'Angely, Commander of the Imperial Guard, General Mellinet and Comte, commanders of the regiments of Infantry of the Guard to which these children belong. The Prince Imperial, in his turn, as well as his comrades, took part in the manœuvres, which were executed with great precision. After each exercise the young Prince, at the head of his troop, came to receive the refreshment offered them by the Prince. The repast was served in the Salle des Maréchaux, which overlooked the grand courtyard, by the windows of the palace. The young soldiers successively went through the different evolutions of each exercise, formed a column of attack, and, armed cut as sharpshooters, all these manœuvres being performed with a precision, a rapidity, and a facility which excited the admiration of the soldiers, and his skill in defending himself with the bayonet was particularly remarked. The young Prince was dressed in the uniform of the grenadiers of the uniform of the 2nd Regiment of Zouaves of the Line. This was a son of General Bourbaki, killed at Malakoff, and formerly aide-de-camp to that regiment.

The Committee of the Senate, to which the petitions in favour of Poland were referred, came to the conclusion that, in view of the present complications, it was not desirable to submit any petitions, but to recommend the Ministry to take the petitions into consideration, and, therefore, they proposed to the Senate to leave them to the discretion of the Government. This report left personally M. Billault would continue to do, all that was just and public in favour of Poland.

The debate on Polish affairs began on Tuesday in the Senate. M. Bonjean gave an account of the sufferings of Poland, and of the iniquities of which she had been the victim, and foresaw the probability of a prolonged struggle. He expressed a strong wish for Poland her nationality. M. Bonjean entreated the Emperor's Government "to make some attempt, if it were only to accomplish a humane work, to prevent bloodshed and reparation." He stated in conclusion that he should vote for sending back to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the petitions relative to the speech of M. Bonjean, and believed there was still time for Russia to carry out the treaties on the fulfilment of which, he said, the existence of the Polish nationality depended. He warmly spoke in favour of Poland, and said he could not understand how the Senate could refuse to be unanimous in favour of Poland by unhesitatingly passing to the order of the day.

The debate was continued on Wednesday. The Marquis de La Rochejaquelein, after speaking to the order of the day, and maintained that the movement in Poland was not national, but revolutionary. M. Walewski protested against the Marquis de La Rochejaquelein, and said that the treaties of 1815 did not establish the right claimed by the Czar over Poland. He also protested against the assertion that the Polish insurrection was a revolutionary movement. Prince Napoleon opposed passing to the order of the day, a course which, he said, he was unable to pursue. He was quite as much less sympathetic with Poland than if the Senate were to be called upon to vote for the constitution of the new kingdom. The Prince continued:—"Simply referring the petitions to the Government without strong debate would be a strengthening of the hands of the Russian violence of the Emperor, and would have shown France abroad to be intimately bound to the Government on the Russian question." The Prince then spoke of the time when Napoleon said they should only be mentioned to be executed. The Russian Government was, he said, in the hands of the most execrable servitude, which was a proscription *en masse*, directed by the pleasure of the police. The Prince enumerated the barbarous measures taken and the horrors committed by the Russians, and declared that the Emperor's Government ought not to do for Poland what preceding Governments had done. Recalling the speech of Napoleon I. to the Great Powers, the Prince was of opinion that Russia sought to distract the broad understanding existing between France and England in order to carry out her designs in the East. "Russia, in order to hold her troops available against the emancipated serfs, endeavours to create a diversion in Poland." With regard to Turkey, the Prince Napoleon said that her conduct, though it might cause surprise, was satisfactory. He concluded by declaring that he was entirely for the Polish movement, and said:—"Men of all opinions and all ranks, up to the Archbishop of Warsaw, take part in the insurrection. With this spirit of unity it would be deplorable to be cold. We must grow if Poles are on a solid basis. The moment has come to act." Prince Napoleon concluded by expressing a hope that the Senate would not pass to the order of the day. M. Billault was opposed to the adjournment of the debate, in order that the Government might reply to the many important points that had been raised.

The debate was brought to a conclusion on Thursday. After a speech from M. Billault, a division was taken, when it was resolved to pass to the order of the day by 133 votes against 86.

In the course of the day a number of students set out for the Polish frontier, with the object of making a demonstration in favour of Poland, but they were dispersed by the police, and several of the students arrested.

Several highly important diplomatic papers on Poland have been published in the *Moniteur*, three of which were written during the month of January. On the 6th, dated 5th, M. Thouvenel informs M. de Talleyrand, the French Envoy at Berlin, of the deep concern of France at the unaccountable breach of neutrality by Prussia, and describes the conduct of the Cabinet of Berlin as "a source of anxiety which may lead to complications." In a despatch dated Feb. 18 addressed to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, M. Drouyn de Lhuys states that "The Polish question has, more than any other in France, the privilege of awakening sympathies equally great among all parties. They are in this respect unanimous: the language of the most zealous upholders of monarchical ideas differs only by imperceptible shades from that of the most advanced organs of democracy. How can we prevent the publication of articles which only appeal on the most unquestionable principles of right? Not only are we not able to do it, but, deriving our power from public opinion, we are compelled to take into account sentiments which have for many years been those of the country." M. Drouyn de Lhuys then alludes to the Congress of Vienna, and, after stating that the French Government would fulfil all the obligations arising from its amicable relations with Russia, and condemns any approach to anarchical or revolutionary proceedings, goes on to say:—"Meanwhile we have not concealed from M. Dashkoff that in spite of ourselves events might become more and more embarrassing; that the pressure of public opinion would increase in circumstances grew in importance; and that we must form wishes that in the means which the Russian Government may have to adopt there should be nothing to hinder our position more difficult as regards the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, Europe, and ourselves." The last despatch, dated March 4, states the offer of France to England and Austria to join in a remonstrance to Prussia concerning the convention; and, secondly, the refusal of England and Austria to join France. It concludes by asserting that France has no intention of pursuing an isolated or private policy on the Polish question.

ITALY.

The King has given the Royal assent to the bill authorising the Government to conclude a loan with Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, and the Société Générale, to borrow 500 millions at 5 per cent, but it is not intended to raise more than 500 millions at present. The amount of the new loan reserved for public subscription in Italy is five millions of rents, or 100 millions lire stock. This latter portion has been fixed at 100 millions of lire, to be issued at 71. The price of contract with the Rothschilds is said to be 69½, and they will take 380 millions.

By order of the King, the soldiers commonised in the last Garibaldian rising in Sicily, and condemned to penal servitude for life, have had this sentence commuted into twenty years' imprisonment.

Arrests have taken place at Milan in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy, described as partly Bourbonian and partly Mazzinian, at the head of which are the famous ex-Neapolitan Colonel Rentzenberg, and the editors of the *Unità Politica* and a paper calling itself the *Nuovo Mondo*. Palermo is reported perfectly quiet, and the judicial authorities have commenced an inquiry into the matter.

According to a telegram from Turin, Garibaldi's wound has shown symptoms of an aggravated character.

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AUSTRIA.

In order to satisfy the reiterated applications of Russia, Austria has, it is said, sent reinforcements to the garrisons on the frontiers of Russian Poland. The mission of those troops will be to closely watch the frontier, so as to prevent the contraband communications with the insurgents and the Poles of Galicia.

The semi-official papers state that Prince Metternich has been summoned from Paris to report to the Ministry the present condition of political affairs. The *Nation* of Tuesday says:—"The Austrian Ambassador, Prince Richard Metternich, had an interview with the Emperor and Count Rechberg, that the opinions of the Emperor of Austria are in accordance with those entertained at Paris with regard to the diplomatic questions which have arisen from events in Poland." The *Nation* draws attention to the liberal tendency of the Austrian Government, "which is increasingly approaching the Western Government."

The Archduke Ferdinan d Maximilian is lying ill of the measles on the Island of Lacroma.

A telegram from Vienna of Monday reports a first sitting of delegates from Venetia, "to deliberate on the scheme of granting a provincial Constitution to Venetia."

PRUSSIA.

On Tuesday Berlin put on gala dress. The long straight streets of the capital were filled with spectators. Under the Linden was a mass of uniforms and bayonets, for the whole body of veterans, as well as of the active army, were to be gathered together from all parts of the country to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Prussian independence. The King and Queen, with the whole Royal family of the patriots of that memorable time, assembled to the number, it is said, of near a million, to witness the most impressive and grand spectacle. The King laid the foundation-stone of a statue to his father—the 17th of March being the day on which Frederick William, fifty years ago, called upon his people to arm in the decisive fight for their existence and independence." All the Royal family were present, with the King's brother, Prince Charles, who was unwell, and the Queen-Dowager.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has resolved to recommend that the numbers of the army shall be fixed for a special law, and that the military estimates shall be specially and separately voted. The Government Commissioner declared that such a proposal would not be accepted by the Administration, and would only embitter the conflict between the Crown and the Lower House.

GREECE.

The National Assembly has elected a Committee to discuss the question of the accession to the throne of Greece with the Minister of the Interior. Accessions are said to be in favour of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, Prince Alfred, and Prince Napoleon. The latter has taken place in Sparta, Calamata, Tricala, and Locris. This week the arms of Prince William of Denmark, instead of a Danish, is uppermost as a probable candidate for the throne of Greece.

The National Assembly has, by 150 against 114 votes, recalled M. Christides, the leader of the French party, who had been exiled by the Provisional Government.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The Dictator Langiewicz has issued national bank-notes of the value of two Polish florins.

La France asserts that the Dictator has accredited official agents to all foreign Governments to protect the interests of the insurrectionary Government of Poland.

The Dictator Langiewicz has appointed the insurgent leaders Jedoranski and Waligorski Generals.

A decree of Langiewicz has been published, constituting the civil Government of Poland by the nomination of four directors and two secretaries.

General Langiewicz has received the following letter from Garibaldi:—

Caprera, March 1.

My dear Langiewicz.—May God bless you, and with you the sacred cause of your country. I am sorry that my wound prevents me from accompanying you. I am in detail; and by propagating the movement through the whole of ancient Polonia you will bring about victory. Then, if you will, you can proclaim the republic in fact the sympathies which you merit from all the world. You have already accomplished wonders. Continue to act worthy of the name you bear. At the head of your youth you achieve miracles. We will all be with you.—And soon.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

The *France* asserts that Langiewicz has declined the proffered services of Garibaldi, on the ground that, the movement in Poland being essentially national, the co-operation of foreign classes of Poles who might object to succour of an exclusively revolutionary character.

In a proclamation issued by the Central Committee at Paris, published under Prussian and Austrian rule, they are conjured to remain quiet and to confine themselves to aid the insurgents by sending money, arms, and munitions, and by enlightening Europe as to the true state of Polish affairs.

A correspondent of the Hamburg Journal, who has visited Langiewicz in his camp, writes as follows:—

At the entrance of the General's residence stand two powerful sythemen, with their weapons crossed. These form the body-guard of the insurgent Generals. On the left is a chamber of moderate dimensions, in the centre of which is a table of deal and oval shape, and around this sit and stand many men, who carry on in lively a discussion that one scarcely comprehends from the noise of these are strong and wiry, others are in the bloom of youth; good strong these present three are vociferation men, with grey hair and locks. At the end of the table, somewhat sidewards, sits General Langiewicz, engaged in writing. The man does not disturb himself, according to the report of those around him, he possesses much presence of mind. He writes, and at the same time answers

many questions, and also distributes various orders to his officers, who continually come and go. His answers were short and decided, as were his orders. At last he raised his head a little, and I could perceive that he was a handsome man. Pronounced cheek-bones, a fine forehead, and appearance to be quite an ordinary one, but he pleased me on the instant. He was about five or six-and-twenty. He is of small stature, somewhat slender, and very thirty years of age; slim, but muscular; the head in proportion, but with a magnificent beard; the eyes though dark and quick; dark hair and somewhat short; moustache also dark and large, but very beautiful; his entire expression is mild and decided, as with most Italians. On his head he wore the regulation-coloured fatigue-cap, covered over, with dark lamb's-wool trimming and a white feather. He wore also large boots, and a dark-blue cloth cloak, with a dark-red internal cloak. He wore also a frockcoat and vest, by which each of his officers was easily known. He was a thorough gentleman, and interested very much in the campaign. After my interview with Lanzinger I began to look around the room. Garibaldi, Crispi, and all who were present, I became acquainted with. Garibaldi I found to be, as I ever so many more, who have already made their acquaintance, very simple and frank. Among others was Missori, who appeared to be a young and fine officer. Many other distinguished persons have been present at all the delicate transfers; she is attired in many costumes, and has been greeted with the bullets, and no wonder, for she is generally beloved and regarded as saviour of her country and people. In conjunction with Garibaldi's wife was also the Countess Capechio who serves as field chaplain and physician, and who, with her husband, has followed Garibaldi in all his wars and campaigns since 1848. On the whole, the visit to Lanzinger has been quite agreeable, and I thought him a man for the time and circumstances made a very favourable impression on me. I did not find in him the coolness or tone of reserve which I had noticed among others."

A discovery has just been made at Wassew that large quantities of artillery are buried there since the Swedish invasion of 1655.

Miecislawski has left Poland, and a letter from Paris states that he is quietly domiciled at his old lodgings in Paris, where he is very much annoyed by the attentions of the visitors who call, with the drawing up a statement of what he personally witnessed, with the motives actuating his prompt withdrawal from the scene of action.

The Paris *Patrie* says that Earl Russell has dispatched a circular note to all the European Governments requesting them to support at St. Petersburg a demand on the Polish question such as Count Walewski, Ambassador there direct; but the answers given to this request are not known. The *Patrie* adds that it is to be expressed in quite a mild form the step was full of inconvenience.

Various fresh engagements are reported. On the 5th inst. the insurgents, between the Polish general Lewandapski, defeated the Russians near Rezenska, and captured two guns. Another body of insurgents, under a leader called Lelewel, were victorious near Wilkowiski, on the 6th Bug, on the 7th inst., on which day the Russians also sustained a further defeat near Plock. On Sunday last, the 8th inst., the insurgents defeated the Russians under the command of Colonel Toll, near Mysseno, in the Government of Plock. The Russians had 100 killed. On Thursday last, it is reported there was a sanguinary engagement at Sosnowice. The Russian officials in the town had already taken to flight when the insurgents entered, and were received with enthusiasm by a portion of their number driven on to Prussian territory. An engagement between the Polish and Russian forces took place on the Prussian border. The revolt seems to have fairly spread from the kingdom of Poland into Volhynia and Podolia and Lithuania. According to a despatch, dated Wilna, a body of the Russian Imperial Guards has been drawn into an ambuscade within a few miles of that city, and sustained a loss of 200 men. At Warsaw, the execution is gaining ground in Kalisch, and has broken out in Polotsk, several Russian officers having, it is reported, been shot there. The Prussian telegraph reports four encounters between the Poles and Russians, in all of which the Poles were victors. The greater part of the Russian 4th Corps d'Armée, under General Mischow, and a great battle was expected, skirmishing with the Russians, who are supposed to be in great force, have already taken place. A state of siege has been proclaimed in the cities and districts of Pinsk, Bluck, and Novogrudsk, in the Government of Grodno.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer Jura we have telegrams from New York to the 6th inst.

WAR NEWS.

A battle took place on the 5th inst. between the Confederates under Van Dorn and the Federals under General Osborn, in the vicinity of Tennessee, thirteen miles south of Franklin. The fight lasted all day, and ended in the defeat of the Federals. The Federal forces consisted of seven regiments of infantry, 500 cavalry, and six pieces of artillery. Nearly all the Federal infantry were cut to pieces or captured, but the cavalry and artillery escaped.

The transactions at Vicksburg are shrouded in mystery.

The Confederate have captured the Federal steamer Indianola 25 miles below Vicksburg. The rams Webb and Queen of the West attacked her and charged into her until she surrendered. The fight lasted two hours, and the Indianola subsequently sank in a sinking condition.

The Confederate steamer Nashville ran aground at Fort Macallister, Savannah and was destroyed by the Federal ironclads.

The report of an attempt to assassinate General Banks at New Orleans is said to have been a canard. General Banks has issued orders that negro troops are to be regarded as equals with the white troops.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Sumner reported to the Senate from the Committee upon Foreign Relations a resolution requesting mediation, which were afterwards passed by both houses of Congress. After returning to the Foreign Relations Committee, the resolutions declare that a case of mediation or intervention is impracticable, unreasonable, and inadmissible; also that any offer of interference on the part of powers still, and that the existing war should continue; and that Congress will therefore be obliged to regard any further attempt in the same direction as an unfriendly act. The Resolutions express a conviction that the Southern States are not frankly interested the Southern chiefs that the work in which they are engaged is hopeless, and that a new Government, with slavery for its corner-stone, and with no other declared object of separate existence, is so far shocking to civilisation and to the moral sense of mankind that it must be rejected without or recognition on the part of mankind of nations.

The resolutions express an unalterable purpose to prosecute the war until the rebellion is crushed. The resolutions will be communicated to foreign Governments.

Both houses of Congress have passed a bill indemnifying the President for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; also a bill imposing a tax of forty cents upon bank circulation. The duty on paper has been reduced from 50 to 20 per cent.

Congress having expired at twelve o'clock on the 4th of March, the Senate reassembled in extra Session, pursuant to the proclamation of President Lincoln. Seventeen new members took their seats, of whom nine are elected for the full term. Of these nine six were Democrats and three Republicans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An excited meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce has taken place. The meeting was called to discuss the burning of the Jacob Bell. The report of the chamber intimated that the policy of England was a possibility, and one not to be dreaded. England's neutrality was denounced, and the conduct of England towards American vessels declared to be a disgrace to the age.

A riot has occurred at Detroit, Michigan, caused by an attempt of the new Police Board to enforce the sale of liquor. The mayor sympathised with assaulting a white girl. The mob failed to capture the negro, but attacked the coloured people miscellaneously. Fifteen persons are said to be killed, and as many houses burned.

In consequence of the passage of the Act taxing speculative transactions in gold and silver coin, there has been a sudden fall in the premium on gold and silver, and the rate of sterling exchange. The premium on gold was fluctuating between 150 and 155.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The intelligence from India is not marked by any exciting topic, everything progresses in a calm and peaceful manner. The Viceroy had left Calcutta on his tour to the Upper Provinces, and had arrived at Benares, where he had held a durbar. Sir C. Trevelyan had fairly entered on his duties, and it is reported that one of his first measures will be the repeal of the income tax.

From China we hear that all was quiet at Pekin, and that Mr. Bruce was still on satisfactory terms with the Government. The expedition for the capture of Nanking, which had been suspended by the dismissal of General Burgevine, was being reconstructed. Captain Holland had taken the command of the Ward Corps. Rebels were pretty quiet at Shanghai. The defence of the city was left to the sole charge of the British, all the French troops and marines having been withdrawn for Saigon, in Cochin-China. The rebel city Changchow has tendered its allegiance to the Imperialists. The New Zealand mail was to leave Melbourne for Galle at Ningpo on the 22nd inst.

Intelligence from Japan announces the degradation of the nobles who had been connected with foreigners. This measure was supposed to be the precursor of a repudiation of the treaties concluded by the Tycoon with foreign Powers. Colonel Neale was informed by the Governor of Foreign Affairs at Yokohama that a letter had been addressed to the Foreign Ambassadors and representatives. Colonel Neale was remonstrating against this non-fulfilment of affairs, taking measures of precaution with the naval and military authorities.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 26.

THE burden of this month's news is the funeral of the unfortunate explorer Burke and his companion Wills, which took place on the 21st instant. All of the Royal Society was given up and profusely decorated, commenced on the morning, and continued for the space of nearly 10,000 persons were walking the hall during that time. The public funeral, took place on the 21st inst., and was the largest ever witnessed in the streets of Melbourne. It commenced at noon. The day was observed as a holiday, and all classes turned out to honour the memory of the dead heroes. The streets of the city were lined with troops, and the route the streets were crowded. The procession was headed by the Governor's carriage, and other carriages, in which a view could be obtained, were numbers of citizens of the highest respectability. On the 20th inst., after the Christmas recess, but, after a few minutes' silence, kept up his Spring form, and with 221. less he gave Miss Julia a chance at half a mile. Despite the liberality of the Corporation, the Municipal Council, at a meeting meeting, passed had his revenge for being left at the post at Lincoln by his victory in the Epsom Derby, and the Oaks on the 20th inst., Mr. Alexander Long, rode Lapphohe; the performances of Joey Jones, and other stable companions of National Guard, raised Richmond's hopes of this Derby; and, second to Lapphohe, was the simple reason he proposed to them, they have gone on obstinately year after year allowing the Exhibition Building to languish their despicable one can pity the Doncaster committee when Emblem, even with 141b. extra, reduced their stakes to 25*l*. each, and the Derby by the new rules. The season begins in earnest at Northampton on Tuesday and Wednesday; and a very few hours' run by the Great Northern will bring visitors within reach of the Oxford, Cambridge, and Rugby Lapphohe; the performances of Joey Jones, and other stable companions of National Guard, raised Richmond's hopes of this Derby; and, second to Lapphohe, was the simple reason he proposed to them, they have gone on obstinately year after year allowing the Exhibition Building to languish their despicable one can pity the Doncaster committee when Emblem, even with 141b. extra, reduced their stakes to 25*l*. each, and the Derby by the new rules. The season begins in earnest at Northampton on Tuesday and Wednesday; and a very few hours' run by the Great Northern will bring visitors within reach of the Oxford, Cambridge, and Rugby

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Race meetings have followed in quick succession since our last. At Liverpool, Tuesday was a proof that Mr. Parr may himself make mistakes in the "cart of" business, as well as profit by those of others; and Johnny Armstrong showed that he retains much of his two-year-old form which once made it so difficult to past him from Holland and Neptune. Thames Mouse's first attempt on Lord Stanford's colours was a signally lucky one, as he won both his races, one of them on Hyrpatia, own sister to Diophantus, and purchased for 210 gs. at the last Doncaster sale. It is the son of a very respectable old "Pester jockey," Sam Mann, and few men have waited more patiently for a turn of fortune than he has done. The Lewes Cuckoo may perhaps secure first call of Sam Rogers. The finish brought the winner, Bedcop by Faugh-a-Ballagh, Lord Lurgan, and Dunne at Bulls within about half a length of each other, and was as close as that celebrated one for the same stake in 1850, when Lady Clifden, Big Ben, Dundee, and Mincepie finished in a line across the Swepstakes of 10 sovs.—Ilderton, 1. Charley Boy, 2. My Mary, 3. Shabby Gentleman—Merrimac, 1. Lady of La Garaye, 2. Lady Lovel, 3.

WARWICK SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Racing Stakes.—Flower Safety, 1. Lord Lurgan, 2. Dundee, 3.
Trial Stakes.—To Marechal, 1. Atherstone, 2. Twilight, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Ilderton, 1. Gainsboro, 2. Hazeldine, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Queen of the Vale, 1. Poignoir, 2. Churchman, 3.
Welsh Handicap.—Sabrina, 1. Sultan, 2.
Stand Handicap.—Sobieski, 1. Miss Mina, 2. Grand Vizier, 3.
Farmers' Plate.—Devil-o-, 1. Little Fairy, 2. Bob, 3.

THURSDAY.

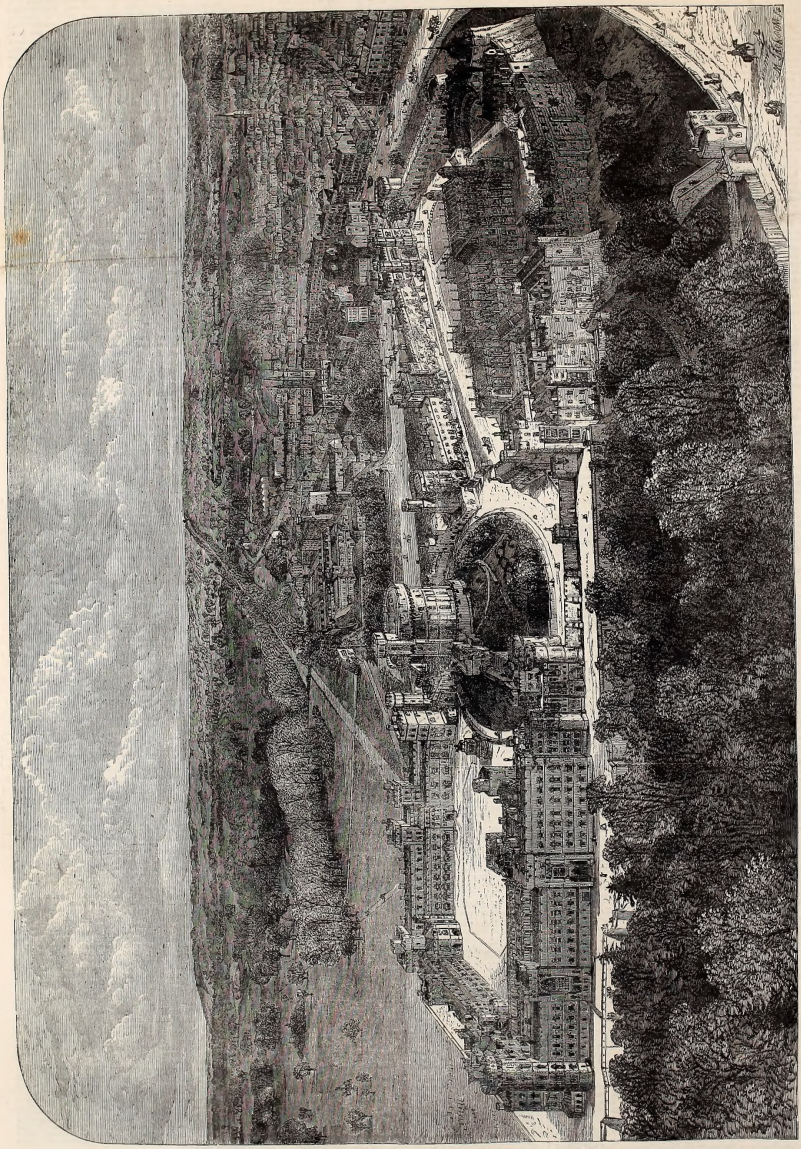
Selable Stakes.—Little Dick, 1. Gainsby, 2. Tambourji, 3.
Walton Handicap.—Bateman, 1. Lurra, 2. Confusion, 3.
Great Warwickshire Handicap.—Selection, 1. Spalding, 2. Toluros, 3.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Starbeam, 1. Whitefield, 2. Lady Nichol, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Lady Langdale, 1. Lady Lurgan, 2. Lord Warwick, 3.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Ellerton, 1. Poignoir, 2. Abernethy, 3.

FRIDAY.

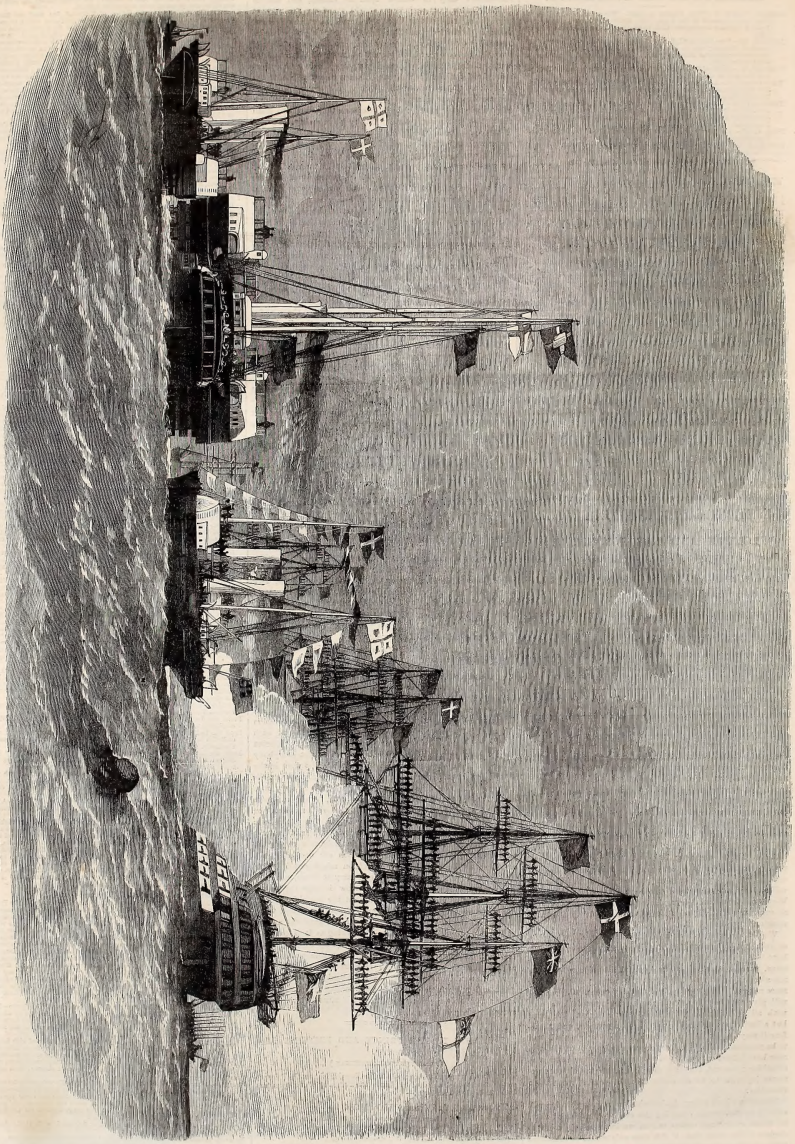
Scurry Handicap.—Flower Safety, 1. Lord Lurgan, 2. Inkerman, 3.]
Lady Lurgan Stakes.—Lady of La Garaye, 1. Dundee, 2. Bedcop, 3.
Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Sinking Fund, 1. Light of Other Days, 2.
Handicap Steeplechase.—Inclosure, 1. Meningitis, 2.
Heavy Weight Steeplechase.—Lady La Garaye, 1. Flesh-over, 2.
Nursery Steeplechase.—Lord Warwick, 1. Nectar, 2.
Light Weight Steeplechase.—Worcester, 1. Truly, 3.

The Viceroy of Egypt, on the occasion of his visit to the Sultan a few days ago, presented to his master with 28,000 minié rifles, and renewed for himself the promise of Said Pacha, with reference to the middle degree interest in Suez Canal shares. On his part, the Sultan has presented his Highness with a magnificent diamond, said to be of 81 carats' weight, and which was formerly worn in a ring by the late Sultan Mahmoud.

A correspondent of the *Times* who has just visited the works of the Suez Canal observes:—"Ground Asphalte as to the prospects of a ship canal being completed on the scale and according to the terms adopted to itself by the company must, I apprehend, continue to prevail, and not less so in regard to the commercial prospects of the undertaking, should the work be brought to a conclusion, even were the end to be attained without exceeding the funds raised by the company. But I feel assured that neither professional nor non-professional travellers will return from the Isthmus without admiring the perseverance and energy displayed by the gentlemen intrusted with a work of such magnitude, undertaken in the midst of a desert where every resource had to be created."



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF WINDSOR CASTLE.



PROGRESS OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA (PRINCESS OF WALES): THE SQUADRON AT THE NORE SALUTING THE ROYAL YACHT.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 28.

SUNDAY, MARCH 22.—Fifth Sunday in Lent. The order of the Knights Templars suppressed by the Council of Vienne, 1312. Battle of Bangy, in Anjou; the Duke of Guienne defeated and slain by the Dauphin, and Scotch auxiliaries, 1421.

MONDAY, 23.—Pope Innocent III. placed England under an Interdict, 1208. Battle of Novara; Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, totally defeated by the Austrian Marshal Radetzky, 1849. The Spaniards defeat the Moors at Castel-el-Sen, 1860.

TUESDAY, 24.—Death of Queen Elizabeth and union of the crowns of England and Scotland in the person of James I., 1603.

WEDNESDAY, 25.—Lady Day: Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Slave Trade abolished throughout the British Dominions, 1807. Opening of the Thames Tunnel, 1843; of St. James's Hall, 1858.

THURSDAY, 26.—Great earthquake in Carniola; nearly 12,000 persons perished, 1812. The Duke of Cambridge born, 1819. Mohammedan, in Persia, executed by Sir Justin Sheil, 1852. The Planet Victoria discovered by Mr. Luscombe, 1859.

FRIDAY, 27.—The Peace of Amiens (between England and the French Republic) signed, 1802. Moon, first quarter, 9h. 58m., a.m.

SATURDAY, 28.—The planet Pallas discovered by Dr. Olbers, 1802.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 28, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
2 5	2 49	3 34	4 20	5 7	5 56	6 47
A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.
2 27	3 11	3 56	4 42	5 29	6 18	7 9

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

ALTHOUGH we have devoted so large a space to illustrating the Marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice and Princess of Wales, several Engravings of great interest still remain to be given. Our Number for Saturday, the 28th inst., will contain

A TWO-PAGE ENGRAVING
OF
THE BRIDAL PROCESSION
IN THE
NAVE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL,
with Illustrations of the Procession of the Royal Bridegroom, the Wedding Presents, the Departure of the Prince and Princess from Windsor, &c.

But the interest of the Tenth of MARCH last did not terminate with the Celebration of the Royal Marriage.

THE PUBLIC REJOICINGS
IN
TOWN AND COUNTRY
upon the late auspicious occasion have especially engaged our attention, and the forthcoming Number will contain numerous Engravings of

ILLUMINATIONS AND FESTIVITIES
IN
LONDON AND THE PROVINCES.

Price 6d., unstamped; stamped, 6d. Orders should be given immediately to Newsagents and Booksellers.

Notice to Advertisers.—Advertisements for the above Number cannot be received later than Six o'Clock on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

IN consequence of the enormous demand, it is impossible to supply the orders already received for this Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS until next week.

168, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

A RENEWED attempt is being made to meet one of the vices of the age by restrictive legislation, and the subject is one which may not be discussed without the ascetic which it requires no great power of vaticination to predict will shortly characterise debates upon such a topic. Certain well-meaning legislators have introduced into the House of Commons a bill for closing, for the whole of Sunday, every place where refreshment is sold to the public. And it is worthy of notice that an effort to resist the introduction of the bill was defeated by a large majority of 141 to 52. The Government did not oppose the bill, but Sir George Grey intimated that he had given no promise to support it, a course which is in perfect keeping with Home Office practice and at present understood, but which will scarcely commend itself to the good sense of the nation. We should have been better pleased to hear Sir George Grey at once avow that the administration had made up its mind upon an important point.

We frankly avow that we hold this bill to be objectionable, and that we hope to see it defeated upon second reading. We hope that it is not necessary for us to go back upon all occasions, parish-orator fashion, to declarations of our hatred of intoxication, or to our belief that the Sunday might be far more usefully spent by myriads than at present. Our readers will give us credit for feeling and thinking with them, and with all right-minded persons, on these subjects. We have but a limited space in which to discuss any topic, and therefore it may be permitted to us to take ethics for granted, and to be practical. We, therefore, propose to suggest to all who may have influence to bring to bear upon this newly-drawn social improvement, that the bill, if carried, would work extreme injustice to an enormous class of a most respectable character.

Though we have strong doubts whether mere legislation will ever do much towards checking the evil propensities of those to whom enjoyment means excess, we have no objection to declare at the outset that, if this class only would be interfered with by the proposed bill, we might not feel ourselves called upon to offer any strenuous opposition to it. That class is not worthy of other consideration than that which it is the statesman's duty to bestow upon all classes, and neither its petulances nor prejudices should stand in the way of any police regulations that are based in common sense. There might be no particular objection to trying experiments upon it, supposing that they could do no harm even if they wrought no good; and we should no more consider that we were inflicting a hardship by closing a public-house door against a drunkard than in directing a policeman to escort him, if too uproarious, to the next station-house. We are not likely to become the organs of any vulgar cant about the liberty of the subject, when the unruly subject interprets that liberty to mean the right of annoying other persons by his brutality. In fact, if we could condemn this kind of reveller to a year of cold water without interfering with the rights and comforts of his betters, we should see no great harm in trying a course which, by itself, might not be very educational in its results, but which might have the effect of inducing a temporary fit of philosophical character. But no such device is at present before Parliament. We are asked to declare that neither man, woman, or child, unless a member of one of the London clubs, shall taste any stimulant on the Sunday, unless that liquid shall have been purchased and taken home on the Saturday night. Those who propose such a measure must pardon us for saying that they do not know the habits, customs, and powers of the people for whom they would legislate. We must speak plainly, because we wish to make plainer speaking still, at a later date, unnecessary. We do not wish to be personal in our remarks, or to disrespect, it would be as wise to hand legislation for the people to men who are so notoriously ignorant of them, as for Dr. Sclater, the accomplished manager of the Zoological Gardens, to dismiss the trained staff which at present ministers with so much success to the habits and wants of the feline class, and to hand over the providing for them to a set of nurses from the Foundling Hospital, or to a dozen of the most intelligent shepherds from Salisbury Plain.

The bill must be opposed and rejected—not because we would set gladly the whole family in Bagnigge Wells Road at making provision on Saturday for the wants of Sunday, but because it is absolutely impossible for thousands on thousands of families to do anything of the kind. We will not go into the question of the rights of man, or the wrongs of publicans. Even if we seemed to have the right on our side, we cannot consent to sacrifice a little more of the liberty of which all citizens must sacrifice a good deal for the common interest, and to admit that it is right that the Legislature should pass a paternal law, enacting that respectable and self-respecting men shall not be allowed to spend their own money in a public cellar, which is free to them all the week, we cannot allow that even Parliament has a right to compel them to go without refreshment on the day of rest. This, though the proposers of the new law do not understand it, would be the result of the desired measure. "Is it right?" is the question which the night before ?" is the question which wealthy gentlemen, with butlers and cellarage, are never tired of asking, and the reply to which they seem never inclined to listen. The answer, for the thousandth time given, is, that the thing cannot be done because the poor have no accommodation for the fluids. The lower middle class has no cellar, no

cool halls where Pallas shuns the day.

The publican is their butler, and his vaults are their cellarage. If gentlemen who are trying to force on the new code will only demean themselves to visit a few of their acquaintances in ungentel life, and especially those who live in lodgings, and will bring down their cellarage behind and which it would be possible for them to answer the hideously vulgar question where the beer is to be put, we should hear less of such nonsense. We are writing in the most humiliatingly plebeian way, but we are writing in the interest of almost everybody who was in a hurry to get to a vast number who were not. We stands, on Saturday week; and that is so goodly a *clientelle* that we are not ashamed to hold its brief. We say once more, then, that beer, which is still, and in spite of Mr. Gladstone, the drink of the million, can be kept in the cellar only of the Upper Ten Thousand; and we may add, to show that we are not entirely ignorant of nobler things, that even in Belgravia very great people keep their beer in cellars which are decidedly not attached to the mansion. The million might certainly buy bottles, and put liquor in them, and carry it home, and keep it in warm places, and on the morrow indulge in potations with the flat and nauseous result; but the people's beer is not made to be bottled, and becomes detestable except when taken from the cask. That is the vulgar but practical answer to Mr. Somes and his friends; and, shocking as it is to write on such subjects, and deeply as we feel that nothing but a course of Italian operas will perform quarantine work for as after such work, we are bound to say what we have said. The new bill would operate cruelly and tyrannically towards the great and respectable class who need Sunday refreshment and have a right to enjoy it; and the new bill must be rejected on second reading.

PRESENTS TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.
(FROM THE COURT NEWSMAN.)

THE following presents were made to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales upon the occasion of their marriage :—

The presents to the Princess of Wales included—

From her Majesty the Queen, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and the Queen, from designs by his Royal Highness—A parure of very large and fine opals and brilliants, consisting of three circular brooches, a pair of earrings, cross, and bracelets. (Garrard and Co.)

From her Majesty the Queen—The Victoria and Albert badge, formed of a fine Oriental pearl, with the initials of her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort enclosed by a border of fine brilliants, and surmounted by a crown of diamonds, with carved ruby cup (Garrard and Co.); a suite of Indian ornaments of pearls, emeralds, and diamonds, consisting of corsage, pair of bracelets, and an armlet; six Indian shawls, one gold tissue shawl, several pieces of satin and velvet uncuts.

From his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—A fine pearl and diamond necklace, formed of eight circular clusters of brilliants, with a large pearl in the centre of each, and connected by festoons of diamonds: from each of the three principal clusters is suspended a pear-shaped pearl. A brooch of sibling form, with three very fine pearls set with large brilliants, and three large and fine pearls pendent. A pair of earrings to match. (Garrard and Co.) A diadem of fine brilliants; the circlet is composed of two rows, with ten large brilliants equidistant; it is surmounted by eight others, alternating, having in the centre of each a large pear-shaped brilliant; these are connected by Greek devices, also in brilliants: the various pieces are connected by chains separately set with brilliants. (Hunt and Roskell.) A bracelet, formed of two large turquoises, inlaid with Arabic characters, and mounted in gold in Oriental style. A very handsome ornament, consisting of all the articles in which were made by Miss Chitti, Miss Given, Mrs. Heath, Mr. Hill, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Pocock, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Sabin, and Mrs. Segerman, at Windsor.

From her Majesty the Queen and Queen Prince and Queen Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal)—Portraits (three-quarter size) of their Royal Highnesses.

From the Queen Dowager—A pearl and gold locket, with the cipher "L. A." in "Victoria"—from a design by her Royal Highness.

From their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse—A bracelet of turquoises and brilliants, with the cipher "L. A." in diamonds on crystal. (Phillips, Regent-street.)

From their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, each Princess's—A very brilliant pendant, having in the centre five sapphires in the form of a cross, and a brooch to match.

From her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge—A flower-pattern brilliant ornament, for the corners of the flounces of the dress and train.

From her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge—A handsome bracelet, the clasp of pearls and diamonds.

From his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge—A broad wave gold hunt bracelet, with blue and white enamel centre and pearls. (Garrard and Co.)

From her Highness the Princess Hohenlohe—A beautifully-painted fan-mount, representing an outdoor scene (skating), a ballroom, and a concert; a similar mount, representing a group in the costume of Louis XIV. period.

From his Majesty the King of the Belgians—A dress of beautiful and costly Honiton lace, with flounces and handkerchief to match.

From his Majesty the King of Denmark—A necklace of pearls and diamonds (a five-fold chain), with a large pearl pendant containing miniatures, with a large brilliant in the centre of each. The centre of the necklace is formed of an ivywreath of diamonds, with one round and two pear-shaped diamond pearls, and suspended from it is the facsimile of the cross of Dagmar, tastefully executed in pearls and diamonds, and surmounted with the style of the necklace is Byzantine. (Jules Diétrichem, Crown jeweller, Copenhagen.)

From her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg—A gold bracelet and locket, with the cipher of the donor in brilliants in the centre. (Phillips.)

From their Majesties the King and Queen of Prussia—A large vase of china, with exhibit engraved portrait of his Majesty; the handles, lip, and foot are beauties all richly gilt.

From his Royal Highness the Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse and sisters—An antique gold parure, diadem, necklace, bracelet, brooch, and earrings. (Hübelem, Copenhagen.)

From her Highness the Duchess of Glücksburg—An old enamelled watch, with diamond hands and dial-plate.

From the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh—A bouquet-holder of carved crystal, with mounts and cords marvellously set on the arm in a bracelet of pearls and diamonds, and a jewelled corsage; the pearl is formed of a bell of crystal, with pendent pearls. By turning the bell the bouquet springs into four supports, in each of which is a plume and cipher; attached to the corsage is a chain of gold and pearls, and a loop-ring of eight pearls. (London and Ryder.)

From the Illustrious gentlemen of her Majesty's household—A very richly-chased silver-gilt toilet-service in the Queen Anne style, consisting of a magnificent looking-glass, a large salver, two large candlesticks, two large jars, four smaller jars, two large beakers, four large scentbottles with covered tops, four with glass stoppers, a pincushion, a pomatum-box, a tray, ivory hairbrushes with silver-gilt cipher and crown, a tortoiseshell comb, and a handsome dressing-case, with the same cipher. The principal object of the service, has a very richly-chased frame, at the top of which is that of the Illustrious Order of her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, surmounted by two winged figures bearing the Prince of Wales's feather, which forms the support for the mirror; the frame is of Queen Anne. At the foot of the glass are the full arms, supporters, and crown of the Princess of Wales. The glass is fitted in a rosewood case, with a handsome cipher and crown on the cover, richly-ornamented handles, and look-plate. The casing of the box is also adorned with a beautiful chased panel on each lap of which is engraved the name of a subscriber. (Garrard and Co.)

From the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P.—A gold locket. (Asprey and Co.)

From the Archbishop of Canterbury—Ewer and basin of majolica ware.

From Chamberlain Schoesteh Jost and daughter, Master of the Hunt, Lindegard, and Lieutenant Lindegard—A gold locket, with chased enamel design, a broad gold bracelet with filigree work, and a brooch and earrings to correspond.

From the Corporation of the City of London—A necklace of thirty-two very large and fine pearls, with a pair of earrings to correspond, consisting of two large and fine brilliant tops, and two equally fine drops connected by two diamond brilliants. (Garrard and Co.)

From the Lady Mayoress—A bouquet-holder of cornucopia form, with thistle, and shamrock, and rose ornaments, and diamonds. (Garrard and Co.)

From the Lady Mayoress of Dublin, and a number of ladies of Irish association of Dublin—A diamond fan mounted on ivory.

From the Duchess of Inverness—A gold bracelet with diamond centre.

From Lady Augusta Stanley—A bracelet in imitation of Etruscan work, made at Torquay.

From the Ladies of Liverpool—A cross of clear green lace and fine brilliants, suspended from a row of pearls. (Mayer, Liverpool.)

From the Ladies of Manchester—An opal and brilliant bracelet, with small emeralds introduced; in the centre are five large opals, and sixteen opals in two bands. (Garrard and Co.)

From the Ladies of Leeds—A handsome diamond bracelet, contained in an elegant case, with a pair of earrings to correspond, diamonds. (Garrard and Co.)

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From the Ladies of Leeds—A handsome diamond bracelet, contained in an elegant case, with a pair of earrings to correspond, diamonds. (Garrard and Co.)

From the Ladies of Gravesend—A bouquet holder, ornamented with pink coral and pearls, and having the corporation arms on one side, and the arms of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of Denmark on the other. (Dent, Cornhill.)

From the Inhabitants of the two Islands of Lealand and Falster.—A gold suite, of Saxon design—diadem, armlet, brooch, hair pins, three buttons, a girdle clasp, &c. (Dahl, Copenhagen.)

From the Highland companies of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers—A Highland dress, with the arms of the Prince of Denmark surmounted by a crown and shield, with the arms of the Prince as Duke of Rothsay, and the Royal arms of Denmark in the centre, and the motto "Ich dien" and "Nemo me impune lacessit" in the centre, and the motto "Ich dien" and "Nemo me impune lacessit" in the centre. The brooch is furnished with Scotch pearls in the centre, and the whole is surmounted by a crown. Presented by the daughter of Councillor Cowan. From the Corps of the Dunstan, 1863. From Sergeant Major Cameron, R.S.A., executed by G. and M. Crighton.

From the Ladies of Edinburgh—A Bible and Prayer-book, the sides of the backs of ivory with turquoise cross in the centre.

The presents to the Prince of Wales were :—

From her Majesty the Queen, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and the Queen from designs by his Royal Highness)—A targe in ivory, partially gilt, and studded with the blue Garter, and surmounting his infant son (born at Carnarvon Castle, April 25, 1284) to the Welsh chieftains. The figure is surmounted by a crown, and the shield bears the infant in her arms, two chieftains, one of whom kneels and kisses the infant's hand; the other stands. The shield's page bearing the Prince's feather, and a Knight. The base is rich in ornaments, and bears shields for arms, &c., supported by two Welsh chieftains. Beneath the base are shields of the following Princes of Wales, viz.:—Edward, afterwards Edward II.; Edward the Black Prince; Edward, afterwards Edward V.; Arthur, Prince of Wales; Arthur, son of Henry VII.; Charles, afterwards Charles I.; George Augustus, afterwards George II.; Frederick, Prince of Wales; and George IV., who was intended for flowers, is surmounted by a figure of St. David. (Hunt and Roskell.)

In the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and the Queen—Two vases in silver-gilt, of Elizabethan design, one containing a figure of Britannia, the other by that of a Welsh bard. The handles are formed of the Prince's feathers, and the vases rest on the arms and supporters of his Royal Highness in relief. (Hunt and Roskell.)

From her Majesty the Queen—A candelabrum for seven lights of rich foliage ornament. On two sides of the base are the arms of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and on the other two sides the cipher and crown of her Royal Highness. Three large oval salvers with the cipher and crown of her Royal Highness engraved upon them, a new article of plate.

From the Duke of Buccleuch—A finely-chased silver-gilt and jewelled vase in the style of Holbein. On the body of the vase are the heads in high-relief of Holbein, Erasmus, Michael Angelo, and Raphael; from the cover rises an elegant scrollwork supporting a medallion, with the arms of his Royal Highness enamelled on both sides. This was manufactured for the International Exhibition, 1862. (Garrard and Co.)

From the Duke of Newcastle—A large silver inkstand, with richly-chased border and feet. (Garrard and Co.)

From the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland—A china service from Minton.

From the Duke of St. Albans—A very handsome massive paper-weight.

From Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley, V.C.—An antique casket-shaped inkstand of silver, richly ornamented with raised scrollwork in the style of Queen Anne. (Garrard and Co.)

From Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish—An inkstand of Algerian onyx.

THE COURT.

THE Crown Prince and Princess and Prince William of Prussia left Windsor Castle on Friday morning, the 20th inst., for Osborne, to pay a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and embarked the same evening in the Osborne for the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Berlin on Tuesday night.

The Earl of Carlisle, Sir G. Lewis, and the Bishop of London arrived at Windsor on Saturday. Windsor and Eton Rifles marched to Sunday for War had audiences. Prince Louis was to Aldershott, witnessed the review of the troops by the Duke of Cambridge, and returned the same day.

The Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Louis of Hesse and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel. The Bishop of London preached the sermon.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alphonse Princess Louise and attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, walked in the grounds on Monday morning. The Bishop of London and the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis left the castle.

On Tuesday morning the Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louise, walked and drove in the grounds. Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice took a carriage drive. Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia and Her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse rode on horseback. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Windsor Castle from Osborne, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. Grey, Major C. Morton, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel. Her Majesty the Queen, with the Royal family and the Duchess of Brabant, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received their Royal Highnesses, who arrived at ten minutes past two o'clock, in an open carriage, from the railway station.

The Queen, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, walked and drove in the grounds on Wednesday morning. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Brabant, and Princess Louise of Hesse, attended by the Lord Steward and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel rode on horseback. The birthday of her Royal Highness Princess Louise, born in 1848, was celebrated with the ringing of merry peals from the castle bells and of the parish church of St. John, and the firing of a Royal salute in the Backhouse Area. The first birthday celebration has been kept since the day of rejoicing since the death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

The Queen, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise of Hesse, walked and drove in the Home Park on Thursday morning. Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice took a carriage drive. Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Frederick, Prince William, Princess Dagmar Princess Thyra, and Prince Waldemar of Denmark, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Byng, Lady Ely, Countess Reverlow, arrived from London at half-past eleven o'clock and left again in the afternoon.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

On Tuesday morning the newly-married Royal couple left Osborne, took the railway at Clarence Victualling-yard, Gosport — having declined to pass through Portsmouth, though willing to receive an address — and reached Windsor in a few hours afterwards. To receive an address at the pretty village of Mortimer, one of the stations, and a young lad presented a bouquet on the platform at Reading, at which the Princess received each in the most gracious manner. The crowd then cheered most heartily, the train continued its journey to Slough, and the lovely Princess manifested her enjoyment of happiness, her animated countenance winning the admiration of all the good people of Mortimer. The streets of Windsor were decorated with flags of all nations and various devices, and looked as gay as on the day of their departure for Osborne. There were the usual crowds about the Princess and his suite occupied only two open carriages. Her Royal Highness wore a purple velvet mantle, and white silk bonnet with bluish trim.

The Prince and Princess came to London yesterday (Friday), and were present in the evening at a Court reception held by command of the Queen at St. James's Palace.

THE DANISH ROYAL FAMILY.

Prince Christian and Prince Frederick of Denmark, Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, and the Duke of Holstein-Glucksburg, gentlemen of their suite, and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, went on Thursday week to Woolwich, where they were received by the Duke of Cambridge. The troops in garrison were paraded. The party lunched with the mess of the officers, and afterwards inspected the garrison. In the evening they honoured Earl and Countess Spencer with their company at dinner, at St. James's-place, and afterwards, with the Princess, attended a ball at Lord Stanley of Alderley's.

Their Royal Highnesses visited Westminster Abbey on Friday morning, and also the Houses of Parliament. In the afternoon they inspected the South Kensington Museum, and dined in the evening with the Duchess of Cambridge.

On Saturday the Princes visited Aldershott, witnessed some manœuvres, and lunched at the mess; the Princesses visited Kew-gardens. In the evening Lord Palmerston entertained Princes and Princess Christian and Prince Frederick at dinner, and Lady Palmerston in the assembly. Princess Mary of Cambridge, Princess Dagmar, Prince William of Denmark, and suite, attended the Olympic Theatre in the evening.

On Sunday afternoon their Royal Highnesses, with Princesses Dagmar and Thyra, and Princes William, Frederick, and Waldemar, attended Divine service in the Danish church in Compton-street. The church was filled by ladies and gentlemen, chiefly Danish residents in London, and their Royal Highnesses Princes and Princess Christian, and the Duchess of Inverness in the evening.

The Prince and Princess Christian visited the British Museum on Monday, subsequently dined at the Danish Minister's, when Prince Frederick of Hesse and the Duke of Holstein were also of the party, and afterwards went to a ball at Lord Stanley of Alderley's. Prince Christian also visited the House of Commons in the evening, in company with the Duke of Cambridge, and was for some time in the gallery.

Prince and Princess Christian received a deputation of Danes on Tuesday morning at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate. The deputation was headed by the Danish Consul, and was introduced to the Royal Highnesses by Mr. Shoubridge, the late Danish Minister. Princess Christian, with other members of the Danish Royal family, partook of a déjeuner with the Duke of Holstein-Glucksburg, honoured the Duke and Duchess of Wellington with their company at dinner in the evening at Apsley House. A royal salute was fired to the relations of the noble Duke and Duchess, had the honour to meet the Royal party after dinner.

Princess Thyra, with Princess Thyra, on Wednesday morning viewed the flower show in the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, where she was met by the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary (attended by Colonel Home Purvis). The Royal party inspected the International Exhibition Building and also the South Kensington Museum. Princess Christian, with Princess Thyra, afterwards paid a visit to the Duchess of Inverness, at her residence in Kensington Gardens. Prince and Princess Christian and Prince Frederick of Denmark honoured the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury with their company at dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence in Full-mall. Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel and the Duke of Holstein-Glucksburg, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, went on Wednesday to Hampton Court Palace. In the evening their Royal and Serene Highnesses honoured with their presence the performance at the Lyceum Theatre.

The Bishop of Chester intends to hold an Ordination at Chester, as usual, on Trinity Sunday, the 31st of May.

Letters from Upper Canada state that an oil well, which some time since ceased to flow, has again commenced spouting, and now yields from 300 to 400 barrels a day. A large quantity of oil is also being taken from the different wells by pumping; so there is no fear of any present failure of the supply. The inhabitants of the oil districts are about to sink wells in forward "out well," in order to ascertain what quantity may be expected to flow from a greater depth than yet reached. It is intended to sink the "Enniskillen" 1000 feet, so hope of the present wells exceed 300 feet in depth.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

IT seems as though it had occurred a hundred years ago, and yet it was only the day before yesterday, or Tuesday week, if exactitude be insisted upon. It is the event of the week. It has become a think of the past. It remains a day to be marked in future calendars with the whitest of stones; but this generation will see no parallel again. Garter King-at-Arms has put by his tabard, his crown and sceptre. The robemakers have folded up the brave panoply of the Knights of the Garter. Crowds of sightseers have been wandering through the central hall, the saloons, and boudoirs of the temporary building in the enclosure at Windsor, and for long they will vanish like visions of the night season. The bridecake has been cut up and dispersed, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, from here, have left Osborne and returned to Windsor.

Everything, then, has assumed its ordinary, workday aspect. The chimney-sweeps have been released from the unwonted relief of forty old members who don't care for marriages, and who complained that they could not find the crowned heads at the upper windows. The tiers of seats which were above almost every arcading in the line of route, have disappeared. The flags and streamers, the Chinese lanterns, the festoons and garlands, and scarlet draperies, have all been put by, and the "Temple Bar Grand Stand" has resumed its normal position of a mere passage. The Fleet-street and Temple Bar trade has been stripped of its gorgeous decoration, and the hardworks, no longer covered with cerulean and blush-rose bonnets, revert to their peaceful and unconscious occupants.

The joybells, with one curious exception, have ceased their merry peals. The exception is to be found in Trafalgar-square. The portico of the National Gallery was covered on the night of the Illumination with a gigantic iron shield, bedecked with a sumptuous series of devices in gas, the effect of which was heightened by thousands of gaudily-pendant lustres of cut glass. The centre of the lozenge of illumination was ringed by these crystal drops. They have not been removed as we write; and, in passing through Trafalgar-square, on Monday last, we were startled by the sweetest and most clearsome music imaginable on the long lines of the vocal organ.

Our able and thoughtful contemporary the *Spectator* has been indulging in some polite sarcasm as to what it calls the "hysteria of the Illumination" with a gigantic "H." It has been struck by the special correspondents of the daily newspapers. An unlucky wight — "created writing" in these columns — has, and, moreover, the accumulation of daily journalism for the past week lies before us, and, in fact, not only to-morrow's, but to-day's will not cover in style and diction for his avoidance.

Let us consider the "hysteria of a "thoughtful essay" writer with the lot of one of the "practised penmen" — the poor "ready writers" who are bound to keep the public posted up in the proceedings transacted in the City, in the courts, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, there were on Tuesday last about a dozen gentlemen who had to "write" the Illumination, not because they were "sensation writers," but because they happened to possess long experience, and great capacity for labour and promptness. These gentlemen were provided with pretty generously tested before the day was over. This round dozen of gentlemen did not retire to bed, but, in the Strand, were supplied with coffee, and their hair down the middle — who lounge in embroidered dressing-gowns, and write, with gold pens and enamelled inkstands, upon velvet-covered desks, and who, by the midnight train, on Monday night, begin clothes-brushing for the reporters' gallery on the arrival of instructions to. They get to bed, say at two a.m. on Tuesday. They were up again at eight. By nine they were at the south door of the Abbey, and were there. Before nine o'clock. From ten till half-past one they were rushing backwards and forwards from the Abbey to Paddington, and from the Abbey to Buckingham Palace, noting down the preliminaries, the episodes of the processions, and the actual ceremony (only as seen from the north door of the Abbey), the arrival of a troop of Knights of the Garter and foreign Ambassadors out of St. George's Chapel, and to drive between golden carriages — the Queen's and Princess Alexandra's — and the Prince and Princess, and perhaps imagined them to be picknicketts. They dashed across the stately park, and through Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, through the crowd, and leapt over the barriers and chains which intersected the streets of Windsor to the South-Western Railway Station, and were off to London, where they provided a special train. The special correspondents were at their desks in London and the actual ceremony of marriage was over. They had seen, heard, wrote and wrote without surcease and without intermission, without dinner, tea, or supper. It was impossible for one to compose at the same ship sat hung to the printer — to say nothing of the correction of proofs; and the British public who breakfasted at eight were enabled to read the *entire ceremony from A to Z in the very same type written by one single hand*, in each morning newspaper. When it is borne in mind that the Times, the Daily News, the Morning Post, and to denounce a report as tame and flat if anything like a tendency to enumerate expletives in phraseology is manifest, the "hysteria of reporters" may well think of composing whatever wealth of words is at their command, including even such terms as "orphy-organ" and "Gothic-ogive," and then, in the composition of a little elegant malevolence at the hands of their brethren who have had a whole week to write their "thoughtful essays."

The philosophical writers may object that there is no necessity for the performance of such a feat of high-pressure journalism, which is, after all, but a matter of curiosity, and which can be left to amusement on the part of the public. We answer, there is the public — and the public's curiosity — to be satisfied. The public will not and he craves for, he devours news. Incontinent. Doubtless it would be a capital thing for the literature of a week written in style that should be lofty and not inflated, graphic and not sensational. But how many years of study and preparation would be needed, if you please, for the Addisons and Macaulays of the day? Addison and, again, should there not have been in the organ-loft gallery on the 19th inst. a writer in the place of the learned Dr. Crotch, who, unlimited, at a select band of worthies answering to the names of Macaulay, Prescott, Prescott, Grote, Kinglake, and John Stuart Mill?

Perhaps Mr. Matthew Arnold, or Mr. Russell Lowell, or Mr. Russell will be able to satisfy the hypercritics. He has been persuaded by a friend, who has been in the neighbourhood of the Abbey during the wedding festivities — landing, entry, procession, marriage, and déjeuner — to undertake a connected description of the whole for George Thomas. The conjunction of the "pen" and "pencil" of martial achievements *par excellence* is most favourable, and, we doubt not, will be as successful as the dulia union of a great pageant of happiness and peace.

The poet laureate, it appears, was not present at the marriage ceremony, although the day before Mr. Tennyson had, characteristically enough, sent up a considerate telegraph to his betrothed Queen, to convey welcome to the "Sea-Kings' Daughter." There has been no very plentiful store of poetry produced on the occasion, and very little of it deserves the name of poetry. Some of the Court Circular has been heard, mellifluous and inoffensive, as of yore; but the sage has, it would appear, abandoned the study of the Book of Proverbs for that of the Tutor's Assistant; and his greeting to Princess Alexandra was so arithmetical as to induce an opinion that Dr. Colenso had had some share in its composition. Our philosophical contemporary already mentioned comes out with some lines on the marriage, which are in themselves curious commentaries on its strictures upon those of the writing. The Princess is spoken of as coming "across the favourable foam," when her Royal Highness notoriously arrived in the Downs in a gale of wind; and the streets are said to have been draped with the "banners of the brave" — a hyperbolical expression, we presume, for the inordinate display of bunting floating from the shop windows, or borne by the ridiculous old retainers of the City companies.

The melancholy accidents on the night of Tuesday, leading to the death of eight persons and the serious injury of thirty or forty more, have awakened, as we were sure they would, the kindly and commiserating sympathy of her Majesty the Queen and of the Prince of Wales. Enquiries have been made into the condition of the families of the sufferers, and their necessities will be promptly and generously relieved. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that "some one has blundered" in the police arrangements, especially in the city of London, certainly, or rather one accident, and one only, at Temple Bar's entry and on the night of the wedding; but it would be unjust, we think, to seek to make the City responsible for the fatal accidents which occurred during the illumination. There were over a million people about, and the tortuous and narrow streets east of Temple Bar, where all the fatal accidents occurred, are of insufficient things can be ensured) most of all to blame.

The City police is said to have broken down throughout, and there is an outcry for abol shing the separate jurisdiction of the Corporation, and amalgamating the whole force, under the command of Sir Richard Mayne. Certainly, let us have one undivided police with one administration, one central office, and one code of rules and regulations. Only, whether the Government's paramount voice in the direction of the force, would it not be best to provide a few constitutional checks, by adding two or three Commissioners, representing the municipal interests of London and Westminster, to the power already existing.

MUSIC.

During the engrossing excitement caused by the rejoicings and festivities on account of the Royal nuptials music, unless it was connected with those festivities, received less than the degree of attention it usually obtains; and it is to be feared that the musical entertainments of this week have suffered somewhat from the reaction which naturally follows extraordinary excitement. This week in the series, the case with the Popular Concert of Monday last, which also suffered from the non-appearance of Mdme. Arabella Goddard, who was labouring under severe indisposition. The concert of the Vocal Association (the first of the season), on Tuesday evening, was thinly attended, but was one of considerable musical attraction, inasmuch a new cantata, composed by Mr. Allen, entitled "Harvest Home," a work of considerable merit, which we shall have occasion to notice more fully.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. HOLMAN ANDREWS gave her first soirée of the season at her residence in Portman-square. The rooms were filled by a numerous and distinguished assemblage, and the musical entertainment presented to them was elegant and recherché. Spohr's grand sextet in C major, Op. 140. Thus set great, if not very effectively performed, the choral portions being given with precision and power. Handel's pathetic aria "Ombra mai fu," Despar and deeper still," and air, "Waft her, angels, through the skies," were sung by Mr. Benson with great taste and feeling. Several fine airs, part-songs, and concerted pieces were also given by Mdme. Andrews, Mdlle. Mori, Mr. Benson, Mr. Allen Irving, and others, took part; and all the performances were loudly applauded by the fashionable audience.

The Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, closes this evening, (Saturday) when Miss Louisa Pyne takes her benefit. She has chosen "Le Domino Noir," the delightful opera of Auber, and a comic style; and, doubtless, the attraction of this opera, added to the high degree of public favour enjoyed by the fair beneficiare, will fill the house to overflowing.

Mr. Mapleson, the lessee of her Majesty's Theatre, has put forth his prospectus for the season, which is, in many way somewhat meagre; but its essential points may be given in a few words. Mr. Mapleson's company will be exceedingly strong, comprising not only the principal singers — Mdme. Patti, Mdme. Lucca, Alboni, Trebelli, &c.—but several important additions, among whom is the American prima donna, Miss Kellogg, and conductors Mr. Sanlley, are the most remarkable. The operas performed during the season will include the principal pieces belonging to the repertoire of the theatre, besides several interesting novelties and revivals. The novelties will be Gounod's "Faust" and an opera by Signor Sobra, the revivals will be "Don Giovanni," "Figaro," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "Oberon." The orchestra and chorus will be increased in strength and efficiency, and Mr. Costa will continue to preside over the musical director. The theatre is to open on the 11th of April with the "Trovatore," in which Titiens, Guglini, Alboni, and Delle Sedie will appear. No prospectus of the Italian Opera season at Drury Lane has been issued by Mr. Gye.

A young singer is daily expected here, who, if we may believe what is said of her, will probably cause a sensation. This is Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, the younger sister of Adelina, who is now on her voyage from New York to this market of music. She was in a short time after her sister appeared at Covent Garden, and the New York journals are unanimous in declaring that she is a wonderful child. Her voice is said to be one of the highest and most brilliant sopranos ever heard, her execution as extraordinary, and her style as thoroughly Italian. She will probably appear early in the season at one of our Italian theatres.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.—Theatrical business has been dull for the last two weeks, and it has been impossible for any manager of the house to contemplate a change of performance. The previous excitement has led to a natural reaction, and the public seem disposed to rest after the labours and fatigues of sightseeing; so that, in all probability, little will be done until the arrival of the Easter season. Mr. Falconer has found it expedient to withdraw the play of "Roman Law," for the one act that presents the gathering of the clans, and to fill up the remainder of the evening by the reproduction of his capital comedy of "Extremes," in which Mr. Lorsine very effectively sustains the part of Hawthorn. The play is very carefully placed on the stage, and interests the audience by its unexceptionable moral, life, and commands frequent applause.

NEW ADELPHI.—On Wednesday another version of "Aurora Floyd" was produced at this theatre, consisting of a prologue and three acts It has been produced under the superintendence of Mr. Benjamin Webster, and is filled with actors with strong parts. It is one of the most extraordinary and extensive combinations ever acted, and forms, altogether, a regular "Adelphi drama, with Adelphi effects." It is, however, so elaborate, so full of minute detail, so burdened with action, and so prolonged in development, that a description of its contents is literally impossible. The whole story is there, but where it is altered; here there is a combination of one or more elements, and there the character of the whole is changed from tragic to comic, in its integrity or its modifications, to compare it with Miss Braddon's novel were an attempt to describe a panorama by the aid of the Thames Archway. The part of the heroine was carefully filled with opportunities for effective acting; and the final tableau, in which Softy endeavours to murder the lady who has courageously taken on herself his capture, gave to Miss Avonia Jones a crowning incident, which she appropriated with distinguished success The drama, however, occupies four hours and a half in performance, and requires much abridgment. The curtain fell to unanimous approbation.

Mr. Boxall and Mr. Weekes have been elected Royal Academicians. Mr. Le Jeune has been elected an Associate.

A War Office notice states that classes for musketry instruction of rifle volunteers will be formed at Hythe and Fleetwood on the 7th of April.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION AT THE GRAND ARCH, LONDON BRIDGE.

AND ARCH, LONDON BRIDGE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

If one considers the present Parliament from the Seneca ait point of view, one cannot but be struck with its speed of decay. It seems to be much in the condition of a property which is held on a lease for lives, of which the last only is extant. In the Lords, the Earl of Derby alone seems to keep the House from lapsing; while Lord Palmerston occupies the position in the Commons. After him—whom and what, is becoming a very decided question. No real leaders are in reserve, and the rising statesmen are nowhere. It happens that Lord Derby has been almost for nearly two years his Indignation; and no one thinks of making those spasmodic attempts to get up a party on the Opposition benches as would at once show which alone mark vitality in the Lords, and brief sittings of three-quarters of an hour, in the first quarter of which nobody is there, have become the order of the day. Lord Stratheden has kept a motion, which involves a declaration of opinion by Minister on the question between North and South in America, simmering before the House for a fortnight, but has not been able to bring it on, the last obstacle being a mere of the Government's time to get a Bill through Committee; and this is a specimen of the way of doing "business" in the Lords. In the Commons, twice within the last few days, the Government Members have formally appointed for particular days, and have duly come on; but the debates halted and stumbled and with difficulty were prolonged to a little after ten; while such is the state of the notice-paper that the House decorously and soberly goes to bed from office-work. No doubt the Government Whitebaiting have also in, when Church and State, protection and primogeniture have been upheld, and dashes at dissent have been made with fastidious vigour. Mr. Bentinck, Sir Hedworth Pole, and Sir John Tyrrell have duly invested with their Parliamentary matyrdom. But even these are brief encounters, and the sound of fight is far off, and the combatants on full about half-hour fuse, instead of rattling fiercely until such time before an office for a morning. In short, the state of the House upon days of Parliamentary negation, for aught that interests or excites, at least with any continuity, the business of the Session might be carried on by the Government and Opposition Whips outside the table.

By Rigour the intervention some features may be detected in the proceedings of the Lower House. At one time, in the last week or so, there were hopes that Mr. Hennessy might have got up a sensation about the state of the prisons; policemen had been seen to come and go from sessions attains committees sitting on permanence in small hostelries in Westminster; and Mr. Layard did his best to get a word to said Russia in opposing the Polish. But somehow the House Secretary contrived to show that a social inquisition was not relevant in the presence of the two great subjects in the metropolitan police who were lost to the Grand Duke Constantine to teach the authorities in Western Europe that they had no superiority to the Czar in a sound hate, and carrying carefully concealed truncheons never to be used but in self-defence have been rendered powerless by the arrow them by maltreatment, instead of by truculent Cossacks with fur-caps, knives, and sabres. Then there came, one fated evening, Mr. Lindsay with a small wooden ships he had built in pursuance of an arrangement with the Premier, who had promised that if the model should be fully developed when the information had been afforded to the House by the Admiralty. Accordingly it was produced, and at the close of the speech-making assailants of naval administration got excellent arguments against the Government, and a debate ensued, in which almost every one explained how Government ought to have done what Captain Fagot could himself as a sea-Scarlet, in insinuating a case for a version. On one came by his lady, and as he had not been long observed to speak earnestly to Sir Francis Baring, who at first held up his hands with a gesture of denial, but who afterwards consented to act as a witness to the transaction made his way to the table, where, who, save the mace, absolutely snatched the debate from lapsing about eight o'clock. But Sir Francis Baring did not succeed in his helplessness to form an opinion, and advised everybody to trust to the Government. The House was at that moment in a very good temper, and given a small gentleman expanding to the dimensions of a Lord High Admiral. Taking up a book, out of which he appeared to be steadily scowling loud, and so scolded that he brought up Mr. Henley, with a face of the sea-pap, cynical style of criticism, was quite solemn. All through the night Mr. Lindsay was present, and if he had been there he might have found opportunity for a blushing acknowledgment. As it was the debate was left to Ministers, and evening had nearly died out could not be kept up any longer, although it was only about a quarter past twelve when Lord Palmerston, Mr. Bouverie rose to occupy the time until men who expected to vote about twelve were employed in. Mr. Brand, coming in when he was quite ready to be the accommodating gentleman, was good at making a sad muse of it, and Mr. Bouverie, not even pretending to finish the evening with anything, dropped into the last debate of the division, which utterly baled the argument of the discussion, was pronounced in favour of the Government, and members left at 1 o'clock without having heard a word of the debate went home the most satisfied of all that they had done their duty.

The debate on Thursday night may have witnessed a prologue to the business, if there is any business, on one evening of the past week, must have had the dance of the dignity of a Lord Mayor of London most fearfully outraged. For it is not to be supposed that the great civic functionary, whom French romance-writers place above the highest of the land, can perhaps quite assent to Lord Derby and Lord—, was simply chaffed by a laughing and jocular House when he essayed a defence of the City police and their conduct on the Lord Mayor's day on the 9th inst. Mr. Rose made a very fair fight for it; but, like some of his people, he was not aided by the City police, he was rather mobbed and hustled, and might have been pitched out of the House had not locked at any justification of the corporate proceedings which involved an angry imputation of blame. Lord Alfred Paget did the City good service in the discussion by putting it in its business in a droll light, and Mr. Layard was rollicking speech; while the most damage to the Corporation was done by the turgid solemnity of speech of one of their own body, who, with perverse ingenuity, contrived to attack every point of every sentence that he uttered a series of words which are generally subjected to a severe criticism in the newspapers. Indeed, the separate tendency of which was admirably represented on this occasion. By-the-by, when Lord Elcho, Aldermanic *pro tem* of the City for the volunteers, indicted the metropolitan police, one of the stoutest standard, best tempered, and most sententious speakers in the House was transformed, or translated, as Golding Bird, into a fiery dragon, and startled members shrunk before Lord Hotham rushing into a passionate defence of the tradesmen of the Borough. It was unquestionably this was the most interesting debate of the Session, and more blood was shown than even on that next best discussion, which flamed into revenge of Poland.

Of a surely its attractions outstripped those of that which, looking to the business of preparation which preceded it, was intended to be a great Greek debate. The phrase called up recollections of a Parliamentary display when every member smelled to gigantic proportions; and there was much more than this old Monday night swindle to a battle of pigmies. There was a choice audience, for in the midst of a week which opened nearly to the end of the first dramatic gallery over the clock, sat Prince Christian of Denmark, supported, as of course became him by the Duke of Cambridge; and the Lords hung up, the Peers poured into the House, and the side gallery in considerable numbers. The Commons members being in the secret of the conspicuous absence of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cochrane rose to a contemptuously thin house. Alas! for the effect on the Danish mind which was to take in a due sense of the grand moral influence of the Parliament of England! When the mover had got up, with a touch of hoarseness, all his neat little epigrammatic sentences, through which ran a thin current of humour of about the strength and effervescence of mixed milk and soda-water, up rose a gentleman who has made some good speeches—or rather parts of speeches, for he has not yet learned the art of knowing when to conclude with effect—and for one martial hour held his own reputation, and showed that a gentleman who can be pointed at times can be wholly pluteibudous at others. Could it have been a whisper which was about the House that a Servian Princess was in the ladies' gallery, that caused Mr. Gregory to speak badly and inefficiently, as the ends of a discussion on Greek affairs, a great part of the speech which he might have been expected to deliver well some weeks hence on the affairs of Turkey. Cortes, he pitched his tone high in favour of the Christian subjects of the Porte; and it he was duly interpreted in the gilded lurking-place of the latter sex, no doubt his speech, which for some time as he sat down, the Danish Princes, who had sunk into attitudes of fatigue, exhausted by the efforts to catch the grand moral of Cochrane's speech, and by the Government Whips, who, as the first tones of Mr. Monckton Milnes fell upon their ears, with a simultaneous movement as they sprang to their feet, many, as the old stage directions would say, dispersedly. Saved from extinction at an early hour by the Lord Advocate's graceful appreciation of the salvation of the debate from a state of fatuity. To him succeeded, with a few well-timed words, Mr. Charles Fitzroy, whose few occasions has exhibited a dry humour, a caustic wit, and a comicality of expression, verbal and facial, which are intensely amusing. Flat down into the middle of the debate; and, provided with a hopeless glance to see why no one rose, Lord Palmerston was obliged to intervene, and, in a long hour and a half, to explain the Government the policy of the Government a good wigging. In lead, he laid on so much of the Lord Mayor's side as to be almost on the castigated, which only encouraged him to assert more deeply and confidently; for his speech was nothing but assertion. All this time Mr. Disraeli had sat on the cross-bench, with the cunning stare of Memnon in his eyes, and Lord Palmerston had so palpably laid himself open to attack that Mr. Disraeli, with a few quiet thrusts from the leader of the Opposition. But he made no sign, and Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald rushed boldly into the fray. Then have to the Government, and Mr. Layard and the Foreign Office and measure himself with Lord Palmerston on a question of foreign policy; but Mr. Layard did his work admirably, and was the more so because he was as brief as he was pointed and emphatic. And so did away, of unfortune decay, even after ten o'clock, a fierce debate which was to have been, but somehow could not be made, great.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

A bill to amend the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act, introduced by the Lord Chancellor, was read a first time.

The Crown Suits (Ireland) Bill, the Customs Bill and the Salmon Fisheries Bill were read a second time.

The Mail Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Prince Christian of Denmark, with his son, and the Duke of Cambridge, were in the Ladies' Gallery during part of the evening.

A new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for North Lincolnshire, in the room of the Marquis of Harrington, who has accepted the office of a Lord of the Admiralty.

The Customs Duties (Wines) Bill (£4,000,000 Bill), the Land Revenue Act Amendment (Scotland) Bill, and the Metropolis Turnpike Roads Act Amendment Bill were read a second time.

The Hares (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

Sir Percy Herbert moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the Volunteer Act Amendment (Scotland) Bill, and the Metropolis Turnpike Roads Act Amendment Bill were read a second time.

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Colonel Sykes moved an address to the Crown, praying that the stoppage from the pay of cavalry and horse artillery officers for forage be discontinued.—Mr. C. C. Lewis opposed the motion, which was negatived by a majority of 120, and to the army estimates. On a division the motion was lost by 197 to 75.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee upon the Army Estimates.

On the vote of £616,437 for barrack establishments, services, and supplies, a conversation took place upon the subject of the sanitary state of barracks and other expenses to which private soldiers are subject. After a few words from Mr. H. Peto, the vote was agreed to, as was also a vote of £50,000.

The vote of £46,097 for the purpose of Divine service was also agreed to.

On the vote of £1,000,000 for the accommodation of troops, Lord Hartington gave a short discussion ensued, and the vote was ultimately agreed to.

The vote of £1,000,000 for the accommodation of troops, services, and supplies was agreed to.

The vote of £2,000,000 for militia, £751,484, was agreed to, as was also a vote of £384,162 for the yeomanry.

The Chairman then reported progress.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The bill, continuing the Union Relief Act Act for six months beyond the time fixed thereby, was read a third time and passed.

A short conversation took place in reference to the gunpowder stored in Edinburgh Castle and the precautions adopted by the Lord Lieutenant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Somes obtained leave to bring in a bill for the closing of public-houses on Sunday.—Mr. Locke King moved for returns relative to the number of persons who, in the year 1862, were interred or depositing the assessed as it stands in its future stages; and Mr. Bouverie said that, in the event of the being read a second time, he should not oppose it, but he should move a clause extending the prohibition to clubs.

Mr. W. H. Smith moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the game laws. The motion was seconded by Lord Enfield, but opposed by Mr. H. S. Northcote, who moved that the debate be adjourned. Ultimately a Committee be postponed until further experience shall have been obtained of the working of the Act.—Mr. Bouverie moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the Savings-bank Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill was read a second time and passed.

The Diseases Prevention (Metropolis) Bill.—Mr. Brady moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to prevent unnecessary persons suffering from infectious diseases in street cabs, by enabling parochial authorities to compel the owners of such cabs to provide them with receptacles for the bill, as it was compulsory and not permissive, and could not be made to work. He moved the second reading.—Mr. D. Pulteney supported the bill.—Mr. Bentley said that a permissive Act, which would have the effect of compelling the owners of cabs to provide them, was a mockery. He thought that some information should be afforded as to whether that Act had been generally adopted. As stringent penalties were imposed by the bill, there ought to be a better definition of that for which persons were made liable to penalties.—Mr. Ayrton said that the bill ought to be sent at once to Committee as to be made operative. He was in communication with the commissioner of police on the subject, and was prepared to say that he would provide means for conveying sick persons at the police-stations.—The motion for the second reading was withdrawn, and the bill postponed till May 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Salmon Expiration Bill passed through Committee.

The Union Relief Act Act (1863) Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lords Dalhousie, Taunton, and Overstone urged the amalgamation of the "Metropolitan and City police" forces;" but Lord Granville said he could make no promise on the part of the Government with reference to the subject, as the incidents of the 9th and 10th last. were in course of investigation. The Prince of Denmark and the Duke of Cambridge had been present on Tuesday to assist the City authorities in maintaining order, but that officer was declined.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Layard, in reply to a question, stated that, since the outbreak of the civil war, the correspondence between the Governments of England and the United States relative to the island of San Juan had been suspended.

The Vaccination (Ireland) Bill, the Local Government Act Amendment Bill, and the Judgments (Ireland) Bill were read a first time.

The Marine Mutiny Bill and the Indemnity Bill were read a second time.

The Hares (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Tobacco Duties Bill, amended in several important respects, passed through Committee.—Mr. Hennessy withdrew a motion for a Select Committee to have the measure entrusted to a Select Committee; as also did the Mutiny Bill and the Customs Consolidation Act Amendment Bill.

The House went into Committee on the Currency Practices at Elections Bill, renewing progress on which they did at Mr. Heath's discussion and amendments, so some clauses were added to the bill.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Prince Consort Memorial statue for Cambridge a to be executed in marble.

Mr. Spooner, M.P. for North Warwickshire, does not intend to offer himself again as a candidate for the representation of that county.

Viscountess Gort died at St. Helier's, the residence of Field Marshal Lord Gough, near Dublin, on Sunday last.

The Marquis of Ailesbury has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Wilts, in the room of the late Marquis of Lansdowne.

The Annual Meeting of the Yorkshire Fruit Rifle Association will take place at Hornsea, York, on the 3rd, 4th, and 6th of August next.

The steeple of a new church building at East Acton, which had been raised to a height of 90 ft., fell on Sunday morning.

Portsmouth.—At midnight an explosion took place on Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's premises at Fort Cumberland, by which three mills were destroyed. No person was injured.

F. D. Maurice, M.A., has intimated his intention to the National Life-boat Institution to present to it 250 guineas to enable it to provide a new life-boat for Hastings.

The Board of Trade has under consideration applications for provisional orders allowing the construction of piers at Llandudno, Blackpool, Hoyl, Hunstanton, Bournemouth, and Bray.

The honour of erecting the first trophy to Princess Alexandra's visit to Ireland is Wexford. In the centre of the Bull at Bridge, York, it was intended to have put an angel's head as a decoration, but that of the Lord Mayor was substituted in the place of the angel's head.

The handsome bronze statue erected by the citizens of Londonderry to commemorate the public services of the late Sir Robert A. Ferguson, M.P., was unveiled on the 5th inst. A brook in the vicinity has become of the inhabitants. The Bishop of Derry officiated.

Mr. Jas. Hutchinson, who was sold by Mr. Whitbread at Barnaston Farm, near Derby, on Tuesday last. The ten bulls averaged about 19 gs., and the 17 heifers 14 gs. each. The sale realised £1,000, and through Mr. Whitbread) gave the highest price (62 gs.) for Wheeler 2nd from the stock of Mr. Bamford, and Samuel Smith, Stanton-by-Dale, 4th (36 gs.) as well.

At the village of Hucknall, in Notts, on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, a committee of working men solicited subscriptions among the inhabitants, and obtained sufficient to purchase comfortable materials to fight a huge fire on the village green, at which they roasted about two oxen and a number of sheep, with a proportionate quantity of cooked potatoes, were distributed to the poor of the place.

Much interest was excited at Aldridge on Tuesday by the trial of Mr. Henry Aldridge, an officer in the 44th Regiment, for forging and uttering an order for the payment of £15 with intent to defraud. The prisoner was accommodated with bail, himself in £100 and two in £50 each. It is believed "the prisoner was the person who presented the cheque. There was evidence for the defence to show that the order for the payment was acquitted, could there in court.

Mr. Thomas Stephenson, the well-known engineer, presented £500 to the town of West Cowes on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, to be given to the "boy who shall be the longest liver." In that charming locality; £140 to be invested by the authorities of the town, the interest thereof to be expended in the purchase of "Prizes" ranging in regular the seats on the "Green," and the balance of £20 in providing the festivities post meridian, which will commence with a substantial tea.

An action for breach of promise of marriage was concluded last Saturday at the Galway Assizes. The plaintiff, Miss Lucy Evans, is the daughter of a gentleman residing near Bandon, and defendant, Mr. Wallace Fleming, is Rector of Ballymeswel, in the county of Galway. The case was brought on at the instance of Mr. Blake, Q.C., on the several letters which had passed between the parties, on which he relied as showing that the defendant, after having made love to the plaintiff, her father, sister, and uncle of the lady were examined, and proved that the defendant had engaged and paid for the wedding dress, and that he alleged impediments prevented him from fulfilling his engagement, and also that the plaintiff had refused him before the time fixed for the wedding. The counsel for the plaintiff of the defendant, his Lordship charged the jury, who found for the plaintiff, with £500 damages and costs.

In Ireland the Royal marriage was for the most part celebrated with due festivity. Dublin was illuminated in the usual style—the Roman Catholic University was in darkness. The authorities had taken the precaution to have the Act of the riots read, and determined most conscientiously that there should be no illumination. Some rioting occurred in the evening, and a number of the ringleaders of those charged with the more serious offences have been committed for trial, but nothing serious has occurred. One of the most important disposal of the offenders were sentenced from one to two months' imprisonment, without the option of a fine. In Cork, and where other peaceful rejoicings passed, they ranged from £1 to £5.—In Cork some serious rioting took place on the night of the illuminations. A mob assembled in great strength and marched through the north part of the city on Tuesday night, but were dispersed by a strong police force. On Wednesday night the same mob marched through the city itself, breaking glass in several instances, and attacking the police, who charged them. Several arrests followed, a bodies of cavalry, infantry, and armed police prevented any alarming outbreak.

We learn by a telegram from Constantinople that the Sultan intends to make a journey to Egypt, accompanied by Fuad Pasha.

The Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Durham, and the Bishop Elect of Manchester have arrived in their dioceses for the Synodal Ordination on Sunday, the 30th of September next, at York, Auckland Castle, and Ripon respectively.

TITLES OF THE KING OF BURMAH.—For the information of those curious in such matters, we unspeak a translation of the titles of the King of Burmah:—"His most magnificent and excellent Majesty Lord of all the Tributaries, King of Elephants, Master of many white Elephants, and Proprietor of Mines of Rubies, Sovereign of Land of Gold, Lord of the Land of Sovereign of the Empires of Tampadiba and Thunaparanta, Sole Arbiter of Life and Death, Lord of the Umbrella-wearing Chiefs, Supporter of the Religion, Sole Monarch, Unrivalled, Lord of Justice, Arbiter of Righteousness, who bears the honorary name (in Pali) of the Illustrious in the Three worlds, Lord of the Earth, Possessor of boundless dominion and supreme wisdom, and great King of Righteousness."

On the morning of Friday, the 6th inst., the Trinity yacht Vestal, with the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House on board, entertained party, steamed down the river to greet her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra. The Royal Yacht, a Federal vessel, having been from Bordeaux to New York, which had been learned on the 21st ult. by Captain Semmes, together with a very large ship bound from California to Queenstand. The ship Oil Blas parted from the Alabama on the 23rd ult. in latitude 31 deg. N. and longitude 40 deg. W., and on the same evening the light of a fire was seen from the Oil Blas. The master of a Dutch ship which has arrived at Rotterdam has likewise reported that he had seen two vessels on fire, and that near one of them was a steamer answering the description of the Alabama. One of these two vessels was a large ship, and the other a brig. The latter was picked up by the Dutch captain, supposed to be the Golden Eagle, of New York.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Tuesday night a large number of persons assembled at Blackheath to witness a splendid pyrotechnic display in celebration of the marriage of the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A volunteer band was in attendance, and the proceedings were under the patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who, with other distinguished visitors, was present.

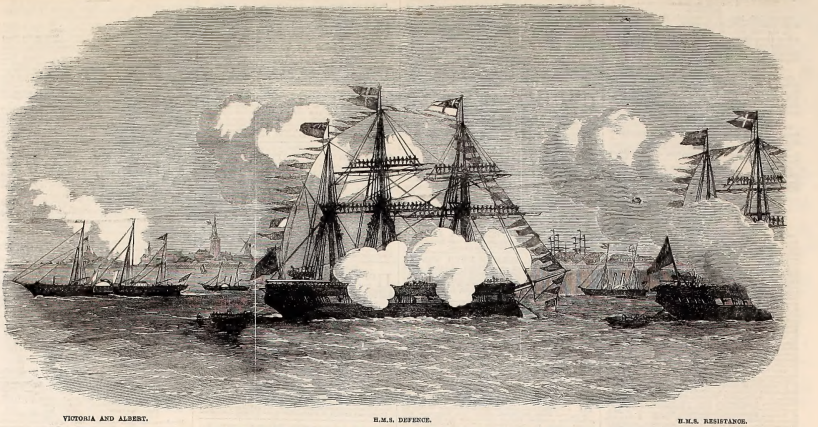
The Court of Common Council, according an alternative proposition which is to have been made to them by Mr. Cowper, the Civil Commissioner of Works, have passed a resolution to the effect that the Corporation is willing to construct the new bridge from the northern embankment of the Thames to the Mansion House, and to appropriate the 4s. coal duty to that purpose in the first instance.

The anniversary festival of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest was celebrated on Wednesday at the London Tavern. The hospital, which is in the City-road, is one of great benefit, not only to the people in the east of London, but to the whole metropolis. It was opened in 1848, and since that time has relieved 20,000 cases. The number of in-patients annually admitted to the benefits of the charity during the last few years has been 600, while the out-patients have averaged 4,000. The subscriptions amounted to about £3000.

A block of buildings intended as dwellings for working men and their families was opened last Saturday in Black-street, Peel-street, Finsbury-square. The houses have been erected by Messrs. Waterlow and are arranged in "flats," each flat having a suite of apartments to be occupied by a separate family. The roof is a flying one, communicating with the Great Eastern Railroad. Lord Henley, a number of members of Parliament, and other gentlemen were present at the opening on Saturday, and expressed themselves highly gratified as the arrangement, economy, and completeness of the building.

Last week the births of 1632 children—of whom 1009 were boys and 923 girls—were registered in the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 2326, and the deaths in London. The last previous week and 769 births were registered. The deaths were 1 in the average number in corresponding weeks of ten years 1853-62 the average number was 1,000. The deaths registered last week, the number of deaths from the principal diseases, were as follow:—Small-pox, 1; measles, 14; scarlatina, 6; cancer, 21; hooping-cough, 18; croup, 6; bronchitis, 74; pneumonia, 146; pleurisy, 1; other diseases of the respiratory organs, 4; diarrhœa, 14; cholera, 0; dysentery, 0; typhus, 11; enteric fever, 14; erysipelas, 3; phlebitis, and metria, 4; syphilis, 1; decomposition, 1; disease of the heart, 49; aneurism, 1; apoplexy, 29; paralysis, 29; epilepsy, 2; convulsions, 39; cephalitis, 11; brain disease, 39; old age, 39; premature birth, 15; suicide, 3; violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 6; all other diseases, 109. The deaths of persons above the age of sixty-five years, 139; above the age of eighty, 29; above the age of ninety, 3. Of the 1632 children born, 1009 were boys and 923 girls. Of the 1632 children born, 1009 were boys and 923 girls. Of the 1632 children born, 1009 were boys and 923 girls

THE ROYAL PROGRESS: PRESENTATION OF A BOUQUET TO THE PRINCESS BY THE MAYORESS OF GRAVESEND.

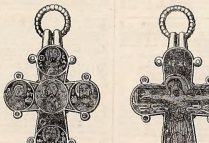


VICTORIA AND ALBERT. H.M.S. DEFENCE. H.M.S. RESISTANCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT AT FLUSHING: SQUADRON SALUTING AND MANNING YARDS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL YACHT AT FLUSHING.

On the morning of the 6th inst. Princess Alexandra of Denmark, with Prince and Princess Christian, her father and mother, Princesses Dagmar and Thyra, her sisters, and Prince William and Waldemar, her brothers, arrived at Antwerp by railway from Brussels. They were met there by General Grey and Colonel Seymour, sent specially by Queen Victoria to escort the Princess to England, these Court officials having performed the same office when the late Prince Consort came to England. Arrangements had been made for spending a day among the sights of that fine old city; but a telegram came from Admiral Pitcroy, warning those whom it might concern that a gale was approaching, and another from the Admiralty that not an hour's delay in the passage to England should take place. These instructions were imperative, and at two o'clock the Royal party embarked on board the Victoria and Albert, and reached Flushing about five p.m. Without stopping here the yacht, accompanied by the Osborne and Irene, after receiving a Royal salute from the fort and the vessels (the Resistance and Defence) stationed there to receive her, steamed down the Scheldt, crossed the bar, and put out to sea. It was a magnificent night, and the waters glistened with silvery lustre in the light of the full moon. About nine o'clock the yachts came up with the magnificent ironclads, the Revenge and Warrior, sent to escort them. Then "for miles the glare of light, as of some mighty conflagration, spread over the sea; and showers of rockets from every ship lit up the sky." Between eleven and twelve the squadron came to anchor in Margate Roads.



QUEEN DAGMAR'S CROSS (EXACT SIZE).

KEEPSAKE PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS BY THE KING OF DENMARK.

THE MAYORESS OF GRAVESEND PRESENTING THE PRINCESS WITH A BOUQUET.

SHORTLY after twelve, on the 7th inst., the Prince of Wales, with Princess Alexandra leaning on his arm, emerged from the deck-saloon, and, after saying a word of farewell to the officers of the yacht, stepped on the gangway and landing-stage, under a salute from the Warrior, the Emerald, the Racoon, and Tilbury Fort. As soon as the Royal couple were fairly on the pier Mrs. Sams, wife of the Mayor of Gravesend, presented a bouquet of the choicest camellias, orange-flowers, and jasmine, mounted in a golden holder, in the form of a cornucopia, and enriched with coral and pearls, to her Royal Highness, who with a graceful inclination received the very handsome present, which was an offering of the Corporation of Gravesend. Here also the Recorder presented the Princess with an address, which being, in accordance with our improved code of etiquette, delivered by the hand instead of by the lips, no time was lost in this portion of the ceremony; and, a procession being formed, the Mayor, Town Clerk, and Recorder leading the way, the sixty young ladies, of ages varying from fourteen to eighteen, who had been selected from the daughters of the residents as the officers of the floral tribute, began to strew their primroses and violets in the path of the illustrious pair. As they passed onward, amidst a renewal of those enthusiastic welcomes which, heartily as each had received them separately before, now seemed to be twice as fervent, they passed from beneath the entrance of the pier into a bright gleam of sunlight, which, transient as it was, became immediately converted into a happy omen. The Prince handed Princess Alexandra into the Royal carriage, seating himself opposite to her, with her Royal parents, one on each side. A momentary pause took place before a stand on the pier parade, where the Danish flag indicated that the Danish residents in London were there placed to welcome their illustrious countrywoman; and the lady of the Danish Consul then presented the Princess with a congratulatory ode, written in the Danish language. On went the Royal party, attended by their escort, through Harmer-street, with ringing acclamations that burst from the heart as well as lips of the mighty multitude assembled—on amidst a chorus of fervent benedictions that were given with a visible warmth of emotion that attested their sincerity; on, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and blessings invoked by aged persons, in whose eyes, beaming with joy, one might read old memories of the past, which made them feel prouder of the present; on, with no check to the enthusiasm, no slackening in the deafening roar of cheers that came from dense masses that lined the pathway, and from closely-clustering groups that filled each house from floor to roof; on, under the bright green garlands and beneath the fluttering festoons, went those on whom all eyes were fixed, with a kind look and a courteous salutation for all, and amidst an ovation such as a nation could not have witnessed unmoved, and which no pen can ever hope to describe, or imagination to realise.

STATUE OF HEBE, BY THORWALDSEN, PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS ON HER MARRIAGE BY THE PEOPLE OF COPENHAGEN.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Tynemouth, the wife of Major Bligh, 41st Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at New-road, Battersea Park, the wife of Henry Purkis, Esq., of twins, a son and daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Allestree Parsonage, near Derby, the wife of the Rev. M. S. Pitt, Rector of Pages and Warwick, Berkshire, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th inst., at the parish church of Barkisland-Ealing, Beer, by the Rev. T. W. Hirington, Vicar of Great Saxham, William Mortin, Esq., of Thurlow, Suffolk, and Saint-Mary, Suffolk, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Stannard Dobson, Vicar of the parish. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Pau, Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., late Her Majesty's Indian Army, aged 67.

On the 6th of January, 1863, at Port Louis, Mauritius, Stanley, youngest son of Charles Heyliger, late of Her Majesty's 7th Hussars, aged 21.

On the 15th inst., at her residence, 4, Devon-terrace, Kentish-Town, Caroline Abbot, Dowch, Mary Elizabeth Dowch, wife of William Langley, supp., Captain, R.E.I.C.S., aged 61 years.—R.I.P.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

BANKRUPTS.

W. JAMES, Upper Mitcham, nurseryman to a chemist.—R. WOOD, Woodhouse-terrace, Woodhouse-lane, Leeds, draper.—J. PROUT, Great Woodcott-street, Shepherd's-bush, Middlesex, builder.—J. M. ROBERTS, Thickfield-street, Bethnal-green, licensed victualler.—H. BARTON, St. Agnes-terrace, Kennington-road, Lambeth, Surrey, ironmonger.—J. and W. BOWLES, Lime-place, Old Kent-road, leather-dressers.—J. F. HOWARD, Kew-place, Old Kent-road, builder.—J. and W. HOLLAND, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Surrey, builders.—J. and J. STEVENS, Gower-street, Bedford-square, Middlesex, wine-merchants.—J. PLAYARDS, Barrow-place, Milton-road, Surrey, builder.—J. P. LEWIS, Bedford-street, Strand, and Lincoln's-inn-terrace, solicitor.—W. F. WATSON, Burton-crescent, Middlesex, surveyor.—J. and W. HOLLAND, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Surrey, builders.—J. and J. STEVENS, Gower-street, Bedford-square, Middlesex, wine-merchants.—C. C. DOUGO, Consulate-terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.—J. GAZIN, Sloane-street, Chelsea, publisher on the Great Northern Railway.—F. W. STRANGE, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, commission-agent.—J. and W. HOLLAND, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Surrey, builders.—J. and J. STEVENS, Gower-street, Bedford-square, Middlesex, wine-merchants.—S. GASHION, Lower-street, Islington, coffee-house keeper.—S. PRESTON, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and Norfolk-street, West Hackney, furnishing ironmonger.—J. and W. HOLLAND, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Surrey, builders.—J. and J. STEVENS, Gower-street, Bedford-square, Middlesex, wine-merchants

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—The established office of authority in England for furnishing Arms, Crests, &c., authentically. The Lincolnian Manual of Heraldry, 3s. or stamps.—J. R. and G. RUSSELL, Heralds and Genealogists.

FOR FAMILY ARMS—the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE—and Name and County. Arms Painted, Engrossed, &c., Pedigrees Traced, Boundaries Settled, Fellowes of Families, &c.—R. LAKE, 49, Chancery Lane.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—Engraving by the Inventor of Carter Kings-at-Arms. Crest on Seal or Ring, 6s.; Arms, 10s. 6d.; Die sunk, with Gold Insert Rose for Crest, 20s.; Book-Plate, Arms and Crest, 21s.

SIGNET CREST RINGS, 18-carat, Hall-marked, Engraved, Gold Pens, Pencil-Cases, Spectacles, Arms and Crest, 30s.; cities, large, for Arms, Crest, and Motto, £4 5s. R. LAKE, Heraldic Engraver, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

YOUR CREST, ADDRESS, or INITIALS STAMPED on PAPER and ENVELOPES, without any Charge for Die. RODRIGUES, HENRY SHER, Stationer, &c., 42, Piccadilly, corner of Sackville-street. Observe the only address. Wedding-Cards and Note Papers, Envelopes, Dressing Cases, &c., of the highest quality and taste, and at moderate prices.

THE superb COLLECTION of PHOTOGRAPHS by ANCHER, from the AUSTRIAN COURT and INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, is NOW ON VIEW at CALLAGHAN'S, 238, New Bond-street. Open, non, and 7 to 10. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Photographs, 1s. each, unmounted; 2s. each, mounted. Views of Vienna, for Lord Overstone, Lord Ellesmere, &c. Portraits and most glasses; also for their new photographic treats containing cost-free, by which all the above splendid pictures can be produced.—Callaghan, 238, New Bond-street, W. (corner of Conduit-street).

THE FAIRY WEDDING.—By special arrangement an original work, entitled the CARD PHOTOGRAPH, by the Inventor of the Carte de Visite, is NOW ON VIEW at CALLAGHAN'S, 238, New Bond-street. Open, non, and 7 to 10. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Photographs, 1s. each, unmounted; 2s. each, mounted. Views of Vienna, for Lord Overstone, Lord Ellesmere, &c. Portraits and most glasses; also for their new photographic treats containing cost-free, by which all the above splendid pictures can be produced.—Callaghan, 238, New Bond-street, W. (corner of Conduit-street).

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THE MOON, PLANETS, and DOUBLE STARS may be SEEN DISTINCTLY, protracted to weeks to give the same amount of power as telescopes usually notice 270. H. TUL, 4, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, W. Open from 10 to 4. Astronomy on one hundred times, a day evening when still dilatedish Saturn's Ring, Jupiter's Belts, Satellites, Nebulæ, Star Clusters, &c., never ten miles, economical, and hand stand will joined star hood. Price of the whole, 2s.

SOLAR SPECTACLES, Opticians to the Government, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—A NEW MICROSCOPE, with Compass the size of a Guinea watch, the most correct and perfect Instrument ever invented, giving the benefits of a Microscope to all. Price 10s. 6d. Sold by SALOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

OPERA, RACE, FIELD, and general Outdoor Use and Night Watches—perfect RECONNOITRING and SURVEYING Glasses, each combining 12 lenses. The extraordinary brilliancy and great power of these Glasses cause them to be invaluable to Gentlemen, Army and Navy, to Sportsmen, Tourists, and Gamekeepers.—SALOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

SPECTACLES.—The patent TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the Faculty and others, as affording relief to weak eyes. They give extraordinary power and clear sight in weak, dim, and defective vision. The adaptation of spectacles to the sight is of the highest importance to those in whom it is vital importance. One of the first, who has had great experience and practice in the adaptation of spectacles to the sight, is Mr. JOHN JONES, Mathematical Instrument Maker, 63, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

DEAFNESS.—SOUND MAGNIFIED and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR: a newly-invented instrument for the deaf and dumb. It is the most powerful and only means ever in use, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly in all companies, churches, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

THE ALGERIAN ONYX COMPANY (Limited) beg to announce to customers that a Varied and Artistic Selection of Genuine and Useful Objects, manufactured from the Onyx Marble of Algeria, is NOW ON SALE at their Depôt, 27, Regent-street, Piccadilly, and Showrooms and Manufactory at Algiers, A, 7, and 9, Regent-street, London. The representative of the company being always in attendance at Messrs. R., J., and Co.'s, next day copies strictly match the honour of a visit.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—"Perfection of mechanism."—Morning Post. "Combine all of it under-chronometers, duplex, lever, horizontal, vertical, minute, half-quarter and centre seconds, keyless, and every construction for the pocket, and many for the use of watch, from the palatial to the highest quality of which the art is at present capable. By means of Benson's Improved Adjustments they are rendered suitable for climates of the greatest extremes of temperature without variation in rate, and are protected by his Patent Balance from the influence of a number of positions, price-list, with an interesting pamphlet on watchmaking, and is next post-free for 2 stamps to any part of the world.—J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Establishments, 33, 34, and 35, Old Bond-street. Estimates to be addressed to the Principal Establishment, 58 and 54, Ludgate-hill, City. Established 1749.

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WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 11, Cornhill, and 14, Pall-mall, London (opposite the Bank). First-class Patent Detached Lever Watches, with the latest improvements in timekeeping power, to continue going whilst being wound, recommended for accuracy and durability.

	£ s. d.
Patent Lever Watches, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds	6 6 0
Ditto, jewelled in four holes and engine	8 8 0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes	10 10 0
Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.	
Gold Watches, in Hunting Cases, £2 2s. extra.	
Patent Lever Watches, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds	11 11 0
Ditto, with sticky-improved cases	12 12 0
Ditto, with extra jewelling, and inverted in four holes	16 16 0
GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.	
Patent Lever Watches, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds	15 15 0
Ditto, in strong engine-turned cases	16 16 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes and gold balance	17 17 0
Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, £2 2s. extra.	

List of prices, with remarks on watches, gratis and post-free.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen, and author of the great clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank), and 34, Royal Exchange.

GARDEN BORDER-EDGING TILES, in Green and Purple, Ornamental and Plain, and in Scarborough Ware of Wharf, Blackstone, S. Queen's-road, Chelsea; and Kingsland-road, S.E. Illustrated Price-lists free.

NEEDLES, the best Egg or Drilled Eyed, 36d. in elegant leather case, with Photograph of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Wedding Present, post-free, for 36 stamps, from the Manufacturers, JAMES LEE, Great Needle Mills, near Birmingham.

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	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.	Lily.
12 Table Forks	£1 7 0	£2 16 0	£3 18 0	£4 14 0
12 Table Spoons	1 17 0	2 16 0	3 18 0	4 14 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 5 0	2 0 0	2 16 0	3 6 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 5 0	2 0 0	2 16 0	3 6 0
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MAPPIN and COMPANY, QUEEN'S CUTLERY, 67 and 68, St. Paul's Churchyard.

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1 Tea Kettle Kettle	£0 13 0	£1 6 0	£1 15 0	£2 6 0
1 Coal Scuttle	0 7 6	0 12 0	0 14 0	1 1 0
1 Pair regular Meat Dishes	0 4 6	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 13 0
1 Pair extra size Ditto	0 5 6	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 14 0
1 Pair Poultry Ditto	0 4 6	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 13 0
1 Pair for Dessert	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 9 0
Complete Service	£3 0 0	£3 0 6	£5 7 0	£6 7 0

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and respectfully request that the word must be thus spelt and not to them by poor not imitations,

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MAPPIN AND COMPANY beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally to several stricken [illegible] of the Establishment of a small shop adjoining their premises, having been opened for the sale of their various articles, by parties not connected with them.

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COSTLY Drawing, Dining, and Bed Room Furniture, in the Elizabethan, Louis Quatorze, and Gothic styles, to be DISPOSED OF for a very low sum. The drawing-room suite is in rich brocatelle, and the dining-room suite in rich real morocco leather, including three very large glasses in superb gilt frames, and a handsome Brussels carpet to match. Also a pair of rosewood pianos, and a pair of fine-toned cottage pianos, by the most celebrated in same style, large telescope dining table, sideboard, chiffonier in fine walnut, elegant chimney glasses, a perfect marble washstand and toilet-table, with plate-glass back, a magnificent bedstead, with spring mattress complete, and other bedroom furniture. The whole of the above is in perfect condition, and is only removed in consequence of parties only requiring a large house or suite. To be seen at 27, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W., 27 doors from the Edgware-road.

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DEAL FURNITURE.—ALFRED GREEN'S Stock of Deal Furniture, consisting of dressing-tables, bedroom furniture, as shown at the International Exhibition, and other articles, is now on view at his Manufactory, 84, Great Portland-street. The goods are kept in stock, arranged in suites, and being of the very best materials and workmanship, are guaranteed. Every article is marked in plain figures. Illustrated Catalogue and Price-list gratis and post-free. Upholstery and General Furnishing Company (Limited), 84 and 85, Great Portland-street.

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Checked Silks,	1s. 9d.
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Brilliant Black Glace Silks,	
Full Width,	2s. 6d.
Rich Black Gros de Rhin,	
Full Width,	2s. 6d.
The Rich Black Gros de Naples,	
42 ins. wide,	3s. 6d.
Plain Coloured Glace,	
42 ins. wide,	2s. 6d.
Five hundred Fancy Silks,	
Handsome and Rich,	2s. 6d.
Richest Brocaded Satin de Soies	
42 ins. wide,	3s. 6d.
Rich Black Gros de Rhin Silks,	
42 ins. wide,	3s. 6d.
Rich Moire Antiques,	
42 ins. wide,	3s. 6d.
Lyons Pompadours,	
42 ins. wide,	3s. 6d.
Richest Black Gros de Rhin Silks,	
four to five guineas.	
The New Opera Silks, in all shades,	
12 guineas.	

NICHOLAS AND AMOTT, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW SPRING DRESSES.

Patterns post-free.	
Genuine Mohairs,	
10½d. per yard.	
Rich Poplin de Laines,	
9d. the 12 yards.	
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8s. 11d. the 12 yards.	
The New Wellington Dress,	
12 yards, 7s. 6d.	
The New Paris Dress,	
18s. 6d., the entire length.	
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12s. the entire pattern.	
NICHOLAS AND AMOTT,	
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MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, &c., PATTERNS FREE.

Muslins, Barèges, Balzarines, Grenadines, &c., Cambrics, Lawns, Piques, &c.

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GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

The Best Kid Gloves, 1s. 6d. per pair.

The very best Paris, 2s. 11d. Samples and the new Lilac shade, BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

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BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, are selling the PARIS KID GLOVE, quality as exhibited in the International Exhibition, 1862, at 1s. 6d. per pair; and the very best Kid quality at 1s. 11d. to 2s. 6d. per pair; Looking Chevrette, Regentine, and Mousquetaire Kids.

GUINEA KID GLOVES, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per pair, best quality.

Patterns free.

55, 59, 60, 61, and 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, and 3, Wells-street.

COURT TRAINS, MARRIAGE OUTFITS, and BALL DRESSES.

BAKER and CRISP are showing an extensive Assortment of rich new Silks, White Glacés, Gros Grains, Satins, Tulles, Illusions, and other Fabrics (lustrated expressly), Chevrolliers, Satins, &c., for Court and Dinner Dresses, Bridesmaids' Dresses, and Ball Costumes.

Also the Richest Black Silks in all qualities at 1s. 9d. per yard, the best value, quality, or exhibition ever offered to the public.

Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, and the Duke, all bearing the extra length of 14 yards, or any length cut.

N.B. Court Trains, Veils, and Dresses made to the nearest.

Mr. Crisp's Court Dressmaking Establishment has completed the Dresses for presentation at Court on the 11th inst. Dresses and Veils made to Court Trains, at 221, Regent-street.

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THE ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON: THE VOLUNTEERS IN HYDE PARK.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Winter decked itself out in the gayest of holiday attire on the 25th inst.; the damage which had been caused by the wind and heavy rains of Saturday last had been fully repaired: footmen gorgeously arrayed in the latest mode, and powdered to the highest pitch of the mode, were crowded with all the charms and attractions that beauty, wealth, and fashion command. The bonnets and dresses of the ladies were like a parterre of flowers, almost bright as their character. With scarcely an exception, every person wore a wedding favour; and the appearance of these ever-varying forms of the most agreeable character. At half-past two, companies of the Coldstream Guards were marched up on to the hill. At four minutes after three o'clock precisely, a small mounted detachment of those who flattered themselves that they had amusing distributors of the Royal bounty, and bridegroom, proceeded to secured good places for seeing the bride and bridegroom proceed to St. George's Chapel. They at length divided in two lines and formed a guard of honour. Troops of the Horse Guards passed up to the grand entrance of the palace to form the Royal escort. Next came a carriage of the Lion boys, who occupied the right-hand side of the road: then a company of the Yeomen of the Guard marched up, and all announced the arrival of the Royal carriage. Royal equipages that had not down specially invited guests at the chapel returned by the lower road, and passed on the way others who had come over others to the chapel. As Ministers of State, in their official costume, Knights of the Garter, wearing over their rich uniforms or courtly dresses the ribbon of the order, to be exchanged in the cabinet-room for the mantle and collar, Chiefs, Lords-in-Waiting, Ambassadors vied with their profusion of decorations; the wives of Ministers and of the leading members of the aristocracy, radiant with beauty and dressed in the most charming of fabrics and the exquisite stream of all that is great, and noble, and worthy in the country poured on their way to the chapel. Old and New Palace, hallowed by so many associations of chivalrous and knightly bearing, and sacred to so much that is grand or gloomy in our history, in scene was one of great splendour, and of varied pageantry. Mingling with these Royal carriages, with their scarlet liveries, were a few private carriages, handsome vehicles, and of the latest, that would have done discredit to a London cab, but these were eagerly seized at the nearest station to convey visitors as quickly as may be to the park-hill there looked down the broad avenue, skirted by the two lines of Household troops, the scarlet uniforms of the Life Guards, whose cuirasses gleamed like silver in the sunlight. Below the Hill gate, and extending on each side to the old Palace Yard, St. George's Barracks and the Enclosure were formed up, about 600 strong, under the command of Colonel Lindsay. Ranged along the park from the old Palace Yard, and opposite the garden wall, were the children of her Majesty's schools, about one hundred and twenty in number, the girls in pretty scarlet cloaks, the boys in grey uniform. They are the pupils at a school which her Majesty has erected near Cumberland Lodge, and in the conduct and management of which she has for several years taken a deep and very personal interest. On the towers and turrets of the fine old castle, on the ramparts of the Round Tower, on the gate-house, and on that which forms the base of the imposing tower, over gateways and from windows, and from tall roofs, from every point of vantage, the crowd of the favoured assembled to see the procession of countless spectators passed expectantly, and waited impatiently for the first blast of the trumpet that should announce the approach of the Royal party.

At half-past eleven the silver trumpets rang out as the grand entrance to the Castle was reached, and a shower of flowers from the children of the Queen's schools came mingling with the distant peals of the wedding bells, the blare of trumpets, and the loyal sounds of the National Anthem. Immediately after, a Captain's escort of Life Guards was seen to emerge from the grand entrance to the castle, and close behind these appeared the Royal carriage with the Royal State livrée, conveying the guests of her Majesty who had been invited to the castle. The first three carriages contained Royal Equerries and gentlemen and ladies in attendance on the Royal guests. In the fourth carriage the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh was observed glittering in jewels, and wearing the turban and other rich dress of India. The Princesses Dagmar and Tyra were recognised by many of the spectators present, as was also the Princess Victoria of the bride.

The Royal carriages, having set down at the chapel, returned by the inner circle of the quadrangle, and instantly started with more of the Royal visitors. This time it was a procession of the Royal family and the Queen's household. The first carriage was greeted with the enthusiasm of the spectators. Now the excitement grew apace. Lord Alfred Paget and Lady Alfred Paget, Lady Geraldine Somerset, Miss Knollys, the Countess of Fortalles, and the Countess of Caledon were in the front most of the carriages. The last five carriages contained members of the Royal family. There were the Princess of Connaught and Princess Mary, who were welcomed with a cheer; next came Prince Leopold and Prince Arthur of Connaught, conducting the Princess Louise of Hesse; and then, to the bright, intelligent faces of the two lads were seen, and a very pretty simplicity they have in their dress, as they sat with the two Princesses, Helena and Louisa, were in the next carriage, and their kind and gentle looks won a hearty cheer. Prince Louis and Princess Victoria of Hesse were very much admired. The last carriage contained the Crown Princess of Prussia (the Princess Royal), with her son Prince William of Prussia. The Crown Princess was looking remarkably well, and her pleasant, affable, cheerful—almost merry—face was seen to great advantage as she bowed her graceful acknowledgments of the cheers which greeted her. The carriages which made up the procession of the Royal family and the Queen's household were three in number.

Expectation was now on tiptoe for the arrival of the two most important personages in the interesting ceremony of the wedding day. A quarter of an hour of suspense passed slowly away, and then a field officer's escort of the Life Guards once more passed down the proud old street, the bands struck up the National Anthem, the children cheered, and still the bells clanged on in their merry peal, and six carriages passed on their way to the chapel. In the first were the anxious sightseers who were the Equerries, or Lords of the Bedchamber, or officers of the household, that filled the last of the six carriages; all eyes were directed to the last one, which was distinguished from the others by two footmen in gold lace and gorgeous hats. Then came the sound of a pale, and there was a pause now and then a twitching of the lips, as though his Royal Highness were striving to repress any exhibition of nervous feeling or agitation. With white shoulder-knots and collar of the Order of the Garter over his bright uniform, he looked a noble specimen of a man, as he is a handsome, bridegroom. He was heartily cheered, and bowed right and left repeatedly in acknowledgment of the applause which accompanied him on his way. The supporters or groomsmen were his uncle, his Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and his brother-in-law, the Crown Prince of Prussia, both of whom were in the carriage with his Royal Highness. On arriving at the west entrance of St. George's Chapel the guard of honour saluted, and the bridegroom was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to his allotted place in the chapel.

The procession of the bridegroom was made up of six carriages conveying the following:—

FIRST CARRIAGE.

Mr. Herbert W. Fisher, Secretary to his Royal Highness the bridegroom.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Ricardi, Equerry to his Royal Highness the bridegroom.
Mr. Charles Cust, Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the bridegroom.
Major Hon. H. Meade, Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the bridegroom.

SECOND CARRIAGE.

Monsieur De Schickler, gentleman in attendance on his Royal Highness the bridegroom during Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.
Captain von Lucadou, gentleman in attendance on his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia.
Captain G. H. Grey and Major C. Teesdale, Equerries of his Royal Highness the bridegroom.

THIRD CARRIAGE.

Colonel the Hon. Dudley C. P. De Ros, Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, in attendance on his Royal Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.
Lieutenant-General Sir Henry J. W. Ellis, K.C.B., Groom in Waiting to the Queen, in attendance on his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, Private Secretary and Treasurer of the Household of his Royal Highness the bridegroom.

FOURTH CARRIAGE.

Lord Alfred Hervey, Lord of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the bridegroom.
Baron Gleichen, Gentleman in attendance on his Royal Highness the Reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.
Count Seckendorff, Gentleman in attendance on his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia.

FIFTH CARRIAGE.

The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the bridegroom.
The Baron von Wangenheim, Gentleman in attendance on his Royal Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.
Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness the bridegroom.

SIXTH CARRIAGE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE BRIDEGROOM.

His Royal Highness the Reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha,
His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia,
Supporters of his Royal Highness the bridegroom.

Not yet was expectation at an end; there still remained the arrival of the bride, who was to proceed in the same Royal State to the chapel. Another quarter of an hour passed away, and at the last sound of the trumpets, the Household Troops presented, as scarcely to flutter the Royal standard which hung in ample folds proudly upon the summit of the great tower, and the guard saluted with the usual ceremonial. With the same escort as before came the procession of the bride, Princess Alexandra, with the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian, conducting her to the chapel, in the last of the carriages. The bride looked pale, with the slightest tinge of pensiveness, but a very beautiful and radiant woman; a thing that was the case with unutterable tenderness in the fine full eyes as when, an acknowledged Queen of Beauty, she made her triumphal entry into the chapel on the arm of her father. She walked, bowed from her head, the wedding wreath that sat with such becoming grace upon her fine, full forehead, and her face was lit up with a smile of most charming of brides; and as the Princess passed before the gaze of enraptured spectators she greatly resembled in both the elegant proportions of her figure and in the beautiful Queen of France:—"Surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more goodly vision." Less tall than the Princess of Wales, dressing and clearing the elevated sphere she just began to move in, glittering like the morning star, full of life, and hope, and joy. Amongst the thousand swords would leap to their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult." Such, indeed, was the feeling that impressed all those who were fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of Princess Alexandra. The procession of the bride was as follows:—

FIRST CARRIAGE.

Colonel Charles Byrnhelm, Equerry to Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
Colonel H. F. Cavendish, Groom in Waiting to the Queen, in attendance on His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark.
Captain Count Moltke-Huitfeldt, Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Denmark, Adjutant to his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark.

SECOND CARRIAGE.

Countess Revenlow, Lady in waiting to her Royal Highness the bride.
Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Equerry to the Queen, in attendance upon her Royal Highness the bride.
Viscount Castlerosse, Vice-Chamberlain.

THIRD CARRIAGE.

General d'Schalen, Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Denmark, in attendance on her Royal Highness the bride.
Count Danneskiold-Samsoe, Master of the Court of his Majesty the King of Denmark, in attendance on her Royal Highness the bride.
The Danish Minister.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE BRIDE.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark.

The cheers which greeted the Princess were universal, while everywhere handkerchiefs were waved and every mark of enthusiasm was exhibited by the crowd. The procession, passing through the grand entrance, passed along down the hill, through Henry the Eighth's Gateway to the Chapel.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The total number of persons admitted by particular invitation or ticket to the chapel for the purpose of witnessing the marriage did not probably exceed 900 ladies and gentlemen, exclusive of the guards and the choristers and others who had to officiate. Some not one-half were admitted to the choir, or were privileged to witness the celebration of the wedding itself. Still, had the audience been much smaller, the arrangements would have been such that the spectacle in twain been thrown down and the amphitheatres of seats built up to the very roof, the whole would have been completely commanded in every part from the spectators—a louder re-echo of that which was uttered by a field of prayers. Never was there a more splendid or more picturesque and most magnificent ever witnessed in England since the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838.

As early as Monday night the interior of the Chapel of St. George began to show signs of life. It had possibly not been entirely unoccupied on that night, but on the Tuesday there was a considerable stir, and the finishing touches to the decorations and appurtenances both of the chapel and central hall, so rapidly and so successfully improvised. The officials of the Lord Chamberlain's department must have been up by the first streaks of morning light, for the whole official had gone to bed at all; and before ten a considerable number of gentlemen ushers, Court pages, and the like were on the scene of action. Seats numbered were scattered about the nave and choir. The latter, when almost unoccupied, was almost sublime in its perfect and solemn Gothic architecture. There have been instances of modern restoration so successful as that which has raised and almost recut this shining jewel of mediæval architecture, but the restoration may be said to be perfect. No attempt to find a shaw in its dispositions and adornment. Until lately the altar was hidden from view by the organ and by a stained-glass window, executed from the designs of George III.'s pet painter, West, and by the still darker and dreamier work in oil representing the "Last Supper," which was also placed over the communion table. Both these heavy carved work around look still more ponderous and lugubrious. Both of these have disappeared, and the whole interior of the chapel in taste have been removed, although, we trust, not destroyed—for it would be a sad loss to lose the splendid sculptured tombs of Benjamin West as warnings to future generations—and their vacant places have been supplied, first by the huge communion table, of stained carved oak, in honour of the late Prince Consort, and, immediately over the altar, by the beautiful stained-glass window, with exquisite tracery all-colored. The memorial-window is certainly most grandiose in composition, and most felicitous in execution. It is perhaps a little pale, and, as it is not a transparency, but of either the properties of a highly miscalculated, or the base has been cut off to fit with the elevation of the chapel, it is not quite satisfactory in breadth, and the eyes ascend height to be imposing. The panelled spaces and niches on each side are also new, and the whole of the stalls and the canopy work above them, which are completely covered by superb crimson draperies, which throw out the charmingly delicate chiselling of the reredos in the boldest but most harmonious relief. The altar was covered with dark crimson velvet, richly embroidered, with a heavy bullion fringe, and was laden with gorgeous and massy communion-plate in silver gilt. The communion rails were new, and beautiful specimens of mediæval metal-work, picked out with gold. The floor of the choir, which is also the pavement proper of the chapel, was covered with a sumptuous carpet of Garter-blue, the woven pattern being the insignia of the order. Her Majesty's throne, or chair, on the left side of the choir, was placed under the communion-table, and on a level with the organ loft, and also been refitted and redecorated with marked splendour. The floor had been raised several inches, in order to afford her Majesty a more commanding view of the proceedings, and the opening, which was guarded by a gilt rail running round the pew, was externally draped with hangings of Garter-blue, fringed with bullion. On the dais itself seats in crimson satin and gold were provided for the bride and bridegroom, the first to the left, the second to the right; while in diagonal lines, at opposite angles, were matured seats for the supporters of the bridegroom, the members of the Royal family, and much of the route of the Queen's matured guests as were not employed actively within the inner pale of the bridal circle. Finally, from the door under the tower, from the centre or choir, traversing the barrier of the organ-loft, and extending right along the nave to the entrance of the central hall of reception, was the rich crimson carpet, of great depth and quality, for the ocean of the centre of a dull maroon, approaching crimson, the border of a warm white, interwoven with the Royal Prince's crest, the rose, the thistle, and the snowgrass of the august couple, "A. E. A." It will thus be seen that nothing had been spared to render the interior of the choir worthy of the brilliant ceremonial which was to be seen for ages in its precincts.

The ladies and gentlemen forte rate enough to obtain tickets for the never-to-be-forgotten pageant of processions and ceremonial, particular-colored hues and zebra-like striped patterns those tickets were—whence they could best command a view of the whole ceremonies, and listen to although they could not see the ceremony itself, were admitted by the south door in the Castle Green from ten to eleven o'clock. A very considerable number of the bachelors of the people and certainly the prettiest ladies, whom it would be possible to meet with in Europe, assembled about half-past nine o'clock, and waited for the opening of the doors with that good-humoured patience which is only comprehensible when the thing waited for is a right to be bored only once in a lifetime. A venerable amateur present declared that he had not seen so fashionable or so good-placed-looking a crowd since the flood in the year one, which, ever so many years ago, super for admission to Paris's beauties, the leaders of the fashionable world, the *semeiter d'elite* and wealth and dandyism, were brilliantly represented there; and the presence of sundry distinguished authors showed that, for once, the common men of literature had been deemed worthy to be ranged with the Brahminical classes. Literature and journalism, and the arts pictorial, had their due, and had anonymous representation in a separate portion of the structure, whence they commanded a sweeping view of the whole of the proceedings, probably the best in the whole chapel; while Mr. William Powell Frith, R.A., whose magnificent and onerous commission it is to execute a painting of the Royal marriage for the Queen, was accommodated with a special corner for himself and his sketch-book on the *haut pas* itself. A convenient angle was to be found in the left of the choir, by the communion-table, it having been deemed indispensable that the great, and we venture to predict, most successful, work which is to be the permanence should contain a representation of the Royal pew, as well as that he should have every opportunity of closely scanning the confronted and most picturesque scene which is at this present time.

The company admitted to the nave were in morning dress: and it need scarcely be said that the ladies were in the most elegant and brilliant toilets. Innumerable marvels in the way of bonnets, and unapproachable triumphs as regards face and flowers, were of course exhibited; while, indeed, the fashionable shows of the millinery and fabrics interwove with gold, was the inevitable white bunnous so pre-eminent, with which to adorn the head when going to or springing suggest the possibility of ringing the passing bills. It must be admitted, however, that the ladies were not in the least degree the suggested circular was remarkable more for its rarity than for its profusion, and that gigantic hoops were throughout the day more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Even our Lord Chamberlain had, with unusual sagacity, caused nonsurrounds at the seats previously forwarded to the holders of ticket-holders, or whether the ladies had held a mass meeting among themselves, and, agreeing to a temporary suspension of the standing order, had resolved, temporarily, for one day, on a temporary restrictive measure, we have no means of ascertaining; but certain it is that the hoops of the fashionable promenade seemed banished for the nonce from Windsor's antique halls, and that, consequently, few complaints were heard on this score, and that, consequently, few complaints were heard on this score, and that, consequently, few complaints were heard on this score

Falmerston, who, so soon as he had reached his stall, was conspicuous by his sanguine wavy attitudes, and by his countenance bright with unimpaired intelligence and vivacity. Whatever the mortal frame of the noble Viscount may be, there was enough to show, as he turned his white curly head from side to side to talk with his worthy gossip to his neighbours, that his heart and mind were still young. By this time—it was a quarter to twelve—another personage, elderly, unannounced, but not unnoticed, had come upon the threshold, of this stately scene. In the antique cloud over the communion-table there appeared, behind the gilt rail, first a Lord-in-Waiting. Lord Methuen next a Lady of the Bedchamber, Lady Churchill: next a Woman of the Bedchamber, the Hon. Miss Robert Bruce; and lastly, the most illustrious of all the inmates of the great palace, the Queen, who, before her pale face, even to her pinched lips wore a close-fitting, underrued widow's cap, with long streamers of lawn. Her handsome, but sad-looking black ribbon of the Garter, with its glittering star, and round her neck what seemed to be a locket suspended from a chain of gold. Her face looked very, very pale; but her step, as before, its accustomed dignified, and serious and inconsolable melancholy, we rejoice to say that no signs of actual malady were visible in the royal widow's person. Her countenance was calm and statuesque indeed till her sons and her daughters, and all the little children of her race, had come upon the scene, and then all her; and then her mother's heart, moved and bruised up for the supreme and imperial effort of that hour, gave way, and she bowed her head and wept. The whole Household wept also. To check further laugh upon her presence and demeanour during the ceremony would be, in the heart, cruelty.

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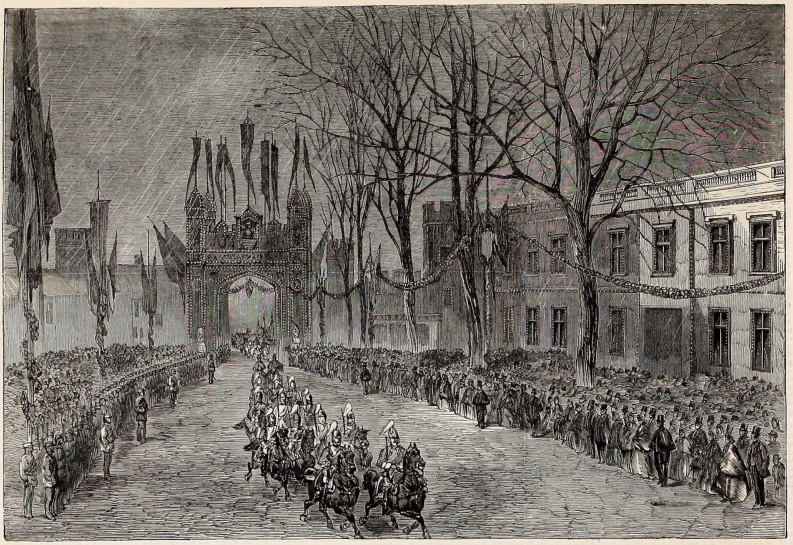
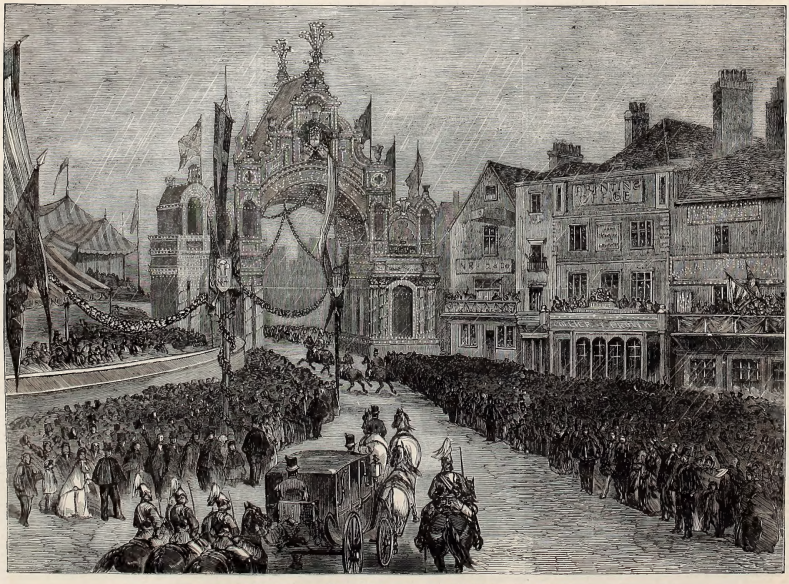


THE ROYAL CARRIAGES PASSING THE ARCH PREPARED BY THE ETON BOYS.



THE ROYAL CORTEGE APPROACHING THE ARCH ON THE CASTLE HILL, WINDSOR.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS BY THE MAYOR OF WINDSOR.

That royal train would arrive at the station precisely at 5.37 p.m. Special arrangements were made by the South-Western Railway Company all down the line for the safety and punctuality of the train. The arrangements made by Mr. Beach, the Southampton station master, and Messrs. Giles, Hedger, and Levry, connected with the docks, were admirable. The whole way the train had to pass over, from the ticket station to the embarkation steps, was inclosed, and the inclosure adorned with triumphal arches and other decorations. At the embarkation steps there was a raised stage inclosed for a number of ladies and gentlemen admitted by ticket, one also for the Mayor and Corporation, and ample accommodation was made for the public press and others. Grand barges were moored close to the Royal yacht Fairy. It could be reached most conveniently by means of a flight of steps from the quay, but the gangway to the yacht was washed for the Royal party to step from the barge to the yacht. Huge steamers surrounded the passage of the Royal yacht, and were gaily decorated with flags and crowded with people. It is curious that the Princess of Wales, on her way from the station to the dock, passed by the house of the Danish consul, whose daughter the King Canute rebuked the flattery of his courtiers, and not far off are the remains of the palace of Canute, whose family it is a question post the Marsh, and the ticket stations, crowds of persons were present to welcome the Royal couple. The town was gaily decked out with horses, and amidst cheers and every sign of welcome and rejoicing. The rush to the docks with the train was tremendous, and the cheering enthusiastic. The Royal pair were received with profound homage by the municipal and dock authorities. The Mayor tendered permission for their Royal Highnesses an address, which was graciously accepted, and his Worship spoke a few words, wishing their Royal Highnesses joy. The chairman of the Docks Company presented them in an appropriate speech. The Princess looked well, and both she and her husband seemed delighted with the enthusiastic welcome that had received. At about half-past six the Royal yacht Fairy began to move and to slowly wend her way through the dock between rows of gigantic steamers crowded from the rigging to the lower decks, and amidst music, tumultuous cheers, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs from tens of thousands of spectators. The Royal yacht passed to Southampton. As soon as the Royal yacht came into the offing her Majesty's ship Hogue, Rosamond, Dauntless and Wanderer and manned. Troops of people on both shores of Southampton Water cheered the Royal pair on their way to their inland palace. It is estimated that upwards of 100,000 persons were in Southampton.

The Royal yacht Fairy arrived at East Cowes at ten minutes past seven, and went rejoicing, where she was received by salutes from the Mayor and Corporation of Ryde, and the Prince and Princess of Wales reached Osborne at twenty minutes to eight. Scores of large bonfires were lighted down the Channel and inland on the Isle of Wight, which had a splendid effect.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

The following appointments of the Princess of Wales has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

TO BE CHAMBERLAIN TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS.
Lord Harris.

TO BE LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS.
The Marchioness of Carmarthen.
The Countess of Morton.
The Countess of Macclesfield.
Countess De Grey.

TO BE BEDCHAMBER WOMEN TO THE ROYAL HIGHNESS.
The Hon. Mrs. Robert Brand.
The Hon. Mrs. William George Grey.
The Hon. Mrs. Edward Cole.
The Hon. Mrs. Francis Stonor.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS TUTORS.

Among those present at the meeting of the Senate in St. George's Chapel, and remarkable at the sojourner in St. George's Hall, were the Rev. H. M. Birch and the Rev. C. F. Tarver, both of whom had been selected by the instruction of the Prince of Wales in his early years, and as, his incident will show, had not been forgotten by him. After the sojourner had informed the Senate that it was a certain room in the castle they would find a memorial from the Prince, of which he desired their acceptance, and this proved to be a copy of the Holy Scriptures, handsomely bound, and inscribed by his Royal Highness as a memento of his wedding-day. Through the kindness of the Prince of Wales the Rev. C. F. Tarver, who is the son of the late Professor of French in Eton College) has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the living of St. John's, in the Isle of Thanet, vacant by the death of the Rev. Sanderson Robins, of the value of nearly £700 per annum.

THE WEDDING BOUQUET.

Mr. James Veitch, jun., of the Royal Exotic Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea, had the honour of presenting the Princess' bridal bouquet. It was composed of beautiful orange-blossoms, stephanotis, maiden hair, cardiocoslowes, and sprigs of myrtle; the whole being encircled with a chaste trimming of Honiton lace. By her Majesty's express command, the myrtle was taken from plants reared from sprigs used in the bouquet which Mr. Veitch presented to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal on the occasion of her marriage. It is understood to be the Queen's desire that myrtle plants should be raised and kept in the pleasure at Osborne from each of the bridal bouquets of the Royal family.

THE ROYAL WEDDING CAKE.

We learn from the *Morning Post* that Mr. Constant Paynter, the Queen's confectioner at Windsor Castle, made the bridecake. It stands 3 ft. high, and at the base is 3 ft. 6 in. in circumference, and weighs of 100 lb. Mr. Paynter, adopting a Gothic design, has produced an ornamental "elevation" which reminds one of one of our old English crosses of the time of the Edwards, such as we see at the entrance to Waltham in remembrance of Queen Eleanor. The design is divided into four principal divisions. The basement is adorned with which in arches two niches contain the arms of England and Denmark, with alternate arches occupied by figures of Britannia and Hibernia. Above the basement and the two tiers of arches, cornucopias hang over the parapet, and medallions of the Prince and Princess are hung from the bases of the pillars above. The shafts of these pillars are entwined with heraldic devices—the plumes of the Prince, and other such significant badges, while wreaths, and occupying the spaces, and figures emblematic of Hymen, surrounded by Cupids and other mythological attendants upon the nuptial ceremony. On reaching the apex of the octagonal shape contracts into an hexagonal form, within the arches of which the god of love sports, surrounded by a variety of complimentary emblems, and on the top of the whole quadrilateral, rises, which, being more contracted in size and approaching where is decked with as a sort of bower of orange flowers surmounting the whole structure, out of which orange-flowers depend. Festoons of orange-flower wreaths hang from column to column.

THE LADIES' DRESSES.

The dress of the Princess of Wales was a petticoat of white satin trimmed with six chains of orange-blossoms, myrtle, and bouffants of tulle, with a Honiton lace, the train, of silver moire antique, trimmed with bouffants of tulle, Honiton lace, and bouquets of orange-blossom and myrtle, and the body of the dress trimmed to correspond.

Her Royal Highness wore a veil of Honiton lace, and a wreath of orange-blossom and myrtle.

The bracelet, earrings, and brooch of pearls and diamonds were the gift of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Riviere of diamonds, the gift of the Corporation of London. Opal and diamond bracelet, given by the Queen. Diamond bracelet, given by the ladies of Leeds; and opal and diamond bracelet, given by the ladies of Manchester.

The wreaths of the bridesmaids were formed of blush roses, shamrocks, and white heather, with long veils of tulle fixed falling from the back of the wreath. The dresses of white tulle over white glace were trimmed to correspond.

Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a train of lilac silver moire, trimmed with white Honiton lace, petticoat of white satin, with flounces bouffants and bands of lilac velvet; diadem of diamonds; stomacher, necklace, and earrings of diamonds. Headdress, white feathers and tulle veil.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a violet velvet train trimmed with ermine; petticoat of violet satin trimmed with black lace covered with a tunic of Honiton lace; a tiara of pearls and diamonds; necklace and stomacher to match.

Princess Helena wore a train of white silk, with bouquets of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, tied with silver cord, encircled by Lewis and Allenby, trimmed with tulle and bouquets of lilac, white and lilac; petticoat of white tulle over white glace, striped with bouquets of shamrock, and thistle; bouquet of lilac. Headdress, wreath of lilacs, white feathers, and blonde lappets; diamond ornaments.

Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, dress of white tulle over white glace, trimmed with bouquets of rose, shamrock, and thistle, tied with silver cord; trimmed with bouquets of lilacs. Headdress wreaths of lilac (white and lilac); pearl ornaments.

Her Imperial Highness the Princess of Brabant wore a train of blue moire antique embroidered with gold.

THE CARRIAGES OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The carriages of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, by Messrs. Hooper and Co., Haymarket, coachbuilders to her Majesty and the Royal Family, are four in number, and consist of a state coach, for use on public occasions; a light and handsome wagonette, for country excursions, &c.; a barouche, for the private use of the Princess; and a brougham, designed for private use. The State carriage is a superb vehicle, the prevailing colours being chocolate and warm yellow, the latter being richly gilt. The ornaments of the roof are adorned with rich gilt crowns, and on the door-panels the arms of the Prince of Wales and those of the Princess are emblazoned. On the other panels the Prince of Wales's plumes are repeated, surrounded by the collar and the order of the Garter. The hammercloth is also richly gilt, and is made to be composed of Crown velvet of a purple colour, on which are richly embalmed the Prince's plumes, &c. The carriage is lined throughout with rich gold-coloured gilt carriage-lamps complete the appointments of this truly Regal carriage. The barouche or landau, being designed for the use of the Princess, is of a lighter and more gaily tinted character. It is understood that his Royal Highness took a direct personal interest in the construction of this carriage, and gave many valuable hints as to its decoration. The prevailing colours were chocolate and vermilion, and the interior is lined with rich silk. The wheels are picked out in a light vermilion intended for shooting and other excursions in the country. It is provided with Hadcock's patent contrivance for lowering the driving-seat for the convenience of the Princess for of ground that is gone over up to thirty miles, when it can be wound up and protected by a hood. The brougham is a comfortable carriage vehicle, adapted for private use. It is small, but comfortably and tastefully fitted up.

WEDDING PLATE PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE ROYAL FAMILY AND PEOPLE OF DENMARK.

Previously to her leaving Denmark, her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra received many gratifying tokens of the esteem and affection with which she is regarded by her fellow country men and women of all classes. Among the gifts which were to be handed to the Princess, to strove to testify in some way their regard for our future Queen. The King's gift which we have engraved upon this page, a handsome ornamental vehicle, adapted for private use. It is small, but comfortably and tastefully fitted up.

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The necklace consists of no less than 118 pearls and 2000 brilliants, splendidly set. The Crown Princess of Denmark has received from Mr. Hubertchens, the Court jeweller of Copenhagen, to whom the work was intrusted, and to the taste and art of the designer, Mr. Hansen, the highest praise for the manner in which they have done it. The King visited Copenhagen on the 24th ult. especially to take leave of his Royal niece and to present her with the necklace. The pearls which are attached to it contains some relics of Canute, the patron saint of Denmark, and a slip of parchment, on which the following is written:—"Pearls from the coronation dress of St. Canute Regis et Patroni Danise, anno Frederici VII. Regis Danise sbesitatem. (Piece of the Cross, which was given to Saint Canute Patron Saint of Denmark by Frederick VII., King of Denmark.)"

The bracelet represents Princess Dagmar, the darling Queen of Denmark, and the famous cross which bears her name will, no doubt be interesting to our readers. Dagmar was Queen of Waldemar the Second, surnamed Waldemar, who died in 1241, after having reigned for thirty-nine years and performed many acts of valour. Waldemar married Dagmar, a daughter of Premislaus, King of Bohemia. She was most beautiful, and so universally beloved in Denmark that her name, Dagmar, is still used by the Danish ladies, and to her memory upon her by her adopted country as a mark of its affection. It is sometimes written Dagmor, signifying "mother of day."

In the excellent collection extant of Danish folklore may be found the following, collected by her father, Svabo, and which we give to Dagmar by King Waldemar, the voyage of Strange, his young Envoy, to the Court of Bohemia upon the same interesting business. Strange returned with the Princess Dagmar, and shortly after her death, and the touching incidents of its realisation. They still remain among the most favourite legends of Denmark.

At Dagmar's death, in 1212, she was carried to her grave adorned with a costly jewel which lay upon her breast. This jewel was taken care of, and it is now one of the most precious objects in the Museum of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen. The cross is about 3 in. high, about 1 in. broad, is covered with figures in enamel on both sides, and appears to be of Byzantine workmanship. On the front is a representation of Christ on the cross, and on the back five half-length figures, Christ in the middle, St. Andrew and St. Peter kneeling on the one side before the left, and St. John the Evangelist on the right. Golden crowns fasten the two sides together, and on these crowns are the words of the motto, "Crux Dannebrog."

The splendid ornament has great artistic value, it being the only enamelled cross which is known to be of Byzantine origin. On the back of the cross is a relic of the Saviour's cross, which was given to Dagmar by Bishop Andreas Sunesen, the friend and co-expert pursued and protected antiquarian studies and the national monuments as the King. The idea of using this famous cross as a motive for the bracelet was a jewel which he intended to give to Princess Alexandra on her leaving Denmark, and which was prevented only by the death of the King.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager also presented the Princess with an oil-painting by Vilhelm Marstrand, the Danish artist, and one of her brothers and sisters. Her uncle, Prince Frederick of Hesse, who resides at Copenhagen, and her Royal Highness's own family have likewise made numerous ornaments made by the Court jeweller, Michelsen, in imitation of the ornaments worn of old by the Queens and Princesses of Denmark.

The people of Copenhagen presented to the Princess several objects of interest, including a Bible, having for subjects views of the environs and city, the summer palace of Bernstorf, &c., and a celebrated statue by Thorwaldsen, which we have engraved on the next page. The statue, which is a very faithful copy by the celebrated Danish sculptor, M. Bissen the elder (one of the contemporaries of Thorwaldsen and Lebrecht), is from the studio of Thorwaldsen Museum at Copenhagen. Though not figured in "Thorwaldsen's Museum and Lebensbeschreibung," published in 1843, it is a well-known and highly-esteemed work. We learn from Nagler's "Kunst Lexicon" (article "Thorwaldsen") that the great sculptor first executed a statue of Hebe in 1806, but the work from which the present copy is taken dates some twelve years later. The first statue (which is figured in "Mor," tab. 16) is weaker and less decided in its contours; the drapery is arranged to leave the left breast bare, and there are some other slight differences between it and the later work. The present statue was commissioned by an American gentleman named Dewit, but, he having died before it was finished, it was purchased by Mr. Thomas Jarvis, and sent to England in 1852. In 1858 it was bought by Mr. S. Boddington, and subsequently engraved by E. Finden. A duplicate of this work was executed by Thorwaldsen, and it is, as we have already informed our readers, in the Museum at the Thorwaldsen Museum, that the present copy is taken.

The statue is a fine example of Thorwaldsen's pure and classical treatment of classical themes. Though he frequently infused a feeling of his own, this statue might be an ancient Greek work, so thoroughly antique are the feeling and grace, the "motive," the type and character, the disposition of the drapery. Hebe (Ἥβη), called Juventas by the Romans, daughter of Zeus and Here, the everblooming virgin, goddess of youth, waited upon the gods, and as we all know, filled their cups with nectar before Ganymedes obtained his office. Some say she married Hercules after he has ascended to the "gates," she holds in her left hand from the goblet held in her right with the drink of immortality. Hebe is generally represented to be one of the circle of Olympian divinities, her eye resting on the immortal she is approaching with modest beatific mien. Hebe, we may remind the reader, was personified by the ancient authors as assisting her mother Here in putting the horses to her chariot, and in dressing her brother Ares. She also attended Hercules after his apotheosis, and bore to him two sons, Alexiares and Anticetus. Later traditions represent her as a goddess who had the power to make aged persons young again. At Rome there were several temples of Juventas. She is even represented to have had a chapel on the capitol. Pausanias mentions a statue of her at Sicyon. In the presentation of a statue of Hebe engaged in her primary office, as a very flattering compliment may possibly have been paid to both the Princess and Prince of Wales; but whether or not the Copenhagen committee intended to hint that the Princess would fill the Prince's cup full with nectar, a most important present could be offered before her Royal Highness on leaving her Danish home than this souvenir of Denmark's great sculptor.

We have thought that a short memoir of Thorwaldsen at the present moment, and on the occasion of our engraving this statue, will not be unacceptable, and we therefore given a few biographical notes in another column.

The address to the above gifts a committee of the land of aristocracy of Denmark prayed the Princess's acceptance of a group in marble, by Jerichau, the Danish sculptor of Copenhagen, representing Hero and Eve before the fall.

Again, a deputation from the islands of Falster and Lealand attended to offer her Royal Highness several ornaments in gold, copied from antique models preserved in the Antiquarian Museum of Copenhagen.

The Jewish community, on the occasion of their leaving the Princess Prince and Princess Christian, the august parents of the Princess of Wales, executed in the Hebrew character, and richly illuminated. The ladies' subscription provided a complete dinner set and some richly-painted vases, once-ated at the Royal porcelain works of Copenhagen.

Many articles of antiquity and of highly needful use were also contributed. In short, each class vied with the other in bringing its choicest offering to one heart of the beloved heroine of among them; even the shoemakers of Copenhagen begging the Princess's acceptance of the best specimens of the shoes that they could produce.

PRESENTATION OF THE CITY JEWELS.

On Monday week the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of London proceeded to Windsor Castle, by special train, on the South-Western Railway, for the purpose of presenting to Princess Alexandra of Denmark (the Princess of Wales), the diamond necklace and earrings which had been chosen by the Corporation as a present from the City as a suitable offering to her Royal Highness on the occasion of her marriage to the Prince of Wales.

The members of the deputation alighted at the grand entrance and assembled in the Waterloo Gallery, whence they were conducted, at a quarter past three o'clock, to the presence chamber in the following state:—The Throne or Garter room.

The Princess was accompanied by her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who took her side, and also by her Royal Highness's parents, Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark.

Miss D'Oyley, Miss Knollys, and Lord Suffield stood behind her Royal Highness.

The Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra were attended upon this occasion by Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen; Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness; Lieutenant-General Bruce, Master of the Household; Major-General Lord Alexander (on the Princess); Major-General Seymour, Equerry to her Majesty; Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Equerry to the Prince of Wales; Baron Stockmar (Secretary); Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Equerry in Waiting; and Colonel Biddulph, the Master of the Queen's Household.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, advanced to the Princess and presented her with the diamond necklace and earrings, the kneeling before presenting the jewels in the following address:—

May it please your Royal Highness,—As the Lord Mayor of the city of London, acting in the name and on the behalf of the Corporation, I have the honour to present to your Royal Highness this testimony of the affectionate acceptance of your Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the token of their esteem and admiration. The Corporation of London have long appreciated the deep interest felt by the citizens of London, in common with all classes of her Majesty's subjects, in the happiness of their future welfare and happiness.

The Lord Mayor then severally presented to Princess Alexandra the Aldermen, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the members of the Reception Committee, and the Common Council, and the Town Clerk.

A dejeûner was served to the Corporation in the Tapestry-room, on quitting which the deputation passed in procession through St. George's Hall.

At the invitation of the Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, members of the Reception Committee, and officers of the Corporation conducted through St. George's Chapel to view the preparations for the Royal marriage.

BRIDAL PRESENTS TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The ladies of Liverpool have presented to the Princess of Wales with a diamond cross. The ladies of Manchester and Leeds have each sent from each town a diamond bracelet. Her Royal Highness has accepted all three gifts. The following correspondence between the Lord Harris, Comptroller of the Household of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the acknowledgment of the presents addressed to her Royal Highness:—

Windsor Castle, March 12, 1863.

Lord Harris has been commanded by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to express to the Ladies' Committee of Manchester her Royal Highness's thanks for the address and the handsome bracelet acknowledgments for the very beautiful gem to the ladies of Manchester for the address and the handsome bracelet sorcerie which they have presented to her Royal Highness. Lord Harris is also desired to express to the ladies of Manchester how deeply sensible of the gratifying expression of sympathy and regard which they have been pleased to offer on the occasion of her Royal Highness's marriage with the Prince of Wales. Her Royal Highness must be infinitely fixed in her heart, and for address, the memory of which Lord Harris has been desired to express's warmest thanks.

To the Executive Committee, Bridal Souvenir Fund, Liverpool.

Windsor Castle, March 12, 1863.

Worshipful Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge, by command of the Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and accompanied by a bracelet of diamonds and signed by you, and accompanied by a bracelet of diamonds, which, when she was precisely placed to accept them. I have the honour to inform you that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has been graciously pleased to accept the very beautiful ornaments which you have sent her, and Wales highly appreciates the valuable present which you have sent her, and I am instructed to express to you and the other ladies of Leeds her Royal Highness's warmest thanks for the sincere congratulations and fervent good wishes expressed in their address.—I have, &c.

HARRIS.

To the Ladies of Leeds, Committee of Manchester.

Windsor Castle, March 13, 1863.

Madam,—I am commanded to acquaint you that the diamond bracelet, and the address from the ladies of Leeds which accompanied it, have been laid before her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

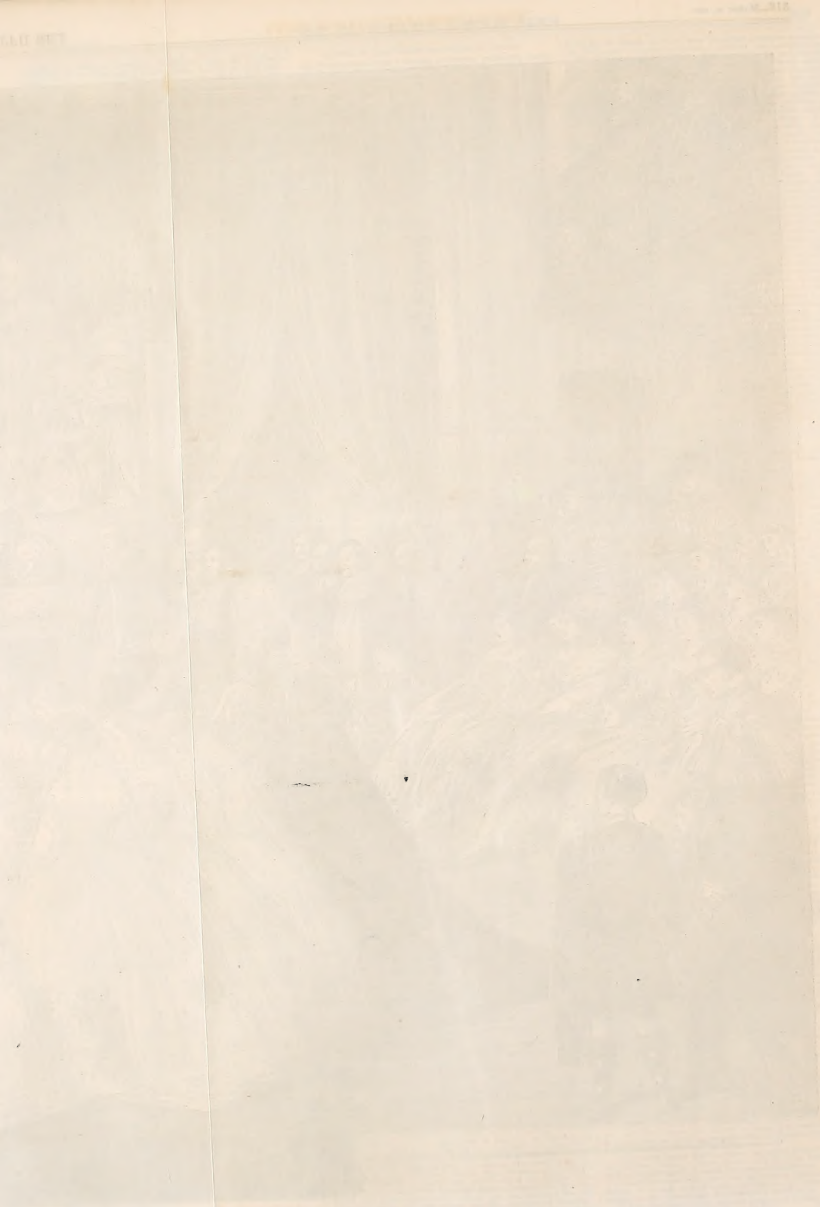
I am directed, while informing you that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is highly pleased to accept the very beautiful ornaments which you, with the other ladies of Leeds, have presented to her, to add that its value, in her estimation, is greatly enhanced by the kind and gratifying sentiments expressed in the address which accompanies it.

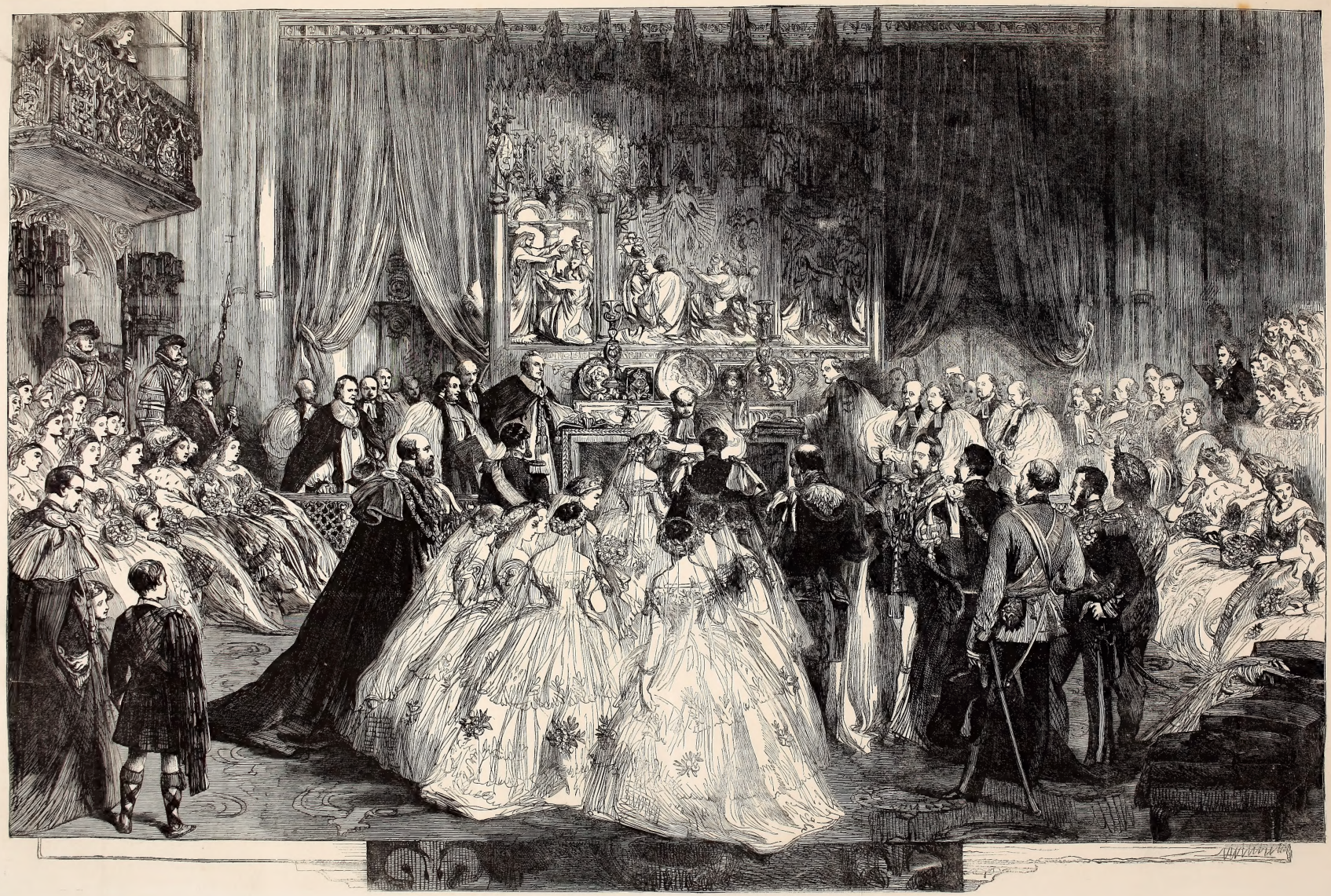
I have to communicate to you and the other ladies of Leeds her Royal Highness's warm acknowledgments for those congenial many a (sorry) proofs of the cordial reception prepared for her by the people of this country, and for which she is profoundly recognisant.—I have, &c.

HARRIS.

To the Ladies of Leeds.

A beautiful Highland brooch, prepared from a design by Mr. J. Drummond, R.S.A., London, has been forwarded to Scotland, with an appropriate address, on the Monday previous to her





CELEBRATION OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE: THE SCENE AT THE ALTAR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

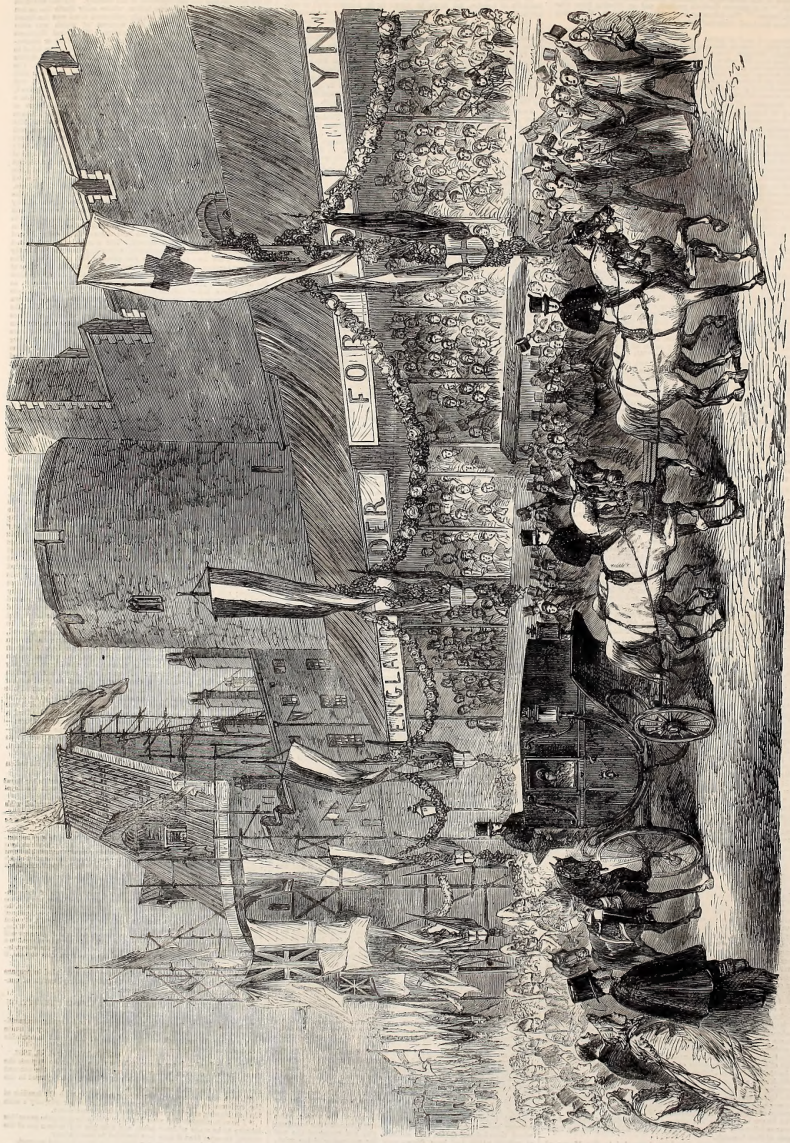
T THE ALTAR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

marriage, to Princess Alexandra, at Windsor, from the Highland companies of the Edinburgh Volunteer Rifles, in token of their loyal affection, "as a memorial of Scottish product, and an offering from true Scottish hearts." The following reply was received on Wednesday week from the Lord Chamberlain's department:—

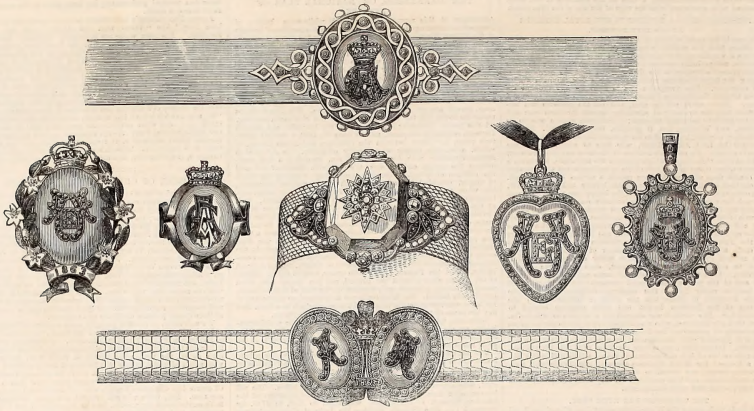
Windsor Castle, March 11, 1863.

Gentlemen,—I have to inform you that the address transmitted to me, together with a brooch, through Lord Elcho, for presentation to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, from the Highland companies of the Edinburgh Rifle Corps, have been laid before her Royal Highness the Princess. Princess Alexandra has been graciously pleased to accept this address and brooch, and has commanded me to say that she has been much pleased to receive a mark of appreciation of her handsome ornament you have offered to her, and will always regard it with the greatest interest, as a token of the kind feeling which exists between those persons who bear the same name, and are connected by the same blood.—I have, &c. (signed) C. B. Phipps, Lord Chamberlain.

The Duke of Bridgewater, K.G., has appointed Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., of Killerton, Devonshire, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Devon, in the room of the late Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., who has resigned



THE ROYAL PARTY PASSING THE CURFEW TOWER, WINDSOR.



JEWELLERY MADE BY ORDER OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR WEDDING PRESENTS TO THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF ENGLAND AND DENMARK.

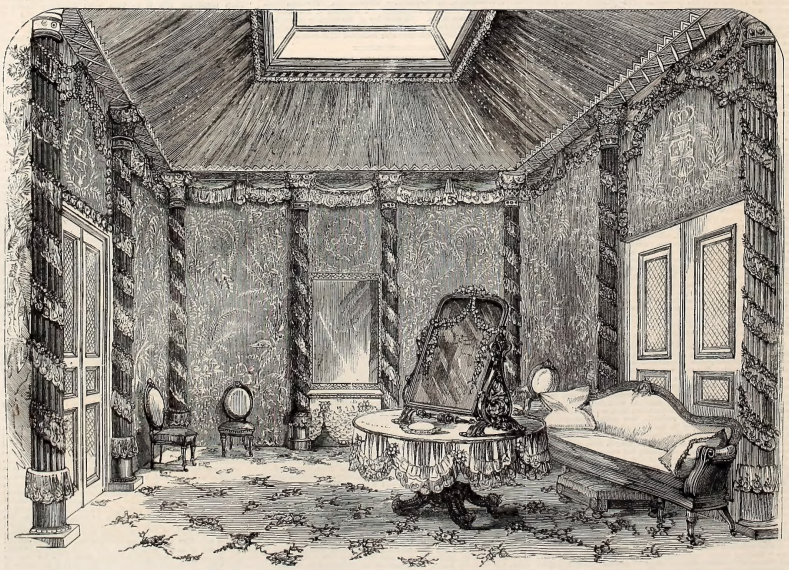
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

ARRIVAL AT THE NORE OF THE ROYAL SQUADRON.

The Royal squadron was sighted from Sheerness shortly after four o'clock on the 6th inst., and preparations suitable to the occasion were made for the reception of her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra. To the several vessels of war stationed at the Nore—the Formidable, 84, Captain Luard, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hope Johnson, K.C.B.; the Cumberland, 70, Captain Thompson, guardship to the steam reserve; and the Leander, 51, Captain Read—was committed the distinguished privilege of being, on behalf of the entire kingdom, the heralds of its joyous greeting. As the Royal yacht approached the merry piping of the boatswain's whistle was heard from vessel to vessel; in a moment unusual animation prevailed; the Danish flag was run up, and the union jack lowered in salute; flags flew from every point from which they could be displayed with effect; the riggings swarmed with men climbing to their diary stations aloft; the yards were manned, the officers of the various vessels were grouped upon the quarter-decks; marines formed double lines from stem to stern, and presented arms; bands struck up the National Anthem of Denmark; and Royal salutes thundered from the iron throats of the ships' guns, evoking a kindred response from the batteries on shore. The Royal yacht had scarcely anchored when a burst of cheering, loud and hearty, rang from ship to ship, renewed again and again with increased intensity and fervour.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION AT THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH, LONDON BRIDGE.

London Bridge presented an appearance wholly novel in the manner of its ornamentation. Out of compliment to the nation of the Princess, the parapets were ornamented with statues of the Kings of Denmark from the earliest period, including that of the present reigning Sovereign, affixed to Danish standards some 30 ft. high, and which in turn were surmounted by gilt figures of ravens and elephants—the national emblems. Between the standards tripods were placed, from which burning incense arose. At the south and north approaches to the bridge elegant pedestals were erected, bearing statues of Fame, surrounded by Danish warriors holding the Dannebrog, or national flag. In the several recesses along the parapets smaller pedestals were arranged in a similar style of ornamentation. On the northern side of Adelaide-place a triumphal arch, about sixty feet high, of which we give an Engraving, had been constructed. The shipping on the Thames and the little passenger-steamers were all profusely decked, and flags floated from buildings on each side of the river, right and left of the bridge, as far as the eye could reach. Every



THE PRINCESS'S DRESSING-ROOM, ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

conceivable place commanding a view of the spectacle at that point swarmed with spectators, even the cage at the top of the Monument.

PRESENTATION OF A BOUQUET TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

BY THE LADY MAYORESS.

It was to the space in front of the Mansion House, perhaps above all others, that the multitude tended on the day of the procession, because it was the point of convergence of four or five great arteries of traffic, and probably because it was known that the Lady Mayoress would present a bouquet to the Princess, and that the carriage conveying her Royal Highness must pause for a few moments during the ceremony. Accordingly the crowd had to fight its way through the crowd towards the Mansion House, but the line was broken again and again. Force could not be used, and yet the pressure was tremendous and the necessity of advancing urgent, for there were still miles of street to be passed through; Paddington station was to be reached, and Windsor, too, if possible, before nightfall. In this emergency it would be unjust to leave unmentioned the signal service rendered by Lord Alfred Paget, who rode as equerry beside her Royal mistress. By an adroit mixture of firmness and good humour, and a skill in "chaffing" which charmed the multitude, he coaxed a passage where it was impossible to force it, and again and again averted the charge from what might have proved a serious embarrassment. At one time, although it was made, in all loyalty and good-humour, no doubt, to take out the horses, that the hoppy pair might be drawn through the City; at another a man actually mounted the carriage behind the Prince of Wales, while others constantly thronged beside it with friendly but boisterous acclamations. In every case the tact and good humour of the equerries succeeded in averting these well-meant but untimely manifestations, and by degrees the carriage of the Princess approached, the multitude ranging to one side to catch a glimpse of her. The manner of her Royal Highness was marked by much self-possession and considerateness, and contrasted favourably with the former, even amid the general rejoicing. Once or twice she showed some natural apprehension lest any of the people who pressed towards the carriage might be trodden under foot. She appeared delighted to recognise Prince Arthur of Hesse and the Duke of Oldenburg on the balcony of the Mansion House, and their presence seemed to reassure her. The carriage was stopped for a minute to afford Mrs. Rose, the Mayoress, who was accompanied by a child young enough an opportunity of presenting the Princess with an elegant bouquet, in a holder of gold and opals, accompanied by expressions of welcome and goodwill. During this little episode the horse of a Life Guardsman, who rode on the off side of the carriage, became restive and kicked the left and 2nd Orderly, and other regiments too numerous to specify. At three o'clock the procession of the Lord Mayor's carriage had awaited the approach of the procession until half-past four. After hours of waiting, a squadron of the Queen's Bodyguard of Gentlemen at Arms, and the Lord Chamberlain's carriage followed the youthful pair. The Royal cortège passed through the double line of volunteers, many of which, notwithstanding the wet and cold, were in full uniform, and the bands played alternately "God Save the Queen," and "Partant pour la Syrie." Demands for three cheers broke the barriers joining in applause most heartily as the Royal carriage passed. And thus the Royal party passed out of the park by the Marble Arch.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING THE ETON BOYS' ARCH.

The Etonians determined to erect an arch at the entrance to the college in honour of the occasion, which carried out their intention at a cost of £400. It was modelled in imitation of the clock-tower in the college quadrangle. There were medallions of the Queen and Prince Albert, and a great quantity of festoons and evergreens, the motto above the arch being "Gratulatur Etona." At the bottom in college were ornamental lamps, and the whole appearance The schoolroom was illuminated on the outlines of all the windows, and on the top, and presented a brilliant appearance in the evening, when the procession passed it, the work was not completed. The whole length of the road from the college to Barnspool Bridge was adorned with festoons of flowers hanging from one house to another, and many were shields, banners, &c. The Eton Rifle Corps, 360 strong, under Captain Cracroft and Lieut. Richards, took possession of the side of the college facing the "wall." They came from the quadrangle about a half past five, and by the time the rain had fairly set in they had a disagreeable interiority. At about a quarter past six the long-expected procession arrived under the arch, which was by that time brilliantly illuminated, and the first carriage passed on under the Etonian zone with the cheering was tremendous. It had been arranged that two addresses were to be read to her Royal Highness as she passed Eton—one from the school, and the other from the Provost (as Rector of Eton) and the Fellows. Owing to the rain, which at that time was pouring down in a very determined fashion, the addresses were simply handed in to the Royal carriage. The Eton boys' address was signed by the whole of the boys, more than 800 in number, headed by "H. Moore." The other address was signed by Dr. Goddard, Provost; Mr. Hawtrey, Head Master; Mr. W. J. Hodgson, Vice-Provost; Assistant Masters, the Conduct; Mr. W. Farrar, J.P., of Willow Brook; and the Lower Master, Mr. Okes.

ENTRY INTO WINDSOR AND ARRIVAL AT THE CASTLE.

On the further side of Eton Bridge the Recorder and the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor were in readiness with their address to the Princess of Wales. The rain was still steadily pouring down, but it failed to make any impression on the crowd that lined the streets. The spectators had their spirits and their loyalty with them, and it is much cheerfulness to opine that they could welcome their own civic dignitaries in any kind of temper, not unmixed with irony. They seemed to be chiefly directed at the Recorder, who, arrayed in his wig and gown, and protected by an umbrella, was prepared to read the address. The Mayor, owing to the darkness and the heavy fall of rain, it was impossible to do. The Recorder, therefore, on the Royal carriage approaching, handed the address to the Mayor, who in turn presented it to her Royal Highness, bidding her welcome in the name of the Corporation and inhabitants of the borough. Her Royal Highness accepted the address with a gracious smile, saying, "Thank you, thank you; I am very much obliged to you;" while the Prince of Wales also acknowledged the compliment in a few words. The cortège then moved on up the hill, towards the castle, preceded by a portion of the Cavalry Brigade, escorted more and more by a most loyal and enthusiastic than those who followed at a slower pace. Up the winding hill the procession passed, amid the heartiest acclamations of the dense crowd in the street and at the windows. On the left hand side of the castle gates were drawn up as a guard of honour, under the command of Captain Evans, the Windsor Rifle Corps, who presented arms as the Royal carriages passed. The space by the "Hundred Steps" was occupied by 1200 school children, who added their shrill voices to the loud cheer of welcome which followed and accompanied the Royal party as it progressed. Thus, with the echo of the love and sympathy of a whole nation ringing in her ears, her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra entered the home of England's Royalty.

THE DANNEBROG, OR NATIONAL FLAG OF DENMARK.

ALTHOUGH at this moment the elegant white-cross banner of Denmark is fluttering in the breeze throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom, very few know what is the peculiar interest which makes this banner, beyond its mere national distinction, a sacred emblem of victory and triumph to the Danes. The ancient national ensign of Denmark is a red banner, one of the sacred birds of Odin. The raven banner floated from the ships of those seamarauders who defended our shores, and against whom our good King Alfred so successfully fought. This black-raven banner led on "the savage Danes" to battle against us on the very spot where the British host is now encamped in the Sebastopol and Inkerman crews, herself also an emblem of unity and love. The Danes fought with the fierce courage of barbarians against the Christian army. At this period Waldemar II., has band of the beautiful and beloved Princess Dagmar, daughter of the Duke of Prussia, Bohemia, took place, at Volmer, between the Christian and Pagan Danes, in which, when the former were nearly overcome, the Archbishop Anders Sunesen, standing on his holy benediction, on a rising overlooking the battle, and, as was the case with Moses of old and Aaron and Hur, when Israel fought Amalek, during the period of prayer, extended his arms on high the Christians conquered, for when they fell from fatigue the Danes had his advantage. Observing this, his arms were sustained by his brethren, and at the same time, a miracle occurred. The chief banner of the Christians was in the hands of the enemy, or had been lost in the confusion of the battle, when a crimson banner, bearing upon its surface a white cross, was seen to descend gently from heaven, and a voice was heard which said, "When this sign is borne aloft you shall conquer!" With that the tide of victory completely turned; the certain victories had hitherto gathered round the Pagan banner descended banner of the cross, and, assured of victory, rushed forward to the battle. The Christians, elated with success, fell upon the host of the Pagan slain covered the ground, and the Danish host, when were completely overthrown, and fled in every direction. The crossing, gave thanks to God. The King on ferred knighthood on thirty-five of his brave warriors under the banner of the cross, which bore from that day the name of Dannebrog, or the Banner of the Cross.

Jagusaan, whose historical romances have given him a high reputation, has made the Dannebrog his own country's property since the Six Waller Scott of Denmark, has related the above incidents in his great romance of "Waldemar Seier."

The last Danish King of the Swedish old heaven-descended Dannebrog is said still to be preserved in the Treasury of Northern Antiquities in Copenhagen. It is of red silk, with a white cross, and is fringed, and ornamented with gold, and was recovered by Frederick VI., in 1811, from a Swedish officer. Kiel also possesses a flag, which, at that banner, after having survived all the changes and disorders of the kingdom through so many ages, was taken to Kiel, in 1713, by Frederick IV., when he visited that city. It is said that Waldemar had carried it as a spoil of war. By him it was deposited in the church of St. Nicholas, in the city of Kiel, and there it hung, till, however, it fell upon evil days, for on the restoration of the church it was sold with other things as old rubbish. It is supposed that it has been burned, with the exception of this portion of the staff, which has not the value of sacred relic.

The Order of the Flag of Dannebrog was instituted, as above related, by King Waldemar, on the field of battle; but, like the glorious banner itself, it fell into disuse and oblivion, until, in 1671, King Christian V., who nominated the first nineteen knights, and established the statutes of the order by which nobles only could be admitted, and the eight days' festival, which was observed, was remodelled in 1808, by Frederick VI., who admitted also commoners, and greatly increased the number of knights companions. The order now consists of four classes, the gr and master, grand-cross, masters, and knights. The arms are described in Jagusaanson, that is, persons deserving of the badge of honour yet whose modest circumstances would not be consistent with the order of knighthood. The Knights of the Dannebrog are Knights Companions. The badge of the Dannebrogsman, on the contrary, silver crosses. The cross bears also inscription, "For God and Fatherland," and is surmounted by a white, with crimson edges. The birthday of the reigning Monarch is the order's day, and foreigners are admissible equally with natives. On the 16 of January, 1850, the order contained 2705 members.

THORWALDSEN, THE DANISH SCULPTOR.

In the description of our Engraving of the statue of Hebe, after Thorwaldsen, which the wedding guests to the Princess of Wales, we have referred the reader to a few biographic notes on the great sculptor, and we now proceed to give the same.

Albert Bertel Thorwaldsen—Thorwaldsen—who is considered by some of his admirers the greatest of modern sculptors, and to bear comparison with the ancient Greek masters, was born in Copenhagen, a fact not necessary to confirm or otherwise—was born in 1770, at Copenhagen, at his end, and his father was a poor Icelander, who had come to that town. His family was noble. He counted, it is affirmed, ancient Kings of Denmark and famous Icelandic poets and sages among his direct ancestors. But the family was poor, and had to struggle with fortune that his father could with difficulty provide for the education of his children. Albert, the future sculptor, was destined by his parents heads for ships in the Royal dockyard, and it was on these that the great sculptor first proclaimed your bent. He received some education, as all the children of workmen in the holm, or dockyard, were allowed to do, at the King's expense. Albert was a very clever boy, and showed from his first years a great aptitude in ordinary studies, and was supposed to be naturally dull. Nevertheless, he was not dull, for he gained the silver medal at the Royal Free Arts in Copenhagen. Here he attended for several years, during which he assisted his father, the family struggling all the while with poverty and hardship. After carrying on the business of shipbuilder for twenty-three Thorwaldsen gained the highest academic prize for a model in bas-relief, and was sent to Rome for three years, which period at the expense of the Academy, with a salary of 300 dollars for three years. This, even when Copenhagen was much cheaper than now, was so successfully developed, was, however, so ignorant of the commonest elements of literature, that it was necessary to detain him for a course of instruction. He left Rome in 1797, and after a visit to Naples he arrived in Rome, and there he passed a year or more doing nothing, but, apparently, the study of the antique. This study developed him, to the great discouragement and almost despair of his friends; and when at length he made numerous attempts, he was so little satisfied that he destroyed them. His first "Jason with the Golden Fleece," of the natural size, made no impression, and he was left to struggle with the modelling of small figures and groups—size—viz., 9 ft. high; this secured general admiration, and he did not long remain unknown.

He was now, however, thirty years of age; his pension had ceased, and he had to rely on the models that his own appeared hopeless. His therefore resolved to go home; his sole remaining property was completed: "Jason" was to be sent after him. At this critical moment the success of the "Jason" created a sensation in Rome, and without interval the well-known rich English connoisseur, Thomas Hope, invited him to his house, and commissioned him to model "Jason." He was struck by it—asked its price in marble—commissioned it; and, to the lasting honour of Thomas Hope be it remembered, generously paid down the hundred sequins which was the sculptor's demand. This was the turning-point of the sculptor's career; and Thorwaldsen remained at Rome to execute the innumerable classical works which are scattered all over Europe, and more especially in the Vatican, and to acquire a world-wide fame. After thirty-eight years' constant study and work in Rome Thorwaldsen returned, a rich and famous artist, to the city which he had left a poor, obscure, and melancholy young student. Had he been a great military conqueror his reception at Copenhagen could hardly have been more enthusiastic—he had been a conqueror in a fair field, where glory is never won by hazard or without dazard. A frigate was sent to convey him to his native shore, and when he landed the people drew his carriage in triumph through the city. In 1841 he revisited Rome, collected his property together, and finally returned to spend the rest of his days in the city of his long, happy, and glorious life was terminated, at the age of seventy-three. One evening, while taking his accustomed seat to listen to a musical performance, his head sunk on his breast and he never raised it again.

Among Thorwaldsen's best statues we may enumerate the "Shepherd Boy," the "Venus with the Apple," and the "Seated Mercury." His later works are principally sculptures. Thorwaldsen was the first modern who mastered the Greek and true sculptural treatment of bas-relief, in contradistinction to the Florentine. Of his many bas-relief the grand frieze of the "Triumph of Alexander" is perhaps the finest. He was not so successful in portrait statues as in ideal works; his bust of Lord Byron, for example, is a complete failure. Mrs. Jameson, whose excellent notes on the early Italian painters' writings in the Royal Palace we quote, says, justly, that "his inventive genius was as various as it was inexhaustible;" that his facility of execution was a matter of astonishment, and that "no man has left behind him so many works that may be pronounced excellent." But while admiring the sculptor's skill in composition, and fertile productiveness, as in the case of all the great and elevated moral sentiments, it must be admitted that his style was uniform to monotony, and that the works of no artist of modern than Canova's, the latter was, in some respects, more skilful in execution.

SOME OF OUR NORSE FOREFATHERS.

Our richest inheritance as a people is our descent from the Norse sea-kings. Ten centuries ago and they were the terror of all home-a free people, electing their own rulers and governing by the general voice of the nation; abroad they were conquerors and adventurers, planting colonies and laying the foundations of noble kingdoms. They subdued England, and ruled over Normandy; laid deep the foundations, part of Belgium, made inroads into Spain, and five centuries before Columbus discovered America, to say nothing of their colonies in Greenland, Iceland, and Switzerland. Almost the only things they sold were slaves; they were the pioneers of civilization, and were themselves amongst the most intellectual people of their age. Their old poems and mythological and historical sagas remain to this day the admiration of all who are acquainted with them. Far from the latter of these that we will now give a few sketches which are more immediately connected with ourselves, regretting that our space permits only a mere glimpse of these most ancient pictures of our forefathers' manners.

We will show, in the first place, in what manner Athelstane, King of England, and grandson of Alfred the Great, became a vassal-tribute to Hakon, son of King Harold of Denmark. Athelstane, who wished to humble the Danish Monarch, sent messengers to him with a handsome sword, the hilt of which was of gold, and richly adorned with gold and jewels, saying that he prayed him to accept it. Harold received it graciously by the hilt, but on the message—"Tell Him then art our King's subject, as thou hast taken from him a sword." Of course this dispute led to war, but it is not our object to be subject to any man. But, being wise and prudent, and never allowing himself to be carried away by passion, he took no notice of the affront, but consulted with his friends, when it was agreed that Athelstane must be allowed to depart quietly. Now Harold, though an old man, had a son born to him by a handsome young woman of great family. A wise and great Earl called Sigurd was the child's godfather, and the name that he had received from him was Hakon. He was a stout and handsome boy, very like his father, and grew up very strongly up in his house. The next summer, therefore, after Athelstane's affront, Harold sent for his son, and commissioned him to visit Hasbrok, who was a trusty friend of his, and with him went the boy Hakon. When they reached England Athelstane was holding a great feast in a hall in London. Thither went Hauk and his men, thirty in number, he having first, however, given them strict orders how to behave. Athelstane sat in the high seat of the hall in great state, and Hauk, who led the boy by the hand, advancing to him, saluted him, and the King bade him welcome, asking if he had come from Norway on his errand. The King was very much surprised at this, and, looking at the child, asked what it meant. "King Harold bids thee be foster-father to his manchild here, Athelstane," replied the Icelandic messenger. Athelstane was very angry, and, seizing a sword, was ready to kill the child. "Thou canst not do that, my lord," said Hauk very quietly. "Thou canst kill him if so thou will; but King Harold has many more sons." Athelstane was pacified in the end by the child followed by his men in perfect order, and, all going down to their ship, away they sailed. King Athelstane, on second thought, determined to do good unto the child. So he took brought up by him in the Christian faith and in good habits and all kinds of manly accomplishments, and he loved the child for the sake of the deepest affection for him, and he lived with him till his own father's death, when Athelstane sent him back, with excellent store of ships and everything needful; and he was made a wise King and he was surnamed "the good."

Sweyn, or Svend, another famous Danish King, has left many memorials in England, amongst which are his own name, in the words swein, Sweyn, Swayne, and many others, and many of the same significance in Danish to the present day. And here we may remark, in passing, that a great many surnames all over England, especially in the east and the pure Danish parts of Mercia, Sawvin, Swelling, Uph, Rolf, &c. Svend was a powerful man, who took possession of England in the name of Denmark and the Unready. From the north to the south, England was now in the hands of the Danes. Ethelred fled to Normandy; but scarcely had Sweyn been acknowledged King of all the Anglo-Saxons, enough and Canute, his son, reigned in his stead. At the time Ethelred was in Normandy, Canute was in Denmark and the Danish Court. Sweyn came to England with his fleet, he and Sweyn being at enmity. He sailed up the Thames and entered the Lea, and, by the other side of the river, says the Saga of Snorre Sturleson, is a trading-place called Southwark, where the Danes had a strong force within a bulwark of stone, behind a deep ditch and turf. Between Southwark (the Tower) of London and Southwark is a bridge so broad that two wagons could pass each other upon it. Upon this bridge were square towers-towers, breast-high, both of towers and parapets, and under the bridge piles were driven into the bottom of the river. The bridge was covered with troops which repelled any attack. King Olaf and Earl Eyvind, to possess the bridge, consulted with the chiefs how it might be broken down, which they found impracticable. Their purpose he made strong rooting to his ships down to the water's edge, and "put their backs and arms to it," and soon received from the stones which would be thrown down upon them from the bridge. Thus defended, they rowed up the river, and though the violent was the attack made upon them that many fell, yet Olaf's vessels succeeded in getting under the bridge and securing their cables to the piles, which they loosened from the bottom of the stream. The piles were loosened, and the bridge heavily laden as it was, gave way a great many perished, and others fled. So that Southwark and London Castle were taken. On this breaking down of London Bridge the Northern Scald rejoices; he says:—

Gold is won and bright renown, &c.
And the same event is celebrated in the nursery rhyme,
London Bridge is broken down,
Build it up with brick and stone.

The somewhat snowdrop of the Lady Day, having reference perhaps to the river Lea, which was at that time navigable.

Olaf, the Christian King, was, however, also a wonderful man, and his life is a perfect romance; but we cannot do more than close with an anecdote of the miraculous power which he possessed to cure the cripple of his feet. There was a man in Walland who had such bad health that he became a cripple, and went on his hands and knees. He lay by the side of the road, and had fallen asleep, when he dreamed that a gallant man came and stood over him, and bade him get up. He was seized the next town the man said, 'Go to St. Olaf's (St. Olave's) Church in London and thou shalt be cured.' When he awoke he inquired the way to this church. At last he came to London Bridge, and asked the men of the castle if they could tell him where St. Olaf's church was. They said there were so many churches that they could not tell the patron saint of each. Soon after a man came up, and, hearing where he wanted to go, said that he would show him, for that he knew the way. Thereupon they went, till they came to the shrine of St. Olaf; and when they reached the gates of the churchyard the cripple prayed to pass through the door to that was in the, but the cripple rolled himself in, and immediately afterwards rose up sound and strong; but when he looked about him his conductor had vanished.

We have had the pleasure of inspecting at Buckingham Palace the model by Mr. Marshall Wood for a colossal marble bust of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Prince gave sittings for this work up to the 8th Wednesday preceding his marriage; and we understand the sculptor (though not always the case in Royal commissions) has had every facility afforded him for making a masterly and faithful work. Mr. Wood has made the very best use of his opportunities. We can commend the truth to nature and fidelity of the likeness with an unreserve often permitted in regard to portraits of Royal personages. Frankly, we should not have given the sculptor of the "Jephthah's Daughter" so much as a subject purely ovelentiesse House of "Dublin," which we engraved from the International Exhibition, credit for being likely to produce an honest and literal resemblance. There is not a trace of the prominent eyes, the well-marked aquiline nose—the strong curves of the line, both in the lips and the junction of the mustache with the facial angle, which have so strong a resemblance to both his Royal Highness's parents, and even several other members of the Royal house; but there are the minuter, subtler features which always distinguish the individual. For instance, Mr. Wood has caught the almost imperceptible difference in the two sides of the face—which are never absolutely the same in Nature—differences which contribute, for Charles Bell tells us and every portrait-painter knows, most essentially to give character and expression. It has been the fashion, ever since the days of Lawrence and his "treated" portraits of the Prince Regent, to pander to a false and mistaken taste for so-called flattery in portraiture, both with pencil and chisel—a fashion which became a public nuisance when applied to personages of historical importance. It is the highest praise we can give Mr. Wood to say that he has chosen a manlier course, and has fully appreciated the greater value and dignity of truth. His Royal Highness himself has expressed his entire satisfaction with the sculptor's efforts. This is the only bust of the Prince of Wales taken from life since the first by Mr. Giblert, a photograph, now in the High School, of which was engraved last year. Several duplicates in marble are commissioned from the original bust. The Lord Mayor will present one, to be placed in the Council Chamber, Guildhall. As a companion, Mr. Anderton has promised a bust of the Princess of Wales for the same place. The Queen of Mr. Wood's bust was to be up in the Townhalls of Manchester and Liverpool. A fourth bust is destined for the M'Gill College, Montreal, the chief collegiate institution of Canada.

We stated last week that Mrs. Thornycroft was the only sculptor to whom the Princess had sat for her bust. We should have said "the only sculptor to whom the Princess had sat in England." A correspondent writes from Copenhagen to the effect, that he has visited the atelier of the distinguished sculptor M. Jerichau, on the 2nd inst., and saw him about finishing a clay model of the Princess who had favoured him with sittings, previous, we understand, at his own request, just before she left Copenhagen. Our correspondent adds that, although the likeness of her Royal Highness is difficult to catch, the features being remarkably regular, the sculptor had secured an excellent likeness, while the bust promised to be a most beautiful work of art. M. Jerichau is the author of "Adam and Eve," which we have already announced is commissioned as a bridal present. This sculptor, who has also his talents at Rome, Jerichau, the oil-painter, have already considerable reputation in this country. Both were distinguished contributors to the International Exhibition, and Mdme. Jerichau had been previously known by works exhibited in the French Gallery, Pall-mall.

The Crystal Palace Art-Union Society has just issued to subscribers for the present season a parian bust, somewhat less than half the height of the natural head, of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. We are not informed from what source or materials the likeness is taken, but this is by far the best work of the kind which has yet come before us. It is, as a work of art, modelled with a general truth to nature and a careful delicacy we seldom see in ceramic statuary. Moreover, although the size (5 inches) rendered minuteness had the advantage of giving breadth to the life, or we should have heard thereof, it certainly has a generalised resemblance to the Princess. We cannot say more, for the bust is strikingly like. It would, perhaps, not touch to expect that it should be so in such a material, and from so small a size; but paragraphs, as difficult to analyse.* The happiest part appears to us to be the characteristic smile playing in the cheek from the corner of the mouth and the wing of the nose. On the other hand, the character of the upper lip has not been noted, and the nostrils and extremity of the nose are too much thinned. Subscribers to the Union are also entitled to the chance of a print in the drawing next July.

Three interesting album photographs have been forwarded to us by Mr. Fall, Knemesbrook, Cheltenham, on the occasion of the debarkation of the Princess. In the first the Royal yacht is seen passing H.M. Steamer Osborne, with the yacht in attendance, Victoria pier; and in the third the Royal party is coming on shore. Though not very happy examples of the process, instantaneous photographs only could, we believe, have the details of such animated scenes and give us such accurate representations, comprising not only the Royal yacht, but the Warrior and Defence, the Royal yards manned, the gun-boats of the marine escort, the river shipping, &c.

Messrs. Colnaghi, Scott, and Co., of Pall-mall, announce that they are about to publish an engraving of a picture by her Highness the Princess of Wales, by Mr. Samuel Cousins, R.A., taken by permission from the Royal portrait painted for Her Majesty by M. Lauchert, the Court painter of Berlin. Engravings by Mr. Holl from Mr. Mayall's photographs are also to be published by Mr. Mitchell, of Bond-street.

A collection of photographic portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Queen, the King of the Belgians, and other members of the Royal family, and the Belgian Royal household, is now on view at the French Gallery, Pall-mall. They are executed by the *Fotypie* process of M. Ghemar, and are of a size and quality which are familiar from having been for some time past in the shop-windows. The portraits of the Belgian Princes cannot compare with the numerous chief's-room less happy examples of photographic art—with the photograph taken the other day by Mr. Mayall. Moreover, they are "touched" in the objectionable manner. The happiest of the series, too, from the photographs have very little value as art. From the large number of portraits, the collection must, however, from its bulk, less prove attractive. As specimens of photography, some "enlarged" works by this photographer are far more worthy attention. There is "A Woman Selling Spelling Books," like whose figure, from the size of life, which, though not above the suspicion of having been touched—that is, altered—in the intermediate processes of reproduction, is the largest photograph of a figure-subject we have seen, and very remarkable for its truth to nature. There are less noteworthy in a view of Tournay Cathedral (about 6 ft. by 5 ft.), and other large photographs of oxen, horses, &c.

The Council of the Society of Arts has appointed committees to consider various subjects relating to arts and manufactures. The committee of fine art, chairman Sir Thomas Phillips, also chairman of the council, have been invited to suggest any subjects connected with the arts in which they were of opinion that investigation could be usefully carried through the agency of the society, and to revise and recommend the subjects of frescoes, mosaics, and glass painting, and prizes proposed to which the attention of the society might be advantageously directed.

Mr. Morris Moore writes to us from Rome that the commission of the Pontifical Calcographic Department, consisting of Academicians of St. Luke, two or three, at least, of which are men of European reputation, have proposed and undertaken to engrave and publish for the department the picture in Mr. Moore's possession of "Apollo and Marsyas," considering it a genuine work by Raphael. The engravings is to be the same size as the original, and to be executed by Signor Consoni, under the direction of the celebrated engraver Overbeck. Perhaps this will finally confirm the opinion of many connoisseurs in England and on the Continent that the "Apollo and Marsyas" is a genuine example of an early and most interesting part of Raphael's career.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INCORRECT.—Your inquiries should be addressed to the publisher, Mr. H. G. Bohn, of York-street, Covent-garden, who will, we have no doubt, obtain the information required.

R.B., Croydon.—We have no recollection of the Problem mentioned, It is perhaps, with several others, in the hands of the chess intern. Can you favour us with another diagram of it?

T. KEATING.—For solution of Mr. Cassidy's Problem, No. 899, which appears to have been misunderstood, see our Number for the 15th inst., page 299.

T.—Our multiplicity of replies to your problem, No. 901 have arisen from a further No. 2 solution being found only by half dozen of our correspondents, is has been discovered, on a great deal of re-, by at last half a hundred.

COLONSA.—A lodger so copious as that Jack musical, comprising games and problems of the Chess Player's Chronicle, would be a valuable addition to our present extent to Subscribers. The proposition is, we believe, under consideration, but we cannot at present announce more immediate attention.

T. W.—The solution is, we believe, as requested No 5. The examiner appears to have overlooked the mate.

BELGIUM.—Thanks. We hope to be expected on very shortly.

BELGIUM.—Thanks. We hope to be expected on very shortly.

CHESS CLUBS.—The following Clubs have forwarded rules received, and now under examination.

ERNEST.—The true solution of Enoch Sal No 4 both position is for his elaborate than you have given, and is as follows:—1. Q to Q 6th (ch) &c.

SOLUTIONS RECEIVED.—Of Problem No. 899, Mr. Hassell, S.M., Mr. Bell, Mr. Kinnear, Mr. Kennedy, W. W. P. R.S., Tiverton, A.S.A., Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Bell, Mr. Kinnear, Mr. Kennedy, W. W. P. R.S., Tiverton, A.S.A., Mr. Tweedie, Delta, Z. Ranelah, Reading; Percy, C.H.B., M.P., G. W., Bristol, Mitford, S.H., Mr. Bell, Mr. Kinnear, Mr. Kennedy, W. W. P. R.S., Tiverton, A.S.A., Mr. Tweedie, Delta, Z. Ranelah, Reading; Percy, C.H.B., M.P., G. W., Bristol, Mitford, S.H., Hull; J. Haviland Smith, C.S.A., John Jr Hilton, R.S.A., Wenn C.H., of Derby; J. L., Berwick, J. K., Chester, J. A., St. Cecelia, C. H. B., Percy, Tiverton, Shropshire, Rhoade, Josephus, Dinah, B. D. P., Aglionsort, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 899.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 5th	K moves, or (a)
2. Mate accordingly.	
(a) If Bishop to Q B 7th or to Q B 4th, then follow 2. Q to Q B 5th (ch), and mate next move.	
2. R to Q B 5th (ch) K moves	
3. Kt takes P. Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 900.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	Any move.
2. B to Q B 5th	Any move.

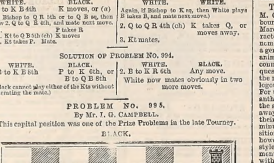
(Black cannot play either of the Kts without necelerating the mate.)

PROBLEM No. 903.

By J. CAMPBELL.

This capital position was one of the Prize Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESSPLAYING IN PARIS.

The story achieved by Mr. Morphy and Mr. Paulsen in playing chess without seeing the boards, has given rise to a good deal of excitement and curiosity in the same direction. Among the latest of these is Mr. Macmaid, who, commencing a four months' tour by endeavouring only four simultaneously, walked out a board to aid his combinations, shortly afterwards increased their number to 16, and within the past week gave a public exhibition at the Salle de la Régence, at which he played no less than eight games in this difficult manner, with the following result:—

We have the pleasure to present one of the best games played during the last sitting, when Mr. Macmaid conducted eight games simultaneously and won:

(*Allgoier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. X.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. X.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	15. Q R to Kt sq	Kt to K 5th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	16. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K 3rd
4. B to K B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	17. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K sq
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	18. Q to K Kt 2nd	P to K 3rd
6. B to Q B 4th	P to K R 5th	19. P to K B 5th	P takes P
7. P to Q B 4th	R to K R 3rd	20. P to K 6th	P takes P
8. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	21. Q to K 3rd	Q to K Kt sq
9. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	22. P to K 7th	Q to K 2nd
10. P to Q 5th	P to Q 3rd	23. Q to K 6th	Q to K 3rd

(It to K B 4 would have been better play.)

11. P to K 6th	P takes K B P	24. Q to K 5th	Kt to K Kt 2nd
12. P to K 7th	R takes Kt	25. Q to K 6th	Kt to K B 4th
13. P takes R	K takes P	26. Q takes K B	Q to K Kt 2nd
14. Castles	K to K 2nd	27. Q to K 6th	Q to Q sq
15. B to K Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd	28. Q to K 5th	Q to K 2nd
16. P to Q B 3rd	B to K B 3rd	29. K to K 2nd	
17. P to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd		

(The winning move).

30. P to K 7th	Q to K Kt 2nd
31. K to K 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
32. P to K 8th (ch)	R to Q 2nd
33. Kt takes R	Kt takes Kt
34. K moves	Q takes P

And Black surrendered.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1213.—By Mr. C. BAYER, Andrew's Crossroads, Scotland.

Set which gained the first prize in the late Tourney.)

White: K at K B 5th, Q at Q Kt 3rd, Bs at K Kt 4th and K B 6th, Kts at K 3rd and 6th, P at Q B 2nd.

Black: K at Q Kt 4th, Q at Q R 6th, Kt at Q 2nd, B at Q B 4th; Ps at K Kt 2nd, Q B 4th, and Q R 5th.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 1214.—By the Editor of "Shes."

White: K at R 8q, Q at K 4q, Kt at K 4q and K 5th, Ps at K R 2nd and K 4th.

Black: K at K 4th; P at K 4th, K B 6th, and K 2nd.

White to play and mate in three moves.

THE NEW CHESS LAWS OF THE LATE CONGRESS.

A general meeting of Philadelphia chessplayers was held on the 24th ult., in the Athenæum, to consider the new laws of chess, and to have expressed the opinion of each of them have proposed by certain members of the British Chess Association at the London Congress last spring.

The meeting is said to have been the largest and most respectable one that has been held in Philadelphia for years, and to have represented a numerous representative of every chess resort in the city. The result of the proceedings, which were not being tumble to give in full, was the emphatic and unanimous condemnation of the changes in the practice and theory of chess involved in the new code, such changes being in the opinion of the meeting, unnecessary and inexpedient—" unnecessary, because we believe the great body of chess players in all countries are satisfied with the existing laws of the game—and inexpedient, *because the tendency of these innovations is to render useless the great mass of chess literature which we now possess, and which is based upon the code that has been the rule of chess for the past century.*"

The meeting is understood to have gone on to advocate of the new scheme were are unable to say; but they can hardly remain insensible to the absurdity of attempting to establish as a "universal code" a system which has been already rejected by Germany, by France, and by America, and which are indubitable in Russia and Italy

SCIENTIFIC NEWS,

THE COLOURING MATTER OF THE RED SEA is the subject of a paper by Mr. H. J. Carter, F.R.S., in the *Annals of Natural History*. The Erkenberg is due the merit of having first described (in 1824) the nature of the organism from which this colouring matter is described. He found it in the Bay of Tor, and called it Trichodesmium Erythræum, which another writer, Montagne, advisedly changed to T. Ehrenbergii. "No one," says Mr. Carter, "who has read the memoir of M. Ehrenbergii on this subject, can doubt that this is not the only occurrence of the organism in the sea red in different parts of the world. In June, 1862, Mr. Carter himself had an opportunity of seeing the colour of the Red Sea, on which he grows a few remarks. When approaching Aden, on May 31, he passed through large areas of a yellowish-brown oily-looking scum on the surface of the sea, and on June 1 he was off the Straits, also off the first island sighted in the lower part of the Red Sea, after leaving Aden, it again appeared, and he passed through large areas of it on June 2 and 3. Here also he saw a portion of brilliant red and one of intense green together in the direction of the Straits. The yellow scum from this scum was found to be of pelvil chlorophyl, or the that from water in which green vegetations have been steeped for some time, and the red was due to the same cause as in the short-cut fronds of filaments, like confervoids. On examining the specimens microscopically, Mr. Carter says he found the little bundles which constitute the fronds of the plant, when viewed laterally, like so much fine cambium. Their colour was still later yellowish-brown, but when viewed endways under the microscope were found to be red, referring to the evidence of other observers, Mr. Carter considers that the occurrence of this colouring matter is confined to the Red Sea, to the Mediterranean, to the Indian Ocean, and the Sea of Oman is so far substantiated; and, as the organism is found in comparatively pure water, he would suggest that the colouring matter is the evidence of these seas having been called by the Greeks erythræan ones. Now to the yellow colour, as it is found in the Mediterranean, he gives less of all. Although Mr. Carter adds many other interesting particulars, he concludes by saying that much yet remains to examine and to make out in this little known subject, more particularly, can only be obtained by watching it long and narrowly in its habitat.

THE CONTRACTILE TISSUES OF PLANTS.—An abstract of Mr. Cohn's memoir on this subject has been published related to the boundary line between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, appears in the March number of the *Annals of Natural History*. Though the contractile characters between the higher forms of each sub-kingdom is obscure; yet the phenomena of irritability and contractility are so similar in the higher grades that a general resemblance to these presented by the tissues of the higher classes of animals, though more active cases, may be attributed to mechanical effects of connection with structural peculiarities. Cohn addresses himself to the question whether there be any contractile tissue in plants analogous to nerves, the movements and irritability of plants are not referable to structures homologous with those of animals, but to the peculiarities and manifestations of cells. For this purpose he and his pupil, Krabsch, made many experiments with the anthers of centaurea. If the filaments be touched with a needle, irritability in the stamens it is only necessary to isolate a duct, as of centaurea, and to cut away one-half of the tissue, when the whole appear to be at repose for some time from their point of attachment, their whole length. After a period of rest of a few minutes the filaments, which had been straight and in the direction opposition with the central style, are seen to curve themselves outwards, bearing; however, their anthers and connective still closely applied to the upper part of the style. This bending proceeds until it reaches its maximum, when each filament stands out in a half-circle, and the tips of the anthers now touching with a needle they all, so to speak, collapse and resume their vertical direction and close together as before. Cohn has made a great number of experiments and due consideration on the phenomena, M. Cohn concludes that these and other researches go to demonstrate that the tissue of the filaments of centaurea possesses irritability (in the sense used by Haller), and likewise an innate motive power, both of these properties belonging in all essential points to their like as found in the contractile and irritable parts of animals. This analogy, however, does not imply the existence of nerves, which are peculiar to animals and to the higher animals, where a physiological differentiation of tissues prevails in order to provide for the performance of functions of the highest quality, for points more precisely to the irritable and contractile tissue of the lowest animals, which possess neither nerves nor muscles. The translation in abstract of M. Cohn's memoir is by Dr. T. Arlidge.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND, in his eighth lecture on "Chemical Affinity," delivered on Thursday, the 12th inst., resumed the consideration of the artificial synthesis of organic compounds from compound bodies, and alluded, among other experiments, how the young French chemist, Berthelot, succeeded in obtaining alcohol from olefiant gas, oxygen, and water. To begin with, the following order:—Carbonic oxide; 2, formic acid; 3, marsh gas (one-half); 4, olefiant gas; 5, alcohol; 6, ether; 7, acetic acid. He then showed how the decomposition of alcohol was effected in a similar manner, by obtaining acetylene from the combustion of alcohol vapour in a deficiency of oxygen. Hydrogen, Chemists found it impossible to obtain hydrocarbons from their elements; but no nitrogenous compounds (hydra, albumen, &c.), had been obtained. Wöhler artificially prepared urea by the same method and the chemical action termed "catalysis," i.e., the combination of two bodies effected by the presence of a third body which remained unchanged. Spongy platinum had the property of fluidly divided charcoal placed over decaying animal substances to give to a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen a chemical expression, and from this doctrine that these effects were due to a peculiar force. Catalytic combination, he said, might be effected by the concentration of the combining gases upon the surface of the catalytic body by which they are brought within the range of each other's attraction. Another theory was that the catalytic action was caused by the feeble attraction of the catalytic body for one of the constituents of a compound whose decomposition it effected. Again, it was thought that attraction of the catalytic body is too feeble to enable it to enter into combination. These suppositions were illustrated by experiments.

DR. JOHN HALL GLADSTONE, F.R.S., gave the Friday evening discourse on the 13th inst., his subject being Spectrum Analysis. Since the time that this attention had been much drawn to one of the Royal Commissioners on Lighthouses, Lieut. Drummond, who, in the early days of the discovery, made public the value of the vapour of water. London for contains a large quantity of smoke. Fogs are caused by the loss of light, colour, and heat of the spectrum first. To this is due the redness of the sun as seen through a fog. As fog becomes thicker the violet and blue rays are the last which disappears. (Of the experimental illustrations were given.) Some fogs are local. The dense fog in the city of Manchester is confined to Deansgate. Other fogs are of very large extent, spreading across tracts of country and along the coast as a continuous line. Illustrations of this were given. Dr. Gladstone referred to maps and diagrams based upon the returns of lighthouses, since each lighthouse was a meteorological station. Home Rule in Cumberland recommends that a pole, coloured vermillion, be erected at a certain distance from each lighthouse, and that it should be noted at what distance it can be visible. Some months are more foggy than others—e.g., November in London. January and June in the west of Ireland, and August in the Isle of Wight. Some places, also, are more foggy than others—e.g., Newfoundland. Dr. Gladstone said that in England it was not generally thought that the sea is more uniformly foggy than land. High headlands facing the south-west are generally very foggy in summer. In regard to "fog signal" sound alone can be relied on. For this purpose bells, gongs, guns, and steam-whistles are employed. The sound of a bell or gong could not be relied on as a distance direction, and that one sound may be confounded with another. Fog-steps sound in different directions. Dr. Tyndall had made a series of further experiments in regard to the pitch of the sound, its height above water, the action of powder, &c. Some interesting experiments were made, amongst the numerous illustrations given were the sounds produced by a gong, and by a trumpet invented by Professor Tyndall, which produced sound transmitted water by the friction of glass tubes, and by the apparatus termed "the Siren." Which is the invention of Professor Colladon of Lavenne (Geneva) because it could sing under water. By the two last, with proper arrangements, a mariner might listen for signals made at any distance under water, such as the Lizard Point, and might not only hear them at a great distance; but determine approximately the direction of the source of the sound. The lecturer showed, or even of the waves.—The Rev. John Barlow, F.R.S., V.P., was in the chair.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER's third lecture "On the Science of Language," delivered on Saturday last, was devoted to the true device of the Alphabet of articulate sounds. He divided the sounds we hear into noises and tones, the last being lengthy, the first momentary. Many of the most articulate sounds are formed of breath ejected from the lungs, modified into sound by the vocal chords and regulated by the mouth. In tones we receive complete mentions—viz., 1, strength or loudness, due to the amplitude of the vibrations; 2, pitch, due to their number; and 3, quality of timbre, supposed to be due to the form of the vibrations. The last is shown in the different quality of the same note on the violin, clarionet, flute, and human voice. As also referred to the remarkable researches of various philosophers on this profound subject, especially to the remote analogy between the vowels and the fundamental given by tones of different qualities, irrespective of loudness or pitch, also given different tones. Of the various hypotheses propounded to explain this principle, has been able to produce several articulate sounds (so o, ou, &c.). The lecturer concluded with a few observations on the history of alphabets, the sounds while uttering various vowel sounds.

PROFESSOR HENRY, Mr. WILLIAM CROOKES, F.C.S., will give an account of his discovery of the metal, Thallium.

In the notice of the screw-pile pier, Madras, which appeared in this Journal of the 28th ultimo, we omitted to state that the contractor for the construction and erection of the pier was the late Mr. Frederick Johnson, of North-street, Westminster.

Advices from Vienna, says *Galignani*, state that a grand carousel is to take place in that city on the 16th inst., the receipts being devoted to the poor. The Emperor and Empress of Austria will be present. The number of horses to be employed on the occasion is considerable number of persons, each of whom will, however, have to pay 100 florins for admittance. The admittance into the interior of the Arsenals is 500 florins.

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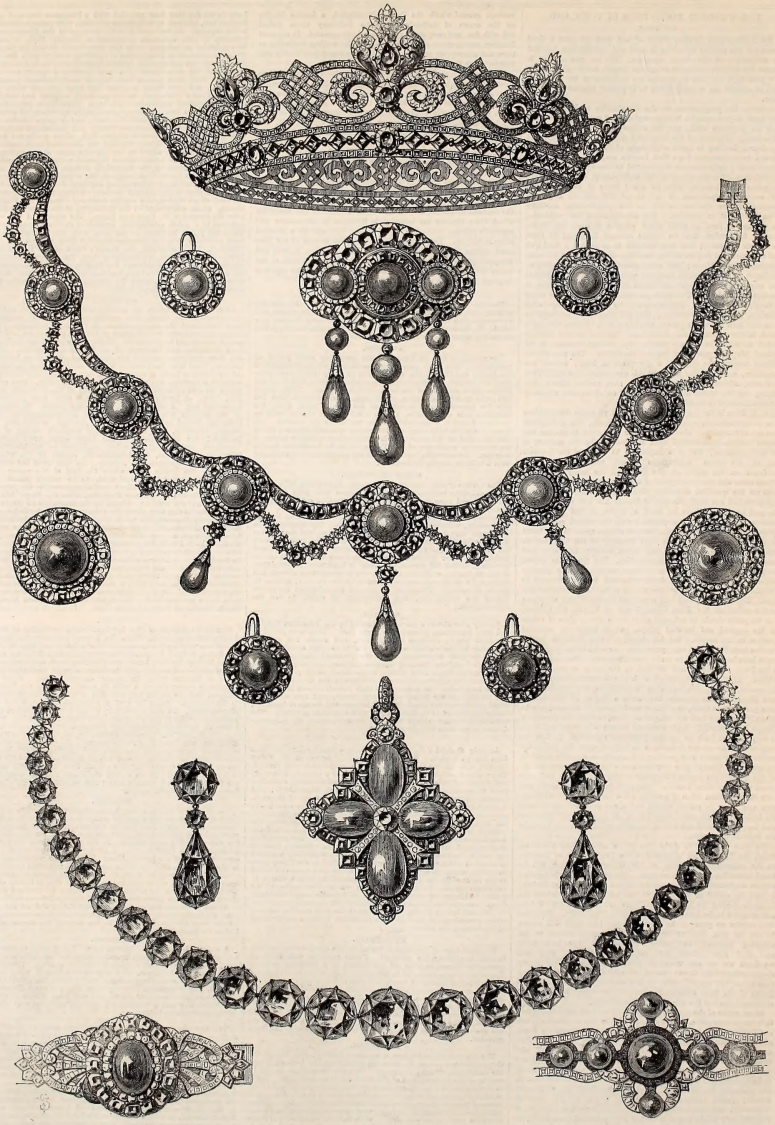

WEDDING GIFTS TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE WEDDING FESTIVITIES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

IF the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we gave a short account of the popular rejoicings in town and country that followed the celebration of the Royal marriage. We are now enabled to resume this subject, to treat it at greater length, and to give, so far as is possible, a complete account of the festivities of the 10th inst. Such an account can scarcely fail to be of present interest and future value.

So far as the preparations for the illumination of London went, they must be pronounced a brilliant and decided success, so resolved were the respective bodies and the citizens generally to loosen their purse-strings in honour of the auspicious occasion. But, without in any degree desiring to speak slightingly of the result, we may be allowed to express our hope that London will not be allowed to present such a sight again as it presented on the night of Tuesday, the 10th inst. The experience of that night should, we think, satisfy every one that London, with its many miles of narrow streets and enormous population, is not at all the city for a general illumination like the one which so few people saw anything of on the night in question. The arrangements for regulating the passage of such as could afford vehicles through the streets were so far perfect that no serious accident happened to them nor to their occupants; but they resulted in so perfect a deal-lock that few succeeded in penetrating the fringe of sublety into the more important thoroughfares; and many passed the night in carriages, omnibuses, or cabs in some by-street watching, with what patience they might, the few gas-jets and lamps within sight of them against the approach of dawn. The sight presented by many of the larger thoroughfares—such as Edgware-road, for instance—long after midnight, was most extraordinary, and will long be remembered by those who were forced and passive spectators of it. From a very early period in the evening it was a *cul de sac* that had become literally choked up with the unwary vehicles that entered, trusting to Sir Richard Mayne's promise of open circulation. The rate of progression towards the City was a few yards an hour; retreat was impossible; and long after midnight this vast assemblage might have been seen, admirably resigned, but in most perfect silence that nothing but the tramp of the pedestrians on either side returning homewards could be heard.

But, if those in the roadways escaped with no worse consequences than despondency, ennui, colds, and catarrhs, the pedestrians were not so fortunate. We have no other desire but to observe the cautious reticence maintained upon this subject by the majority of our contemporaries; but it is impossible to ignore the dreadful fate of the seven unfortunate women who were crushed to death on the night of the 10th, and the many individuals of both sexes who received injuries of a serious kind, without taking course'vas the question, seriously, whether such a sight as London then presented was worth the cost of human life and suffering that was paid for it. We have no hard and fast course, by which the public holidays of this sort, but our quarrel is with the method adopted for making them popular. We can have no wish to speak in any terms but those of admiration of the loyal liberality of the City, but we desire, certainly, to direct it on such occasions into a safer and more desirable channels of demonstration. The truth has proved itself to be that, for London to indulge recently in any popular festivity of kind we have lately witnessed, the public mind must be diverted from the narrow, tortuous streets rather than attracted into them. That such a policy was considered desirable was evidenced by the orders of the First Commissioner of Works, Lord Cowper, that the parks should be left open all night to form a place of refuge for the crushed and buffeted public, and so abate the expected pressure in the streets. But his object, however judicious, proved abortive from the lack of any popularity to speak of in what they had might have been provided to make them attractive. The recollection of the Peace festivities must be fresh in the minds of many of our readers. It will be remembered that they passed off without accident. The reason was that care was taken to provide for the population of each district of our immense metropolis a display of fireworks in some park or open space, to which they could resort easily and certainly to drawn. The East had no temptation, then, to force the passage of Temple Bar westward; Hyde Park and Primrose-hill were not likely to envy Victoria Park its especial pyrotechnic display. In fine, the purpose of these cursory remarks is to impress upon the public the advisability in future of expending the money, so liberally spent by the citizens of London upon open displays of public rejoicing worthy of the name, upon separate displays in the great parks and open spaces which surround London. Displayed on these wide areas, and with the precaution taken of levelling a few yards of the iron railing here and there to render ingress and egress easy, the destruction of the deplorable events which have left so sad a gloom upon the otherwise happy 10th of March will be rendered, so far as human foresight can make it, impossible.

We have need to direct the public attention to the letter which Sir George Grey addressed to the Lord Mayor of London, at the benevolent instigation of the Queen, and which will be found in another part of our columns. We do not think that we could require confirmation of the watchful regard with which her Majesty follows the events of the day, and the tenderness with which she clings to the memory of her husband, than is afforded by this letter; and sunshine to the home made desolate by their death. But those who require no proof of the Queen's benevolent spirit will rejoice to see in this, another evidence of her happy return to the everyday cares and cares of life. It has been most truly said that grief which does not kill must itself die; and we think we are not wrong in looking forward to the speedy reappearance of the Queen in her old public position. At the same time comes her Majesty must be prepared to receive unmistakable proofs of the loyal attachment and affection which her long, and retirement had fed the sole object of her subjects.

In our notice of the country festivities we have no occasion to speak in terms of reservation. That some portion of the populace of Cork and Dublin should have seized the opportunity of disgracing themselves may pain, but cannot much surprise us. But their misconduct does not affect our opinion of the loyal people of Ireland, who celebrated the happy event of the 10th with true national ardour and spirit. In the noble metropolis of Edinburgh the public paid second to have abandoned itself to enjoyment. As our readers will observe, the whole day was one continued round of exciting and pleasurable events; public banquets following the review of the Scottish volunteers, and the romantic town of Edinburgh breaking out at nightfall into a light bright as that of day. Admirably adapted by its natural advantages for such a display, those who had charge of the illumination do not seem to have neglected a single point of importance in their arrangements. Those who have stood in Prince's-street and witnessed the many windows of the houses that are on any ordinary night can easily conceive what Edinburgh must have looked like on the 10th, with bright lights burning on every foot of vantage ground which the Castle-hill afforded, a bonfire blazing on the crown of Arthur's seat, the Salisbury Crags picked out with fire, and each street appropriately illuminated. In our next Number, among many other engravings of the wedding festivities in town and country, we purpose giving illustrations of both Dublin and Edinburgh on the night of the 10th inst.

Nor were the minor provincial cities and towns less exuberant in their demonstrations of loyalty. All of them, nay, every village even, from the Land's End to John o' Groats, put on a holiday aspect. The churches which the efforts of the clergy had in the principal places seem to have taken was principally towards feasting the 'poorer population; and the local newspapers brim over with accounts of dinners, teas, and suppers and not drunk in the manner described they proceeded. We can one who knows anything of the hardships of everyday rural life will be disposed to regret this, or will feel aught but pleasure that for one day of this month the hearty appetites of our agricultural population were satisfied.

Happily, we are all of us so enominded nowadays that we need waste no time in pointing the attention of our readers to the perfect unanimity exhibited by every county, city, village, and family upon the occasion of the Royal marriage. The account of the festivities which these remarks are intended to introduce to our readers will assuredly be read and studied with interest, and will fill a special niche in history. Years hence, when the social records of our time shall engage the historian's attention, they will form a fresh and pleasant episode of his task, and all hearts will throb afresh at the thought of the happy and picturesque description of the aspect of England on the 10th of March, 1863.

ABERDEEN.

The day was generally observed here as a holiday. At noon the military and volunteers paraded the Links and fired a feu de joie, and at two o'clock a banquet took place, at which the Lord Provost presided. In the evening there was a display of fireworks, and the public offices and many private houses were illuminated.

ABINGDON.

The rejoicings here in honour of the auspicious event passed off admirably. The day's proceedings commenced with a procession of the Mayor and Corporation, accompanied by many other of the principal inhabitants, to the new cemetery, which, before they were met by the school children of the town, 1500 in number. They planted five oaks in commemoration of the five children born of the union, and then returned to the market-place, where the labouring men of the town, 1000 in number, were regaled with a substantial dinner in a spacious marquee erected for the occasion. At three o'clock the bells rang, and the women were entertained with tea and cakes, and at the same time the children were regaled with tea, at the extensive warehouse of Mr. Yeates, which he kindly lent for the occasion. The proceedings were then lit up, and the evening concluded with a brilliant display of fireworks.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

There was a general cessation of business. The mills, workshops, and other buildings and private houses were gaily decorated with flags and banners. The principal processions consisted of the Church of England Sunday-schools, the Wesleyan Sunday-schools, the volunteers assembled in the market-place, and, after marching through the borough, proceeded to Stamford Park, where they were regaled by R. Carter, Esq.; after which, three cheers being given for the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, a feu de joie was fired by the volunteers, and the proceedings for the day were concluded. Tea was provided for them, whilst the cavalry and rifle volunteers stood tastefully arranged in front. The male and female adults, to the number of 1950, were regaled with a substantial repast. The town in the evening was illuminated, and bonfires, whilst the numerous devices in gas were elegant and novel.

BATH.

As early as eight o'clock in the morning a Royal salute was fired from the park guns. There was full choral service in the Abbey Church, at which the Corporation and the magistrates were present. Third service was performed in the Octagon Chapel, Milsom-street, and Christ's Church, Montpelier. The school-children, exceeding 2000 in number, assembled in Sydney-gardens, at nine, and marched, preceded by a band, into the Victoria avenue of the park. A grand procession marched into the park, where the several bodies composing it took up their appointed stations. After the proclamation of the Royal oath, &c., and the singing of the National Anthem, the military took up the line of march, and, on arriving at the saluting point, fired from the guns, and a feu de joie by the rifles. The procession then proceeded in the reverse order (the rifles leading), the pensionary being in the van, to the Guildhall. The Mayor and Corporation held a council to adopt an address, the rifle volunteers marched to the Pump-room to be regaled with wine, and the children and pensioners sat down to tea to the value of 2s. 6d. each to provide themselves with a dinner at home in the park, one an oak and the other an elm, in honour of the Royal nuptials. On the return of the procession to Bradford enthusiastic cheers were given for the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The day was kept as an entire holiday, and all the principal employers either gave money gratuities to their workpeople or treated them with good dinners. In the evening the Mayor gave a ball at St. George's-Hall.

BRIGHTON.

A general holiday was observed here. The Mayor, Corporation, and members of the Town Council attended divine service at church, comprising the volunteer corps and friendly societies. Dinner was provided for the children of the various schools and for the poor. The illuminations were very extensive and brilliant, and at night there was a display of fireworks from the Chain Pier, and two hulls charged with combustibles were sent adrift a mile from the shore and fired on. There was also a torchlight procession, and there were bonfires on the neighbouring hills.

BRISTOL.

The day was ushered in by peals and the firing of guns. The holiday was generally kept. The proceedings of the day were commenced by the Mayoress planting an oak on Brandon-hill, in the presence of several thousand spectators, and the ladies and children of those assembled. The volunteer review on Durdham Down was the most attractive feature of the day. At one o'clock the Queen and her review the rural sports, which had been got up by the general committee, began, prizes being given to be competed for by foot-racing, jumping in sacks, &c. A large number of children met together at the Zoological Gardens, Clifton, which had been kindly thrown open by the committee for their amusement. A dinner took place at the Hide Drill Hall, to which a large and influential company sat down, the Mayor occupying the chair. After the loyal and patriotic gratulations of the day was a plentiful and substantial dinner given to the working men, with their wives, at the parishes of St. Augustine and St. George, to which about 2000 sat down. In the evening the fireworks and illuminations drew together immense crowds. At the Victoria Rooms (where an exhibition of pictures was exhibited) a nuptial ball took place under the auspices of the Mayor.

Later in the day they were provided with a bounteous dinner of old English fare, and sent to their homes rejoicing, with presents sumptuous to the occasion. At half-past nine the members of the Birmingham battalion of rifle volunteers assembled in Bingley Hall, whence they marched in company with the detachment of the 1st Royal Dragoons stationed in Birmingham to Calthorpe Park to fire a feu de joie. They were accompanied by their respective bands, and followed throughout the entire route by a large number of spectators. At Calthorpe Park there were at least fifty or sixty thousand persons assembled, and after firing a salute the large cannons taken at Sebastopol were discharged, to the no small surprise and delight of the assembled crowds. At noon there were processions of Odd Fellows and Foresters, accompanied by bands of music. The police force also paraded the town, and a large number of the members of the Temperance Society and Rechabites marched through the principal streets to Bingley Hall, where a monster tea-party was held. Throughout the day the arrival of large numbers of people by railway added to the crowded state of the principal thoroughfares, which became, if possible, more impassable, the amusing themselves by admiring the decorations of flags, banners, &c., and the preparations for the illumination in the evening, which were on an unprecedented scale, far exceeding anything of the kind that has ever taken place in the midland counties. Among the illuminations the chief object of attraction was the dome and cross of St. Philip's church, which was effected by the lighting up of the cross and dome after the manner of St. Peter's at Rome. The expense of this was defrayed by a public subscription, upwards of £400 being contributed. The other public buildings in the town were also illuminated—the most attractive being the Grammar School of King Edward VI., the Townhall, the Market-hall, the Queen's Hotel at the London and North-Western Railway Station, the Free Library, &c. Among the minor celebrations may be mentioned the feasting of the letter-carriers, the making of the presents, and the Corporation dinner. In the evening the Mayor entertained the members of the Corporation and others at dinner at the Royal Hotel.

BLACKBURN.

Contrary to expectation, the morning broke fine and frosty, and the merry peals of the church bells and the patrolling of the streets by bands betokened the commencement of the day's rejoicings. The shops, manufactories, and all places of business were closed, and the people turned out in holiday attire. There was a very large display of flags, streamers, and banncrets of all devices and patterns. Here and there were mottoes and devices, and one of the latter bore the mottoes, "God bless the Prince of Wales," and "God bless the bride." At ten o'clock a Royal salute was fired from the Revedge battery of artillery volunteers, which is the head-quarters of the same. Soon afterwards the rifle volunteers drew up in front of the Townhall, when Mrs. Lord, of Stanhill, presented the colours to the 4th Lancashire regimental flag. A public procession was then formed. It consisted of the whole of the military volunteers, consisting of companies of the Grammar School scholars, county and borough magistrates, the Mayor, Aldermen, and councillors, and corporate officers of the borough; the rifle volunteers and cadet corps, trades' unions of Blackburn and district, enrolled pensioners of neighbourhood, letter-carriers, Sunday-school children, Oddfellows, Foresters, friendly societies, and Sunday-school children. In this order the cortège moved to Stanhill Park, where the lord of the manor (Mr. G. Fielden) planted two Royal oaks, to be named Albert and Alexandra. The procession then moved along several of the principal streets to the site of the new Exchange, when the Mayor laid the corner-stone of the building. Cheers for the Queen and for the Prince and Princess having been given, the procession then left the spot, and the assembly dispersed, the bands playing the National Anthems of England and Denmark. Soon afterwards the volunteers were entertained at dinner, as were also the inmates of the workhouse. The scholars who had walked in procession were treated at their respective schools, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Ward representatives sat down to tea by the liberality of Alderman Cunningham. In the evening the Townhall, the Market-hall, the Free Library, the Exchange, the Board of Health, and various Clubs, the Mayor's residence, and that of Alderman Cunningham, with a number of tradesmen's and hotels, were illuminated. A torchlight procession paraded the streets, in the park, and a monster bonfire was lighted on the heights of Revedge, which illuminated that part of the town.

BOLTON.

The grand feature of the day here was a procession of 16,000 Sunday-school scholars. When the assembly point in the Exhibition square was filled by the immense mass of scholars and their teachers, the Bolton troop of Yeomanry, the 19th Lancashire Artillery, and a detachment of the 37th Lancashire Rifles, with the Townhall bands in the south-west corner, and the numerous mace, with their thousands of banners, in the north-east corner of the workhouse. The scholars who had walked in procession were treated at their respective schools, and the Mayor, Aldermen, Ward representatives, and the clergy sat down to tea by the liberality of Alderman Cunningham. In the evening the Townhall, the Market-hall, the Free Library, the Exchange, the Board of Health, and various Clubs, the Mayor's residence, and that of Alderman Cunningham, with a number of tradesmen's and hotels, were illuminated. A torchlight procession paraded the streets, in the park, and a monster bonfire was lighted on the heights of Revedge, which illuminated that part of the town.

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BRADFORD.

The triumphal arches, mostly having transparencies, were raised in the town, and there was a church service at one of the churches in the Bradford Peal Park. The weather was unfavourable for display, but snow and sleet overhead and mud under foot did not sensibly diminish the ardour of the rejoicings. In the morning there was a grand procession from Bradford to Peal Park, which is upwards of a mile from the centre of the town. About 14,000 persons walked and rode in the procession, and the entire number who assembled in the park could not have been less than 20,000. The children had a very pleasing effect, and was followed by a loud burst of cheering. The procession, military, and bands marched more than twice over in the course of the square, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, M.P., and Major Ripley, and the rear in review by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough, the Corporation officers, and many gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood who had assembled at the park to hold in procession. Immediately the body moved from the square. At five o'clock there was a public dinner for the children of the Sunday-schools. There were two tents erected at the Temperance and Concert halls; and at nine an exhibition of fireworks in the Market-square.

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BURY.

At an early hour the streets of Bury were thronged by crowds who were attracted by the hoisting by the Company of cannon and the discharge of small firearms. The bells rang merrily from the parish church steeple, and the enlivening strains of a band were heard ere the people were thoroughly awake to the fact that the long-looked-for 10th of March had arrived. The long continuance of the distress prevented in a great measure any elaborate and expensive display of loyalty. In all the principal streets, however, flags and banners of all sizes, hues, and descriptions were displayed. The mills and railway stations were also profusely decorated with banners and streamers. Two large flag-masts were erected in the old market-place, from which were displayed the old flag of St. George and the Union Jack of England. Near Bury Bridge a similar pole was erected for the amusement of the working people. The volunteers mustered early. At ten o'clock they attended Divine service at the parish church, and then marched through the principal streets to their respective posts, where they were joined by the Heywood companies of the 8th Lancashire and the Wigan corps. An immense concourse of people had assembled at this point. At noon the volunteers fired a feu de joie, and then went through a variety of evolutions under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hilton Greig. A public dinner took place at one o'clock at the Derby Hotel, at which the magistrates, town commissioners, and the leading gentlemen of the town were present. At night there was an effective display of fireworks in Union-square. The town was illuminated, and the neighbouring villages the day was celebrated in a similar manner, and at night a large bonfire on the top of Holcombe-hill cast its lurid glow over the valley of the Irwell.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

The Mayor and town council were in procession early in the morning to St. Mary's Church, where Divine service was celebrated. Meantime a guard of honour was formed by the 1st Suffolk troop of cavalry, under Captain Bennet; the militia staff, commanded by Captain Oakes; the friendly societies, to the number of upwards of 1000 members, the townspeople, &c., in the meantime having assembled at the door of St. Mary's Church at about the conclusion of Divine service. Around them the Royal standard was unfurled, and cheers passed through the principal streets, and finally halted on the Angel Hill, where the mayor and a square were formed, and a feu de joie was fired. At noon the aged poor, to the number of 200, were entertained at the Corn Exchange. Later a series of rural sports commenced, at which all these were present, with the exception of children and tea in the Corn Exchange. They were succeeded by the friendly societies and at eight p.m. an immense bonfire was lighted. The day's festivities concluded with balls at the Athenæum, Town-hall, and Corn Exchange,—all these buildings being illuminated and decorated.

CAMBRIDGE.

So far as the town was concerned, however, each one tried to outvie his neighbour. Joybells rang from morn till night, and it may be safely stated that there was no lack of merriment or loyalty. Business was suspended. The 4th Queen's Own Cambridge Rifle Corps had a field day on Parker's Piece, under the command of Captains Longmyndand and Pratt. At one o'clock the streets were lined with troops, and illuminated. At night the Guildhall was a blaze of light, and the undergraduates were especially conspicuous. The illuminations at the various colleges consisted of devices that became them all, in transparencies or gas.

CANTERBURY.

The day's proceedings commenced with a Royal salute on the Dane John. The Mayor and most of the members of the Corporation proceeded to the Cathedral, where they had pews reserved for them under the Dean and several members of the Chapter, accompanied by the choir, walked from the Chapter House to the chancel during the singing of the service. Between the services, which were well attended, the cathedral was thrown open free to the public, of which privilege a great number availed themselves. At twelve o'clock the whole of the troops in garrison turned out and fired a feu de joie, and shortly afterwards the two honorary corps of cadets, the Kentish and the Cinque Ports Volunteer Engineers, accompanied by their respective bands, marched on to the Dane John, and were put through a few movements. A little after two o'clock between 600 and 700 of the old people, of early years of age, sat down to an excellent dinner at the Corn Exchange. The names of the under-mentioned gentlemen, forgotten, the guardians having provided Christmas fare for them and their liberty for the day. The main thoroughfares were illuminated.

CARDIFF.

Here there was a general holiday, a profuse display of flags on the shipping in the docks, and a public procession. The schoolchildren (in number over 6000) joined in the procession, and were afterwards feasted. The aged poor were provided with a good dinner at home, and there was also a public dinner. The great display of fireworks after the procession and volunteer review was the illumination at night.

CARLISLE.

The day was observed as a general holiday in Carlisle, and was made one of general rejoicing and festivity. At an early hour flags were hoisted on the municipal buildings of the city. The Bishop, Dean, and Chapter held a prayer meeting, and afterwards had the use of the Cathedral for their personal friends at breakfast. At half past eleven the Mayor and Corporation assembled at the Town-hall, and, on the motion of Dr. Elliot, seconded by Mr. C. P. Hardy, adopted a loyal address to the Prince of Wales. Meanwhile, the volunteers were assembled in the market-place and fired a feu de joie, echoing back a Royal salute fired at the same time from the castle by the artillery volunteers. Crowds had by this time assembled, and the Mayor and Corporation then had played the National Anthem. The Mayor and Corporation then adjourned to the castle, joined on the way by other public bodies, and in the castle square a grand procession was marshalled, headed by the volunteers. The Mayor and Corporation, and including all the friendly societies and about 4000 children from the schools. They marched all the principal streets of the city, with bands playing and flags and banners flying. At one point the procession comprised a public dinner, under the presidency of the Mayor, another volunteer dinner, and several dinners of friendly societies. The girls of the three schools of the Sewing Society were entertained at the Athenæum, and received a gift of 1s. 6d. each. There were fireworks and illuminations at night, the most prominent of the latter being a device in front of the Townhall.

CARNARVON.

Such an outburst of spontaneous loyalty has never been witnessed in Carnarvon since it became a town. All ranks and degrees of men joined in heartily accord to celebrate with enthusiasm the joyful happy event. The day was all that could be desired, and what with the happy event, and the changed the streets to scenes of gay and animated succession, &c.; the numerous arches and banners with appropriate mottoes were to be seen across every street and lane of the town. The artistic taste displayed; the various old castle walls in the first Prince of Wales was born; the canon of Old England proudly waving over the joyous scene from the highest tower of the Eagle Tower, altogether presented a scene which few provincial towns could rival. Immediately after the termination of the procession the 3rd Carnarvonshire Rifle Volunteers and Naval Reserve fired a feu de joie from the volunteer artillery fired a feu de joie from the Victoria Pier. The distribution to the poor took place in the castle at one p.m., and the children of the public schools had tea given to them at three p.m. The Mayor, Llewelyn Turner, Esq., was in the chair at the dinner, and presided at the dinner held at the Royal Hotel in the evening. The proceedings of the illumination were very general. Old, hoary "Snowdon" blazed forth at nightfall with a monster bonfire, which presented an appropriate spectacle for many a mile. There were numerous other bonfires on the hills and near gentlemen's seats around.

CHATHAM.

The whole of the troops of the garrison, including the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, depôt battalions, and the Chatham division of Royal Marines Light Infantry, the whole numbering several thousand men, in full dress, were marched to the Great Lines, where they were drawn up under the command of Colonel H. Jervis, second in command at Chatham, when they fired a feu de joie, after which they gave a vociferous round of cheering for the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra. All the ships in harbour were decorated with flags from stem to stern. At dusk a torchlight procession, headed by the High Constable and the town authorities, preceded by the Royal Marines band, perambulated the town. From the Dockyard, the entrance to the Royal Marine barracks, and other public buildings were brilliantly illuminated.

CHELTENHAM

The centre of the attraction in this place was the Promenade, a long, straight, and broad road, with an avenue of trees planted at the edge of the kerbstone. Here were erected ten triumphal arches. Each was brilliantly illuminated with gas. The private houses and shops were also brilliantly illuminated. Similar triumphal arches were erected at the end of every principal street, and wreaths of evergreens with festoons of flowers were suspended in the air. The order of proceedings for the day consisted of a triumphal procession of the Gloucestershire Militia, the rifle volunteers, and the Cheltenham College cadets round the town; they afterwards assembled in the college grounds and fired a feu de joie. At four o'clock there was a dinner to the pensioners, and volunteers who participated in the proceedings, numbering 800 and 900. About 2800 was subscribed by the town for the festivities of the day. The Mayor and Corporation had the honour of treating the school-children and aged poor, to the number of some 7000. There was a torchlight procession in the evening.

CHESTER.

The fact that the Prince of Wales is also Earl of Chester gave the wedding-day somewhat of the character of a local festivity. A large quantity of beef and beer, and plum pudding distributed to the poor of the city. The principal decorations were upon the four city gates. At the Eastgate they were handsomely festooned with evergreens and wreaths. A procession of the authorities, the volunteers, the guilds, and benefit societies paraded the city and halted in front of the new Market-hall. The Mayor and Corporation on the left the proceedings, went round the hall, and formally declared it open for business. In the afternoon the volunteers fired a feu de joie, and the bells of the ringing public dinners were given. At dusk a large bonfire was kindled on the Roodee, innumerable fireworks were let off, and the whole city was illuminated.

COLCHESTER.

The day was commemorated in town with the most joyous demonstrations. The morning was ushered in by the firing of cannon. The ringing of bells, a display of flags, banners, triumphal arches, devices, and mottoes, all indicative of the best wishes to the Prince of Wales and his Royal bride. All the schools of the town entered into the spirit of the day. The Mayor, the Town Council and Corporation, and bands playing "Haste to the Wedding," and "God bless the Prince of Wales." The garrison consisted of the garrison troops and volunteers, who fired a feu de joie, and gave a round of cheering for the Prince and Princess, in the presence of some thousands of spectators. One of the greatest and most popular attractions was the roasting of a whole bullock in the Castle Bailey, and the distribution of the meat to the poor. The night that was spent in merry sports, a general illumination in the evening, a torchlight procession, bonfire, concert, and ball.

COVENTRY.

The demonstrations in this city were commenced by public proclamation, commencing at the Cross, by municipal authorities, the volunteers, a detachment of dragoons, and the various friendly and public societies. An immense number of persons afterwards assembled on a spot near the Cross, where, after the singing of "God Save the Queen and Anthem," a feu de joie was fired by the volunteers. The aged poor were entertained at the Drapers' Hall. The procession afterwards took place at dusk; illuminations by the electric-light from St. Michael's Church presented a fine attractive sight, and a good display of fireworks closed the festivities.

DERBY.

The festivities here were a great success. At an early hour on the morning had fired a feu de joie, the procession paraded the town, consisting of the military, the Mayor, the Corporation, the friendly societies, the various trades, and the Sunday-school children, who afterwards were roasted and the poor treated. Public dinners took place in the town; the public buildings were illuminated, and at night there was a display of fireworks.

DONCASTER.

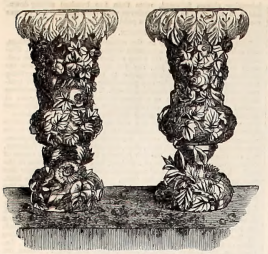
A procession of the Mayor, Corporation, yeomanry cavalry, militia, and volunteer corps proceeded through the streets, gaily decorated, to the parish church, where choral service was performed. At the Market-hall a public dinner was provided. In the evening there were balls, illuminations, and fireworks.

DORKING.

The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the performances of the gifts corps band. The streets of the town were gaily decorated by flags and festoons of evergreens. At one o'clock a procession, composed of nearly 2000 of the children of the various public schools of the neighbourhood, the Prince of Wales's Lodge of Odd Fellows, the members of the local committee, and others, left the concourse of inhabitants, perambulated the streets. About 1200 of the poor were regaled with roast beef, plum-pudding, and ale. The children of the schools, the inmates of the workhouse, and the almshouses, were also regaled with the same substantial English fare, and the aged, to the number of 200, were treated to tea and coffee. A variety of sports, including football and foot and pony racing, were also provided for the day. Illuminations, bonfires, and a display of fireworks and extensive ever seen in Dorking—was brought to a close in the evening by a monster bonfire and a capital display of fireworks.

DOVER.

At eight in the morning a signal-gun was a fired, and the steamfrigate of the Imperial Mail-packet Company, together with numerous vessels in the offing, the harbour, and the pier-head, then came the ringing of joyous peals from the churches. At nine o'clock the streets were gay with the various corps of volunteers, who numbered the number of nearly 2500, and sang an appropriate poem, full of loyal and patriotic sentiment. The juvenile choristers had mostly been breakfasted at the different schoolrooms, and were assembled with cheering and singing the National Anthem. At ten o'clock the Mayor, Corporation, and the Admiralty Pier Committee, assembled at St. Mary's, and afterwards joined in the corporate procession, which was led by the band of the volunteers and their bands. After proceeding through the principal streets at one o'clock the volunteers halted and joined the troops in garrison in a feu de joie, which extended along the whole seafront. The guns were heard on the heights and at the castle thundered a salvo of 101 guns, the troops in the garrison, and a small host of musicians played and sang "God Save the Queen," the hurras of those on the beach being echoed to the heights and at the castle. At one o'clock was a déjeûner at the Lord Warden Hotel for the Mayor and Corporation, the chief officers of the Royal Artillery and provided a sumptuous entertainment. At three o'clock the children sat down to the Shakspeare Hotel for the principal tradesmen. The members of the Odd Fellows' Society, by the kindness of the Mayor, had the Townhall in place, where an instrumental concert was provided. The children at the National Schools, the Townhall; the men of the Coastguard and Revenue Service at the Custom House. The most elaborate and extensive preparations made for them in the beautiful estate of Eastcliffe, the property of Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., who also liberally invited the two volunteer corps, the Imperial Mail Packet Company's servants, and a small host of friends to partake of the same hospitality, slaughtering the "fatlings of the flocks" and his choicest beeves for the occasion. The illuminations were general. The South-Eastern Railway station was lit with gas, and the Lord Warden Hotel, the Ship Hotel, the Royal Victoria and Marine Hotel, and other public places



LEATHER VASES PRESENTED TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

the exhibition of a bright-coloured light. The gas-jets disposed around it were stiff and awkward—a perpendicular line, a horizontal line, then a blank, a cluster and more perpendicular and horizontal lines, and clusters in succession, until the whole terminated in one lone star as an apex, being the effect from our elevated standpoint on the Calton Hill. The castle, West and East Prince's-street Gardens, the Bank of Scotland, and the roof of the Edinburgh and Glasgow station formed undoubtedly from this point one of the grandest views of which imagination is capable. Never, except in the poetic descriptions of fairyland, has such a scene been delineated. High over all on the castle there was a double belt of light; then, flanking this on each side, were single rows, as if all the portholes in the batteries were lighted up; then in wild disorder, like a broken charge of cavalry, the lights ran down the rocks towards Prince's-street, and thickered along the West Prince's-street Gardens, up Ramsay-terrace, where they met and intertwined with other bright and beautiful as themselves, and finally shaped themselves into the beautiful outline of the Royal Scottish Academy Galleries, or got lost in the variegated and exceedingly effective arrangement in the northern windows of the Bank of Scotland. The outline of the tall houses of the Old Town was not very well seen from any of the battlements of the monument; but the geometrical disposition of the lights in many of the windows could be definitely enough marked out. But, next to St. George's Church, by far the most attractive sight from the Nelson Monument was the brilliantly-lighted crown of Old Giles. The details of the crown were all clearly traced by the lights, and the coloured lanterns added very much to the impression produced upon the spectator as to the splendour of the original conception. Immediately beneath the feet, as it were, the west end of the pal, with its turrets and tower, shone out in dazzling brightness, the paddle being disposed into a kind of crown on the top of the staircase tower, and arranged in glittering array along the whole of the battlements of this part of the building. On Nelson's Monument itself numerous pabile were disposed round the parapets of the various landings, while in all the windows there was an exhibition of wax candles. Standing on the north side of the time-ball, several bonfires in Fife were seen to flame up into the sky; the revolving light of Inchkeith was also observable on turning more to the eastward; the illuminations on various public buildings in Leith shimmered through the darkness and the sleet. Facing south, the lurid glare from the huge bonfire on Arthur's Seat greeted the eye. It in no way, however, served to set forth to advantage on the Nelson Monument the grand outline of the lion rampant. Equally ineffective in revealing the full development of Salisbury Crags were the fires arranged at stated intervals along the summit; but the intense lights which ever and anon rose from the Radical-road exhibited the massive rocky ridge perfectly—now suffusing it in rose, now in the blue of the cerulean, again in the tinge of the orange, or the green of the fruitful meadow in spring."

EXETER.

Here there was a procession of Mayor, Corporation, tradesmen, and volunteers to the cathedral, accompanied by four bands. At Bury Meadow three commemoration trees were planted, and the volunteers fired a feu de joie. Several public dinners took place, and about 6000 children were provided with tea. At night a monster bonfire was lit in the cathedral-yard, and brilliant illuminations took place.

FOLKESTONE.

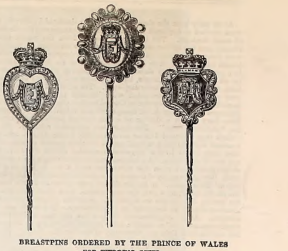
The great feature in the rejoicings organised by the loyal Mechanics of Folkestone was an enormous bonfire, which was got up under the careful superintendence of a "bonfire committee," by whom £100 was expended in supplying materials for this "blaze of triumph." Upwards of 3000 faggots of wood, twenty-five loads of timber, and ten barrels of tar were used in its construction. The bonfire was placed on Copt Point, a few hundred yards to the east of Folkestone, the highest hill on this coast, and the exact point at which English ground approaches most nearly the shores of France. In addition to the bonfire, a grand torchlight and burning tar-barrel procession was got up, in which thousands of persons took part, and which, after parading the town, wound its somewhat devious way up the height, cheered by the sound of triumphal music and the vocal outpourings of the more or less tuneful processionists. The spectacle was altogether most imposing, and admitted to be a "great success." The bonfire, a correspondent says, was seen in France more clearly than even the French marine lights could be seen at Folkestone.

GLASGOW.

No such gala day has before been known in Glasgow, the city being entirely and absolutely en fête. The long line of Argyll-street and Trongate had a very picturesque appearance, with its array of banners fluttering from one end to the other. The shipping in the harbour made also a very effective display, and the river were quite a gala aspect. Buchanan-street and James-street display a profusion of banners; but it is needless to particularise where every great

BROOCH PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE HIGHLAND VOLUNTEERS OF EDINBURGH.

LACE HANDKERCHIEF PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS BY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.



BREASTPINS ORDERED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR WEDDING GIFTS.

line of thoroughfare and traffic vied with each other to excel. Places of business, large and small, were, almost without exception, closed during the whole day; public works were stopped; the hand of industry was suspended in the busy mart, and the bells of the city churches rang out, for two hours during the forenoon, their merriest peal. At three o'clock the Lord Provost presided at a banquet, at which the members for the city, the magistrates, and council were present. In the evening there was a grand ball in the Exchange, which was the most brilliant assembly known for years in the west of Scotland. The public buildings were illuminated, and many private establishments. The main thoroughfares were till ten o'clock crowded to excess.

GLOUCESTER.

In the morning there was a procession of the Corporation, volunteers, Foresters, and Oddfellows to the public park, where the Mayor planted a commemoration oak. The volunteers afterwards went through various evolutions, and fired a feu de joie. In the afternoon there were athletic sports, and the school children were entertained at tea. In the evening there were illuminations of the public buildings, and public balls. Flags were hung out from every house.

GRAVESEND.

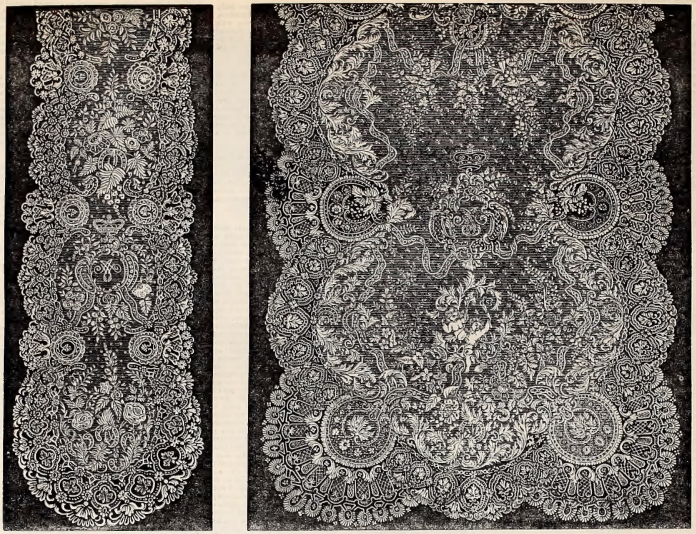
The festive appearance of this town when Princess Alexandra passed through its gaily-garlanded streets was well maintained on the day of the Royal marriage. All the tasteful decorations were retained; flags fluttered from every steeple, and streamed across the principal thoroughfares; the ships in the river were brightly "dressed," the Osborne, which still remains off the Terrace Pier, prominently doing honour to the occasion by a show of colours and ornamental devices, surmounted by an illuminated crown above the funnel; and the day was celebrated as a general holiday. At one o'clock a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Tilbury Fort, bells rung out merrily from all the churches, and the town and neighbourhood wore an unusually festive aspect. Early in the afternoon about 800 of the poorer inhabitants of the town were treated to a substantial dinner on the Terrace Pier, and a number of amusements was afterwards provided for them, which prolonged their enjoyment through the remainder of the day. The Mayor's ball at the Assembly Rooms, and a public subscription ball at the Townhall, were fully attended in the evening, and festivities of various kinds took place throughout the district. At Northfleet a dinner was given in the rifle-ground to 100 poor of all denominations, and an enormous bonfire was kindled in the evening on the Galley Bank—an eminence of 90 ft., rising from the picturesque excavations of the chalk-cliffs surrounding. Three thousand two hundred "barns," with ten tar-barrels and similar combustibles, were used for the purpose, producing a very fine effect, and illuminating the country for a considerable distance.

GREAT GRIMSBY.

The town was decorated with flags and devices. The Mayor, Corporation, customs officers, clubs, artillery and rifle corps, with bands, tradesmen, and school children paraded the town. Artillery fired a Royal salute and rifles a feu de joie, and the children sang the National Anthem. There were dinners and teas, and in the evening fireworks and illuminations.

GREENWICH.

The morning was ushered in by a peal from the bells of the parish church of St. Alphage. In the afternoon nearly a thousand children belonging to the different parochial schools, each wearing a wedding favour, assembled in the hall of the Greenwich Literary Institution, where a pleasing entertainment was provided, the children, at its conclusion, singing the National Anthem, with additions applicable to the newly-married Royal pair. The inmates of the Greenwich Union, numbering between 900 and 1000, were supplied with roast beef and plum-pudding, with porter for the adults and nuts and oranges for the juveniles, in honour of the event, the day being further commemorated among the inmates of the union by the opening of a



LACE LAPPET AND SCARF PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS BY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

FLOUNCE OF LACE DRESS PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS BY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

block of buildings recently erected for occupation by married couples over the eve of entry. In the evening the illuminations were very general, the four entrance-gates of Greenwich Hospital being magnificently illuminated.

HALIFAX.

From an early hour the streets presented a very lively appearance. A procession, more than a mile in length, left the Piecehall at two p.m., and after making a circuit through the town, proceeded to Ekroyd Moor. Among those present was the Mayor, Sir F. Crossley, Bart. A grand banquet was held in the evening. The illumination commenced at six p.m., and was on a most brilliant scale. A grand display of fireworks took place on the Moor at half-past seven, and the beacon-fire at ten o'clock. A splendid electric light was also exhibited from the tower of All Souls' Church.

HARWICH.

Salutes were fired from her Majesty's ship Pembroke, and by the local harbour volunteer artillery. There were the usual pyrotechnic displays, processions, &c.; and in the evening the members for the borough—Captain Peel and the Hon. Colonel Rowley—invited the volunteers to dine at the Three Cups Hotel, while the Mayor presided at a public dinner in another part of the town.

HEREFORD.

A Royal salute was fired at seven o'clock. A procession was formed at the High Town, which paraded the town with music and flags. At two o'clock there was a series of rural sports in a meadow adjacent to the city. The children were entertained, and there were several public dinners, and two balls. The town was illuminated at night.

HUDDERSFIELD.

A general holiday was observed throughout the entire district, and, in addition to the official public demonstration, there were numerous private celebrations in the shape of dinners, tea-parties, entertainments, &c. An interesting feature in the day's proceedings consisted in a treat to 600 widows of the town and district, given by a few philanthropic gentlemen, in the large room of the Infirmary Institution. At night, a grand ball took place in the banquet-room, attended by the leading families and neighbourhood. Other balls also took place in different parts of the town.

HULL.

In the morning there was a procession of the municipal authorities, clergy, and corporation. After service in the Holy Trinity, a salute was fired from the citadel. A public banquet and ball followed, and an extensive and brilliant display of fireworks illuminations. Several poor were entertained, and a large number of other persons. Seventeen thousand school children received medals.

IPSWICH.

A procession marched through the town, and upon arriving at the top of Berners-street it divided, the Mayor, magistrates, &c., filing off to the upper corporation, where a tree was planted to commemorate the day, while the remainder marched to a meadow adjoining Henley-road, where various evolutions were performed by the 5th Lancers, the Suffolk Militia artillery, and the Ipswich volunteers. At five p.m. a public dinner took place in the Corn Exchange, the Mayor (Mr. C. E. Bacon) presiding. Several of the parties of the poor also dined in different sections, and the same plan was adopted with regard to 3000 school children. A ball and a National Anthem in the course of the day in one imposing mass upon the Cornhill. The Custom House, the Townhall, and other public buildings were illuminated in the evening, and there was a display of fireworks upon the dock estate.

KING'S LYNN.

At half-past nine in the morning a procession was formed upon the market, comprising the Enrolled Pensioners, Coastguard, Royal Naval Volunteers, Artillery, and Corporation, with their banners, the clergy in their academical costume, and other ministers of religion, friendly societies, and industrial bodies generally, and traversed the principal streets of the town, being joined on its way by the children of all the day and Sunday schools. The streets of the town, on the occasion, were indeed thronged but the town, were profusely decorated with flags, the bells of St. Margaret's Church at the same time ringing out merry peals. A dinner was given to the poor in the Assembly-house gallery at the Corn Exchange, the schools were all feasted in their respective buildings, and quite spirited in great variety was provided and greatly enjoyed. In the evening a public dinner took place in the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Mayor. The illuminations at night were on a scale never before seen in Lynn.

KINGSTOWN.

Tuesday morning opened beautifully clear and crispy, with a bright sunshine, at nine a.m. the signal was given to "Prepare for Sea," when the Ajax, the gun-boat Rainbow, the cutters Fanny, Stag, and Wellington, and the various shipping in harbour were decorated with their gayest flags. The Ajax had the Union Jack at the peak at the fore, the red ensign at the main, and the blue ensign at the mizen. The Rainbow, Stag, Austrian, and the merchantmen were each represented at their moorings; in fact, every craft that could boast of any hunting used it on the occasion. The Royal St. George and the Royal Irish Clubhouse, the East Pier Battery, the steamer, the Naval Depôt, the Harbour Master's office, coast-guard station, railway station, the hotels, and other establishments were all together with many houses in the town, also hoisted flags. At one o'clock a royal salute was fired (twenty-one guns), and the bells of the sailors manned the rigging, giving three cheers for the welfare of our future King and the Rose of Denmark, and the band played "God Save the Queen." This was first completed at a quarter past one. At six p.m. sunset was fired, and all flags were lowered. In the evening the Ajax and cutters were brilliantly illuminated, and rockets were fired off.

LEAMINGTON.

This fashionable town was the scene of extensive festivities in celebration of the auspicious event. There was a grand procession, and an ox roasted on an enormous quantity of "old English fare" was provided for upwards of 3000 of the working classes and 3000 children. At three o'clock the foundation-stone of the first working-fountain erected in the town was laid by Henry Jephson, Esq., M.D. At the same hour athletic games and rustic sports were taking place on Parr and Wood-end Greens. In the evening a grand display of fireworks, a torchlight procession, and all kinds of illuminations gave the town a most brilliant and animated appearance. J. W. Martin, Esq., M.P., presided at a banquet at the Regent Hotel; and a grand dress ball at the Royal Assembly Rooms, and a tradesman's ball at the Public Hall, brought the festivities to a close.

LEEDS.

At ten o'clock a procession of the yeomanry cavalry, the volunteers, the Corporation, the head of gentlemen, the town council officers, the surveyors of highways, and the auditors and assessors, was formed in front of the Townhall and in the streets adjacent. The Leeds squadron of Yorkshire Hussars occupied the right of the procession, in succession the volunteer artillery, the volunteer engineers (with cutters), and the volunteer rifles, all being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Markham. Each of these corps mustered in full strength, and every officer and man were a new uniform. There was a military followed the Mayor and Corporation in carriages. They showed the other public functionaries of the borough on foot, about 1500 members of the working men's associations, friendly societies, and an immense train of vehicles of all descriptions, forming a procession of at least a mile in length. On the route the artillery were drawn up on the right, the engineers in the centre, and the rifles on the left. After the general parades and halts the trophy troops gave several hearty and ringing cheers for the newly-wedded Prince and Princess. There were 100,000 persons present. A subscription ball was given at the Townhall, and the day was kept as a general holiday, with a host of theatrical and other amusements, dinners given by employers to their workmen, and many other festive gatherings. The Mayor entertained about 250 gentlemen at dinner. Nor were the inferior forgotten, for the guardians made provision for the entertainment of the indoor and outdoor poor of the township; the illuminations at night were brilliant and attractive.

LEICESTER.

A general holiday was observed here, and the streets were gaily decorated. There was a procession of volunteers, Oddfellows, Foresters, brass bands, and regalia, headed by the Mayor and Corporation. Several thousand dinners, flags and banners, assembled in the market-place and sang the National Anthem. The united bands also played the same music. The various public buildings were illuminated.

LEWES.

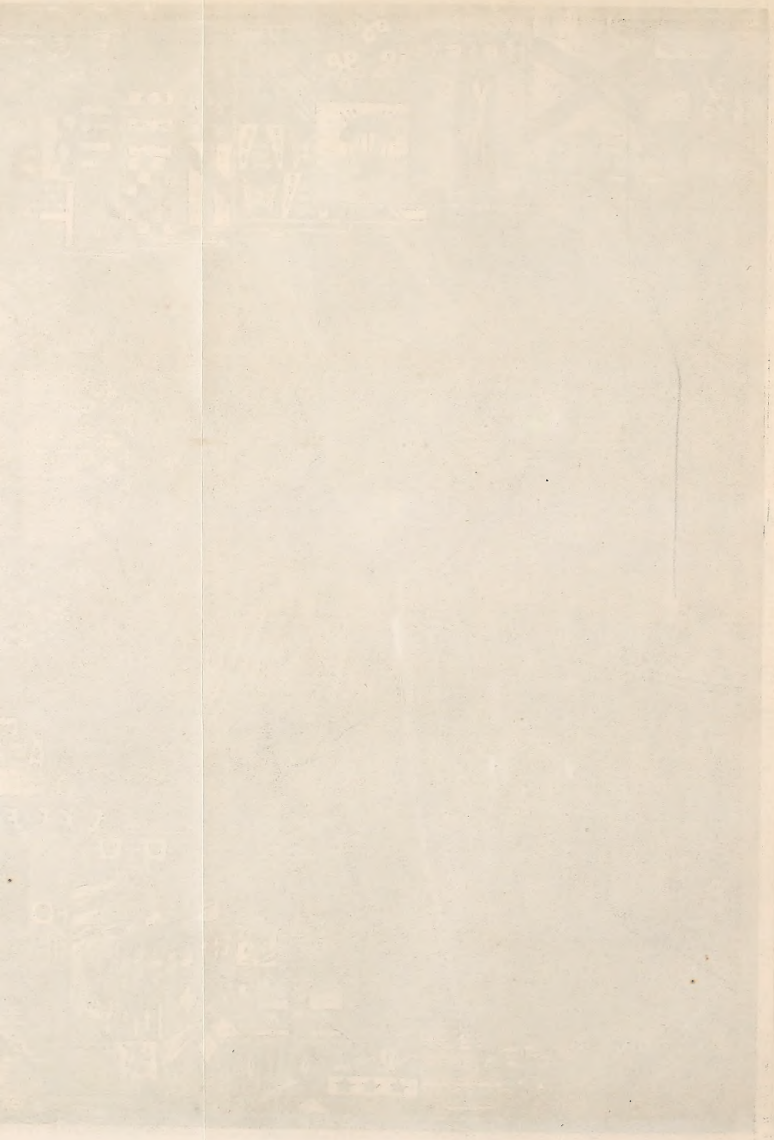
The bonfire upon the Cliffe-hill, Lewes, was lighted at eight o'clock p.m. Seven other bonfires were lighted about the same time on the hills within a range of eight miles of Lewes—viz., at Firle, Mount Caburn, Cliffe, Rottingdean, Piddinghoe, Ditchling, and Black Cap. The effect was extremely fine. The Lord of the Manor of Rottingdean was proposed at each gathering. The streets of the town were thronged with people. There was no illumination, but there was a grand torchlight procession. The High Constable presided at a volunteer dinner.

LINCOLN.

There was a grand procession of the Corporation, volunteer rifles, militia, Freemasons' friendly societies, and others, to the cathedral to hear a musical service. In the afternoon the volunteer rifles shot for a prize cup, and there were English sports. The grammar-school, the hospitals, and workhouse, were also visited, and at night the public buildings and the principal tradesmen's houses were illuminated. There were volunteers' and tradesmen's balls.

LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD.

The demonstrations in Liverpool were unanimous and most enthusiastic. All business was suspended, and from nine o'clock in the morning till late at night the streets were crowded with people, the leading thoroughfares at night being almost impassable from the crowds attracted by the illuminations and from the immense number of vehicles. The display of flags, not only by the shipping in the river and docks, but by the shopkeepers and inhabitants generally, was the most magnificent ever seen in Liverpool, some of the tabernacles in the fashionable districts of Rodney-street, Mount Pleasant, Mayon, Mr. R. G. Gardner, gave a grand banquet to a number of the leading inhabitants of the district, and in the evening his family gave a grand ball to upwards of 2000 ladies and gentlemen, the Exchange and Underwriters'-rooms being added to the Townhall in order to accommodate the numerous guests. There was also a very excellent display and procession in the afternoon, and in the evening a volunteer ball upon a scale of unusual grandeur. The Prince and Princess of Denmark, the drivers and horses decked with wedding favours, and bands and bugles and banners with appropriate and national inscriptions. Mr. Best, the organist to the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, performed upon the grand organ at St. George's Hall during the day, the hall being densely crowded. There were also special and excellent performances at the Queen's and the Royal.



CELEBRATION OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE: THE CHOIR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

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wonderful brilliancy, bringing out clearly the outlines of the fleet at anchor. Ryde displayed a long line of bonfires along the esplanade, while the Portsmouth line of bonfires opposite the anchorage of the fleet at Spithead was a line of fire. The streets were one blaze of illuminations, and the dome of St. Thomas's Church was splendidly lighted up with blue lights and coloured stars.

READING.

The celebration of the Royal marriage may be said to have virtually begun here on Monday afternoon, when a whole ox, prepared for the spit and very smartly decorated, was drawn through the town, headed by a band, to the Public Recreation-ground, where the process of cooking commenced at ten o'clock at night in the presence of a large concourse of people. Bonfires, which will be the order of England's great day were those of the assembly of the 1st Berks Rifle Corps, who paraded about 200 strong, and marched to the camp where they joined the whole Berks battalion. The evolutions were out merry peals, and between ten and eleven o'clock a grand procession, composed of the Mayor and Corporation, with the civic officers, members of the Philanthropic Society, and inhabitants in carriages, the fire brigade, and other civic bodies, preceded by bands, and accompanied by several bands, passed through the principal streets, which were very profusely illuminated, and which were the scene of much enthusiasm as they neared various parts of the town. A Royal salute was fired from the Russian gun on Forbury-hill, and the ox was cut up and distributed, while many poor people were regaled with 4000 and 2000 aged people in the Corn Exchange. In the afternoon the children of the various schools, numbering several thousands, paraded the streets, and afterwards proceeded to the railway station to await the arrival of the Royal train. A very brilliant illumination of the public buildings and private houses took place in the evening; there was a grand display of fireworks, and the celebration closed successfully with an immense bonfire upwards of fifty feet high.

ROCHDALE.

The auspicious event was ushered in by the booming of cannon over the town at six o'clock, and this was followed by a hundred. At the top of Drake-street a magnificent triumphal arch entirely spanned the road. A procession was formed, and after parading the streets the principal children were brought, which presented an animated appearance and were densely crowded throughout the whole line of route, the procession broke up in the Butts, but not before the cheers for cheers were given for the Prince of Wales and his bride. The cortège comprised more than six thousand persons, and extended over a distance of from a mile to a mile and a quarter. The town was brilliantly illuminated at night.

ROCHESTER.

Flags and banners were suspended from nearly every house. The principal feature of the day was the opening of the new town quay, which has been for some time in progress, and which will henceforward take the name of the Prince of Wales's Quay. The Mayor and members of the Corporation, together with all the civic officers and a large number of the citizens, walked in procession through the town, after which they proceeded to the quay, and declared it open. The Mayor, the local volunteers firing a feu de joie. At three o'clock the whole of the children belonging to the various Sunday-schools, of all denominations, assembled on the England's, each child wearing a rosette and also a medal—the latter struck expressly for the occasion—in gilt of the two principal sides of the city. After singing the National Anthem, in which the public joined, the children were marched off to their respective schools, where they were feasted at the expense of the Corporation. There were in the evening an illumination and a magnificent display of fireworks.

SALISBURY.

The rejoicings in the city were on an extensive scale. The sum of £500 had been raised by subscription among the inhabitants, with which the various public school children were entertained. At ten o'clock the Mayor and inhabitants went in procession to the cathedral. At two o'clock there was a dejeuner at the Council House, and in the afternoon a number of sports came off on the Bemerton Meadows. In the evening the public buildings were illuminated, and there was an immense bonfire in the Green-croft.

SCARBOROUGH.

The festivities here were most animated. There was a public procession composed of the Corporation and every class of the people, with friendly societies and the volunteer corps, who fired a feu de joie. Many private houses were handsomely decorated and illuminated.

SHEFFIELD.

The principal thoroughfares in the centre of the town were spanned by triumphal arches, decorated and illuminated in a most elaborate and costly style. In the morning a procession started from the North Park and went through the principal streets of the town. It included the Mayor and Corporation, the magistrates, the Cutlers' Company, the Volunteers, and every public body of importance, the volunteers and yeomanry, the associated trades of the town, the members of the friendly societies, a number of tradesmen's carts, a trophies," including steam-plates, models of enormous castings; a number of representatives of the local educational institutions, &c. Several bands were occupied in playing over the assigned routes of the procession, and the Corporation, magistrates, and other gentlemen sat down to a cold collation in the Music-hall, where the health of the newly-wedded pair was drunk with enthusiasm. Dinners were also given to the whole body of the workhouse (1000); the aged and sick paupers in the 8th Poet, and the 16th Lancers (the latter being the corps in which the Prince of Wales learnt drill), were treated in a manner at the hands of the local committee of the aged poor to a substantial repast. A great deal was done in the way of private benevolence, in addition to the grants voted by the committee. In the evening the centre of the town was illuminated. The hall given by the cutlers' Company, on the scale of nearly a hundred feet square. The Corporation ball took place at the Music-hall, and was numerously attended. Balls were also given at various other places. About 20,000 medals commemorative of the occasion, and buns, were distributed to the Sunday-school children.

SHIELDS, NORTH AND SOUTH.

At South Shields the day's proceedings were opened with the distribution of 4000 lb. of beef, in 2 lb. pieces, and 2000 3 lb. loaves, among the poor. A similar distribution of meat took place at North Place at North Shields. At ten o'clock in the forenoon the school children of South Shields met in the market-place and sang the Morning Hymn and Old Hundred, Psalm, and the National Anthem. After this they were regaled with oranges. 20,000 people were present, and although the proceedings of the day were limited to be held in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute. This was followed by a procession, composed of the civic authorities, the corporation, clergy, and leading public bodies, the Naval Reserve and sailors' societies, and artillery and rifle volunteers. The Corporation met at two o'clock, in the Town-hall, and presented loyal addresses to the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The illuminations were numerous and brilliant in both towns. Salutes were fired from Clifford's Fort and from her Majesty's ship Cactor.

SOUTHAMPTON.

The joybells commenced ringing here at seven o'clock in the morning. At nine a distribution of beer, bread, and beef to 3000 poor families took place in the West Marlands. This distribution was under the auspices of the clergy and ministers of the town. At the same time about 6000 school children marched four abreast, accompanied by their teachers, monitors, and deacons, from England Park to Watts Park, where each child received a commemorative medal, a mug, and a bun. At one o'clock the children were in volunteer band assembled on the platform, and passed up the town discourse appropriate to the occasion. Soon after this the Olympic games of Athletic Club commenced on the Common, and the finest athletes belonging to the town competed for prizes. At eleven o'clock the members of the various benefit societies marched from the Cricket-ground to the Audit House, preceded by bands of music. Soon after eleven the boys of her Majesty's ship Dauntless landed at the pier, and, preceded by a juvenile band of music, marched through the town. Each boy wore a white rosette. At noon the guns from the platform battery boomed forth a Royal salute. At half-past twelve the Mayor and Corporation, in their robes of office, and accompanied by a vast procession, marched from the Audit House to Andrew's Park, and there planted two oak-trees, which were named respectively by the Mayor and Sheriff as the Albert Edward and the Alexandra. After the ceremony was roasted, and servers were busy cutting out hot and fragrant steaks for poor people. It was conducted by the butchers. The meat was cooked in their respective shops under the superintend the cooking. It took sixteen hours to complete the roast. A medieval torchlight procession took place at nine o'clock, and the whole of the tradesmen were dressed in grotesque costumes. The illuminations were very splendid. Her Majesty's ships Dauntless and Dauntless were lit up, and from them ascended a vast number of beautiful rockets. At nine o'clock the heavens were illuminated with a display of fireworks from the mast and the yards of the ships. A magnificent display of fireworks took place in the upper part of the town.

STAFFORD.

The rejoicings were commenced at seven o'clock by a procession consisting of the Mayor and Corporation, the rifle volunteers, the fire-brigade, the local forces, the friendly societies, the various trades, and private schools of the town, and which, accompanied by two bands, paraded the leading thoroughfares. At ten o'clock the children were to a large number of the aged poor; the Sunday scholars were afterwards suitably entertained; and in the evening large public dinners took place in the two principal hotels of the town. Several balls were given, and at night a grand display of fireworks was made.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

This town infused into the public rejoicings a sort of Shakspearean character. A public procession was formed of the rifle corps, the Amateur Dramatic Society, the police force, and the band of the Warwickshire Militia, from a temporary battery. Beef was distributed among the poor, and 1200 school children were entertained. There was an illumination in the evening, a ball and private buildings. Dinners and balls completed the festivities.

SUNDERLAND.

There was a large procession of Sunday-school children, a public lunch, and a procession of gleemen in the employ of the Mayor, Mr. J. Hartley, and partners. The children assembled at the Exchange-square, and the gleemen in the employ of his firm with roast beef and plum-pudding. The school children were entertained, and there were great rejoicings at night.

SWANSEA.

The town and docks, which were full of shipping, exhibited a profusion of flags of all nations. Here, as elsewhere, there was a public procession and illumination, and the foundation-stone of a new public hall was laid with great ceremony by Mrs. Dillwyn, the wife of the borough member.

TAUNTON.

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired early in the morning, a choral service took place at St. Mary's Church in the forenoon, a military parade took place in the afternoon, a public meeting played during the day, and the bells from the church towers pealed merrily. Bread and beef were given to the poor, and tea was given to the children of the Sunday schools assembled on the parade and sang a piece suitable to the occasion, after which they were regaled with tea and cake. There was also a display of fireworks, a general illumination, and a torchlight procession.

TENBY.

This little town celebrated the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales in a particularly joyful manner, under the conduct of the Mayor, Mr. G. White. It is worthy of remark that the Mayor, during the thirty-four years he has held the family who has had the office, and that an ancestor was Mayor of Tenby at the marriage of Henry V., Harry V., Harry VI., and Harry VII. The order of the day during the day was the adoption of an address of congratulation to the Prince of Wales, which, of course, was carried by unanimous acclamation. Then a procession of the authorities, notables, volunteers, and others, the goal of which was a spot where two oaks were planted; and after this there was a dejeuner, with the usual loyal accompaniments. Two cedar-trees were afterwards planted, the school children were entertained, rustic sports were indulged in, and of course there was an illumination at night.

TONBRIDGE.

At noon the volunteers assembled in the High-street and fired a feu de joie, while a Royal salute boomed forth from the guns at the castle. Dejeuners were given at the Castle and at the Rifle Volunteers marched in procession through the town. Afterwards a public dinner took place at the Townhall, under the presidency of Henry Streatfeild, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks and a torchlight procession. Almost every house was decorated more or less profusely, and many were brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

WARWICK.

This old borough was beautifully decorated, and flags of every description floated from the windows. A public lunch in the Corporation was formed, which comprised the Mayor and Corporation, the militia staff, the volunteers, school children, and the benefit societies. After marching through the principal streets the procession proceeded to the race-common, where the Queen's fired a feu de joie, after which the National Anthem was sung. Prizes for various competitions were given by all assembled for the Queen, three for the Prince of Wales, and three for the Princess of Wales. On the return of the procession to the courthouse, the children were taken to their respective schools and the public buildings, where a good substantial dinner of roast beef, plum-pudding, and ale had been prepared for them. The adult population dined at their own houses, each of them having been supplied with a piece of beef from the ox roasted. During the afternoon a variety of rural games were indulged in on the common, and in the evening the whole of the public buildings were splendidly illuminated. About nine o'clock a huge bonfire was ignited on the common, which could be seen for miles around, and the whole of the festivities were appropriately terminated with a display of fireworks.

WILTON.

The poor were provided with a good dinner; and, permission having been obtained from Lady Herbert of Lea, rustic amusements of different kinds took place in the park at Wilton House.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

About 11,000 children, each wearing a medal and white ribbon, paraded the streets in procession, and afterwards partook of a hearty afterwards a most successful review of the volunteers and yeomanry was held. The corporation entertained the members of the respective schools, and at noon 1400 of the aged poor were substantially entertained at the Agricultural Hall. The Oddfellows and Foresters also paraded the town, and in the evening a ball was given at the residence of Captain George Hall Graham, in the front of which were erected a couple of triumphal arches, ornamented and lighted up with Danish coloured lamps and bearing various devices, which screened the entire front of the house. At eight o'clock a display of fireworks commenced in the grounds of the Royal Military Repository, consisting of about 7000 rockets, shells, tourbillons, mines, marcons, &c.

WORCESTER.

The city was gaily decorated. There was a procession of the Mayor and Corporation, volunteers, yeomanry, &c; rustic games on the racecourse; the poor and school children were most liberally feasted; and at night there were fireworks, illuminations, and a ball.

YARMOUTH.

At an early hour flags were hoisted upon the public buildings, and all the vessels in the harbour and roadstead displayed their colours. Numerous houses were decorated with flags, banners, and devices. The members of the Town Council accompanied the Mayor (Mr. R. Steward) to church, where the Rev. Canon Nevill officiated, and subsequently they met at the Council Hall and voted loyal addresses to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The volunteers, rifle and artillery, also assembled on the South Denes, where they performed various evolutions, and a Royal salute was fired from the South Battery by the artillery volunteers. In the afternoon between 2000 and 600 volunteers assembled on the Hall-plain and marched to the stores, North-quay, to dine with, and at the expense of, the member for Yarmouth, Sir E. Lacon, Bart., M.P., who is Major-Commandant of the artillery volunteers. The children of the public and other schools, to the number of about 4000, were regaled with cakes and commemorative medals, and were regaled with tea, cake, and other refreshments. At the close of the day the town was illuminated, and lamps were suspended from the rigging of the ships in port.

YORK.

The day was observed in York as a general holiday, and about 10,000 of the working population were provided with breakfast of tea or of coffee previous to the procession. The loyalty of citizens evinced itself by the exhibition of a profusion of flags and banners. At noon the artillery volunteers assembled at the Castle and fired a Royal salute of twenty-one guns. At the same time the rifle volunteers fired a feu de joie. The members of each corps were wedding favours, which had been supplied to them by their officers. In the afternoon a procession was formed, composed of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, the clergy, the volunteers, and the various benefit societies. In St. George's-field, near the castle, the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriff planted three trees of the species Wellingtonia gigantea. The trees had been cut in the procession, on completing the route assigned, attended the service at the cathedral. Subsequently 6000 of the children went to the Sandring and other schools, after each receiving a medal commemorative of the marriage, and a souvenir of the occasion suitable to the occasion. They were afterwards presented each with a bun and a threepenny-piece. In the evening in the Guildhall a dinner took place. The Mansion House, the bars, the Guildhall, and the public and other buildings were brilliantly illuminated. There was a display of fireworks in St. George's-field, and a fashionable ball in the Assembly-rooms.

REJOICINGS ABROAD ON THE ROYAL MARRIAGE DAY

The marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra has been celebrated abroad as well as at home. Our last Number contained an account of the festivities which took place at Aachmen on the wedding day, and we now give a few particulars of the manner in which the auspicious event was observed on the Continent.

PARIS.

The portals of the Home Office on the Faubourg St. Honoré were illuminated by Count Persigny's direction, and the letters "A. A." figured sentiment among the gas jets. Large olive-branches radiated over the gateway of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a large tripic entoh feather, in coloured lamps, fluttered over many memorable edifices. Congratulatory letters, English and French, balls and receptions marked the occasion among her Majesty's loyal subjects. The children of the British Free Schools, 130 in number, were entertained by the committee of those schools at tea, and received Bibles in commemoration of the day. At night in the evening about 150 of the English residents assembled to defeat the Republic of Tea in the Rue de Berri. The festival was got up by the clergy and some of the wealthy English residents. The room was well lit up, and adorned with banners, flags, and portraits of the Prince and Princess, and presented a most genial aspect. The English Choral Society sang various pieces, and addresses were delivered by the clergy, and refreshments were distributed in the intervals of theentire tainment. The proceedings wound up with the National Anthem, at about half-past ten.

BOULOGNE.

A banquet was given in honour of the marriage. The chair was taken by Admiral Hathern, supported on his right and left by the Sous-Prefet and Baron Brunow, formerly ambassador here, and a very excellent dinner at the Imperial Pavilion Hotel. The rooms were tastefully arranged for the occasion. The band of the Chasseurs attended and played the various airs. The principal guests were, with the Danish Consul, the officers of the garrison, and those of the naval department, were invited. This sumptuous entertainment passed off with the greatest harmony and good feeling, being enlivened from time to time with the sound of the cannon. During the day the different friendly schools, independent of ones, were entertained with an excellent dinner, presided over by the resident clergy. The health of the Queen, the Prince, and their very general, and amongst the most conspicuous were the South-Eastern Company's office, and Messrs. Dawes and Co.'s, the latter displaying in the harbour made a splendid display, being decorated with garlands, flags, &c., particularly those of the South-Eastern and General Steam Navigation Companies.

BERLIN.

In honour and celebration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, a sumptuous banquet, a ball, and a concert, and illumination was given at the British Embassy. The King and Queen and the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family honoured Sir Andrew and Lady Buchanan with their company. The remainder of the guests included the members of the British Embassy, the chiefs of the foreign missions in Berlin, the Austrian, Russian, Bavarian and the Danish Secretary of Legation, the Prussian Ministers, several ladies and grand officers of the Court. Among the latter, especially, his Majesty King William proposed "The health of the Queen of England," and afterwards that of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of "The English and Danish Royal families." The British Ambassador proposed "The health of their Majesties of Prussia." After Queen Victoria's health had been drunk the King asked for pen and ink to indite a telegram to her Majesty informing her of it, as well as to congratulate her on the event of the day. It is to her know the manner in which it had been celebrated in his capital. At that moment arrived a telegram from our Queen to the King of Prussia, with some information regarding details of the wedding that had just taken place. The dinner was at five o'clock, the latest hour observed in the highest circles. The whole of the Embassy was brilliantly illuminated with gas—Royal crowns, entwined initials, banners, and Prince of Wales's feathers. The whole entertainment went off in the most successful and satisfactory manner.

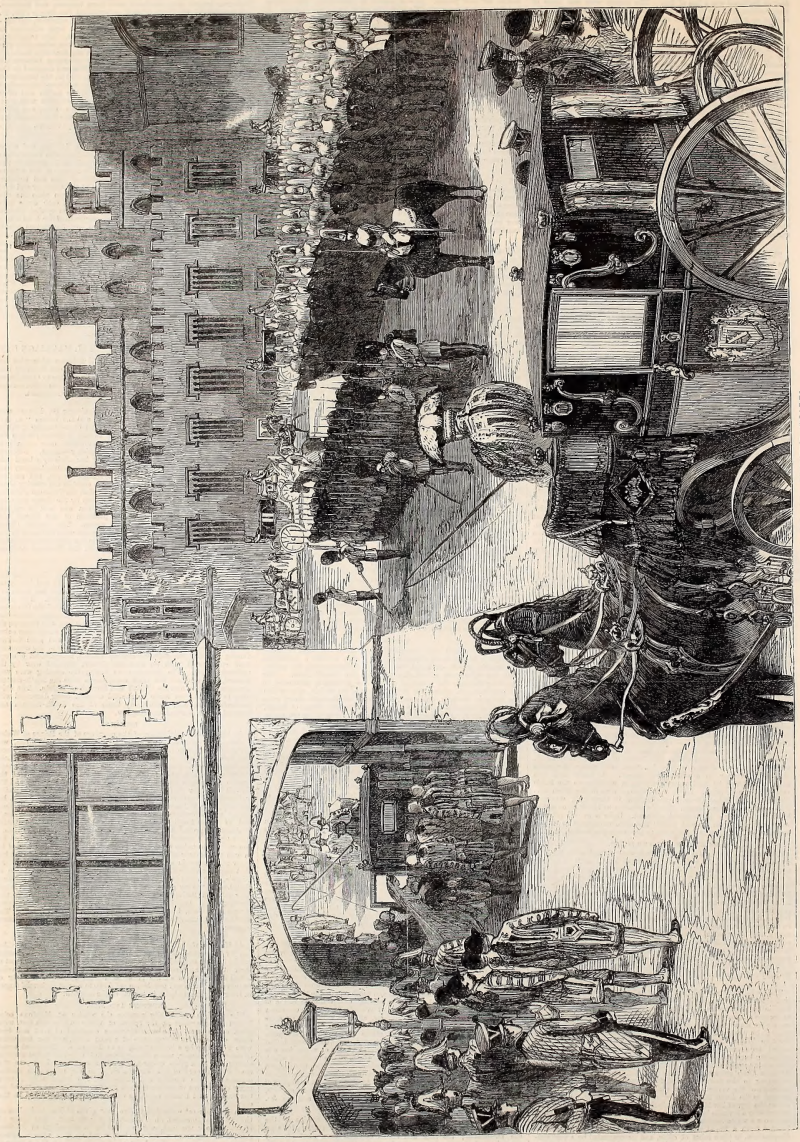
MUNICH.

At Munich, though no official entertainment was publicly provided for, by the generous hospitality of the Court, the British and Danish residents were enabled to commemorate the day together, like most of their friends at home. Lord and Lady Augustus Loftus, having issued invitations to all the principal British residents, a party of twenty-four ladies and gentlemen sat down to a most recherché dinner in their magnificent hotel on the occasion.

MENTONE AND NICE.

The English community passing the winter at Mentone celebrated the marriage of the Prince of Wales on the 10th inst. with great enthusiasm. The entertainments consisted of boat and foot races, enlivened by the presence of a good band, and the festivities were wound up by a brilliant display of fireworks. The close of the day, however, was a dinner given to 1 0 persons of the working classes, at the Cafe Turc under the presidency of Lord Leigh, in the spacious courtyard of the Victoria Hotel, in the midst of a garden ornamented with wreaths and evergreens, and bright already with many of our most charming summer flowers. The houses occupied by the English and Danish residents were brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

One of the most magnificent fêtes ever given at Nice took place at the Théâtre Impérial, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. The Duke of Hamilton took the lead, and, assisted by a committee of English gentlemen, organised a ball which will long get up in a style of extraordinary splendour. The King of Bavaria and all the principal



THE PRINCESS QUITTING THE CASTLE FOR ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

THE BRIDAL PROCESSION APPROACHING ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

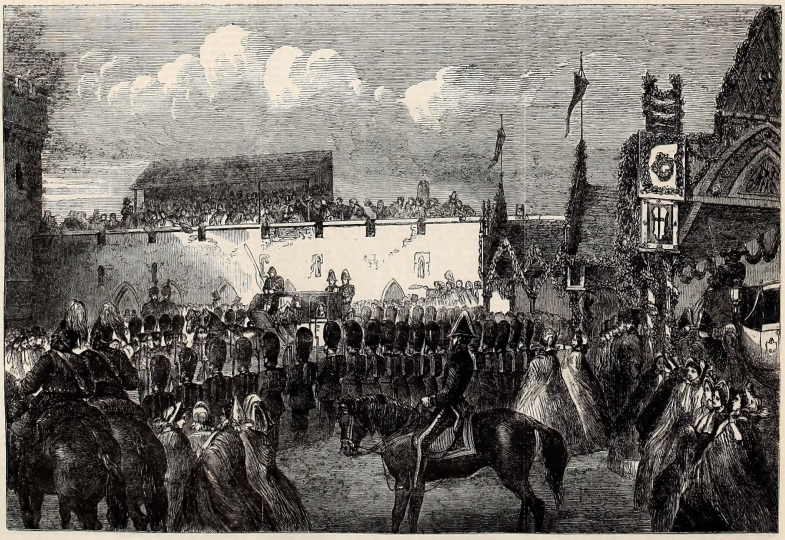
visitors wintering at Nice, as well as the local authorities, were present; and the entire company consisted of about 500 persons.

VIENNA.

Lord Bloomfield, the British Ambassador at the Austrian Court, gave a grand dinner in honour of the event. With the exception of M. von Flener, all the members of the Austrian Cabinet were present at the banquet. His Lordship's other guests were the high dignitaries of the Austrian Court, the French and Turkish Ambassadors, and the representatives of all the reigning families related to the Queen.

THE HAGUE.

Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir John Milbanke, and Lady Milbanke, gave a grand ball, at which they had the honour of receiving the King and Queen of the Netherlands, all the other members of the Royal family, the whole of



THE BRIDAL PARTY LEAVING ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

the diplomatic corps, the principal officers of State, and other members of the aristocracy of Holland.

The British Minister to the Germanic Confederation celebrated the marriage by giving a full dress dinner to the members of the Diet and diplomatic body. The band of the 39th Prussian Regiment played during the dinner. At the dessert Baron Rehrck, President of the Diet, proposed the health of the Queen and of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Koch, the English Consul at Frankfort, gave a splendid dinner at the 10th to the English residents. At Homburg, also, the British residents held a dinner at which the Kursaal in honour of the day. At Havre, likewise, the English residents dined together, the Consul presiding. About fifty English guests assembled together at the Hotel de Bergues, Geneva, on the 10th. The British Consul presided, and the evening passed over with great cordiality. A similar manifestation took place at a banquet given among the British residents at Munich in the chair.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE ROYAL WEDDING REJOICINGS.

The language of some of the Paris papers on the rejoicings for the Prince of Wale's marriage is highly complimentary to England and creditable to Sentiment.

In the London correspondence of the *Moniteur* occurs this passage:—"The people of Great Britain have exhibited a great spectacle that of the concord, the joy, the form, and the independence which are the consequences of one of the political virtues of a free people—a unity, whose attachment to the Government, to the throne is called loyalty."

"These rejoicings, these triumphal arches, these unfurled banners, these decorations, these illuminations," says *La Presse*, "are not elliptical demonstrations paid for out of the Budget, commanded by authority, or prompted by motives of personal ambition. They are the spontaneous outburst of a whole people celebrating with enthusiasm an act of its own life, which adds another link to the long chain of traditions which constitute its glory and its grandeur. In that example how to behold the feature of a people? The pair as they passed along, in those blazings which issued from every breast, there is no courtier exhalation, no servility. They were the expressions of the delight and the pride of a people satisfied with itself; satisfied, too, with the form of its Government, which gives it the security and the means of liberty of order, and of prosperity; which saves it from revolution and allows it the full development of its natural and intellectual forces. And these rejoicings are all the greater and the more heartfelt that there is no disquiet as to the future. England hopes that the young Prince of Wales will give much advantage, and his royal bride-elect will follow the virtuous example which he has seen in his own family. Let what great England her parents have given her, she changed then never being at the mercy of any one man, or of any moral, physical, or intellectual fatality. One of the chief causes of the grandeur and prosperity of England is the unchangeableness of the institutions which does not exclude improvements, but which prevents revolution."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ROYAL WEDDING GIFTS.

Mr. HARRY EMANUEL has had the honour of being entrusted with the making of some presents which the Prince gave, on the 10th inst., to his brothers and several friends. More than twenty of these gifts are in the form of bracelets, and of these are a co-related and exceedingly effective design. Three are of a heart shape, encircled by brilliants, and surmounted by an exquisite group of the Prince of Wales's three delicate masterpieces. A cipher, blending the initials of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, and traced in rubies, diamonds, and emeralds, o quites the centre of the crystal heart. The three hearts thus composed (engraved on page 328) were for Princes Alfred, Arthur, and Leopold. Another piece of the same groundwork serve as the tops of as many pins, which were presented to the gentlemen. These pins are also four-sided, and are of a very rich construction. The principal stone is cut to the shape of an octahedron, with the diamonds that are set in it without the aid of any metal. A scroll of diamonds forms an elegant frame to this device, and the top of which is the crown, modelled in gold, with diamond bands, and with the initials of crimson rubies prettily relieved by the white gems. The ten breastpins thus uniformly designed were presented to relatives and friends of the Prince.

Mr. Turner was intrusted with the manufacture of bracelets, brooches, and pins, to be given as marriage presents by the Prince of Wales, some of which are represented on page 321. One, made to order in our Engraving is a bracelet, the centre of crystal, with initials in diamonds and turquoise; a border of turquoise, pearl, and diamonds, enriched with diamond straps. This opens to contain a miniature. In it was the cipher of his Royal Highness in Princess Christian's hair. Next is a brooch, the centre being of crystal, on which are mounted the initials "A. E." in diamonds, rubies, and emeralds; the border is of gold and enamel, representing the blossoms and leaves of the rose. The stems are tied with an enamel ribbon bearing the date of the marriage; and the whole is surrounded with a border of pearls, executed in enamel and gems. There are three of these brooches, each containing a miniature portrait of the royal pair. One of these brooches, we believe, was presented to her Majesty the Queen. To that succeeds a crystal brooch, with enamel monograms, having opening for the miniature and a gold ribbon border. Next comes an amethyst bracelet, with a diamond-star centre, surrounded by a scrollwork of diamonds and pearls, with a laced gold band. We have next a crystal heart-shaped locket, with the initials "A. E. A." in emeralds, rubies, and diamonds, surmounted by an elaborately modelled and jewelled crown, the border of diamonds, also open for miniatures. There are three of these lockets, which were presented, it is believed, to the Danish Princesses. Last in the series is a brooch having an oval crystal centre, with initials in emeralds, rubies, and diamonds, surrounded by a crown studded with gems, and border being in open scrollwork of diamonds and pearls. There are five of these brooches, containing the miniatures of the bridegroom and the Royal Princesses of England. At the bottom is a gold bracelet, with double oval centre, with the initials "A." and "A. E." on the gold covers, pearl and diamond border. There were also given as a present an enamel bow, and surmounted by the Prince of Wales's feathers in blue enamel.

Among the jewels ordered by the Prince of Mesrs. Garrard for wedding gifts from the Prince, and engraved on page 325, are a diadem, a brooch, eardrops, and a necklace. The diadem is of rose brilliants; the circlet is formed of two rows, with ten large brilliants equidistant; it is surmounted by ten ornaments, having in the centre of each a large drop-shaped brilliant: these are connected by Greek scrolls, also in brilliants. The necklace, a splendid specimen of the diamond-setter's art, is composed of eight clusters with very large pendants surrounding diamonds; the centre clusters being composed of large drop-shaped gems, and the whole connected by festoons of diamonds. The brooch is composed of magnificent pearls, surrounded by diamonds, and the eardrops are pearls forming drops. The same firm had also the honour of making the present from her Majesty to the Royal bride, consisting of a costly suite of opals and diamonds. Near the bottom of Messrs. Garrard's group is shown the diamond eardrops and necklace presented by the Corporation of London to the Princess.

Of the two bracelets depicted at the base, that at the right hand is the gift of the Duke of Cambridge, by Garrard; while that at the left is the bracelet, of exquisite workmanship, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, presented to the Princess of Wales by the ladies of Manchester.

PRESENTS TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

THE Brussels lace of which we have engraved specimens on another page form part of a toilet of the same material presented by the King of the Belgians to Princess Alexandra upon her marriage. They are of great beauty of design and workmanship, and have been executed by the firm of Jacques Stehlier, of Brussels, from the drawings of M. Ernest De Ligne, of the same city. In his designs for the flounce, scarf, veil, and pocket-handkerchief M. de Ligne received the assistance of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brabant. We are indebted for photographs of these laces to Messrs. Hayward, of Oxford-street.

VASES IN LEATHER-WORK PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE taste of the ornamental flower vases in leather which we have this week engraved is Mr. F. A. Deer, of Neath, Glamorganshire. They stand twenty inches high, and are tastefully decorated with the following flowers executed in leather—the tulip, narcissus, rose, carnation, anemone, azalea, &c.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

FROM the days of the Greek play down to the present time every civilised country had its own peculiar drama. Rome could boast of a Roscius before Italy produced a Betterton; and in England, about 1110, dramatised miracles were performed in the Abbey of St. Albans. In 1174, according to FitzStephen, London had plays representing the worship of miracles and the sufferings of martyrs; while in the Harleian MS an ample detail of the sacred drama performed at Chester in 1327 by the leading companies of the city is given; amongst which was "The Creation," by the drapers, "The Deluge," by the tanners. Warton seemed to think that these dramas originated in the love fairs and pageantries, or the sylvan habitant in the time of William of Normandy; and that when these were suppressed the principal marts for trade, and were attended by the idle and dissipated, intermingled with the industrious, it was found necessary to increase the amusements so as to retain the gatherings as pleasurable to the gagging multitude as they were useful to those engaged in traffick. The "clergy, observing," continues the authority from whom we have quoted, "that the entertainment of dancing, music, and mimicry exhibited at these protracted annual celebrities, made them the occasion of great disorder and profaneness, by a love of festivity, proscribed these sports, and excommunicated the performers. But, fanday that necessity, which was to blow down empires, they changed their plan, and determined to take these recreations in their own hands. They turned actors; and, instead of profane mummeries, presented stories taken from legends or the Bible." Thus Mysteries (as they were termed), consisted of allegory, and were the next gradation in dramatic exhibition. Some degree of regularity was observed, and they contained some rudiments of a plot, and even attempted to delineate characters and to paint manners. The first appearance of moralities is supposed to have been in the reign of Henry VI.; but they did not banish the mysteries, which were kept up until a statute of Henry VIII. prohibited all religious plays and interludes of a nature not to be commonwealed. Eminent antiquaries have ascertained that moralities were performed in the reign of Edward IV., and entertained by Henry VII., and that so badly were they off in a pecuniary point of view as to be obliged to beg by the way. These strollers had made some improvement in the dramatic representation in the brief reign of Edward VI.; but it was not until that of Elizabeth, that a company of players, under the patronage of Leicester, Warwick, and Hunsdon, were formed, and the dramatic art began to make rapid progress. Shakspeare, Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, and Massinger, all of whose plays contained some rudiments of a plot, and even attempted to delineate characters and to paint manners. The first appearance of moralities is supposed to have been in the reign of Edward IV.; but they did not banish the mysteries, which were kept up until a statute of Henry VIII. prohibited all religious plays and interludes of a nature not to be commonwealed. Eminent antiquaries have ascertained that moralities were performed in the reign of Edward IV., and entertained by Henry VII., and that so badly were they off in a pecuniary point of view as to be obliged to beg by the way. These strollers had made some improvement in the dramatic representation in the brief reign of Edward VI.; but it was not until that of Elizabeth, that a company of players, under the patronage of Leicester, Warwick, and Hunsdon

Twelve only are to be reserved as the nucleus of the Branches herd No. 2. The first Batsbam catalogue for April 15 has appeared, and contains sixty-two females and twenty males. As a proof of the fecundity of the tribe it is mentioned that 190 have been bred from Dudcna and her daughters since 1858, and 160 from Calia, 6½, in seventeen years. Mr. Charles Howard's calf entries by his second Duke of Thorndale during the past year were seven bulls and only two heifers; but Lady Selina Spencer, twice commended at the Royal, has recently added a roan heifer to the herd.

On dit that Shorthorns will be in the Worcester lists, and that representatives of the herd of a noble Duke, who has never yet exhibited, will also be found among the white and the reds. Lord Feversham will also be found among the white Duke's herd, and Gunbolme—the former to Mr. Baldwin, and the has left for Mr. Knight, of Downton Castle, in whose noble demesne he and Lord Ivery will, no doubt, lay the foundation of another Grey herd of Hereford.

LITERATURE

Those who are desirous of weighing fairly the merits of the questions in dispute between the contending parties in America, as well as to judge of the exact condition of the contest, are impeded by the difficulty of getting at any accurate knowledge of what has occurred and is going on in the Southern States. Every one interested in the matter, therefore, eagerly welcomes the publication of a book which seems wise from a personage who has possessed since the civil war began of the Confederate districts. Thus, a new work just published by Chapman and Hall, entitled *Six Months in the South, from the Commencement of the War, by a Blockaded British Subject*, has all the breadth of a good intermediate, and promises to supply an opportunity. Very meagre accounts, and very rough notes of things down South, would be accepted without any regard to the point of view from which fitness in the publication; but, in the case of the book before us, its acceptance will, we think, be without qualification. It professes to be a connected history of those who took part in the battles of the great scene war from a personal acquaintance with them in their own homes which, being interpreted out of the jargon of the times, means that the author has had good opportunity of seeing and knowing Southern men and manners, and becoming acquainted with the points of character of domestic life. The writer seems to desire that the book should be considered as a contribution to the social rather than to the political history of the great struggle which has taken place; and, as it is the production of a lady, the statement of such a desire is fraught with reference to the character of the work which is before the reader who takes it up. At the same time, mind to be inferred in the author, it is impossible for one to be in any way deceived by the author, it is impossible for one to suppose that she is to be something of politician in disguise, where the business of sometimes and conventions is brought home to every household and family; and therefore, without any attempt to display saw and heard, politics inevitably find a place; and there have been introduced into the narrative extracts from the public acts of the Government of the United States, which, as the author says, are the result of the war. As regards the treatment of that part of the subject which touches on the condition of the slave, the writer claims to have given an impartial account of the "domestic institution," and therefore assumes a fear that no exception will be taken to the imputation of upholding a system which is repulsive to the opinion of England. All, however, she ventures to say is to give a plain statement of facts; and, without at all deprecating the notice, and even indulging the hope, of the ultimate extinction of slavery, she asserts that the most ample and unreserved inflection that could befall both master and servant would be to their mutual advantage and that of the United States. Having thus stated, almost in the author's own words, the scope and object of her work, it may be stated that it is not to the "rich Virginian," as the phrase is sometimes used—that is, she understoon the duty of instructors to the daughters of the proprietor of an estate in that State, and of their highly accomplished governess. Nor is the author given no name on her titlepage, she signs her preface with the initials E. J. L., and in the account of the battle of Bull Run, on the 21st of 1859, that the author went South, her route lying through Ohio, across the Alleghanies, by Wheeling, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, now historical, to the little town of Tuppahannock, whence, her journey proper terminating, she was conveyed to Everett, the family residence of the gentleman into whose family she was about to enter. In the very earliest chapters these are afforded proofs of the author's capability of estimating manners and characteristics in the persons around herself, and the descriptions of the negro servants, her room and its furniture, the idiosyncrasies of her young friend, the mistress of young American ladies of the South, domestic habits and discipline, are happy and lifelike. It is only in the course of the work that she sketches the character of the population and the more public and general features of the country. Circumstances having caused Miss Jones—for we may call her so—to leave Everett Hall, she took up her abode in Richmond, whence a new engagement took her to another part of Virginia, where the war began; and from this period until the narrative, though mainly confined to domestic occurrences, is interspersed with matter of which the struggle between the Federals and Confederates is the subject. In the course of these episodes there is an account given of a visit to one of the Confederate camps, and the man who is conveyed is given through the lines—Miss Jones having has permission to visit the camp at Yorktown, promising on her honour as a lady not to communicate, either by word or letter, on anything that may contribute to the endangering of the Confederate States or to the aid and comfort of the enemy. The author's own words, and dates, under which we print, which accounts for the amusing collocation of the words "man, and Miss Sarah. It is not within the province of a mere critic to say more upon the merits of this work; and it is only intended to indicate generally its nature and its peculiarities. Assuming its merits as believed in the preface, it may be said that it is conceived with sufficient comprehensiveness, but its chief feature is the power of miniature painting, so to speak, and the command of narrating, by means of but passages examples, the life of the South in all its varieties. There is a vein of humour, as especially to be distinguished from the sentimental, in the lady, which runs through the style and which renders it very agreeable. Some, indeed most, of the incidents are political and interesting, and there is one story which the author has to tell with singular felicity. As a whole the book is remarkably full of matter, all of which is informatory, much of it amusing, and none of it dull. There seems no prejudiced questions, and even when the object is to argue and discuss a question the decision of assumed conversation with a friend, or with a relative for himself, is adopted, and with considerable success. In short, all who wish to know the South—to understand what Sarah Jones is most agreeable and a very able and well-informed companion.

It has been sometimes a question whether the name of Thomas Mackintosh, the author of several biographies, was of pretended, was a real one, and whether the gentleman who wrote certain books bearing about the world of literature was entitled to the proper person under that designation. Some of the productions which he afterwards adopted by the name of Mackintosh when published anonymously, freely attributed to a gentleman, now well known, and then beginning to be known, in political life; but in reference to those works there was latterly some doubt on that conjecture, and Mr. Mackintosh has been accepted as a publisher and author of biographies of considerable merit, and now comes before the public as the author of a *Life of Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke, Secretary of State to Queen Anne* (Chapman and Hall). The subject is a tempting one to any writer who has devoted his powers to telling the stories of the lives of great and distinguished men. A distinguished man Bolingbroke undoubtedly was, a famous man, a notorious man; but his claims to be described as a great man may, we think, still be questioned. The vicissitudes of his ambitious and chequered life afford ample materials for the historian; and nothing could better tend towards the illustration and elucidation of the political history of a large part of the eighteenth century than the presenting in one compact view the career of Bolingbroke. The period embraced in the narrative before us is from 1678 to 1751, and the material from the life of Bolingbroke to the close of his early years title is given, for the sufficing reason that very little is known beyond the facts that he was educated at Eton and Christ Church, and that from his first rising into prominence manhood, his pursuit of pleasure, to use a delicate phrase, was so reckless as to shock even those who were the most indulgent to the follies of the age. Immediately after his marriage, at the early age of twenty-two, he entered Parliament as member for Wootton Bassett; and from that time his real history is to be drawn in Mr. Mackintosh's work begins. Looking at this narrative as here given, it will be perceived which has not been based on any previous biography of its subject which has appeared. It differs materially from other publications of the kind in the estimate of Bolingbroke himself, and in the manner of viewing the events in connection with his life, and the motives of his actions, as well in the view of his contemporaries as related to himself. The work is the volume with a political narrative almost from the very year in which Macaulay's history unhappily terminates, and the commencement of the May Queen; the characters of the different persons who figured most prominently on the political scene when young St. John was about entering on his career, therefore, naturally claim for some minutes, but by no means wearisomely, on England and her statesmen at the beginning of the last century. The volume has the first statesman of them all, King William III.; after him Somers and Montagu, Marlborough and Harley; while the position of the principal and the important political actors of the time—such as the Peace of Ryswick and the Partition Treaties—are sketched with sufficient clearness and comprehension. Parties, on the accession of Queen Anne, we come to St. John's appointment as Secretary at War; and from that period to the close of his career, his connection with Marlborough, which, in some degree, gave a colour to the to the whole of his future career. Indeed, it is argued that through connection with Harley, St. John's power his appointment really to Marlborough. Nevertheless, his obligations to the Duke of Marlborough were ignored, and the contradictory phases of the character of a man gifted with vast intellectual endowments and strong passions, which he never controlled by principle, are fully developed under such circumstances, and due consideration being had to the eventful and unsettled times in which he lived, the reader will find that he can understand why it was that, in action as well as speculation, a man in whom there was so complete a want of self-control should be working out of this problem that the author of this present biography has especially devoted himself, and, as we think, with success, to the task of its solution. Bolingbroke's career, as this has been to celebrate the general history of the time in order to bring out the character of the statesman, has been carried, in this respect, to take an impartial view of the subject. The result will, we apprehend, be found entirely favourable to Bolingbroke, if circumstances have not been neglected which was calculated to throw light on his career. Some documents are produced which are of importance, and which have been published before; but the whole due attention has been paid to the interesting episodes of his retirement, and to the close of his life, when the philosophy which in many pages is adequately dealt with. Some of the letters which are introduced, and they are not unnecessarily numerous, from Swift, Pope, and Lyttelton, bring out the character of Bolingbroke in a very favourable light, while a brief analysis of Bolingbroke's writings has been embodied in the work, and the author has given a fair abstract of the views of the philosophical questions of religion and philosophy, which occupied much of his thoughts in his retirement. The life of a statesman, a man of his country and of mankind, cannot avert mortification and defeat from their possessor nor receive his full appreciation from the opinion of the world.

The Channel Islands, a book recently issued by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., is in the nature of a tripartite work. Mr. David Austet, of Jesus College, Cambridge, takes on himself the responsibility of all the geological part, which extends to 200 pages. Agreement with Mr. Robert Gordon Latham, late fellow of King's College, Cambridge, who contributes an illustration in botanical science, and Mr. Paul J. Naftel, member of the London Society of Painters in Water Colours, demands due prominence as a collaborateur with the author. The first of these gentlemen, Mr. David Thomas Mr. Austed, with justice, founds his claim to be the undertaker of the work on the fact that he resided in the Channel Islands for years a resident in Guernsey, where frequent opportunities were afforded of making excursions to the other islands, and of intimate acquaintance with various residents in the Channel Islands, and visitors interested in literary and scientific pursuits. Assuming that these intimate relations with the author's subject in the book we will deny that—he states that no treatise embracing a general description of the whole of the islands, and their geology, botany, ethnology, and archæology, has yet been published. It is to supply this want that the present work is intended. The author has divided into four parts—namely, firstly, a physical and descriptive account of the islands and their climate; and, secondly, their general natural history, including their geology, botany, zoology, ethnology, and their geology carefully investigated. Then comes the history, archæology, and antiquities of the islands, and, lastly, statistical information on their economics and trade. To these is added a full appendix containing hints to tourists; information respecting the scenery, natural productions, and the manners and customs of the inhabitants; and a general elaboration of the literary portion of the work. It is impossible to speak with high praise. It must be remembered that this is no tourist's narrative of his seven weeks' visit to the Channel Islands, but a work of research and no amount of labour appropriate to its due development has evidently been bestowed upon it. Of the illustrations, which form so striking a feature in the work, the author says that it was his wish to have published to have their ideas and wishes in this regard so completely carried out by the artist. The illustrations which are spread thickly through the pages of the volume, are singularly picturesque. Almost all the views are taken from the sea-shore, and the coast-scenery is especially with a view to illustrate specially-selected points, and we are assured that the most conscientious accuracy has been observed; while of the taste, design, and finish of execution every reader will be able to judge for himself. Maps, plans, and diagrams are freely introduced into the book, and are all calculated to assist in the carrying out of the plan proposed, which we take to be the creation of an abiding chronicle of all that pertains to a very interesting group of islands, of the inner history of which very little is known in the country of which they are dependencies.

Countess de Morella has forwarded to the National Life-boat Institution a donation of fifty guineas.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Rose of Solency, an operetta, the words and music by W. Chalmers Masters (published by Messrs. Cock, Hutchings, and Co.), is a work which deserves, and promises to obtain, a large share of favour in our musical circles. The libretto is not only free from being as a respectable professor of music, but has never (so far as we know) shown the genius which he has here displayed. This musical drama is an unpretending production, not written for the stage, but, as the author says, "to meet the wishes and requirements of a few friends, and amateurs." It may be called a miniature opera, and was first for private performance in a drawing-room, and certainly, performed in this way, it would be a delightful entertainment. The libretto, Lisette, which is in two short acts, is founded on an old French vaudeville by the celebrated Mdme. de Genlis, "Le mystère mis au mystère," and called "La Rosière de Salency." The subject is simple and interesting. Lisette, the belle of a country village, and as good as beautiful, has been chosen the May Queen and the prize piece gone, on the eve of the festival-day on which she is to assume her rustic dignity, with the songs and rejoicings of her companions, and much activities. At night, when Lisette is alone in her cottage, she is disturbed by a gardener, whose brother Lisette has deserted from his regiment, and seeks from her concealment and shelter. He has quarrelled on her account with his Captain, the son of the Seigneur of the village, a gallant but somewhat "fast" young man. Talking rather lightly about Lisette, he had been overheard by her brother, on which they had fought, and the latter had fallen by the young soldier's hand. Lisette, in great trouble, conceals her brother, and as the first act ends. Next morning the festival in honour of the May Queen begins; but a jealous rival has discovered that Lisette has had a man hidden in her cottage, and proclaims her discovery with exultation. The young village girl, who does not speak, is covered with shame and disgrace; but suddenly a stranger appears on the scene—the Seigneur, who has returned from his wound, but repentant and eager to make reparation for the evil he has done. All is explained, and the piece ends with a joyous chorus. This little story is very prettily told in the libretto, and still more prettily by the music, which is full of grace, simplicity, and feeling, and would, indeed, be the delight of our drawing-room companions of the day. The opening chorus of villagers; Lisette's song, "O Happy Day" (No. 2); the duet (No. 3) for the two friends between Lisette and Pierre; and the serenade, "Sweet dreams attend thy sleeping," are all charming, and cannot fail to become popular. We must add that Lisette is intended for performance alone, this operetta might be brought upon the stage very delightfully. It is a mere trifle, but it is a pretty thing with a large share of merit. As published, the accompaniments are, of course, arranged for the pianoforte; but it is easy to perceive that the original score for a full orchestra is masterly and effective.

We have pleasure in meeting with a fresh specimen of Mr. M'Murdie's pure and graceful style in the following vocal pieces:—"Love's Test," entitled *The St. John's Wort*, for three female voices (published by Addison and Hollier); and "Lisette," a the old Jacobite Jacobites custom of searching for the above mystic herb on the eve of St. John's Day. A young maiden steals from her cottage to seek for the "herb of power," whose name is the sentimental title of the melody. The verses are quaint and antique, and the composer has clothed them with very charming music. The song is published as a duet for two sopranos or by two soprano and contralto, which is better, as the deep tones of the latter voice are very effective for the harmony. The key is C and is melodious and flowing, and their combined effect is rich and grateful to the ear. The parts are skilfully interwoven, and several very delicate progressions in the accompaniment show the hand of a master. There is an elegant pianoforte accompaniment, in the modern form, with introductory and concluding symphonies. The first verse is intended for single voices, yet we think it would be heard to still greater advantage as a part-song, and we think a number of voices to sing it. Sung in a concert by the ladies of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, for example, its effect would certainly be delightful.

The Edinburgh Musical Miscellany, Vocal, and Dance Music for 1863 (Messrs. Cocks and Co.) is not only one of the most elegant musical year-books that we have ever received, but is also valuable for the ephemeral value usually attached to publications of this class. As much care has been bestowed upon the strathspeys and reels as upon the brilliant waltzes and the tender ballads of the table of contents. It contains a selection of vocal and instrumental pieces, every one of them, without exception, possessing merit in the art it has undertaken. There are songs by Miss Anne Fricker, Frank Abt, F. Kücken, and Miss M. Lindsay; pianoforte pieces by Dr. W. H. Callcott, Henry Richards, Vincent Wallace, and G. F. West; and waltzes, quadrilles, and other pieces of dance-music, by Adam Wright, Alphonse Leduc, Stephen Glover, Jonas, and Mr. Hall. "Bonnie Dundee," by Montgomery Marsh," by the last-named composer, is a most brilliant composition, and will be found very effective when executed to be specially popular.

Mr. Oliviere, of Old Bond-street, has published a *Fantasia on Dowell National Airs* for the pianoforte, by Harold Thomas, in which he commands itself at once. The work is published in two parts, each of which contains a selection from the Danish melodies which the composer has taken as his theme. The arrangement of the airs is very simple and skilful with which he has treated them; and thirdly, because of the appropriateness of the work to the occasion for which it is issued, the rejoicings for the addition of a Danish Princess to the Royal family of England. The first fantasia begins with the air "King Christian," known as the Danish National Hymn, and is treated in a most appropriately reverential manner. The second portion of it being almost identical with our "Rule Britannia." The second fantasia has Hartl Dan Anne can have borrowed any part of his famous air from the Danes, and the Danish melodies appear to be a mere matter of chance coincidence. Mr. Thomas has taken this melody in the key of B flat, giving it its its original simple accents, for accompanying it with full, rich chords, in the main key of E flat, and for one or two bars in the key of G, but to the second theme, entitled "Der ar et Yndigt Land" ("There is a Lovely Land"), he has taken the key of G flat, and has treated it very effectively, with a portion of it being almost identical with our "Rule Britannia." The third air, "Kong Christian Stod Ved Anne can have borrowed any part of his famous air from the Danes, and the Danish melodies appear to be a mere matter of chance coincidence. Mr. Thomas has taken this melody in the key of B flat, giving it its its original simple accents, for accompanying it with full, rich chords, in the main key of E flat, and for one or two bars in the key of G, but to the second theme, entitled "Der ar et Yndigt Land" ("There is a Lovely Land"), he has taken the key of G flat, and has treated it very effectively, with a portion of it being almost identical with our "Rule Britannia." The third air, "Kong Christian Stod Ved Anne can have borrowed any part of his famous air from the Danes, and the Danish melodies appear to be a mere matter of chance coincidence. Mr. Thomas has taken this melody in the key of B flat, giving it its its original simple accents, for accompanying it with full, rich chords, in the main key of E flat, and for one or two bars in the key of G, but to the second theme, entitled "Der ar et Yndigt Land" ("There is a Lovely Land"), he has taken the key of G flat, and has treated it very effectively, with a portion of it being almost identical with our "Rule Britannia." The third air, "Kong Christian Stod Ved Anne

Accept the gift, let England sigh no more,
But be a merry England as of yore.

The people respond to this announcement by joyous songs, dances, and old English revelry; and the piece concludes with a grand chorus, in which the Danish National Hymn and our English "God Save the Queen" are blended together with singular ingenuity and the happiest effect. The piece is in the dramatic form, like the masques of Ben Jonson and other celebrated poets of the seventeenth century; and it gives room for elegant poetry, for music, practical action, and splendid spectacle. All these are united in the masque.

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HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, "always good and reliable." Sold in packets, which produced medals prewards the Chinese quantity of low priced brown aromatic leaves as sold in London by grocers and tea dealers.

LETTERS PATENT, 1858. PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the finest preparation of oats for human food. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and highly nutritious.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious cream-like pudding, delicious for which have been given by Mesa. C. E. Pemberton, Mrs. Bowman, and Mrs. Hamilton, pronounced by a specialist for modern nursing, and has been used with great success in many cases of infantile disease.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD, made with the Original Receipt, is the finest English meal. This CELEBRATED BRAND,

distinguished upwards of a century for purity and strength, has received the general approval of the public.

DIPLOMA and PRIZE MEDAL awarded, 1862.

Sold by most Grocers from the Cask, and in 1lb., 2lb., and 4lb. canisters.

KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Garlick-hill, London.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, for Puddings, Custards, Blancmange, &c. The original and genuine American preparation of Indian corn. Established 1847.

No other article in America is allowed to use the right to the title of "Kingsford."

ORCHARD and CO., ARGYLL HOUSE, 245, Regent-street, Manufacturers to the Royal Family.—Their Majesty the Queen, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena.

Great Sale of Paris Real Kid GLOVES, JAMES SCOTT, 80, Edgware-road, W.

has bought the whole of the Stock of the World Glove Warehouse, No. 26, Commercial-street, who has retired from the trade. The Prince Consort and Noble Lords and others can now obtain their gloves at 1s. per pair.

No. 1, 1s. per pair; No. 2, 1s. 6d. per pair No. 3 very best), 2s. per pair. Please note he has had far too extra stamps.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING of best make and workmanship, at Moderate Prices.—Ladies' Outfitting Warehouse, 183, Regent-street, Sartorial Arcade. Price-lists by post. Address "Ladies' Department," CHAPMAN and SON, 183, Regent-street.

WEDDING or INDIA OUTFITS supplied with best goods, at lowest prices. Detailed price-lists by post.—WHITELOCK and SON, 164, Strand (opposite the Church), near Somerset House.

UNINFLAMMABLE SILK DRESSES, 19 yards for 36s. 6d., or 14d. per yard, all colours. Warranted all genuine. Patterns free.

NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE, of the Newest Coloured Silks for Spring, 1863, consisting of PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, from 1 guinea the Dress.

BLACK SILKS, 40 to 80 per cent. below Present Prices.

At NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1000 DOZEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, at 4s. 6d. per dozen. Sample Handkerchief sent on receipt of 54 in stamps.

At NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Boys' Kaiserdecker Suits in Cloth, Tweed, and Velveteen, from 10s. 6d. to 21s. Youths' Suits in Cloth, Tweed, and Velveteen, from 21s. to 30s. Gentlemen's Suits in Cloth and Tweed, from 2l. 2s. Dresses, post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.—Ladies' Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, 1000 French Cambric Handkerchiefs, beautifully worked, at less than half price, 4s. 6d. per dozen. Sample Handkerchief sent to the amount in stamps.

COMPTON HOUSE, 44, 45, and 46, Old Compton-street; and 4, Princes-terrace, City-road, Finsbury-square.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

SEWELL and CO.

beg to announce they have purchased from a foreign agent his stock of Rich Fancy Chené and Brocaded Silks, which they are now selling at 2s 9d and 4 guineas the Dress.

SEWELL and CO.,

Print-street, Soho, W.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIA OUTFITS.—Ladies are respectfully informed that the whole assortment of their extensive and perfected STOCK, comprising Furnishing Drapery and Underclothing, in every variety of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of seventy years, is now replete with every novelty of the season.

PETER ROBINSON, 103, Oxford-street.

LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS.

Waterproof Tweeds and Meltons, Blue Diagonals, Black Cloths, Cloakings, Fancy Cloths, and Velvets, in every variety, at the Manufacturers' Prices.—PETER ROBINSON, 103, Oxford-street.

Dominions and Boys' wear, from 1s. 6d. per yard to the finest quality.—PETER ROBINSON, 103, Oxford-street.

C. MEEKING and CO., 111, Holborn-hill (corner of Hatton-garden).

SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.

For Spring Dresses, Silks, 21s. Full Dress, 21s.

Fancy Spring Silks, 21s. Full Dress, 21s.

Rich Glacé Silks, 21s. Full Dress, 21s.

JOHN HARVEY and SON, 6, Ludgate-hill.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and JACKETS, in all the New Materials and Colours. Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.

JAMES SPENCE and CO., 67, Ludgate-hill, London.

VALENCIENNES LACE, made with genuine Thread, the most beautiful distinguishable from the real, 1s. 6d. per yard wide. Sample sent post-free for 15 stamps.—PETER ROBINSON, 103, Oxford-street.

CRINOLINES.—STEEL SKELETON SKIRTS.—Messrs. W. S. and C. H. THOMSON, of 97, Cheapside, respectfully call the attention of the Trade to their NEW PATENT GIVE SPECIES in the TRADE that they will PROCEED at LAW against any INFRINGEMENT of their PATENT RIGHTS. Manufactory, Sheffield.

Messrs. Thomson have imposed the following cross ONLY under their said patent, viz., the Duchess, the Princess, the Ball Skirt, respective Names of Trade Marks, or both—viz., Messrs. C. S. Wilson and Co., Messrs. Jay, Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, Messrs. Nicholson, Messrs. Peter Robinson, Messrs. Shoolbred, Messrs. G. Gray, of Sheffield.

H. WICKENS, 3, Threadneedle-street, Bank, London, Sole Agent for the Manufacturers.

Dated this 19th of Feb. 1863.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLETTE.

BONNETS.—MANTLES and GAVELL, 75, removed from Paris with their elegant GUINEA BONNETS, and every novelty in the Millinery Department on shop, 61, Regent-street (four doors from Swan and Edgar's).

THE ALEXANDRA HAIR-WAVER, a simple and effective Invention for Waving the Hair, impresses a wave to the hair, in the present favourite fashion, worn by the Princess Alexandra. Sold by all Perfumers and Hairdressers throughout the World. Prevention, at, in the pair; by post for 14 stamps, with illustrated directions.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, As used in the Royal Laundry.

This universal Starch is

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

and pronounced by her Majesty's Laundress to be

THE BEST SHE HAS EVER TRIED;

Supplied to the Queen's Laundress.

Sold by all Grocers and Oilmen.

WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

OSTEO-RIDON.—PATENT, No. 560. Instantaneous Curative Process for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, TIC, and FACIAL DOLOR, without quinine, syrups, or wine. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each. Sole Proprietor, Alexander Ridon, 57, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and 36, Ludgate-hill, London (1851, Duke-street, Liverpool), and 36, Rue de Richelieu, Paris. Pamphlets gratis and post-free from country patentees.

Testimonials of Practical Premiums on the Teeth," gratis.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS has been entirely remedied by the Scientific Discovery of Dr. LEWIS, as ALFRED SUTTON'S PATENT CHEST-EXPANDER. Sent enough for immediate use, with full instructions, on receipt of 10s. 6d.

Ask for Young's 84, and 1a. box; by post, 14 stamps.

YOUNG'S Ia. BOX ANNICATED WHITE FELT CORN and BUNION PLASTERS. By E. Young, 31, Sherbourne-street, Aldersgate-street, E.C. The best relief to sufferers. Ask for Young's 84, and 1a. box; by post, 14 stamps.

LINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an effervescing preparation for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and is a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—77, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the City of Westminster, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY MARCH 21, 1863.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1196.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL ASSUMPTIONS IN AMERICA.

THE great and fundamental doctrine of State rights in America, derived originally from the Royal charters by which the several colonies were established by the British Crown, was felt by the founders of American Independence to be the only possible basis upon which their Republican liberty could subsist. An immense territorial empire or monarchy, extending over the greater part of the continent, is possible though undesirable; because its principle is the concentration of power and authority in the hands of one strong, skilful, and able individual, who becomes the head and chief of the army, and, by means of the army, governs the people by exacting obedience to his supreme will. But a great territorial republic, as extensive as that of the United States in the time of Washington, if popular liberty were to be assured within its limits, was only possible by the decentralisation and diffusion of power, and by the jealous supremacy of the several sovereign commonwealths, within their original jurisdiction, in all matters of internal liberty. The idea was that the first allegiance of an American was due to the State of which he was a citizen; and so strongly was the idea rooted and enforced, that to this moment no man is or can become a citizen of the "United States." The native of Massachusetts is a citizen of Massachusetts, and not of the United States; and the foreigner or immigrant who settles in the country must choose his State, and qualify himself by residence in it, before he can take out letters of naturalisation. It takes five years to make him a citizen of New York; but he can acquire the privilege in six months in some of the rising States of the West, that are too urgently in want of people to till the land and drive off the marauding Indians to afford to be particular. A league of commonwealths, each governing itself, but united for purposes of defence against foreigners, and especially against England, who was thought to be capable of reannexing her rebellious colonies if they did not adhere closely together to resist her aggression, was the scheme of American liberty and independence that recommended itself to the judgment of the great men of the Washingtonian era. By that scheme each State had its own Constitution, its own legislature, it own executive chief magistrate, and its own militia; and the Federal or Central Government—kept within the limits of the Constitution by the Judiciary of the Supreme Court—had but a shadow of power, except in its relations to the outer world. Externally the Union was everything—internally it was nothing. So long as the idea was rigidly acted upon, the American Republics, with their nominal and scarcely felt central government, were free, prosperous, and happy. In proportion to the increase of the number of the States, and the extension of the Union backwards from the Atlantic seaboard towards the Pacific, ought to have been the jealousy entertained of any attempt at the centralisation of power. The States, as States, were entirely free. The only liberty denied them by the voluntary compact into which they entered was the liberty to make war upon each other, or to subvert, or endeavour to subvert, by external agencies, their separate Constitutions. To all other intents and purposes each State was free to shape its laws according to the social wants, necessities, observances, and prejudices of its people. Massachusetts and New York were free to abolish negro slavery

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES LEAVING WINDSOR FOR OSBORNE.—SEE PAGE 357.

within their boundaries; South Carolina and Georgia were free to retain it. At a later period the commonwealths of Indiana and Illinois were free to prevent the ingress or settlement of any coloured people within their lines. In no sense whatever were those States to be considered provinces of an empire or subdivisions of a unity, such as the English counties and French departments at the present day. In England the law of Northumberland is the law of Dorcushire; but in America the law of Maine is not the law of Pennsylvania, nor the law of Pennsylvania the law of New York or New Jersey. If the States had continued to respect in each other their solemnly secured rights, it is highly probable that the whole continent of North America would have been in due time covered with a congeries of free and happy Republics, and that Canada and the British colonies in the north, and Mexico and the Havanas terrificated in the south, would have, one by one, asked to form part of the American Union, and been formally admitted to the enjoyment of the privilege. This would, indeed, have been a noble Government. Had it been perpetuated, negro slavery would have gradually died out, because it would have proved unprofitable as well as wrong. War would have been at an end, except against any European Power that assumed the aggressive, which it would not have done against so stupendous a resistance as America would have offered. The principle of self-government would have been triumphantly asserted; and the American commonwealths would have presented to the world a sublimer spectacle than history has ever yet recorded—the spectacle of a free, untaxed, highly civilised, and progressive people, working out, under the most favourable circumstances, and with the widest field for their energy and development, the fortunes of the race, and solving happily the grea problem of the destinies of humanity.

But this was not to be. The third generation after Washington misunderstood and perverted the fundamental doctrine of Republican rule. New men, with new ideas, appeared upon the scene. The scum, the dregs, the refuse, and the rascality of Europe—everybody who had lost or could not obtain a chance in the Old World—flocked into the New; and, knowing nothing of the delicate machinery by which the slender fabric of the Republic was upheld, they set to work to destroy it. The civil war now raging shows with what success they laboured. They did not bring into the New World with them any knowledge of the checks and counter-checks, the nice balances and fine adjustments of the most complicated Constitution ever adopted by a civilised people; and they ignorantly interfered with its working, till the machine split with a noise that has startled the world. They were aided by the New England Puritans and Educationalists, whose ideas were mainly derived from European literature at a time when America had no literature of its own; and, as this class looked much more fondly to the realisation of their dream of being a great and dominant rather than a free and happy people, they strengthened the Federal power whenever they had the opportunity, and weakened the State power, which was the best guarantee of their own liberties. The manufacturing interest in New England and Pennsylvania, with a view ostensibly to the development of national industry, but really with the design of their own enrichment, agitated the question of a protective tariff, by which they might compel the agricultural people of the South and West to buy their goods at double, and often treble, the price at which a better class of fabric could have been imported from England. This was one of the first of the many predisposing causes of dissension which were introduced and fostered by those who wished to make America a nation instead of a confederation of nations. In due time, after the emancipation by Great Britain of the slaves in the West India Islands, the attempt was made to elevate negro slavery in America into the dignity and importance of a national instead of a sectional question. For nearly thirty years the question was agitated, not mainly by the European and Puritanic elements of American society—the sole results being, first to exasperate the Southern States against the busybodies of the North, who would not confine themselves to their own business; and, secondly, to strengthen the South in its determination, not only to adopt and maintain, but to justify, the institution. And all this was done in the fal-se assumption that the Union was a nation, and that the Federal Government had both the right and the power to interfere with the State constitutions whenever it deemed it just and expedient. Questions of free trade and tariff, extension of territory, and the abolition of slavery, were but the different phases assumed from time to time by the one great and paramount question of the Federal against the State authority. The clearest-headed and most patriotic men of America foresaw the inevitable result, and deprecated the encroachment with all the energy they could command. As the North increased in population more rapidly than the South, in consequence of the influx not only of gross and unprincipled and reckless foreigners, but of Northern and the South held out the more tenaciously to State rights the more vehemently they were attacked, the conviction forced itself upon the minds of all its leading men that the disruption of the Union was only a question of time. They did not wish to expedite it; nor, could they have ruled the country on the doctrine of State Rights, as enforced by the decisions of the Supreme Court, would they ever have thought of breaking up the nominal Union, under which all the States had so marvellously prospered. But they were too constantly goaded on the slavery question, and too constantly taxed in all articles of foreign produce by the operation of a protectional tariff, exclusively beneficial to Northern manufacturers, to be otherwise than dissatisfied with the partnership to which they seemed to be doomed. The North refused to take warning. Strong in theory, it despised fact. It required justice to the negro, even though the white race should be ruined, and the black along with it. Ultimately, as all the world knows, the Southern people took the remedy into their own hands by secession, and were willing to forfeit many solid advantages derived from the Union, in order that they might be free from the constant interference of the North with their system of labour. They could not abolish slavery, even if they wished to do so; for four millions of slaves could not be suddenly set free without danger to themselves as well as ruin to their masters; and when they knew that the agitation in the negro's favour was got up in Massachusetts and other New England States, in the Free States generally, that treated the negro as a social pariah, they hurled against the North the imputation of hypocrisy as well as illegality, and declined to have further partnership with it.

The North has misunderstood liberty and the principles of its own Government through the whole course of these unhappy disputes and the horrible war that has grown out of them. It was itself free from the guilt of slavery, and that ought to have been enough. Attempting coercion by the sword, it has attempted what was beyond its right and its province, and has suffered accordingly. Those who take to the sword perish by the sword. And, under the operation of so-called military necessities, it has lost its own liberties without doing the smallest particle of good to the black men whom it attempted to free, or removing a single obstacle that blocks the way to universal emancipation.

Twenty millions of white Northern men exist under a Despotism; and four millions of black Southern men remain just what and where they were before the war commenced. And all this has happened, because the Northern Americans would not agree to a national unity with a nation; and attacked that principle of State sovereignty and local self-government which was the only possible basis on which their Republican form of government could subsist. But they were a proud people, and needed to be taught a lesson of humility. They are receiving it at this moment, and all the world looks on with sympathy and wonder.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has addressed to M. Billault the following letter of thanks for his late speech in the Senate on the Polish question:—

My dear M. Billault,—I know your eloquent speech, and to-day I have been delighted to find in you such a faithful and eloquent interpreter of my policy. You have succeeded in reconciling the expression of our sympathies for a cause dear to France with the consideration due to foreign Sovereigns and Governments. Thank you for having so well understood me with me, and I reject every other interpretation of my sentiments.—Believe in my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON.

The Emperor and Empress honoured with their presence last Saturday night the farewell representation given at the Grand Opera by Mdme. Ferraris. Their Majesties were received with the usual acclamations.

Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, returned to Paris on Monday from his journey to Vienna, where he was summoned to a consultation relating to the Polish question. He had an interview, lasting two hours, with the Foreign Minister, M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The Emperor received Prince Metternich on Tuesday.

The Municipal Council of the Seine has granted extraordinary credits to the Government was passed, after some discussion.

The Moniteur announces that the Government has made functions of President of the Prefectoral Council of the Seine from those of the Prefect, for the more prompt dispatch of public business. The President's salary is fixed at 25,000f. a year. A second Council follows, which appoints M. Dieu, Prefect of Savoy, to the office of President.

The Moniteur announces the appointment of M. Perrin, Parisian Opera-house, for cheating at cards, took place at Paris last week, and occasioned great excitement. M. de Marsilia was the prosecutor. On the 4th of February these three persons met Count Branicki among a select party in the salons of Mdme. Baracci, alias Bennai, alias Judi, Marsilia, who is a nobleman in the Queen of Spain's household, had already lost 35,000f. or 40,000f. to the two others the same evening, at the Imperial Opera-house, in the Rue de la Paix, though he says "he had always refused to play directly with Garcia." However, he now won on good terms with him, and could afford to make a joke of his loss. Branicki sat down at the table, and Garcia, Perrin, and Calzado kept walking about together, and the other guests seemed to notice them with a certain reserve. By and-by he says "manifested an intention of doing something." As there were only four-tables for seven, they sat down by a kitchen-table, which was covered with a cloth, and the game began. This was at 10 o'clock, about 30,000f. Garcia and Calzado then proposed *carré*; but, as no one would play with them, they played alone by way of a trial. Supper followed, after which a party was formed for a game of *baccarat*. Marsilia disappeared from the room, but on his return to play became high. Garcia was opposed to Miranda, while Calzado kept betting on Garcia's hand; and in the end, the stakes having been raised again and again, and Garcia having won 100,000f., a meeting Miranda lost some 130,000f. or 140,000f. At this point the Duc de Gabrovano-Branicki was interpellated and charged Garcia with foul play, seizing his cards and pointing out to the company that some were slipped in instead of those which he possessed he had brought in some cards, but with no dishonest intention, and "only to change his bad luck." That was too much. His pockets were searched, and a number of cards found upon him. The Duke then called upon a friend, and, after much resistance, was induced by a threat of sending for the police to hand over his bank-note case, 15,000f. Bow-street-rounded, and a general search was agreed upon. The result was that Garcia and Calzado had left the room from room to room, dropping bank-notes at every step, and almost all the missing notes were recovered. These facts being clearly proved against both, Garcia, who did not appear, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, Calzado to "fifteen months', and each to pay a fine of 3000f. Both were further condemned conjointly to pay 41,000f. as damages to M. de Marsilia.

The New York journals publish news from Vera Cruz to the 17th of February. General Forey has issued a proclamation in which he announced his intention of speedily marching on Mexico. He declared that the Mexicans will be left to choose the form of their government, but that the French army will "remain long enough to enable it to aid the Government in proceeding on the path of liberty and progress." He expected that the French would be about to occupy the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The report arose from the fact that detachments had been sent to the mouth of the Coatzacoalco with a gun-boat to blockade Minatitlan.

PORTUGAL.

A telegram from Lisbon states that the Chamber of Deputies have passed an unanimous vote of confidence in the Ministers.

Portugal has acceded to the proposal of England to make joint representations to Zurara in favour of Leland.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales was well fêted in Lisbon, there having been three public dinners of different classes of the British residents, and two balls in the evening.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor Francis Joseph has decided upon a very early meeting of the Hungarian Diet. It also says that new reforms are to be granted to Hungary.

A Vienna letter of the 15th says:—"Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, had assured his Government that the Emperor Napoleon did not wish to see the peace of Europe disturbed, but wished Austria to co-operate with France and England in obtaining political amelioration for the Poles. Austria has determined to maintain her neutral policy." We learn from another source that the Austrian Government, while declaring itself willing to seek from the goodwill of the Emperor Alexander reforms and concessions for Poland, declines any co-operation or alliance with France which might impede its liberty of action, or which would seem to conduct logically towards a European war.

Count Thun, the Austrian Ambassador at the Russian Court, presented his letters of recall on Saturday last. It does not appear, however, that this act is of any political significance.

A "carousel," or mimic tournament, has been held in the Imperial riding-school at Vienna for the benefit of the distressed weavers. The Imperial family were present, and the galleries were filled with the best society of the capital.

ITALY.

The Ministry has undergone the modifications long expected. Signor Farini has retired because of his health; and Count Pasolini has resigned his post "for private reasons," as it was announced to the Parliament. Signor Minghetti becomes President of the Council, and Visconti Venosta Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The *Opinione* of Turin represents the Italian subscriptions to the national loan as going on very favourably.

Official papers respecting the Italian brigands have been published. From these we learn that from the 1st of May, 1861, to the 1st of March, 1863, the number of brigands taken with arms in their hands and shot was 1038; killed in fighting, 2413: made prisoners, 2763; surrendered, 932: in all, 7146.

A magnificent entertainment was given at Rome on the 10th inst., to celebrate the marriage of the Prince of Wales, by members of the English Club. Upwards of two hundred of the élite of society at Rome sat down to a splendid supper, the chair being taken by Sir William Fraser. The toasts were limited to "The Queen of the United Kingdom," "The Prince and Princess of Wales," and "The King of Denmark." Everything passed off most brilliantly.

PRUSSIA.

The first stone of the monument to be erected in memory of William III. was laid at Berlin on Tuesday week with great ceremony. The fête was extremely military, as the Feudal party had taken every precaution to exclude all the elements of the Liberal opposition. The Lustgurten, the place chosen for the monument, was occupied solely by the military authorities, the veterans of 1813, and such of the civil authorities as had received invitations. The troops' evolutions had evidently to take part in the ceremony. The veterans of the Landwehr, however, as they passed through the streets, preceded by their banners, were enthusiastically cheered by the people, to prove to them that the attitude of the capital did not proceed from indifference towards the old defenders of the country, but from the conviction that on the present occasion the monumental associations separated the Government from the people was ill-chosen to celebrate a victory over the foreigner. The proceedings passed over without any disorder.

The *Prussian Moniteur* publishes a Royal Ordinance founding a medal for the soldiers who took part in the wars of 1813, 1814, and 1815. It is to bear the effigy of King Frederick William III., with a branch of laurel, and the inscription "For Fidelity and Valour," on the initials of the present King, with the crown, and the date March 17, 1863.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Grabow made a report on the audience granted on Sunday by the King to a deputation from the Chamber commissioned to present an address congratulating his Majesty upon the anniversary of his birthday. M. Grabow said that the deputation had previously waited on Feudal party had taken every precaution to exclude all the elements of the Liberal opposition. The Lustgurten, the place chosen for the monument, was occupied solely by the military authorities, the veterans of 1813, and such of the civil authorities as had received invitations. The troops' evolutions had evidently to take part in the ceremony. The veterans of the Landwehr, however, as they passed through the streets, preceded by their banners, were enthusiastically cheered by the people, to prove to them that the attitude of the capital did not proceed from indifference towards the old defenders of the country, but from the conviction that on the present occasion the monumental associations separated the Government from the people was ill-chosen to celebrate a victory over the foreigner. The proceedings passed over without any disorder.

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Federal gun-boats have passed through the channel cut by the army from the Mississippi into the Yazoo, in the neighbourhood of Vicksburg. They have done considerable damage on its banks.

Mr. Slidell's property has been confiscated at New Orleans.

It is reported from Texas that the Federals expedition up the Yazoo has captured Yazoo city and all the Confederate transports there in.

Immense numbers of the Federal troops are sick at Vicksburg.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring that absent soldiers who return to their regiments before the 1st of April will be reinstated; but that those who do not do so will be arrested and treated as deserters. He also issues a proclamation calling upon deserters to desert, and calls upon them to assist in preventing desertion.

The British steamer Peterhoff, from London, for the Rio Grande port of Metamoros, was captured off St. Thomas by a vessel of Admiral Wilkes's squadron and sent into to Key West for adjudication. She was heavily laden with boots, blankets, &c., for the Confederate Government.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Richmond despatches speak discouragingly of the prospect of supplies of food, and say that the impressment of grain by the Government discourages production. The New York papers publish that gold at Richmond is at 350 per cent premium.

The Richmond papers state that the Confederates have much trouble with the Union men in Northern Alabama. One county is said to be full of them, and many deserters are joining them.

MEXICO.

The Spanish Government has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Cassius M. Clay as Minister to Russia. His confirmation was specially pressed by Mr. Seward and the President.

The Senate adjourned on the 14th.

Senator Sumner, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, strongly urged the President not to issue letters of marque. On the other hand, the committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce have had an interview with President Lincoln, urging him to issue them forthwith.

The election in New Hampshire is rather favourable to the Republicans. Two Republican and one Democratic member have been elected to Congress. There were three candidates for Governor, and none obtained an absolute majority. The Republican candidate will be chosen by the Legislature.

The British steamer Queen of the Wave has run ashore at Charleston. The Federal Admiral Dupont was making efforts to save her.

The Federal debt, up to March 1, 1863, is set down at 553,000,000 dols.

In New York, in consequence of a new Act, endeavouring to raise 100,000,000 dols., one half in twenty-year bonds and the other half in short bonds. It was reported in Wall-street that the loan

on offer from Europe for 100,000,000 dols. six per cent bonds at a higher figure than par. Gold was at 68 premium.

UTAH.

A collision between the military and the citizens of Utah has taken place. Congress having passed a law to put down polygamy, the Governor of Utah and his associates proceeded to enforce the military to arrest Brigham Young and Councillors Kimball and Wells. The citizens armed, but were not able to prevent the arrest of their high priest. He was released on giving bonds to appear for trial.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The cause of Poland has received a great blow in the defeat of General Langiewicz, which is fully confirmed. The battle took place on the 18th inst., near Zagonice, and after a desperate struggle, which lasted the whole day, the Poles were defeated. Langiewicz managed to escape across the Vistula and took refuge in the Austrian territory, and is now at the house of the Austrian authorities. On the 19th the remaining portion of Langiewicz's forces had another engagement with remaining portion of Langiewicz's forces had another engagement with the Russian troops, and was defeated and dispersed. By a telegram from Vienna we learn that Count Mieroslawski has been sent at liberty on parole, and that he and his followers have proceeded to Brunn, in Moravia.

The central revolutionary committee at Warsaw seem, however, nothing daunted by the defeat of Langiewicz. They have issued a proclamation announcing the resumption of their functions in consequence of the Dictator being a prisoner, and calling on every Pole to take his place in the national ranks. Langiewicz has also issued a proclamation resigning his office, and warning his brethren against yielding to hasty counsels. He has dismissed such officers after many privates killed, besides a large number wounded. Amongst the latter was Prince Wladislas, who was taken prisoner by the Russians.

It is now asserted that a Russian column had entered the territory of the Grand Duchy of Posen (Prussian Poland), marching through Plaschen, Neustadt, and Yreschen, and afterwards returning to Russian Poland. The fact, however, has since been denied. The *Montteur* of Wednesday announced that the Russian Minister at Berlin had again have proved to the French Government that the report of a Russian column having entered the Prussian territory was void of foundation.

The Continental papers publish a series of documents conveying, in the name of General Mieroslawski, the charges of high treason against the conduct of Langiewicz. Mieroslawski alleges that the dictatorship was, in January last, formally conferred upon him by the Provisional Government of Poland, and that on the 19th inst. he was notified to and accepted by all the insurgent leaders, it was not at that time made public from regard to the Emperor Napoleon. It publicly in the meantime Langiewicz, encouraged by his successes, usurped the power and proclaimed himself Dictator. Rather than create disunity Mieroslawski left Poland, and the Provisional Government bowed to the usurpation. This, at least, is the charge now formally brought and to be fully proved.

An Imperial ukase has been published at St. Petersburg abolishing, "for certain reasons," all relations of an obligatory character existing between the peasantry and the landed proprietors in the governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk, and four districts of Wilhelm. The emancipation of the serfs in these is to be completely effected. From the 1st of May next the peasants are no longer to pay their rent to the landed proprietors, but to the Government, which will itself pay to the proprietors the price of emancipation. This measure seems timed in order to check the well-known inclination of the Lithuanian chiefs to join in the Polish movement.

The *Europe* of Frankfort gives an analysis of the despatch upon the Polish question addressed by Prince Gortschakoff, on the 7th inst., to the Russian Government and the other Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna. The suggestions contained in this document are stated to be as follows:—1. An immediate amnesty in favour of the insurgent Poles. 2. The withdrawal of the promise made by the late Emperor Alexander I. to the Poles in his celebrated proclamation of the month of November, 1815. 3. The immediate convocation of the Polish Diet.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lord Sudeley has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Montgomery.

A resolution in favour of extending the principle of limited liability to private partnerships was carried by the Select Committee on Commerce on Monday.

The Marquis of Ailesbury was sworn in, on Wednesday, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Wilts before the Lord President and other members of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Mayor of Hartlepool, who, in consequence of having accepted office as a Lord of the Admiralty, was obliged to appeal to his constituents in Hartlepool, were, on Tuesday, returned unopposed.

An old shoemaker, of most filthy habits, and believed to be "as poor as a rat," died at Crieff, a few days ago. After his death there were found in his house bills and other papers to the amount of securities to the amount £600.

Mr. Isaac Spooner, of the Midland Circuit, who has frequently sat as Deputy-Recorder of Birmingham, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate of Birmingham, in the room of Mr. Partridge, who has been appointed a metropolitan police magistrate.

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, has fined the Dublin Young Men's Association "of Trade, in consequence of the disorderly and disloyal conduct of the members at their annual dinner on the 17th inst.

A carriage and pair were dashed to pieces at Brighton last week. The horses took fright just as the coachman was mounting the box, and after a short but mad career darted through a narrow opening, and, turning a somersault, fell to the beach, a depth of 50 ft.

As six men were engaged in plastering a co-operative mill at Accrington, on Saturday, one of the floors fell in, bearing five of the number, two of whom were seriously injured, quite dead; but the remaining four are still under the ruins, no doubt killed. Two other men also received severe injuries, but were immediately handed in the rescue.

At a meeting held at the Manchester Townhall on Tuesday, for the purpose of expressing sympathy and encouragement to the people of Poland, and denouncing the oppressor policy of the Russians, were unanimously passed, addressed to the Queen, and presented to both Houses of Parliament, in favour of the Polish cause, were also adopted. Count Zamoyski and Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P., were present, who addressed the meeting.

The Mayor of Liverpool presented on Saturday last, at the Townhall, three silver medals and £17, which had been voted by the Royal National Life-boat Institution to Thomas Evans, Evan Evans, William Evans, and several other men, in acknowledgment of their gallant exertions in putting off in a life-boat during a heavy gale of wind on the night of the 19th and the morning of the 21st of January, and afterwards assisting to rescue a large number of persons from the steamship John Bibby, of New York, which had stranded on the Great Burbo bank, near Liverpool.

The Greek Government have recalled M. Tricoupi, their Minister here, and have abolished the Greek Legation in London.

The harvest in South Australia this season is expected to yield 60,000 tons more than is necessary for supplying the colony.

Among other notices in last Friday's *Gazette* is one stating that the name of Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel should be added to the list of sponsors (given in another column) of the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

SCREW-PILE PIER, MADRAS.—We are requested to state that the screw piers, of which an Engraving was given in our Number for 28th ult., was constructed from the design of the late Messrs Saunders and Mitchell, of Portsmouth, Wolfenbarger, who had become lessees of the Mitchell screw-pile patent; and that the late Mr. Frederick Johnson prepared the details, and was the contractor for its erection.

THE COURT.

The Queen has taken her accustomed out-door exercise during the past week.

The Duchess of Brabant and the Count de Flanders took their departure from the castle on Saturday, and returned to the Continent.

On Sunday the Queen, with Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. F. C. Cook, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, preached.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, drove out in an open carriage. Prince Louis of Hesse accompanied her Majesty on horseback. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, who is a pupil at the Royal Academy, rode on Saturday and Monday in Greenwich Park.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, drove out in an open carriage. Prince Louis of Hesse rode on horseback. Her Majesty returned to the castle at two o'clock, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield and the Hon. Caroline Lascelles, Lieutenant Grey.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, drove out in the grounds. The Prince of Wales rode on horseback.

Her Majesty held a Council on Thursday, the Duke of London and a select deputation, who attended for the purpose of presenting a loyal address to her Majesty on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Prince and Princess of Wales. Congratulatory addresses to the Queen on the Royal marriage were presented also from the corporations of Dublin and Edinburgh. This is the first public act in which the Queen has taken part since the death of the Prince Consort.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle yesterday week. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Christian of Denmark at their respective residences. In the evening the Prince and Princess held a reception at St. James's Palace.

The Prince and Princess of Wales went to Marlborough House on Saturday morning, and afterwards received visits from Prince Arthur, from their illustrious relatives, and, later in the day, took a drive in an open carriage and four. In the evening the Prince and Princess dined with the Queen, and the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Christian, Princess Dagmar, Prince Frederick and Prince William of Denmark.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Bishop of Manchester preached the sermon.

On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the members of their household, received visits from the Duke of London and Princess Christian of Denmark at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate, and paid visits to the Duchess of Sutherland, Earl Russell, Viscount Palmerston, and the Princess Christian, with Princess Dagmar, Prince Frederick, and Prince William of Denmark, dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Buckingham Palace.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the suite, left the Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate, and visited Holland Keppel, left Buckingham Palace, at a quarter before one o'clock, for Windsor Castle, at which the Prince and Princess arrived at Paddington terminus, and travelled by the Great Western Railway to Windsor.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were to leave Windsor Castle for Sandringham on Wednesday.

We are authorised to state that after the return of the Prince of Wales from Denmark, a selection of the presents received by him, of which due notice will be given, for the presentation to his Royal Highness at a public meeting convened for that purpose by the mayor. The presentation of the addresses will be subject to regulations similar to those observed on the presentation of addresses to her Majesty at a levee.

It is officially announced that the bridal presents to the Princess of Wales will be exhibited in the South Kensington Museum as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

ROYAL RECEPTION AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

By command of the Queen, an evening party was given at St. James's Palace, on Tuesday evening, at which their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The invitations were issued for half-past nine o'clock, and were very numerous.

The company comprised the Royal family, the Danish Royal family, and the foreign Princes and Princesses staying in the metropolis, the whole of the foreign Ministers, the Ministers of the Crown, and the great officers of State, with their wives and daughters, a number of the leading nobility, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and a large portion of the nobility and gentry.

The State apartments, the rooms, corridors, and halls were brilliantly illuminated for this reception. The Banquet-room, Portrait-gallery, Guard Chamber, corridors, and hall, were lit by gas. The Throne-room, Presence-chamber, Queen Anne's Drawing-room, and the Presence chamber were lit by numerous wax lights. The entire suite was tastefully decorated with flowers and exotic plants. Refreshments were arranged in all the rooms.

The Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes to the Queen; Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting to her Majesty; the Countess of Morley, Lady in Waiting to the Princess of Wales, and the Ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, arrived from Buckingham Palace at seven o'clock, and remained before the company received by the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and by the Groom of the Bedchamber in Waiting.

His Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse was attended by Baron Westerwaller.

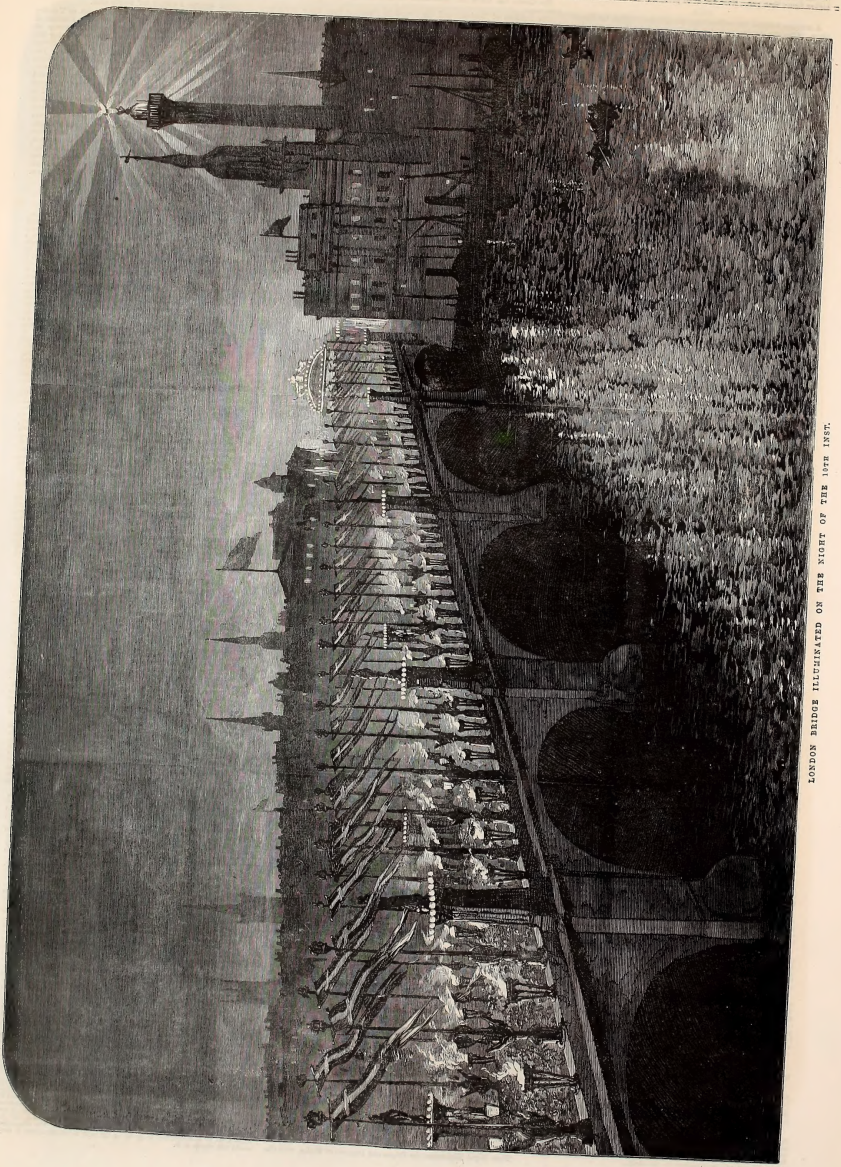
Her Royal Highness Louis of Hesse was attended by Baron Senna Hugenes.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Sing was attended by Colonel Oliphant.

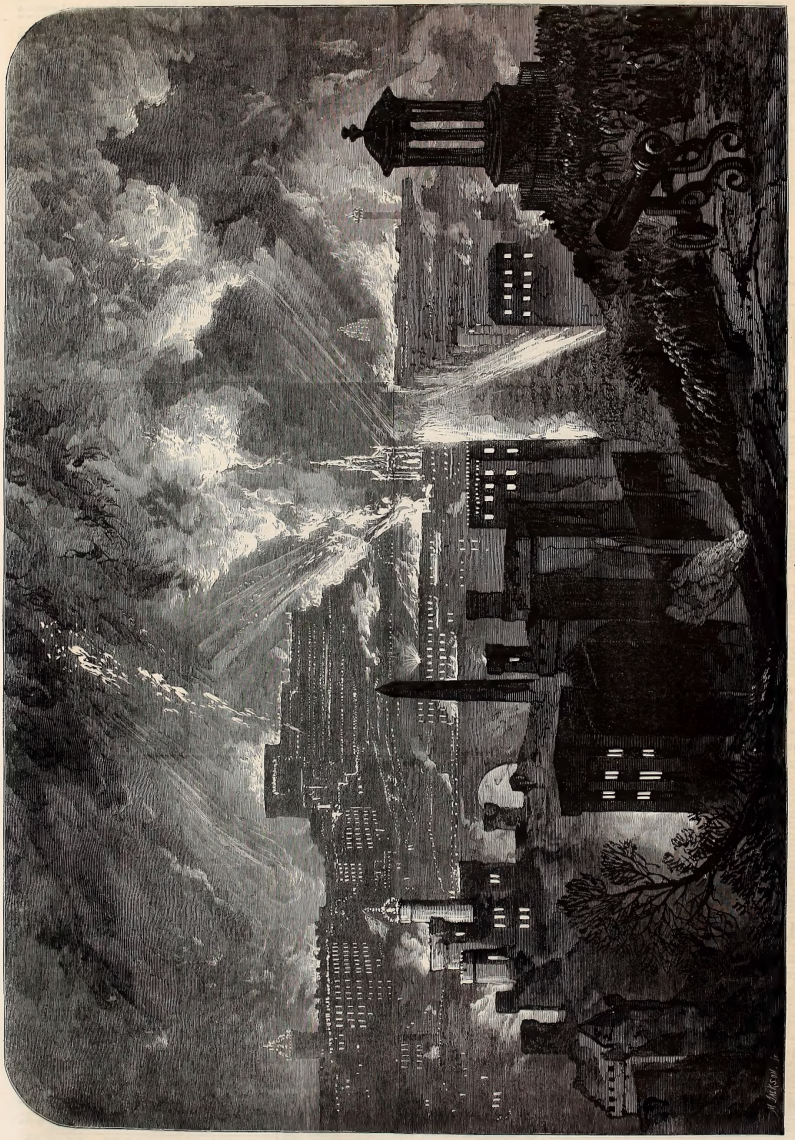
The above illustrious guests joined the Prince and Princess of Wales in the Royal circle.

The general company upon their arrival were ushered to the State rooms. Lord Alfred Paget, accompanied by the Lord Steward, the members of orders of knighthood wearing their respective insignia.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Royal and illustrious visitors, and attended by the ladies in waiting and the principal officers of the Royal household, entered the Throne-room and passed to the Queen Anne's Drawing-room, where the Princess of Wales, attended by the Duchess of Wellington, presented the Royal and illustrious visitors, and attended to



LONDON BRIDGE ILLUMINATED ON THE NIGHT OF THE 19TH INST.



EDINBURGH, FROM THE CALTON HILL, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 19TH INST.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 28.

SUNDAY, March 29.—Sixth Sunday in Lent: Palm Sunday. Battle of Poitiers: Alarbe the Goth defeated by the Roman General Stilicho, 405. Edward IV. established himself on the throne by defeating the Lancastrians at Towton, 1461. The pleasant Vesta discovered by Dr. Olbers, 1807.

MONDAY, 30.—The massacre of the French termed the "Sicilian Vespers," 1282. The settlements at Darien encroached by the Spaniards, 1700.

TUESDAY, 31.—The Jacobin expelled from Madrid, 1767. The French defeated at Somahrvalle; the Allies entered Paris, 1814. The Poles under Skrzynecki defeated the Russians at Wawr, 1831.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.—"The Bull" in Coena Domini" issued by Urban VIII. against the opponents of the Papacy, 1627.

THURSDAY, 2.—Nelson's Victory at Copenhagen, 1801.

FRIDAY, 3.—Good Friday. Sir Richard Bishop of Chichester, d. 1245. Wallace defeated the Earl of Pembroke's army at Biggar, re-establishing Peter the Cruel, King of Castile, 1367. Vain attempt of General Stanley to establish Comte de Montemolin as King of Spain, 1860.

SATURDAY, 4.—Full moon, 5h. 9m. a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 4, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
5	5	6	6	7	7	8
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
11 51	12 26	1 1	1 36	2 11	2 46	3 21

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ N.; Long. 0° 18′ W.; height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Sun to 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours.
	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Dew Point.	Solar Radiation.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Hours.	Inches.
March	Inches.	°	°	°	°		Miles.	Inches	Inches
19	29·981	29·0	·78	5	32·6	42·0	N. NW.	·154	·020
20	29·737	29·7	·96	5	29·6	42·1	NW.	·000	·000
21	29·234	41·8	34·2	·76	4	31·5	47·8	WNW. NW. N.	·000
22	29·324	42·8	32·9	·73	5	34·5	49·1	NW.	·144
23	29·387	41·7	31·1	·74	3	34·6	44·3	...	·157
24	29·577	41·1	·71	...	3	32·0	46·3	...	·153
25	29·794	39·4	30·8	·74	3	32·7	44·5	NNW.	·000
26	29·956	40·2	·81	·78	3	37·6	49·1	NNW. N.	·000
27	29·923	43·6	32·1	·68	5	34·1	48·9	NW.	·216
28	29·795	43·3	34·7	·77	5	34·0	47·6	NW.	·000
29	30·161	45·9	34·7	·68	9	42·8	51·2	NW. SSW.	·279
30	...	...	...	...	...	42·6	47·7	NW.	·000
31	30·403	42·9	41·7	·76	6	38·3	49·0	NW. SSW.	·167
April 1	30·434	39·0	30·0	·70	3	32·2	45·0	NW.	·160

Readings of meteorological instruments at half-past nine a.m.:

MARCH 19 TO MARCH 27.

Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 29·913 | 29·977 | 29·725 | 29·471 | 29·725 | 29·949 | 29·795 | 29·956 | 29·923
Temperature of Air ... ° ... 39·9° | 41·3° | 38·7° | 31·6° | 42·8° | 49·1° | 45·7° | 46·3° | 43·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ... ° ... 36·9° | 39·1° | 36·6° | 30·6° | 39·6° | 43·6° | 43·2° | 43·6° | 41·7°
Direction of Wind ... ... NNE. | NE. SW. | NW. | NW. | NW. | NW. | NW. | NW. | NW.

MARCH 19 TO MARCH 24.

Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 29·913 | 29·977 | 29·725 | 29·471 | 29·725 | 29·949 | 29·795 | 29·956 | 29·923
Temperature of Air ... ° ... 39·9° | 41·3° | 38·7° | 31·6° | 42·8° | 49·1° | 45·7° | 46·3° | 43·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ... ° ... 36·9° | 39·1° | 36·6° | 30·6° | 39·6° | 43·6° | 43·2° | 43·6° | 41·7°
Direction of Wind ... ... NNE. | NE. SW. | NW. | NW. | NW. | NW. | NW. | NW. | NW.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER. On EASTER MONDAY and Tuesday, for the 50th time in London, Mr. E. Falconer's new and successful Drama, entitled PEGGY LEATHAM, with the original and striking scenic effects and the entire cast of characters which it has had on a larger scale in the Provinces. Preceded by a Selection of the National Theatres. Principal Characters—Messrs. H. Loraine, Addison, Walter Lacy, Ryder, Spencer, Lee, Hudson, Bland, Gaston Murray, and Mr. and Miss Falconer. To conclude with the Farce of MY WIFE'S MOTHER-IN-LAW. Mr. Hudson, &c

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES.—A large and magnificent pattern of the choicest description; breakfast, dessert, tea, and toilet services in great variety at the lowest possible prices; table glass of the richest brilliancy of colour; cut wines, from 2s. 6d. per dozen.—Gardners', 53, Strand, adjoining Coutts' Bank, and 453, Strand, Charing-cross. Established 110 years. Illustrated Catalogue free by post.

GARDNERS' LAMPS are the BEST.—The largest, most fashionable, and cheapest assortment in London. Moderator Table Lamps, from 8s. 6d. each. Engravings free by post. Floral Cotton Oil, 4s. per gallon. Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. (by appointment to her Majesty), established 110 years, 453, Strand, Charing-cross. W.C. (opposite Northumberland House).

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Town-class quality—superior taste—low prices.
ALFRED JEE, 25, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

CHANDELIERS FOR DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Wax and Terra-cotta.—CHARLES, 65, Oxford-street, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS, and Lustres, for Gas and Candles, Table Glass, &c.
Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £7 7s.
All articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, in great variety, suitable for presents.
Rich Export, and Useful Cut Glass Decanters and Wines.
Manufactory, Broadway, Birmingham.—Show-rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
Birmingham—Manufactory and Showroom, Broad-street. Established 1807.

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Drawing-room Suites, complete £35 0 0
Dining-room Suites, complete 18 0 0
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WALNUT SUITE of DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE—
A Great Bargain.—A drawing-room suite, in walnut-wood, of the best description, original design, and in the finest possible condition, consisting of a very handsome and capacious couch, en suite, to match, with two easy-chairs and six small chairs, covered in rich silk brocatelle and chintz linen (every article a walnut whole back and not a veneer). Also, a SPANISH MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM SUITE, 32 guineas.—A. H. GREEN and CO.'S 94, Mortimer-street (five doors from Regent-street).

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THE REGISTERED Sheet-iron cornice is a very important and valuable invention, available both for bronze iron and for original iron-tube; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and Quadrangular Pyramid Posts; Plain Iron Bedsteads in great variety. Descriptions of Wood Furniture that is manufactured in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut-tree Woods, Polished Pine, and Japanned Deal, with Portraits of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-hangings, with Prices and Descriptions of Bedroom Furniture.—Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

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The Parisian Couch .. .. 14 guineas.
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Originally established A.D. 1667.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, "always good alike," Depositing is an event with perfection, and has obtained the Chinese passing off new-grown crown unknown leaves as the best. Sold in Packets, by Agents, in every town.

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The original and genuine American preparation of Indian corn. Established 1840. No connexion or Imitator in the Trade. Sold by all Grocers, and Agents to the Trade.

GLENFIELD STARCH
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This universal Starch is
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
and pronounced by her Majesty's Laundress to be
THE FINEST STARCH SHE HAS TRIED.
HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS
declares it to be
THE BEST SHE HAS TRIED,
and the above award, the highest of the numerous scientific merits of the age
is the best proof of its purity.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

THE Greeks have been waiting with laudable patience until it should please some duly-qualified personage to offer himself as candidate for their vacated throne. "Everything comes to him who knows how to wait," says the French proverb. We are now authoritatively informed that England, having disposed of her own domestic business, has found time to apply herself on ce more to a solution of the Greek difficulty, and that she indicates a new candidate for the Grecian crown. To avail ourselves of another proverb, a Highland one this time, "If he is not Bren he is like Bren." The Bren in our Prince Alfred's he is brother to Prince Alfred's sister-in-law. The sailor-Prince of Denmark is now stated to be recommended by Queen Victoria to the Greeks. He is, as we all know, very young; but as youth was no objection on the part of the Greeks in the case of our own boy will—provided, in each case, the parents of present occasion. He is, moreover, a Protestant, as his beautiful sister was solemnly certified to be, on demand of Mr. Newdegate, by Lord Palmerston.

Presuming that the statement is authentic—and this point will probably be settled or added to in Parliament before these lines are read—we may observe that the arrangement is what the Lord Chancellor in "Bleak House" describes the appointment of the heroine to important office to be—namely, "the very best solution of circumstances in any case supposed to exist." Our Queen's advice is certain to have been well considered before it was tendered, and an exhaustive process has disposed of all the objections which arose in regard to other candidates. Denmark, in the first place, has no particular Oriental interests, except commercial ones, and is not a power whose fleets are to be reached by anything done in the Mediterranean or thereabouts. In the next place, Denmark is certainly not pledged to protect the Sultan of Turkey against any of his Christian friends; and if hereafter the Prince who, it is said, is to espo use the interesting Princess Dagmar should be called to the throne of Turkey, and assume "the sick man" is *in articulo*, there will be nothing to prevent the Danish King of Greece from improving his position by claims upon the estate of the moribund Mussulman. There will be a guarantee for wise and enlightened Government on the part of the Queen of the Seas and Isles. If he is recommended to his new situation by the Queen of England, whose Ministers, without interfering in Greek domestic affairs, or in any way exciting the jealousy of the other great Powers, will be supposed, always ready with sound advice in case of any difficulty. In fact, it would seem to us that all the advantages which the Greeks believed would accrue from the election of Prince Alfred will be obtained by their choosing the young sailor-Prince of Denmark, with the single deduction of any likelihood, in the present condition, between the two Royal houses. It may be hoped, therefore, that the Greeks will not be indisposed to accept the Danish Prince; and it may be presumed that all objections on the side of Denmark have been discussed and dispelled in the friendly conferences that have been held at Windsor Castle during the visit which has just terminated. This we are justified in taking for granted; for, though there was no ground under the feet of those who have lately been trying to prove in the House of Commons that our Government deluded the Greeks into the idea that Prince Alfred would accept their crown, such a charge would have real strength if Earl Russell should formally recommend a Prince whose advisers demanded anything from Greece that could not be conceded. We apprehend that the great Greek difficulty, the state of the finances of the country, has been, or will have by gravely taken in hand by the skilled financiers of England, and that some healthy scheme for enabling Greece to set herself right with her creditors, and to lay the basis for her future prosperity, will be one of the wedding presents made on the union of Denmark and Greece. This will indeed be to serve the Greeks in the very best way in which England can serve them.

France has doubtless been consulted; but as the Tuileries avowed no objection even to the candidature of Prince Alfred, other than which was found in treaty restrictions, it is difficult to understand that she can see any in the new proposal. Prince Napoleon has his wife's relations to attend to, and they are thought to tie somewhat nearer to France than Athens. Russia would have every reason to be satisfied with the proposition, even if the new matrimonial alliance, which would give her a direct interest in the welfare of the Royal family of Greece, should not take place for a few years. The first thing Prince Napoleon is to be the bride of the Cesarowitch, the recommendation of Queen Victoria would seem to be exactly what the Emperor Alexander would desire. What if diplomacy, for once, went a little way along with the wishes of the people of Europe, and that the plans by which the Danish family are to be elevated to so enviable a position before the world should comprise a means of doing justice to a noble and afflicted people who ought not to be forgotten amid the general joy! Suppose that Queen Victoria suggested to the Emperor Alexander that he should make happy not only his son but his Polish ex-subjects, and offer them something like a Constitution under the Regency of the Prince, and to be inaugurated with his marriage. That would indeed be "a revolution made with moderation," or rather with orange-flower water. The idea is so agreeable that we do not care to dispel it by a cold commonplace admission that such a scheme is improbable. We prefer to regard it as a likely project, in which case Royal arrangements will indeed have an interest not merely for Courts and for crowds, but for humanity itself.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of London will hold his next General Ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday, May 31.

The Bishop of Ely will hold his next Ordination on Trinity Sunday, the 31st of May next.

The Memorial Church at Cawnpore has been consecrated by the Bishop of Calcutta.

The Bishop of London held a confirmation on Wednesday morning, at the parish church of St. Pancras, for that large parish and the district parishes belonging thereto.

The Rev. J. W. Williams, Rector of the Junior Department in Bishop College, Lancashire, has been elected, after eleven ballots, successor to Dr. Mountain in the Bishopric of Quebec.

The new church of St. John the Baptist, East Ham, was consecrated on the 19th inst. by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, as the result of the active exertions of the present Vicar.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford has given a lead for the enlargement of St. Thomas's Church, Heron Street, and has also forwarded a cheque for £100 toward the expense. A gentleman has promised to furnish the new chancel, which will cost about £300, at a cost of £600.

The Rev. Christopher Nevill, M.A., Vicar of Thorney, near Newark, has resigned his preferment on account of his inability to make use of some portions of the Book of Common Prayer. He is succeeded in his living by the Rev. J. P. Hopkinson, M.A.

Dr. Ellicott on Monday went through the ceremony of "confirmation" to the see of Gloucester and Bristol in the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. He was consecrated to his see on Sunday, in the cathedral at Canterbury; and Dr. Thomas, who has been appointed to the new see of Goulburn, South Wales, was also consecrated on Sunday.

The foundation-stone of St. Mary's Church, Hollingworth, was laid on Saturday week, by Mr. Nicholson, of Hyde House, in the presence of a large gathering of friends, collected by the peculiar interest of the event. Many of the workmen gave the day to the work, and received a recollect being appointed to by a circular headed "A shilling for a Church." This is the sole and single source of income. The Rev. Fred (wife of the Rev. J. A. Page, incumbent of Tintwistle, in which parish the new church is situated) has already raised £1000.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. E. R. Mantell, Rector of Grestwood, Lincolnshire, to be Texas of Stamford. *Beckeries*: The Rev. J. B. Coten to St. Alban's, Manchester. *Bowes*: The Rev. Edward Hopkins; Rev. J. Hall to Weston-upon-Trent, Derbyshire; Rev. E. Furry to Cricketh, Somerset. *Bridgeman*: The Rev. Wyatt Bridgeman to Bloxwich, Staffs. Rev. C. Cookson to Dallington, Northampton; Rev. G. Rose to Tywardreath, Cornwall; Rev. G. E. Bridges, Wonston, Winchester. *Burnaby*: The Rev. W. K. Richardson to Archbishop Denison's Chapel, Regent-street. *Chepmanye*: The Rev. J. Chepmanye to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire. *Clarke*: The Rev. Charles Percy-Clarke, Vicar of Barrow (only son Rev. Percy Clarke, author of the previous Number) to Worthington, Leicestershire; Rev. J. Clarke to St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap. *Cooper*: The Rev. Septimus Cooper to Rev. T. King to Little Malvern, Worcestershire; Rev. E. B. Stott to Middleton in Teesdale, Durham. *Dodd*: The Rev. Arthur Dodd to Lamarsh, Essex. *Dodson*: Preston, Lancashire; Rev. C. P. Cuxson to Crowthorp, Worcestershire; Rev. H. A. Collier to Long Sutton, Somerset; Rev. J. E. Jackson to Rev. Rees Davenham, Kent; Rev. S. Craven to Heckington, Lincolnshire; Rev. C. Richards to Kidlington, Oxfordshire. *Dale*: Dodi to Ferrybridge, with Brotherton, Kent; Rev. J. W. Maltby to Clifton, with Glapton, Notts; Rev. T. W. Dale to Brotherton, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Dale to Ashwell, Rutland. *Ellis*: Walton, Essex; Rev. J. M. Ward to Kemsley, Worcester; Rev. H. G. Ellis to Bramford, Suffolk; Rev. B. W. Wolseley to Trinity Church, Louth, Lincolnshire.—*Guardian*.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

THE REVIEW AT BRIGHTON ON EASTER MONDAY.

We are authorized to state that the arrangements made for War has approved of a review of volunteers taking place at Brighton on Easter Monday. Applications from corps intending to attend the meeting must be made in the form prescribed in Volunteer Circular, No. 37, of the 27th of August, 1862, for the sanction of the Secretary of State for War, and sent to the War Office on or before the 1st proximo, after which no further applications will be received.

Officers commanding corps should state in their letters of application the number of volunteers who will proceed by rail to Brighton on Easter Monday; 2nd, the number who will march past at the review; 3rd, the number who will return by rail on the evening of Easter Monday; 4th, the number who will return by rail on the evening of Easter Tuesday.

Under regulations which will be published by the railway authorities, tickets will be issued by them on the 30th inst. to Brighton, available for the day and night p.m., the same day, tickets unappropriated by corps may be returned to the secretary of the railway.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the conditions of distribution of new rifles to competitors for the Queen's prize at the Wimbledon meeting of the National Rifle Association for 1863:—

1. That new rifles shall be issued to the competitors for the Queen's Prize, in exchange for Government rifles held by them as members of the corps to which they belong.

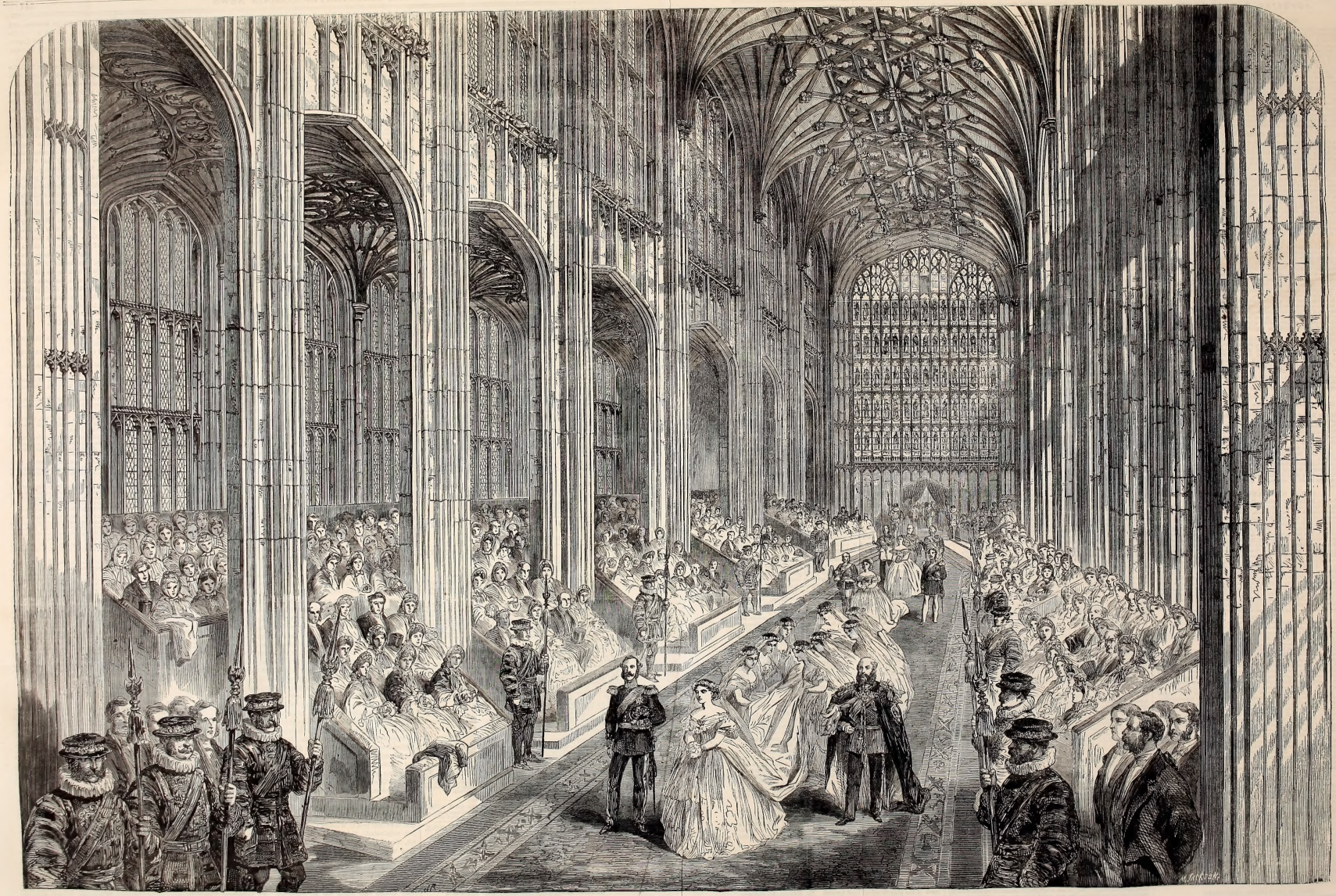
2. That upon the issue of the new arms to competitors the rifles previously held by them shall be immediately delivered into the stores of their respective corps.

3. That the rifles thus returned shall be retained in store by commanding officers, and held available for issue to such of the new arms that may become unserviceable, in abatement of the ten per cent of new arms now allowed in exchange for old arms, or for the service of any new members that may join the corps.

4. That commanding officers of corps shall forward a report to the War Office that the arms have so been returned into store, and a certificate that they shall be kept clean, and not leave the armoury or be used for any other purpose until required for the above services.

5. That the distribution of, and all arrangements connected with, the new rifles, be carried out by the National Rifle Association; and, further, that the association shall forward a report to the War Office, Pall-mall, giving the names of the competitors to whom the arms are issued and the corps to which they belong.

6. That all new rifles supplied by the War Department for the above-named service shall bear a distinctive mark on the barrel, so that they may be at any time identified.



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE: THE BRIDE PASSING UP THE NAVE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

THE NAVE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill passed through Committee.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The Earl of DERBY called attention to the question of acknowledging the Government of the Southern Confederacy, and strongly advocated the justice and the expediency of our adopting that policy.—The Earl RUSSELL said he was sure every honest man in the country must feel a sense of anxiety that her Majesty's Government should not enter on the policy of putting an end to the destruction of life in America if they could do so justly and usefully; but he felt persuaded that at the present moment any such step would be premature, and therefore of no advantage and would be attended on their part would be productive of no good. If a similar resolution to the one which had been moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Gregory, the Government of the day would be unhesitatingly declined, and would create in the minds of the people of the country a feeling of irritation and annoyance; and if they were formally to recognise the Southern States such a step would be justly regarded as one of a very unfriendly character towards a Government with which this country had hitherto preserved amicable relations. Our duty at present was to maintain the existing relations with our perfectly neutral position, whatever might be our conviction that the people of the South were struggling against the tyranny and power of the American Union was final and irrevocable.—No further discussion ensued.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he would make his annual financial statement on Thursday, the 16th of April.

The Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Marine Mutiny Bill passed through Committee.

The Tuchet Peerage Bill, as amended, was reported and agreed to.

POLAND.—THE TREATY OF VIENNA.—Mr. HENNESSY put a question to the noble Lord at the head of the Government as to the nature of the obligations with respect to Poland involved in the Treaty of Vienna.—Lord PALMERSTON stated in reply that all the engagements the right of which was maintained to the other evening, that Great Britain had incurred, under the Treaty of Vienna, no obligation to declare war against the Russian Government for the purpose of enforcing the stipulations of that treaty in reference to the Government of Poland. But he readily admitted that it was the duty of her Majesty's Ministers should address the most earnest representations in their power to the Russian Government, with a view to bring about considerations of the condition of the unhappy Polish nation; and he believed that, when the time came for publishing the communications which they had entered, it would be found that they had not neglected their duty.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House went into a Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimate, pursuing the consideration of the vote for the Land Forces, commencing with the item for the manufacture of warlike stores, and of Sir H. Willoughby's amendment, to take the item at £400,000 instead of £600,000. Sir H. Willoughby's amendment, at 4 o'clock, became attached to the office occupied by Sir William Armstrong.—After a long discussion, in which Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Bentinck took part, on altering the system of inspection at the gun factories at Woolwich, suggesting that the inspection should not proceed on the same scale as at present, the Committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by 94 to 66, and the original vote was agreed to.

The following vote was likewise agreed to :—£698,969 for military store establishments and expenditure for warlike stores.

On the vote of £810,941 for works, buildings, and repairs at home and abroad, Mr. HASTED moved a reduction in the sum of £100,000.—Mr. PEACOCKE seconded the motion, which was opposed by Lord ELCHO, and negatived by 72 to 62. The vote was agreed to.

The following votes were also agreed to :—£172,201 for Military Education, £80,441 for Surveys and Topographical Department, £58,125 for Miscellaneous Services, £21,777 for Administration of the Army, £15,363 for rewards for Military Service, £77,782 for pay of General Officers, £464,895 for pay of Reduced and Retired Officers, £2,731,317 for Pay and Allowances and Compensation Allowances, £32,843 for Pensions and allowances to Wounded Officers, £35,176 for Pensions, Allowances, and Gratuities to Soldiers, and for Compensation Allowances, &c., £37,786 for Disembodied Militia. These concluded the Estimates.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Salmon Exportation Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Earl Grey having presented petitions from inhabitants of Australia praying for alterations in the Constitution of the Australian Colonies, the Duke of Newcastle said that the applications made for the formation of distinct colonies in Australia were so numerous that he thought it unadvisable to comply with them till until the different districts should become more settled and more populous. The progress of explorations, however, was such as to have enabled him to state that he believed it would be a short time be desirable to create the territory to the south of the Gulf of Carpentaria into a distinct colony under the name of Albert River and the other on the Victoria River. But, in the meantime, the former district would be connected with Queensland, and the latter to South Australia.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Tobacco Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Harvey Lewis moved for returns of the persons killed and injured in the metropolis on the 7th and 10th of March.—Mr. Ayrton, while he saw no objection to the return, for the numbers killed and injured at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, did not think returns were agreed to.

LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.—Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved the second reading of the Partnership Law Amendment Bill, the object of which was to alter the law so as to extend the principle of limited liability by allowing individuals to enter into partnership with others without compromising their whole private property. The hon. gentleman said that, if the House would read the bill a second time, he would not think it necessary to move to commit it.—Mr. Serjeant BUCKNALL stated several objections to the bill, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. Ayrton.

Mr. M. GIBSON said that as Parliament had already sanctioned the principle of limited liability, he could not but support the principle of the present bill. The bill, subject, however, to any modifications that might become necessary.—Mr. MAJOR supported the bill.—Mr. T. BARING said that he thought there was no need to sanction further legislation in this direction.—Sir H. CAIRNS also opposed the bill.—The Solicitor-General for Ireland supported the bill.

After a few words from Mr. HUBBARD in reply, who complained that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not given the House an opinion of his arguments,

The House divided, and the resolution was rejected by 118 to 70.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Partnership Law Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The Inclosure Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE SALMON FISHERIES.—Mr. HUSSEY MACGREGOR moved the debate, which was set down on the 4th inst., on the motion for the Committee on the Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Act, which Lord Fermoy had moved for the appointment to the effect that the measure should be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. MAGUIRE said Mr. Lawless now proposed that the measure should be committed, instead to a confirmation of the rights which the lower river proprietors possessed to under the Act of 1842. Lord Fermoy had proposed to give to the owners of each of the two contending interests, who were to be added by a legal assessor, the power to veto the bill. The question was a most important one, and it would be well if the House, for the purpose of discussing this suggestion, would agree to its committal, instead of the adjournment of the debate. A great principle was involved in the present question, and in the course of which several members expressed their belief that the controversy which had been raised could only be terminated by a compromise, and that it was by the Government such a settlement of the difficulty could be best effected. The debate was not concluded at a quarter to six o'clock, and was, therefore, again adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Tobacco Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY (METROPOLITAN STATION AND BRANCHES) BILL.—On the adjourned debate on the second reading, the Earl of ELLESMERE BURY said he thought the best speech he could make on the subject would be to read sect. 17, p. 6, of Colonel Yelland's report. He moved that the bill be read this day six months. After considerable discussion, the second reading of the bill was negatived without a division.

ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE.—The Lord CHANCELLOR introduced a bill, the main object of which was to authorise the sale of about 200 livings in his patronage with the view of improving the position of parish churches, to extend and repair them, to build parsonages, schools, &c. It was also intended by the measure to augment the smaller livings by applying to them the surplus obtained from the sale of the advowsons. The bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Marquis of Hartington took the oaths and his seat for North Lancashire on the re-election.

Several notices were given in reference to questions to be brought on after Easter.

The Civil Service Estimates were under consideration during a great portion of the evening.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the commission to sive following Bills :—Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000), Tobacco Duties, Malt Duty, Naval Coast Volunteers, Militia Ballots Suspension, and Mutiny Continuance.

The Confirmation of Benefices Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned to Tuesday, at half-past 5.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICT.—Colonel WILSON PATTEN asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had any information relating to the manufacturing districts, wishing to know from him officially his opinion of the state of those districts.—Sir G. GREY said that if the hon. and gallant gentleman had asked him the question yesterday he could have given an answer with perfect confidence; but he was sorry to inform him that the disturbances in Staffordshire and elsewhere were entirely aggravated. He had received a letter from the Mayor of Wolverhampton only this morning, he had received letters from persons, who were well informed on the subject, stating that the disturbances were assuming a more serious form, that their predecessors had taken together have done during the present century. They regret to learn that their tenure of Covent Garden Theatre is so near at an end; but they are not without comfort in the reflection that they have left behind them a name which will be remembered with gratitude.

Last week we gave the substance of Mr. Mapleson's prospectus of his arrangements for the ensuing season as lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre. A subscription of the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden has just been put forth by Mr. Gye. Like the other, it is long and more serious than an ordinary play-bill, and accordingly we have not room for its space. The Covent Garden season begins on Tuesday, the 7th of April, and "Masaniello" will be given on the opening night. The subscription is for twenty-four nights, divided into three series of four nights each week. The company will include nearly all the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera—Sophie Cruvelli, Didiée, Battu, Dotti, Rudersdorff, Tagliafico, Carvalho, and Priola; tenors—Tamberlik, Mongini, Naudin, Lorini, Rossi, and Neri; baritones and basses—Ronconi, Faure, Graziani, Formes, Tagliafico, Zelger, and Champi. A considerable number of names are mentioned; but these must be taken with the usual uncertainty that attends such lists. The most favourite operas belonging to the repertoire of the theatre will be given. Of the novelties which have not been performed for several years, among which are "La Gazza Ladra," "L'Elisir d'Amore," and "Il Barbiere," Mlle. Titiens will appear. The new will be produced, entirely new in England—Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" and Gounod's "Faust." Mr. Costa, we need scarcely add, continues to hold his post of director of the music and leader of the orchestra. Mr. A. Harris will be acting manager, and the scenic department will be in the hands of Mr. Grieve, and Mr. Telbin, jun.

The Philharmonic Society gave their second concert of the season, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening. Its quality may be judged from the following programme :—

	PART I	
Sinfonia in B flat, No. 91		Haydn.
Recits. ("Gionne alfin")	Miss Louisa Pyne (Le Nozze di Figaro)	Mozart.
Concerto, violin, in G major, No. 11. Mr. H. Blagrove		Spohr.
Aria ("I'm not a single")	Miss L. Pyne (The Bohemian Girl)	Balfe.
Aria ("Ah! what a night")	Mr. Santley (Don Giovanni)	Weber.
	PART II.	
Sinfonia in C (Jupiter) No. 6		Beethoven.
Aria ("Ah! perfido")	Miss L. Pyne (accompanied on the Piano-forte by "May Song.")	Beethoven.
Wedding March	Mendelssohn-Bartholdy	Mendelssohn.

Here is a superb selection of music, and equally superb was the performance. Haydn's graceful, melodious symphony, and Beethoven's colossal work (Jupiter) were the delights of the magnificent orchestra. Mr. Blagrove made good his claim to be regarded, par excellence, as the English violinist of the day. Among his own countrymen he has no equal; among his foreign rivals he has no superior. His execution of Spohr's beautiful concerto was received with the warmest demonstrations of admiration and delight. Miss Louisa Pyne made a great power in a variety of styles—in Mozart's grace and tenderness, in Balfe's brilliancy and Beethoven's passion, in Mendelssohn's expressive melody. All her performances were applauded with enthusiasm. Altogether, the concert was one of the best and most successful given by the Philharmonic Society.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON gave their second concert of the season on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst., at St. James's Hall. It was the intention of the Directors of the Philharmonic to give a further proof of the society having arrived at the conviction that it is better to give a few compositions of the highest character than to strive to bring forward novelties. The programme of this concert was made up of a selection from the works of Haydn—a symphony—and by Weber and Schumann, and vocal pieces by Mozart and Meyerbeer. Schumann's overture to "Manfred" may in some measure be called a specimen of the style of composer which he has little known in this country; but it does not appear that the attempt to make him popular in this country is to receive English aid to be attended with success. Haydn's symphony, which began the concert, is one of his productions composed before the symphony had attained to that proportion and power to it by Mozart and Beethoven. But, though these old compositions of Haydn, "the father of symphony," have not the grandeur of the later works of his successors, they have never been excelled in that beauty and freshness which give to the "Surprise" symphony its charm. Mozart's last symphony in C minor, which began the second part, is one of his earliest compositions, written when he was little beyond boyhood; and though made up of the same forms of writing (the German, the Italian and his Scottish symphonies), will always be interesting as a specimen of the manner in which the overture was first and long chosen. Schumann's, introduced at the end of the first part, proved an entire failure, and was received with a general yawning. The concluded the concert, is the slight prelude to his slightest opera. The vocal performers were Mdme. Rudersdorff and Mr. Weiss. The former sang a scena from Mozart's "Idomeneo," and Meyerbeer's operas, "Andromeda," which showed little of the genius of the author of "Robert le Diable" and "Huguenots;" and Weber's comic air from the same composer's "Seraglio;" and they sang a duet from Meyerbeer's "Crociato in Egitto." It is to be regretted that all the orchestral pieces were most admirably executed by the magnificent band under the direction of their able conductor, Mr. Mellon.

The annual report of the Society for the year 1862 was distributed in the hall—a well drawn-up and satisfactory document, which gives a very favourable view of the affairs and progress of this large and important body.

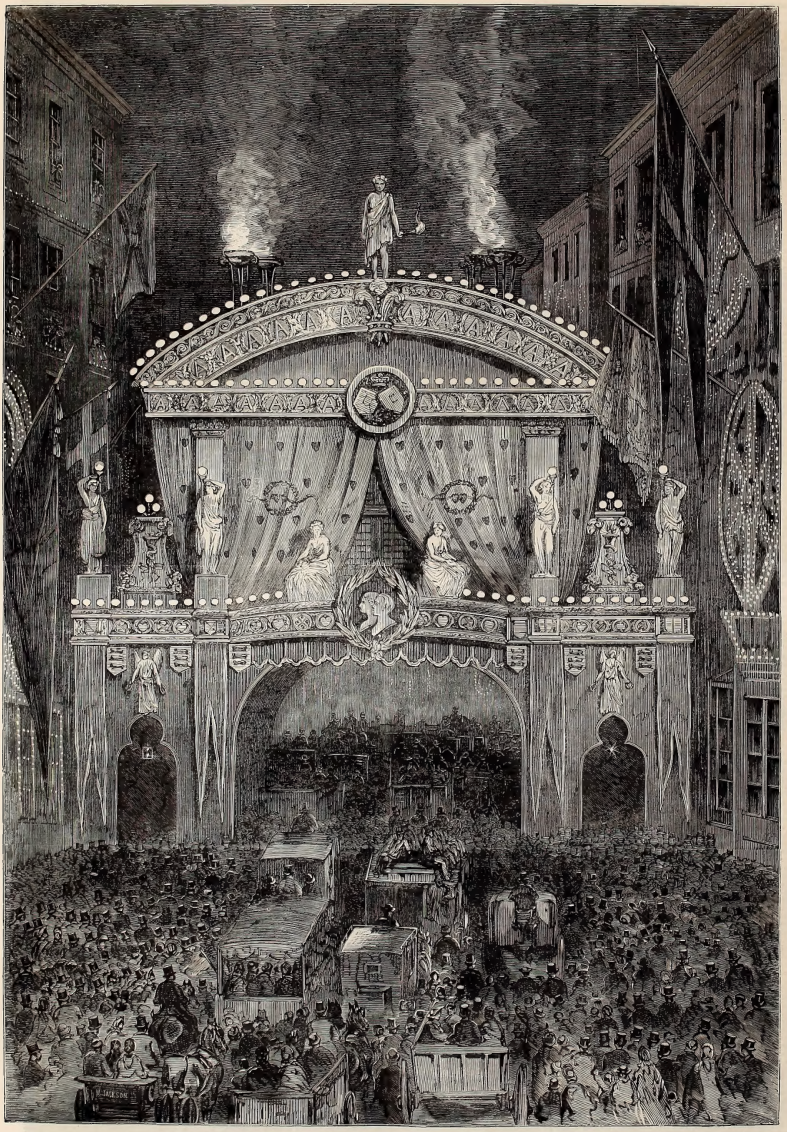
Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, sister of our favourite Adelina, has just arrived in Paris, and is engaged at the Opéra Comique. She is a native, and where she enjoys the highest reputation. Her voice is described as "the highest soprano ever known, reaching to the unprecedented height of sharp as in altissimo!" and her execution is said to be as wonderful as her voice.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—Changes have at length been initiated in the bill of this theatre. "The Little Treasure" has been substituted for the burlesque of "Rasselas," and played during the week. The casts of the pieces is not without interest. Mr. Selbern, for instance, plays Captain Walter Maydenbush, and Miss Ellen Terry has made a decided hit in the character of Ellen Lovell. The lady is very much intelligent and lively, and will probably become an acquisition to the theatre. We are glad to see Mr. Bothern in a new part, and willingly bear witness to the success with which he added to the whole

eccentricities of the Captain those that are due to his own peculiar genius and style of acting. He kept his audience in perpetual laughter. He has also appeared as Lord Dundreary every evening. On Wednesday next, it is announced, Mr. Sothern will take his benefit, and conclude his present engagement at this theatre.

OLYMPIC.—A new piece was produced on Thursday week. It is an adaptation by Mr. Horace Wigan of a French comedy, by M. Victorien Sardou, and entitled "Le Papillon." Mr. Wigan has entitled it "Flutter," and he has given it to us in a new name he has not so much altered the nature of "le papillon" as thoroughly to have Anglicised it. The scene is placed, indeed, at Great Malvern, and Flutter and the other characters are English; but the action attributed to them is altogether foreign, and even on the Continent is only barely possible. Here, then, is the material of an English vaudeville, which Flutter (Miss Latimer), who has left her husband in London, and regards her existence from him as a sort of widowhood. We need not say that Mr. Flutter (Mr. H. Neville) enfures the test but ill. From the window of his club he remarks the figure of a lady mysteriously approaching him more than an ordinary interest, and whom therefore he follows in a cab to a railway station and succeeds in accompanying in the same carriage, and in the same direction. Unfortunately accessible to though the lady herself has only spoken in Italian. He is delighted, however, into the fancy that his adventure is unexpected, and willingly accepts a hint let fall by her supposed maid that he should make an assignation with the lady, and, on arriving at their destination, finds her coming under some pulpers which are described, and which, indeed, form the avenue to his wife's villa. The supposed lady's-maid is really his wife's aunt, and the supposed Italian Countess her schoolfellow, whom she has met by chance in the train. As in a vaudeville may be easily imagined, he is not the very pleasant, and he is glad to be led by his aunt, Amelia Howard (Miss Hughes) into the house, though on condition of his being conducted blindfold up the stairs, that he may continue to make him believe that he has travelled a great distance, though he has only been led in and out of the various rooms of the house. His wife participates in the plot and presents her own hand to him as that of the foreign Countess. Hereupon he protests, as he always does when he is found out, is surprised



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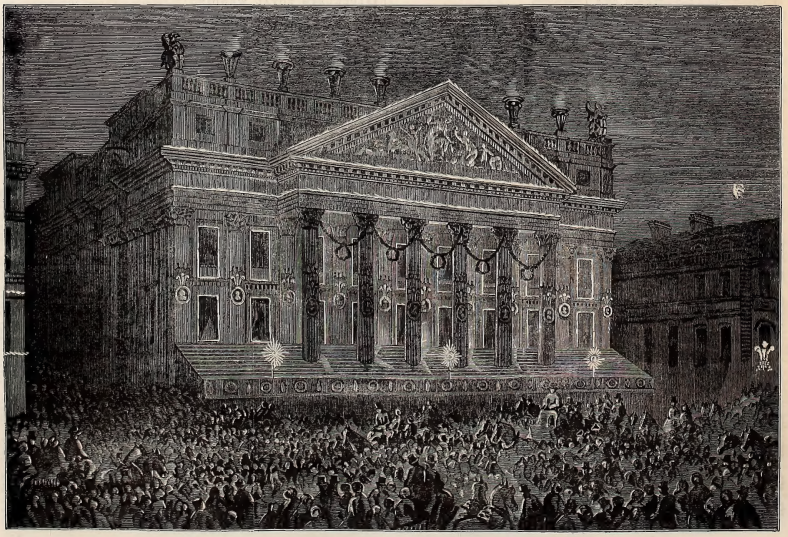
ST. PAUL'S, FROM THE RIVER, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 10TH INST.



ILLUMINATION OF THE MANSION HOUSE.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

At Cardiff, on the 11th inst., the wife of William Sage, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., the wife of John Fadmore, Esq., the Lindens, Bromley, of a son.

MARRIAGES

On the 24th inst., at Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, by the Rev. G. Wilmot Horton, M.A., Rector of Gartmoidsham, Yorkshir, Agent Rear Boyes, Commander R.N., only surviving son of the late Genry F. Boyes, Esq., and the Lady Amelia Boyes, to Henrietta Sarah, daughter of the late Sir Charles Des Voux, Bart., and Lady Des Voux.

On the 18th inst., at St. Mary's, Paddington, by the Rev. Henry Lettsom Elliot, brother-in-law of the bride, Charles A. H. Cochrane, Esq., of Dogden, to Julia Burton, third daughter of the Rev. John W. Buckley, Incumbent of the above-named parish. No cards.

On Saturday, the 21st inst., at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, by the Rev. Robin B. Wood, M.A., the Earl and Countess of Galmborough, with Miss Alice Irwin, daughter of the Rev. Lord Roe, Esq., late Dean of the Dotenon Bank at Beyrut. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Ellis, Lelund Noel. The bridesmaids were Miss Pa'ua Roe, sister of the bride; Miss Stuart, and the Honourable Miss Irwin. Among those present were the Countess of Galmborough, Viscountess Gerard, the Hon. Miss Jocelyn, and Mrs. T. Wood, Lord Dorre, Hon. Miss Shaw Lefevre, Viscount and Viscountess Molerton, Hon. Mrs. Bagot, Sir Stuart Stuart, Bart., Lieut. Hon. Gerard Noel, Hon. Henry Noel, Mrs. Noel, Rev. F. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Buxton, Mr. Cyril Graham, Hon. Stringe Norton, Mr. Lee Dentsley, Mr. E. Bowes, Mr. Wodmer, Mr. A. Bridgeen, Viscount Powerscourt, Hon. Maurice Wingfield, Hon. Lewis Wingfield, Viscount Canterbury, Lord Torwell and Lady Victoria Burton, Lady Grey, Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, &c. The bride and bridegroom left early in the afternoon for Hyde Hall, Herts, the seat of the Earl of Essex.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., at Sunnyside Villa, Hornsey-lane, Highgate, Edith May Leighton, youngest daughter of George Leighton, aged 10 months.

On the 21st inst., after a few hours' illness, Hannah, wife of Joseph Bevington, Esq., of Cave Dale, near Bedford, aged 78.

On the 15th inst., at St. Helen's, in the county of Dublin, Frances Maria Viscountess Gough, in the 76th year of her age.

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1 Soup Ladle ... 14 ... 3 10 0
1 Sauce ditto ... 3 ... 0 14 0
1 Salt Spoon (gilt) ... 1 ... 0 5 0
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1 Egg spoon ...	0 1	0	Cheese knives ...	0 0	9
1 Soup ladle ...	0 5	0	Pair of meat carvers ...	0 7	0
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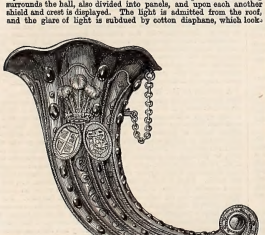
THE ROYAL MARRIAGE: PROCESSION OF THE BRIDEGROOM TO THE ALTAR.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

THE RECEPTION-HALL.

In order efficiently to conduct the Royal wedding in the Chapel Royal at Windsor it became necessary to build proper apartments for the accommodation of the bride and bridegroom on their arrival, and for the Lord Chamberlain to marshal the processions properly. For this purpose the Board of Works built an immense Gothic hall, opening out of the west door of the chapel, surrounded by apartments appropriated to the Royal family. Facing the chapel, the two rooms upon the right were assigned to the bridegroom; those to the left, to the bride. Behind her saloon was another appropriated to the Royal Princesses; and, at the west end of all, a suite of rooms for general purposes. This extensive structure was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Turnbull, Clerk of the Works; and furnished and fitted by Mr. Seebrook, Inspector of Windsor Castle. The appearance of the central room is that of the banqueting-hall of a baronial mansion. The roof displays open Gothic beams, springing from the cornice of the walls, round which run a series of oak panels, each panel displaying the arms of a Knight of the Garter. Upon the walls a handsome paper, designed with an heraldic pattern, admirably sustains the feeling of style intended to be imitated. Beneath, a deep oak wainscoting surrounds the hall, also divided into panels, and upon each another shield and crest is displayed. The light is admitted from the roof, and the glare of light is subdued by cotton diaphane, which look-



BOUQUET HOLDER PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE MAYORESS OF GRAVESEND.

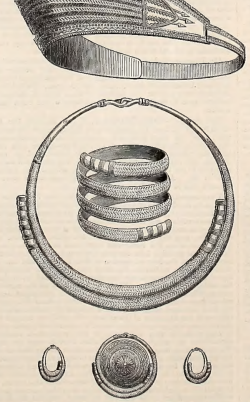
like transparent damask linen, with the star of the Order of the Garter worked upon it. This material had been manufactured for the purpose by Messrs. Cayley, of Windsor, to whom also was intrusted the provision of the materials used for furnishing the bride's reception-room, of which an Engraving was given in our last Number.

PROCESSION OF THE BRIDEGROOM IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

Shortly after twelve o'clock one of the two great processions of the day—namely, that of the Royal bridegroom—commenced. The Prince probably never appeared to so much advantage as upon this important occasion. His Royal Highness wore, over a full general officer's uniform, with the stars of the Garter and the Indian Order, the magnificent flowing mantle of the Order of the Garter, and in it looked a model of youthful grace and manliness. His step was full of firmness and dignity, and his whole carriage that of a Prince. His Royal Highness's supporters, the Crown Prince of Prussia and the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, both also Knights of the Garter, walked on his right hand and left; but the public had no eye except for the Prince, whose appearance and entire deportment received the meed of universal approbation. His Royal Highness bowed gracefully to the ladies right and left as he passed along, and with marked reverence to the Queen as he approached the *haut pas*. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and the Prince of Prussia retired to the south side of the altar, and the bridegroom, after kneeling a few seconds in prayer, stood at the communion table, and waited the coming of the bride. The entrance of his Royal Highness into the choir was the signal for the first music in the day's programme. The organ and the band pealed forth Mendelssohn's March from "Athalie" as the Prince was being conducted to the *haut pas*, and remained playing until the trumpets announced the approach of the bride.

PROCESSION OF THE BRIDE.

With a great clangor of trumpets the long-looked-for procession of the bride entered St. George's Chapel. The Queen immediately rose,

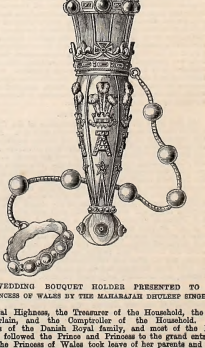


GOLD ORNAMENTS PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF HESSE.

and, bending forward from her closet, stood prepared to receive and to welcome her future daughter. At this moment the sun broke out in great brilliancy, and, shining into the chapel, fell directly upon the Queen's head and face, and seemed to illumine the shadow recessed about the altar. As the bride proceeded up the nave, dressed completely in white, her train borne by the eight bridesmaids, her father (in uniform, wearing a blue ribbon) supporting her on one side, and the Duke of Cambridge, in the robes of the Garter, on the other, even the etiquette of a Court and the considerations of the place could not stifle or conceal the murmur of intense admiration to which every tongue gave involuntary expression. On reaching the *haut pas*, having made a deep courtesy to the Queen, the bride took her place towards the north, her bridemaids clustering behind her.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FROM WINDSOR CASTLE FOR OSBORNE.

At four o'clock on the 10th inst., the Prince and Princess of Wales took their departure from Windsor Castle for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. Their Royal Highnesses were conducted down the grand staircase by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole to



THE WEDDING BOUQUET HOLDER PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE MAHARAJAH DHOLEEP SINGH.

his Royal Highness, the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Comptroller of the Household. The members of the Danish Royal family, and most of the Royal visitors, followed the Prince and Princess to the grand entrance, where the Princess of Wales took leave of her parents and other relatives. The Royal pair left the castle on their way to the Great Western station, whence they were to depart on their journey to Osborne, and the multitude, which, after the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, had been anxious to catch the last glimpse of them, collected

is dense masses upon their route, and thronged all the approaches to the city.

THE WEDDING BOUQUET HOLDER.

The bridal bouquet holder of the Princess of Wales was the present of his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. The upper part, for receiving the flowers, was carved out of "rock crystal," and took the lapidary some months to execute. It is trumpet-shaped, the crystal being inlaid with large emeralds and diamonds, relieved with pink coral and Oriental pearls. The shaft contains four plates of feathers, composed of brilliants, and under each the letter "A" in rubies, also four times repeated. A crystal knob with tubes terminates the shaft or handle; and by an ingenious piece of mechanism it is made to fly up, and, releasing the four sides, forms four supports to stand upon the table. Above this comes a gilt cup, arranged as the Princess a corset, to which is attached a chain of large pearls and gold, having a locket of gold to wear on the finger, the only delicate allusion to the donor being a small star of India in diamonds introduced in the ornamental work. The entirely gift was by Messrs. London and Hyde, of New Bond-street.

GIFTS TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF HESSE.

Among the many gratifying tokens received by the Princess, previously to her leaving Denmark, of the esteem and affection with which she is regarded by her fellow-countrymen, and women of all classes were some valuable presents from her uncle, Prince Frederick William of Hesse, who resided at Copenhagen. These consisted of a gold cincture and other ornaments made by Michelsen, the Court jeweller, in imitation of the ornaments worn of old by the Queen and Princesses of Denmark.

THE BOUQUET HOLDER PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS BY THE MAHARAJ OF GRAVESEND.

The holder in which the bouquet was presented to the Princess on her landing in England by Mrs. Sams, the wife of the Mayor of Gravesend, resembles a cornucopia, and is so arranged that by touching a spring it may be converted in any of the positions it may be required in. The ornamentation consists of the arms of England and Denmark, surrounded by the motto of Wales's feathers issuing from a gold crown set with sapphires. On the reverse are represented the arms of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort. The goldwork of the cornucopia is enriched with coral and pearls, being the national colours of Denmark. The design and execution of the holder were entrusted to Messrs. Dodd and Son, of Cornhill.

ILLUMINATIONS IN THE METROPOLIS.

LONDON BRIDGE.

Notwithstanding the gloom and mistiness of the night on the 10th ult., the view from this bridge, looking westward, was one of the Monument to Victoria Tower, and between these points London emitted the grand flood of light which illuminated the line of lofty buildings on the north and loftiest buildings, but the very clouds themselves. All the beautiful decorations on the bridges at the entry of the Princess were removed, and looked more beautiful in the splendour of the illuminants, which was produced by a series of small gas-lamps placed round the different pedestals which line the Corinthian warriors and other pieces of sculpture on each side of the bridge. The magnificent arch was lighted up in a similar manner, the lamps running along the cornices and other architectural mouldings of the structure, and presented a very grand appearance, which was greatly heightened by the excellent transparencies on the arch. One of these represented the Prince of Wales and the Princess in a car drawn by leopards, and accompanied by a crowd of nymphs and Cupids, each being upon the loving pair every earthly blessing. The illumination at Fishmongers' Hall added to the brilliancy of the scene. A conspicuous object in this portion of the town was the Monument, illuminated by the new equivalent of electric light. This work was under the charge of Mr. Lidell, who employed for the purpose the same light as that in use at the late International Exhibition. The principal light was placed 3 ft. above the flaming ball, or urn, and the lesser lights round the electric lights reflected on the same point from the gallery. There were 420 nitric acid batteries brought into requisition upon the occasion. The whole of the illuminations, extending from the immediate neighbourhood of London Bridge, was strange, aerial, weirdlike.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Mansion House, the Exchange, and the Bank drew immense crowds of spectators, and the large space which lies between these buildings was completely blocked up with carriages, and pedestrians and carriages. Along the balustrade at the top of the Mansion House tripods emitting volumes of flame were placed at intervals; and many of gaslights followed the cornices and pediments of the building, while over the temporary gallery were five large gas stars, which illuminated with great effect all the surrounding architecture. The Corinthian columns were covered with crimson cloth, and from the capitals were sags of flame. Over the columns were four handsome medallions of the Prince and Princess, surrounded with wreaths of the oak and surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume. From the windows were suspended crimson cloth, similarly varied in the distribution of colouring, were suspended like a necklace, so to speak; while from the centre hall and over the electric light was to dart its rays like a jewel in the forehead of the great cathedral. The naval portion of the illumination was tolerably successful, but the electric light was placed in a fitful, uncertain manner. The dome of the cathedral and the temple surmounting the dome were, however, illuminated by a kind of electric light which emitted a strong, weak window of the premises of Messrs. Dakin, opposite; and, upon the whole, the contrast had a great measure of success, though not attended by any very brilliant results.

TEMPLE BAR.

At this point in the western termination of the City boundary, Temple Bar was an object of considerable attraction. The arrangements for the preparation of which occupied the persons employed by the City authorities almost a fortnight, were made to illuminate the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which was placed in the centre of the principal gateway, surrounded with flags. The entire summit of the pediment was covered with emblematical devices in gold, and over the footways angels were placed, holding in their hands sage of orange-tawny hue, above which were the royal supporters, and over the centre and surmounting the whole was a statue of "Hymen" holding a torch. The pedimals of the arches were covered with crimson cloth, and over the centre arch were the arms of England and Denmark, surrounded with a crown of gold, with the letters "A. A." on each side. Drapery, covered with gold and gold leaf hearts, entirely enveloped the front of the bar on the side of the City, and on that of Westminster. The front was lighted up with gas with about one hundred and twenty gas-lights, under white ground-glass globes, and the effect was very beautiful, in addition to the blaze of light from adjoining houses on each side of the bar was thrown thereon, and materially heightened the effect.

THE TEMPLE.

The architectural design of the building was portrayed by means of gas jets, and was very effective. On each side of the structure was placed a Brunswick star, with garter in the centre, bearing the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," ten feet in diameter, under which was placed a neat device of crystal, containing the initials in monogram of "A. A.," surrounded by a garter in crystal, above which is placed the Royal crown of England, executed also in crystal glass in their proper colours. In the centre of the building was fixed a crystal Prince of Wales's feather, the largest of the kind ever manufactured, containing upwards of 50,000 pieces of pyramals in it. Above this was a device representing the rising sun; and under it, in a semicircle, were the words in crystal glass, "Long live the Prince and Princess of Wales." In the centre was placed a St. George's star, the whole being surrounded by laurels.

ILLUMINATIONS AND REJOICINGS IN THE COUNTRY.

LIVERPOOL—SCENE ON THE MERSEY.

Business was entirely suspended at Liverpool on the 10th inst., and all day the inhabitants thronged the streets, which were handsomely decorated. The Rifle and Artillery Volunteers and Naval Reserve marched in procession through the town, and the Mayor gave a banquet, and at night a ball to two thousand persons. Sixty thousand day and Sunday scholars were treated at the expense of the Corporation. The shipping was in a grand display of flags. Her Majesty's ship Majestic, Captain Inglefield, R.N., left her moorings off Rock Ferry, and took up her station in the Mersey, to receive on board the Prince's Landing, about midday between the Woodside and Egremont ferries. As it had been announced that she would take a very active part in the rejoicings on the river, she was naturally an object of great attraction throughout the whole of Tuesday. At nine o'clock in the morning she was already surrounded by hundreds of the gay pleasure boats. At one o'clock she fired a Royal salute, and the yards were manned. As the evening came on she was twice illuminated, first with blue lights hung in the rigging, and rockets discharged. On all these occasions she moved about on the landing stage, and gave very good exhibitions. Our Engraving of the scene on the Mersey is from a sketch by Mr. William Woods, of Queen's road, Liverpool, taken at the time the Majestic was lying for the Prince's landing.

SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

Few persons were prepared for the grand display of loyalty which took place in the city on the 11th inst. Chief among the amusements during the day were the review and naval sham fight, and in the evening the whole city was ablaze with illuminations and fireworks. "It would be impossible," says a local journal, referring to the scene presented in Sackville-street, "to convey an idea of the appearance presented by that noble thoroughfare between the hours of sunset and midnight, from a sketch by Mr. Tomelin, may assist the imagination to realise the scene. Sackville-street was not one of the finest streets in point of evidence of Irish loyalty. Myriads of people thronged the street, and graced with delight on the various balconies and from the tops of carriages as vehicles of all kinds occupied the centre, and moved slowly on. The first object that struck the eye was Nelson's Pillar. From Carlisle Bridge to the Rotunda, and from the Rotunda to Carlisle Bridge on the other, the spectacle was magnificent. The illuminated windows literally took the name of them at the most glorious of battles of Europe, were in themselves equal to a volume of history; whilst the word "Peace," substituted for the name of a well-known abandoned letter, was a sentiment which all the world, we think, can adopt. The refulgent light of the Post Office had a very considerable effect, but the most splendid spectacle of the Pillar, as it bestowed a mellow brilliancy which was very beautiful indeed. But the great attraction was the electric light which was given out from the and the fireworks let off from time to time. Although almost every house was similarly lighted, still there was a considerable diversity. Not only in the devices, but in the manner in which they were displayed. This, however, had a good effect. Happily the background was not shrouded and dark, and Sackville-street was in consequence brilliancy.

EDINBURGH.

The illuminations at Edinburgh were a great success. The leading thoroughfares were densely crowded all night with admiring spectators. The streets, public buildings, and private residences were in a magnificence anything ever before witnessed in Edinburgh. The Princes-street Gardens, the Castle and the Calton Hill, with the buildings in the High-street were brilliantly illuminated. The Scott Monument was tastefully lit up with innumerable gas-jets, and Nelson's Monument was also illuminated. A bonfire was lighted on the top of Arthur's Seat; fireworks were displayed from Salisbury Crags; and the Government offices and public buildings, and the hotels, leading shops, and places of business were illuminated with devices, flags, transparencies, and variegated lamps. To give a representation of the illuminations would require the pencil of a Martin, from a sketch taken by Mr. Keeley Halswell. A gentleman who observed the scene from the top of the Martello tower on Calton Hill speaks of the sight as one such as had hitherto been thought impossible to be fairy-land, and not as a possible realisation in this workaday world.

FINE ARTS.

A full-length portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, painted by Mr. Walton, an artist of much promise, is on view at Mr. Gambart's gallery in Pall-mall. The Prince is in full dress, represented standing in the open air, in morning dress, hat in hand. The background consists of a mountainous landscape, in the distance of Mont Joshua Reynolds, to the left of which is given a glimpse of Windsor Castle. The colouring of the picture is extremely agreeable. The pale, sunny tone of the flesh is excellent, and the hair is treated with the fair young face, and both are pleasantly relieved by the breaths of tawny and golden whiskers. The figure is rather below the proportion of being too slight and tall; but portrait-painters are, of course, allowed a good deal of latitude in this respect. The likeness is pleasing rather than striking: a little more force of modelling, a decision of drawing might, perhaps, have been ventured on in the treatment of the features, according to the rules of art, without naturally developed at the age of his Royal Highness.

Mr. Thomas Earle has just completed a colossal seated statue of the Queen for the Royal Exchange Hall; and another colossal statue (the figure in this case standing) of the late Prince Consort, to be placed before the Royal Albert Hall, in front of the Royal Horticultural Society. In neither of these colossal statues is the sculptor seen to such advantages as in some o. his busts and ideal works.

The cartes-de-visite photograph of her Majesty the Queen, taken by Mr. Mayall, of 224, Regent-street, Mall; and another colossal other day, has been published, by her Majesty's permission, in a larger size by Messrs Marion and Co., of Soho-square. As the only open-air photograph of her Majesty, taken since the late melancholy likeness, this photograph will be esteemed; but we should have much preferred to see her Majesty, when sitting for her picture, painted out. An artistically-toned background would have added softness and relief to the figure.

The committee appointed last year by the Fine-Arts Commission to inquire into the cause of the decay which has so generally and unaccountably attacked the fresco paintings in the Houses of Parliament, has been unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, though many causes have been suggested, such as the effect of gas, the dampness of the walls, and the probability that the plaster was not laid on properly, to the time when the latter was drier than it ought to have been. This fact has been proved by the experiments of Mr. Maclise. We have not had the long experience of the Italians, and our artists cannot, therefore, be expected to have acquired the knowledge of this climate attacking colours imperfectly crystallised, so to speak, on the surface of the plaster. We know that some of the earlier frescoes at Westminster were executed in distemper, and that such retouchings would very rapidly blacken, and become detached with the least moisture, or the slightest change in the state of the atmosphere. Otherwise the dampness of the climate will not alone account for the decay. Can it be from the presence of gas in the corridors? Gas is also probably very injurious, as this produces a condition of atmosphere to which the early Italian frescoes were not exposed. We speak from considerable experience when we say that we believe the injurious effect of gas on oil pictures to be greater than is commonly supposed, and far more so than was concluded by the Parliamentary inquiry of some two years ago. The Fine-Arts' Commission has now brought its labours to a conclusion, and has made its final report, which is shortly to be published. We are glad to hear that no more paintings at Westminster are to be executed in fresco, but that the method of encaustic, or water-glass, is to be employed for future works. Water-glass has been found to be perfectly permanent after the Pompeian process, and Mr. Herbert, R.A., is engaged in the Queen's great picture, the "Interview between Wellington and Blucher after Waterloo," in the Royal Gallery of Westminster Palace, is executed in encaustic, as we have already informed our readers, and the artist expresses himself perfectly satisfied with the result, and believes that it can suffer deterioration only by mechanical disintegration.

The report has been circulated that it is not yet decided whether the proposed mural decorations for the interior of St. Paul's shall be executed in mosaic, fresco, or water-glass. This report is, however, entirely without foundation. Mr. Fawcett, the chief secretary, has communicated to us the information that "there has never been any hesitation as to this point—namely, that mosaic is the proper material to be employed." Were himself wished to see the interior of St. Paul's decorated with "rich and durable mosaics." Similarly of architectural interiors, the metropolitan cathedral and St. Peter's, and the striking effect of the mosaics in the spandrils of the arches of the nave of St. Paul's Church, and in other parts of the Roman basilicas, promise the happiest result to the proposed decoration. We regret to hear that the fate of the Cathedral Decoration Fund does not yet admit of executing any mosaics in the cathedral itself. The public should be reminded that subscriptions to this fund are invited. A small model of the proposed work (where the first is to be placed) in, however, being prepared, and in this the first design is to be executed in fresco. This model is intended to the competitive design sent in to the Chapter House, and from which this first design for the model was to be executed. Although this design contributes reference only to the model, it is, nevertheless, of great importance that it should be judiciously selected if the public are to be tempted to subscribe, and if the project is to fail to be carried out once again. It was unfortunate that (from circumstances we have already explained) the competition was so limited. The design, by Mr. G. F. Watts, the painter of the great fresco in Lincoln's Inn illustrative of temperance, and one of the finest productions of highest honours on two occasions in the Westminster Hall competitions, and who contributed, we understand, while declining to compete, indicated nobility of conception, as might have been expected from this very distinguished artist; but, either from ill-health or misapprehension of the degree of finish required, he has executed only a sketch and a limited memorandum of his intention. It would have been difficult to conjecture what the artist might have given from such a sketch, even had he superintended its reproduction. It would, indeed, have been difficult to reproduce it at all without a more finished drawing. The chances, then, seemed to be in favour of Mr. Leighton and Baron Henri de Triquetti. Mr. Leighton, ever since he painted the magnificent "Phidias Showing the Frieze of the Parthenon," now in the Gallery of Lord Dudley, has been distinguished as a painter of fine, decorative feeling; and his recent pictures of religious subjects seemed to promise special aptitude for the highest class in compositions—namely, "The Procession," in the drawing Mr. Leighton sent, unlike Mr. Watts, he had evidently done his very best. Although the design was not remarkable for religious or feeling, his design had just sufficient detailed precision for reproduction in mosaic. The composition is breadth in the figures, the befitting a work to be seen some 80 feet from the ground. The expressions of the Saviour, Moses, and Elias were full of majesty and fervour, and were, therefore, commendable. Moreover, it had only one possible drawback—a degree of freedom, especially in the way in which arms, hands, and fingers were spread from the figures, that might possibly offend architectural purists, but would be considered a merit by the majority of artists. It is, however, from a fair view of the strictly pictorial effects which in Italy have been obtained from mosaic it seemed difficult to imagine such freedom would be considered objectionable. Baron de Triquetti's design, likewise, and as might have been expected from a practised designer for sculptures, his drawing escaped the objection of being too elaborate, but, south to say, it had few other recommendations, either as to expression or beauty. The drawing was laboured yet feeble, the "foreshortening" of the upturned head of Christ dead unskilful. The conclusion seemed inevitable—viz., that, however eminent as a sculptor, the Baron de Triquetti was not a draughtsman. Now, if architectonic symmetry were the only consideration, a mosaic of some sure conventional, hieratic figures, surrounded by the usual set of fine art at all; and a subject demanding the highest truth of expression, such as "The Transfiguration," is perhaps too difficult for our first attempts in this country. We should recommend by way of Raphael's great picture of this very subject, "The Transfiguration," on the side of one of the piers of the cupola of St. Peter's. We do not, however, think that the Commission went further. The design of the Baron de Triquetti has been selected for execution in mosaic, naturally, to our regret, as we have stated; but we do not wish to offer any discouragement to the present attempt to render the interior of our beautiful cathedral less dreary and tombike. We hope the design will improve in execution. It would, however, suggest that, when the model is ready, a committee of taste should be formed, and that it should consult eminent painters and architects—to decide upon the advisability of proceeding further with a design found for so objectionable a destination. We may inform the reader not familiar with the Baron de Triquetti's artistic antecedents that some thirty years ago he handled the brush, but that the success of a work in bronze—that for sculpture—he has designed and modelled the bas-reliefs of the large bronze doors of the Madeleine at Paris. Since then he has executed innumerable statues, busts, bas-reliefs, ivory carvings, vases, and designs for incised work—having once received a commission for the reverse of the first-class medal and "la décoration," *toujours* as a sculptor, for works exhibited in the French salons. Some of his performance have been refused, though the greater number have been ornamental works. In some respects in the style known as that of "the late Romans."

A portion of the artist's cartoon for mosaic, "Fishing," has been executed by Messrs. Minton and Co., and is now being mounted the original drawing at South Kensington. The piece selected is the head of the upper fisherman, the figure then he has drawn, and the execution therefore looks coarse when seen near; but this is the proper point of view to obtain effect in a work of art especially proposed to be placed some thirty to forty feet from the ground upon the International Exhibition building, though its destination must now, we presume, be a temporary opportunity. On account of the dean of St. Peter's the visitor is not a little astonished at the extreme coarseness of mosaics which are to be placed so far off for close discovery and finish. Some of the colours, however—though these, too, the eye has a wonderful power of harmonising—appear to warm the needless exaggeration—as, for instance, the green lights on the hair. But the chief defect is the want of brilliancy. The lessons seem to us composed to too large a proportion of the nature of dead colour to produce polychromy, and not to have the vitreous enamelled character of the beautiful Italian *smalti*, which produce extraordinary effects of brilliancy of colour.

Mr. Edward W. Wyon has just finished a very beautiful statue of "Britain," the Britain of the "Bud," for Mr. George R. Stephenson.

A collection of small wax models, the property of Mexican life, &c., is on view at 68, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

James Tibbetts Willmore, the eminent Associate-Engraver of the Royal Academy, was born at Birmingham in 1800, and died at Hawksmoth, Staffordshire, September, 1860. He was a pupil of the late W. Radclille, of Birmingham, with whom he served seven years, and in 1824 he came to London, where his other engravings, who have subsequently distinguished themselves, obtained employment in the studio and under the direction of the late Charles Heath. Mr. Willmore was elected Associate-Engraver of the Academy in 1843, in the place vacated by the death of Mr. Heath, and he thus contributed very constantly at the Academy Exhibition. He was one o. the most eminent and deservedly well known of that band of landscape-engravers who have acquired lasting fame by reproducing the works of Turner. While supporting the dignity and purity of line-engraving, Mr. Willmore, like other engravers of the present day, formed a style peculiar to himself—a style of great delicacy and finish, admirably suited to render the subtle aerial perspective and endless gradations of his great exemplar. Among his most successful engravings from Turner are the "Mercury and Argus," "The Old Temeraire," "Italy," and "The Golden Bough" (the picture in the Vernon Collection), all of which are well known to lovers of art. Among his other works may be mentioned "Harvest in the Bridge" and "Harvest in the Highlands," after Landseer; and "Wind against Tide," after Stanfield.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Everybody is always waiting for something. Parliament is waiting until after Easter. Skilled labour hankers after strength for fourth and fifth sets, and only just let out so much of their powers earlier as to keep the interest of the piece commercial. So with our legislators now; they are keeping themselves in training, and that is all. When on evening the ranks of the Opposition were seen to be ranged, full, and compact, in hopes of them who came there to draw out of them to behold the inner mysteries of Parliament were raised to the point which can only be satisfied by a thundering debate. The subject was hopeful, too, for it was game. There were expectations that Mr. Bright, who had to be somewhat loud on the matter of the day present; and, in fact, this a furious onslaught would be made on that institution which, in the estimation of pure Conservatism, seems to be second only to the salvation of Church and State. Those who remember the fierce discussions into which the moribund Legislature was galvanised at the end of last Session, when the question of the income-tax was sought to be placed within the unconscious reach of every one who happened to buy a partridge or to adjust the payment of a dressmaker's account, will understand the rule what about to be renewed. It is true that pronunciation of the words "Mr. Speaker" was not so fervent as that Mr. W. E. Forster, who introduced the question, spoke very much as if he could not hear a word of his own speech, and as the bottom of his inclination preferred a pleasant, as an animated being, to a pocher; but he was heard, as he always does, well, and with the ease of long sufficiency. But the other side had two things in their favour—first, a technical objection, which is a common Parliamentary expedient against tampering in one year with the more or less deliberate legislation of the previous one; and, secondly, an assured majority in the House up till now, which has not been hot by any means so sure after that hour. So the Opposition went in heavily for that contemporaneous of demerse their "hear, hear," and "cheer, cheer," which carries all before it to a division, and the matter in hand was swamped and swept away for the time for further. Mr. Bright, who was not without his suggestiveness, because it showed the Conservative party in strength, and gave a broad hint as to what they would do if they could but open one single door which would let them through, got so thoroughly as gone.

There was one night a curious episode in Parliamentary history—namely, a literal dual—of tongues, or rather between two members, which was kept up with wonderful perseverance and tenacity for a period which touched upon hours. The occasion was the Committee on the tobacco duties, and the combatants Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Ayrton. Perhaps there never were two members who were so nearly equally gifted with talking power. Either of them could keep your ears ringing for a week or two at a given time. There is a difference, certainly, if there is such much distinction, in their capability. Mr. Gladstone rolls one like a mighty river; but Mr. Ayrton is more a succession of cataracts. The manner of speech of both, even as the fabled Pactolus might have shown them in the golden flood. But, at last, to be sure, it was the other master of flying words, they often, and mostly though not always, are so in one way, who succumbed to the other, and for the most part there is nothing in them. Mr. Ayrton, because of three thousand Power Hamlets tobacco manufacturers, is only half announced, but announced, for brief, and on the occasion it was curious to see how eagerly he and Mr. Gladstone fought for the last word. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was very loath to be shut himself up with difficulty on a stick; but, like Witherington, he fought up to the stumps with undaunted spirit. His still less opponent jumped up one after another just as the figures do in Mr. Punch's entertainment. As fast as one was knocked on the head up started the other, until lookers-on grew giddy; and, indeed, from how or the other, the matter did at last come to an end, no one's mind was in a state to know, and then the House began to sit down and slept at last. Our own impression is that they compromised the matter, and that the last speeches were made by the clerks at the operatic duet, and sat down simultaneously in mercy to the Chairman of Committee, who was fast sinking into a stated coma, which, if it had been completed, would have proved the longest recorded case of the kind leave the chair." The House could not therefore have resumed, and a Parliamentary adjournment would have arisen, by the refusal of a standing order applies." The result is terrible to contemplate, for the officials of the house were overwhelmed with sitting there, their only hope of release being the sound of the last trump.

To the political philosophic mind one of the most comical things in the world is the Government sitting pledged to be purely neutral. There ought to be no mistake about the meaning of this phrase, as it is applicable to the case for the presentation of corporate petitions at elections, with which the House has been toying this Session. A very delicate matter always exposed to the most jealous consideration should be brought into the Legislature by bribery and its concomitants, and therefore, every now and then, there is an attempt at purification, as that of the House, which, being interested in corruption, that electors outside shall be scarified. The Princes of the blood Royal at one time, and they were undergoing their ordeal, and they were victoriously whipped, and, of course, the sufferings of the whipping boy must have had an immense moral effect upon them. When Britons are lashing the bribed, the agonies of the former cannot but produce penitential results. The process is eminently logical. Mr. J. B. Smith defines virtue as a matter of conscientious man, and could not take a bribe for his vote, A, the elected, would be a pure member of Parliament; but as B base enough to take a bribe when it is offered him, it is his venality which taints the purity of A. Therefore, it you lay your penalties on the giver, so that he can not be corrupt, you are safe. A will be pure. On the credit of the bulk of the House of Commons it may be said that they acknowledge the value of legislation founded on this logical principle, and they have staved off the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill for a vocal because they saw that it had come before them for more than thirty or forty assisted in this inverted process of purification; and even that the whole House would sympathise with it when they too glad to laugh consumedly at Mr. Darby Griffith when he puts an absurdity on science.

A debate on the Galway contract has become an annual event. It is not, generally, amusing; this time it was; and it had two special claims to the notice. The first was, that almost think the most notable one, was that Mr. Barter showed that his blood is not warm. Shielding one's eyes, and listening to his raspy, florid flow of his speech, which, as statistical as argumentative as those he usually delivers, was also animated almost to the point of humanness, one only regretted that the first time one ever talk of the member for Montrose by an occasional intonation of voice and an alteration of his bare and bony with which he usually speaks. For some reason—some say one thing and some another—that which, for want of a more apt term, we will call Mr. Barter's heat, is as hot as ever; and he was on this occasion positively uplifted out of himself. In fact, he made quite a flight, and soared and sang with real acquired ability, and to the great and pleasing surprise in his non-admirers. Then, too, the good genius which must have been about the head of the House and inspiring members of their normal dissemblable, descended on Mr. Whiteside; and, under a softening and genial influence, he became positively delightful. Arguing upon an illustration he had made by means of playful witticisms; while he so modulated his voice and toned down the ordinary acerbity of his demeanour that for the first time one gave him credit for versatility, and inclined to the belief that Parliament has indeed seen more of this rough voyager of the Irish and Frisu advocate than of the cultivated humourist and the master of wit and sarcasm gentleman undoubtedly is. If he is about to adopt a new style, and which he developed last Monday may be the one he has chosen, his place as one of the very first orators in the House is secure. What lies under the surface, however, that are his wonted fires? Tell it not in Gath; but he is positively dull. One perceives that the want of his flowing beard, by the removal of the amputation placed him in the like category with Samson When it is remembered that this matter of the Galway contract was for some time a distinct matter of impeachment against Lord Derby's Government (Mr. Bentinck, speaking behind the first Opposition bench, still retains that point of view), it is not an entirely insignificant circumstance that on the evening on which it was discussed he was absent from his place.

The Lords refuse to be moved, even by Lord Stratheden. This nobleman, who has taken to calling himself by his less ancient title of Campbell, probably in order to keep before the Government the recollection that it was intended that that name should be coupled with an earldom, has at last put his motion on for the recognition of the Confederate States of America. Lord Russell's indisposition must become chronic if he was determined to avoid it; and so, as we suspect, a little arrangement was made to let Lord Stratheden have his swing and have done with it. We use the word swing advisedly for the noble Lord's oratory may be characterised as a development of swing, mentality and bodily. Imagine the pendulum of a clock subjected to a series of electric shocks, which do not stop but only quicken its beat, and you have the case before you. Or picture that in which this noble Lord pumps out his enthusiasm. Oh! the inestimable purity of the pith which these orators put into us! Why are not the walls of the Houses of Parliament lined with mirrors!

THE FARM.

Scarce has shown itself during the last few days very gloriously in Lombardy and Venetia, but the land is now warm for the grass. The lambing season has been a very precarious one, and the abundant crop of turnips has brought its fatal spring heritage. The account on the Continent is much the same as in England. Spain, with the most mutton leaps up, well, even with the fleece off; so, as the old proverb has it, Cheese will be indeed said to "crave a golden host."

Beyond a west country one of 500 "nearly two-tooth wethers" and about 20 shorthorns, principally of Scottish blood, and 41 working oxen, at Mr. Canning's, of Chiselden, near Swindon, on Wednesday, there is no sale of importance next week. The first sale of the Babraham shorthorns, at Babraham, near Newmarket and Cherry Hinton, on Wednesday 82 lots—62 females and 20 bulls. Englishman, the second prize winner at the Royal Show, Roan Duke, the property of Mr. Torr, of Cuddler Rose, a son of Sir Charles and The Beauty, and one of the five Battersea cows, two of which did disgrace to Scotland, and while Sir Charles, who was also a sufferer, was unfortunately choked in his van as he came through London. It is from this son of Nicholson and Mr. Cruickshank—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—the best derives much of its later strength: and, except through Red Roan, Darling, there is not a trace of the dash of Booth blood in the herd. The six tribes are represented in the first-sale catalogue, and the Dodonas, which go back to Mr. Mason's No. 1, number 14 females and 4 bulls. Mr. Webb bought her as barren at Warwick in '58; she produced twin heifer calves and then another, and from two of them, Duchess of Cambridge and Duchess of Gloucester, the present Duke of Oxford's dam are 29 females and 10 males. She, too, was originally a speculative purchase, and her pedigree is remarkable. Her dam, Duchess 3rd, a remarkable milker, is lot 1 in the sale. The Bodice tribe goes back to old Besey, by Holleon, and four females and three males represent Mr. Jaliard's Bodice, by Duke of Oxford, and Bodice, by Belvedere, and five; and Duffy Gwynne, from Mr. Tanqueray, has three females. The last tribe is that of Mr. Webb's Beauties, by Duke of Oxford, Beauty, for which Mr. Webb bid so determinedly at the Oobham sale in 1860. Beauty has been a barren cow, but she has produced twin calves from her and her daughters, as her Red Rose, by Marmaduke, has had twins twice within eleven months. The lots are a pair of heifers, and the first pair of Mr. Cannon's Canterbury tribe, which is believed to be in calf, which proved to be the case with the only heifer forwarded to Mr. Webb's sale. Why are the Beauties not to have paid a fitting compliment to the memory of their old colleague by specially reserving for the sale of the herd? Nothing could point so to the inconvenience of members who will be absent from town for the Easter holidays, and who pressed their motion for the 16th to a division.

Mr. Forster's motion on the game laws was brought forward in a very considerate manner, and was received by the House in marked contrast to the hesitating fashion in which this subject, one of the most delicate and difficult of the day, and hardly one for slang nicknames, is too often treated by those who are the most competent to serve the farmer. Still the proposition was made at least a Session too soon. The Bill of the Government for the amendment of the laws taken before the last Committee pretty nearly applies now, and it is to be hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will bring upon the working of the law of last year, which must perforce have formed one of the most important elements of the inquiry. Lord Derby's Government, which took the evidence of witnesses at a heavy expense to inquire in April respecting the operations of a law that was not in force until the middle of the month of August, but in this case the law had been in a most undecided state with the Government, and the Commissioners appointed to take the heads of the county police, &c., would have been practically called on to deliver their opinions out of the fulness of not a quarter of a year's experience. Mr. Forster, a member of the Board of Trade, himself and a well-known practical agriculturist, took this commonsense ground in his speech. Happily, there was no division fort either in his or Mr. Forster's speeches for the antagonists of the game laws. The Bill of last year and the Poaching Act is a rank failure. The testimony of the heads of the county police, both as furnished to the speakers and to the Quarter Sessions, and to the Commissioners, proves that the Acts are more valuable, as the great body of them were not favourable to the measure at all, and the Bill was passed against their wishes. Another year will also serve to test the doctrine that the Act is certain to increase the game, a question upon which its opponents have paid much prophetic stress. Even the great majority that the police would be taken off their night duties to watch for poachers is practically not the case, as only one in five of the members of the police should keep their eyes on the worst characters in the parish. As Mr. Forster observed, "Every man is on duty a sharp night, in the season of the year," tying it on with gun or gin, and this is not the case. The majority was made up principally by the country party, who fought fiercely for the game preserves as pertinaciously thirty-eight times in the lobby last Session, but it is equally certain that the measure was not a party one, for to-fed fat an ancient grudge, always vote against "the squire," be the question what it may. The Bill was carried by 39 votes, and very efficiently by the greatest impartiality on the part of the magistrates, and fearless independence and tact on that of the county police, and there is no doubt that the Act will be found to work well, and improve one of the most valuable on the statute book. It may, we long, and not only in attention of the House to it by a fair better understanding between landlords and tenants about the oppressive overpreserving of game, and the consequent damage to the position to discuss calmly while they were dared and bearded by a set of rascals night after night—a thing which no Englishman can bear—and the tenants may with a little forbearance, and a little more there will be no pretext for refusing the committee next session.

The *Veterinarian* for March contains a paper by Mr. Greaves, V.S., of Manchester, on the colic controversy between this magazine and the *Edinburgh Veterinary Review*. Mr. Greaves, it seems, relies on hypammonia fortes, given in half-drachm doses in a pint of water, as an "almost eletrical" antispasmodic; while Professor Gamgee gives 1 oz. of the tincture of opium in a pint of linseed application they also differ. There are also two papers by students (Messrs. Dunbuzzy and Sutton) in the *Veterinarian* on the cause of the late relating his treatment of the broken foreleg of a cow, and the other on the inflammation of the eyelids in sheep, accompanied by a sketch of the author's "improved Medicine and Ointment Box," with its separate tapes thereof. The bulletin department gives a rather dismal account of the ravages of the pulmonic plague in Cheshire, and especially on the borders of the Severn. The Rinderpest still rages among the herds of Hungary and Bohemia, and is said to be of so contagious a type that even sheep are affected by it, a new feature upon which the editors, Professors Morton and Simonds, will no doubt collect some interesting evidence. The quarterly cavalry casualty muster has been made out the 30th of January, and it appears that, after discharging six hundred, there remain 7,000 horses in the regiments of the Line. The inquiry committee has ascertained that "the number of practising veterinary surgeons throughout the kingdom in 1814, while the number of those who assume the title is 1244, and of these practising as farriers 1189."

In Victoria, Vancouver Island, there was last spring an Indian population of 2500. This number has been reduced to about 50 by the ravages of smallpox.

The Civil Service Estimates for the colonial, consular, and other foreign services amount to £1,000,000 sterling, and exceed by and show a net decrease as compared with last year's estimates, of £393,831.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Some legislative notices has been taken of the dreadful accidents which cast a gloom over the festivities of the 10th of March. Mr. Hervey Lewis moved, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, for a return of the number of persons killed or injured in the streets of London on the day of the Royal entry and on the night of the illuminations. As regards the former, the return of fatal casualties will, we apprehend, be *nil*; but the list of calamities on the night of the wedding has reached, by this time, an appalling figure. To test these records to completion, Mr. Norris moved for the return not of those who met their death or suffered other injury on the occasion of the remains of the Duke of Kent being borne in state at Chelsea Hospital, and also sought information as to the means employed to prevent the recurrence of such disasters.

Well do we remember the grim tragedy that attended the lying in state. The scene of awful stillness, with the motionless Yeomen of the Guard, the dimly-lighted chamber, the grim catafalque, and the tawny catafalques, blazing with strange lights, was suddenly changed into a pandemonium by the cries of fire in the Mansion. Men, women and children were all jammed together in one shrieking, struggling, fainting mass of human flesh. The doors of the Mansion House recently, were hurled bats, caps, bonnets, and coats, the stays and underlines of women, the shoes and heels of babies, and the watches of Chelsea pensioners. Then, at last, the fire was quenched, it was found strewn with the prostrate forms of the dead and the dying. Let it, however, be borne in mind by those who are so impulsively anxious to lay the blame of the late accident at the door of the Lord Chamberlain, that the Chelsea slaughter took place under the eyes of the much-vaunted metropolitan police, and in the presence of a strong military guard. Soldiers and civilians were, however, powerless to do anything to arrest the disorder, simply because one essential precaution had, in the outset, been neglected. Had there been but two doors—two doors—down in an instant by the uncontrollable rush of the crowd; but outside the people had been suffered to congregate in an unresisted mass as they listened. If the very same scene, or nearly so, or string, of intending spectators, not more than two abreast, and extending, if need were, right down the King's Road, Chelsea, into St. James's Park, had been practised on that occasion there would have been nobody trampled to death or suffocated. Why not? How is it that Parisian there horrible pleasure-massacres never take place? Because the police insist on the formation of a queue, and the public willingly acquiesce—for there can be no compromise with Parisian gaminerie.

It was a capital error on the part of the police—both east and west of Temple Bar—to have allowed carriages, whether of the omnibus, vehicles of any description, to be abroad in the principal thoroughfares on the occasion of the late illuminations. In the middle of the thoroughfare, should have been erected along the entire route of the illuminated streets, and then one line of spectators would have flowed tranquilly were, and then peaceably on to the side of it was, blocks, from the number of carriages about, became inevitable; and, crushed between two impassable lines of vehicles, lost their head, and came to grief. The partial outcry that is now being raised against the Lord Chamberlain is unjust, and most irrational, form of abutting the stable-door when the steed is stolen.

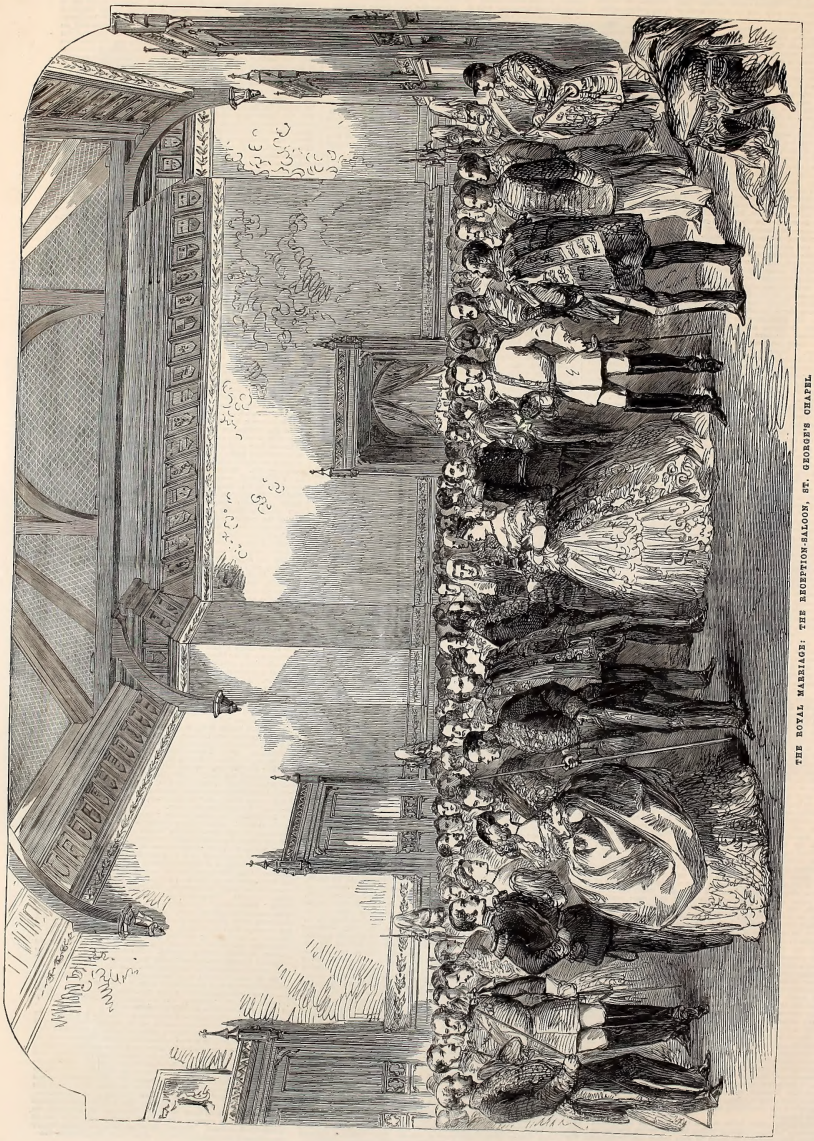
It is, however, a very curious sign of the times to remark that while the narrowness of the streets of the City of London, especially those Citywards, are undeniably the cause of nine-tenths of the out-door accidents of which we have to complain, the relief of an overstocked traffic by means of subterranean railways or branches crossing streets is being persistently said, and, it would seem, successfully opposed. Granting some of the new urban railway schemes to be chimerical, some of them at least, if carried out, would be beneficial to the public interest; but the existing Committee of Parliament, and even of the press, appears to be dead against additional intramural means of communication. In a week or two last Monday, pretty nearly all over London, and surveyed a few of the vacant spaces which are to be so zealously guarded from the invasion of railway schemes. We found nobody on the Finsbury-circus beyond a consumptive cat trying hard to commit suicide by the impetuosity of the rush of the railway. We found Leicester-square, cleared from Mr. Wyld's great globe, again ravaging the space of Pall-mall-east, and the spirit of the Prince supper—in the centre. On the other hand, we found at least half-a-dozen other spaces, which, in the very busiest part of the town, were and had been for years, the mangiest of desert places, the resort only of carpet-beaters and their victims.

The inhabitants of Greenwich, or at least the major part of them, seem to have set their hearts upon an underground branch running beneath the park. Some of them have even entertained the idea that action of the trains should disturb the equilibrium of the nicely-poised instruments in the Observatory. Application has, we believe, been to be made for the satisfaction of the Astronomer Royal as to whether a viaduct or a tunnel is likely to be most conducive to the score of vibration. As however, the projected railway will not pass within a thousand yards of the Observatory, we don't think that any more peril is likely to accrue to the instruments than from the traffic on the surface than from the throbbing of the engines on board the steamers in the river, or from the passage of the heavy artillery waggons on the festive occasions.

The lecture season at the Architectural Museum, South Kensington, was inaugurated on Tuesday by a discourse from Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, the president, "On the Condition and Prospects of Architectural Art." The subject was illustrated by diagrams, while by lectures on "Medieval Studies in Palestine," by Mr. G. J. Wigley; "On the Ancient Use of Clay," by Mr. Scott; "On the Origin of Ornament, Old and Now," by Sir Henry Dryden; on "The Wrought-iron Work of the Great Exhibition 1862," by Mr. W. White; on "The Art-Collections at South Kensington," by Mr. J. C. Robinson, F.S.A.; and, finally, on "Architecture, its Purpose and its Place in the Arts," by Mr. Gilbert Scott.

"The pitcher," says the proverb, "goes often to the well, but gets broken at last." Such was the ingenious figure and oft hailed, but last overtaken two notorious "Greeks"—MM. Calzado and Garcia. The first-named worthy, from being a drummer in the Spanish army, rose to be manager of the Opera House in Paris, but was at last torn convicted of complicity in a very scandalous affair of cheating at cards at the house of a Madame Boivin, in the Rue de la Paix, Champs Elysées. *Cette dame appartenait à un certain monde*: that is to say, the house was a resort of the "upper ten thousand." Calzado, it seems, was a Senor Angel de Miranda, belonging to the household of the Queen of Spain. The game played was "baccarat," compared with which "vingt-et-un" is child's play. The "greeks" were in the secret little cherub who sat up aloft," and found out the knavish tricks that were being put in practice. Calzado and Garcia were tried and the accomplice of M. Calzado was another Hispanic-Greek, named Garcia, a gamester by profession and a native of Cadiz. Both were found guilty, Badon over and over again, but has now, like the pitcher, suffered fracture himself. The Correctional Police have sentenced Calzado to five years' imprisonment, and, moreover, jointly with Garcia, to restore the best part of a sum of 100,000 francs lost by M. de Morsuel; he loved to play, and played to win, and lost, and although doomed to a much longer term of incarceration is said by one of our correspondents to be only "grunting," away by which we presume is meant "punting" on the fortunes of the little Principality of Monaco, where there are public roulette-tables.

The Duke de Grammont-Caderousse, whose *bonne bouche* of Paris have been convulsed by this monstrous scandal, we in England have just been frightened from our propriety by the *confession* of the Duke Beaufort, who was once a conveyancer in the Eastern Counties, and who was unfortunate enough to be transported for seven years for a very flagrant act of forgery, had lately the bad taste to get himself presented at the levée held by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. His lamentable antecedents were speedily discovered, and the next *Gazette* punctually contained the announcement that his presentation was cancelled. Somewhat too great a clatter has been made about this untoward little incident, which is, in all respects, an exceptional one, and not in the least likely to occur again. The only thing that required clearing up was as to how the noble Duke was presented, and the ex-convict to the representative of her Majesty had fallen into so inconvenient a mistake. The noble Duke has, however, very promptly come forward and explained that he didn't know who the man was.



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE: THE RECEPTION-SALOON, ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

LIVERPOOL: THE MERSEY ON THE 19TH INST.—H.M.S. MAJESTIC FIRING A ROYAL SALUTE.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

OLD TEMPLE BAR.

Among the many thousand spectators who recently witnessed Temple Bar arrayed in its festive decoration few, probably, looked beyond the modern existence of that famous gate of civic history. It is ancient compared with some of the buildings immediately adjoining it; but the Bar itself is scarcely two centuries old. Yet the present generation has witnessed here the ceremony of closing the gates upon the visit of the Sovereign until admission was formally demanded, a custom now dispensed with; we have seen the Bar also shorn of its gloomy grandeur with the drapery of death; we have seen it glittering with emblems of triumph; and but yesterday we beheld it decked with the pastry of the cook and the pageants and the emblems of wedded love. This picturesque commemoration will be found illustrated in another page. How we have to deal with the gate of three centuries since. There is much obscurity in the history of the Bar, which, as a portion of the line of demarcation formerly separated the freedom of the city of London from the liberty of the city of Westminster; or, as Hatton states: "the Bar opens not immediately into the City (that which adjoyned at Holborne), but into the liberty, or *Freedome* thereof;" "which separation," says Strype, "was anciently by posts, rails, and a chain, such as are now at Holborn, Smithfield, and Whitechapel Bars. Afterwards there was a house of timber erected across the street, with a narrow gateway, and an entry, on the south side of it, under the house. This timber gateway is shown in Hollar's view, engraved by T. H. Shepherd, in the valuable collection of James Holbert Wilson, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to whose courtesy we are indebted for permission to copy the same in the accompanying Engraving; as well as the descriptive details from Mr. Wilson's very interesting and carefully-prepared catalogue of his collection, privately printed. The old Bar is also clearly defined in a Birdseye View of London, within a border, inscribed "The Citties of London, Royal and City Arms above; very curious, as showing all the conduits, crosses, and City gates, as they stood at the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1601; from the late Dr. Wollesley's Collection, and now in that of Mr. Wilson.

OLD TEMPLE BAR, FROM HOLLAR'S SEVEN-SHEET MAP OF LONDON.

For the next hundred years no entry is found in the civic records having reference to Temple Bar; nearly a page, however, has been torn out of the volume, and there are some references to the Bar in the Index, which, owing to the above disgraceful mutilation, are not to be found in the body of the records.

Triumphal arches were raised to welcome James I. to the capital of his newly-acquired kingdom, as well as on the return of his grandson, Charles II., after his banishment from it. Little mention is, however, made of the Timber Gate which stood across the street; and three scourges had visited the nation—civil war, pestilence, and fire—before we again meet in the City records with any mention of the Bar; when, in 1669, the Court of Aldermen and Common Council resolved to rebuild the Bar on receiving from the Commissioners of Streets and Sewers the sum of £1000 towards the cost. It appears that the City had several times been pressed to do this, but had considered the Bar too much detached

our colonies which are lying fallow for want of culture? We know that in a small way, and by the benevolent exertions of an individual, emigration of operatives from the north has been promoted. Why should not this be tried on a more extended scale? The best and cheapest hopes of a revival of manufacturing industry do not extend beyond a partial employment of the workpeople for years to come. Are we wait until private charity is exhausted and the machinery of poor-law relief stands as still as that of the cotton-mills before any attempt is made to deal with this great national exigency on a scale commensurate with the variance? If so, let us be sure that, by the process of an inevitable social law, the time will come when the pressure from within will force out of the power of legislative action a solution, and nothing will be left but the rude vindication of the principle of the policeman in the streets and the use of the bayonet law by the truncheon of the policeman in the streets and the use of the bayonet. As yet Man is not a type of the manufacturing districts, but it may be their antitype.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY WESTBURY.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth Mary, Lady Westbury, was the eldest daughter of Robert Abraham, Esq., as eminent architect, and was born in 1805, and was married, on the 3rd of November, 1825, to Richard Bethell, Esq., of Rise, in Wadham, Oxford, and now the Right Hon. Sir Richard Bethell, D.C.L., Baron Westbury, of Westbury, Bird Lees, Lord Chancellor of England. Her Ladyship leaves issue three sons and four daughters. Of the latter three are married—viz., the Hon. Eliza, wife of the Rev. Charles Bowyer Adderley, Rural Dean, Rector of Barton Mills, Suffolk, brother of the distinguished Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand; the Hon. Ellen, wife of Captain Christopher D. Carden, 54th Highlanders, of Broomfield, Hunts; and the Hon. Emma, wife of Mansfield Farquhar, Esq., of Woolmersbury Hall, Notts. Lady Westbury died on the 17th inst.

THE BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR.

The Right Rev. George Tomlinson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, was born about the commencement of the present century, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, M.A. in 1826, and D.D. in 1841. He was, after taking holy orders, for some years Chaplain of St. Matthew's Chapel, Spring-gardens, Westminster. He was nominated in 1842 to the newly-founded bishopric of Gibraltar, and was the first Bishop of that See. Dr. Tomlinson was for some time secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Very Rev. Perkin Lee Tomlinson, the eldest daughter of General the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart, G.C.M.G., and grandson of Admiral Tomlinson, tenth Baron Torphichen, died at Gibraltar on 4th September, 1859. He married, secondly, in 1855, Miss Fraser, daughter of Colonel Claude Fraser, of Castle Fraser, in the county of Ross, which lady died in 1858.

ADMIRAL WYVILL.

Christopher Wyvill, Rear-Admiral of the Red, whose death recently occurred at the Grange, Beulah, Yorkshire, was a scion of the ancient and knightly family of Wyvill, of Constable Burton, in the county of York, created Baronets in 1611. He was the second son of the Rev. Christopher Wyvill, by his first wife, Elizabeth, sister of the Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., of Constable Burton, and to the present Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., of Constable Burton, formerly M.P. for York. He was born in 1788, and entered the Royal Navy in 1801, as an boat with the Tribune; and, after serving in the Channel for five years, continued actively employed in the Mediterranean, as convoy of thirty-one vessels laden with stores for Russia's army at Sevlja, and several gun-boat and fire service, and was present at the bombardment of Genoa by batteries, on the coast of Naples. At the same year he also obtained the command of the boats of the squadron at the blockade of Corfu, and after other daring acts of service in the taking of two strong batteries and eighteen mail near Marsaglia, he was appointed to the command of an official vessel. In 1807 he passed a catastrophe which, but for his timely aid and courage, would have caused the destruction of the vessel in the Bay of Naples, between the ship Immortalité, at Carabina. He became a Rear-Admiral of the Red in 1856.

VICE-ADMIRAL PHILLOTT.

Vice-Admiral Charles George Rodney Phillott, who died on the 11th inst, at Hampstead, aged eighty, entered the Royal Navy in 1794, and was present at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, and captain of the Dutch sloops-of-war Amphion Bay, 1795. He was made a Lieutenant, July 1, 1801; and assisted in the Amphion ship at the capture of the Spanish treasure-frigates off Cape St. Mary, in October, 1804. Returning to the Mediterranean, Lieutenant Phillott took part in an action with a flotilla of gun-boats off Algesiras; and was present at the landing of troops at Maida in 1806, previous to the battle of Maida. His conduct in the Amphion at the attack on the French store-ship Batavier at Rose Bay, and subsequently up the Seine in 1807 for his promotion in January, 1810, to the rank of Commander, after which he was employed on the service of the Transport Board in charge of the convoy's troops, in the course of which service he was wounded in five places, and compelled to submit to amputation. The Prince-regent subsequently, in consideration of his unfortunate encounter with the Marlborough, Government packet, maintained him on half-pay for six months. He obtained the retired post rank in December, 1818; and became a Vice-Admiral in 1837.

In a recent number of this Journal, when noticing the death of Colonel Sir Gel Hargrave, we omitted to mention that he had commanded the Grenadier Guards for some years.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mrs. Charlotte Marlborough, of Cedar Cottage, Streatham, Surrey, relict of Edward Marlborough, Esq., was proved in London, under £30,000. The testatrix, after giving a few trifling legacies, her will in October, 1861, and has left legacies to several charitable institutions; but the bulk of her property she leaves to her niece, Miss Ellen Elizabeth Swinnow, Esq., appointing the latter sole executor. To her said niece, Mrs. Swinnow, the testatrix bequeathes her residuary estate, and also her stock of the furniture, and also the residue of the property, for her own absolute use. There are also funds to several of her other relatives and to several private friends; also a legacy of £400 to her nurse, and £200 to another servant. The following are the charitable bequests:—£500 and the residue of her property to the Gospel among the Jews, £200; Baptist Missionary Society, £200; Baptist Bible Translation Society and Baptist Irish Society, each £100; Bible Association, £200; Aged Pilgrims' Society, £100; Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, £100; and the Mariner's Orphan Asylum, £100, all free of legacy duty. The legacies to charities and to servants to be paid free of legacy duty.

The will of the Hon. Benjamin Collins Brodie Hart., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., of Broome Park, Betchworth, near Reigate, Surrey, was proved in the Prerogative Court on the 11th inst. The sons and executors, Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., and the Rev. William Hart Brodie, M.A., accompany were sworn under £30,000 personal estate. The testator's son, George Waldegrave and R. H. Vaughan, Esq. Sir Benjamin attained to the dignity of baronetcy in the 23rd October last. The testator was a distinguished contributor to the distinguished appointment of Serjeant-Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen Victoria; vice president of the Royal Society; president of the General Council of Medical Education, and a corresponding member of the Institute of France. He was born in London on the 9th of October, 1861, and two cordials in August and September last. To his son, now Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., F.R.S., and to his sons-in-law, the Rev. and Honble. Frederick Stuart, he, on failure thereof, should the same descend to any of the testator's family except his daughters. The testator's "Memoirs and Letters of Brodie" is to be used, by Royal license, with his family arms. To his eldest son he also leaves his gold medal at New Garnon. His estate is exempted from the payment of an annuity of £100, bequeathed by the testator to his niece, Blanche, for the term of her twenty-first year, and he has left to his wife for life into three equal parts: one-third to his son; one-third to his son Benjamin; and the remaining third to his daughters, Mrs. Stuart Brodie. The testator further bequeaths to his son William a legacy of £2500, and to his daughter, Mrs. Brodie, £500, appointing the latter executrix and residuary legatee.

The will of the Venerable Charles Thorp, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon of Durham, was proved in London on the 4th inst., the personalty being sworn under £40,000. The archdeacon died on the 19th of last month, at his residence, Thorp, Vicar of Billingham; together with W. Dickson, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of the Sessions for the county of Northumberland, and Mr. Wheler and son are the acting executors. This venerable dignitary had nearly reached his eighty-first year, and was the oldest of the Archdeacons and Canons of Durham. He was appointed, in 1829, Warden of the Durham University and Master of the Grammar School, and held the living of Billingham and died at the latter place in October last. Dr. Thorp executed his will in February, 1860. His lands and property at Billingham are settled, and cannot be bequeathed by his will for sale, and after her decease to his son; and leaves his estate of Chipwell Hill in trust for his daughter. He directs Newton-on-the-Moor to be sold, and his daughter for their respective lives; then to his son. He also bequeathes to his wife an annuity of £100, payable out of the general estate, and an immediate legacy of £100; likewise, plate, linen, pictures, and sundries effects; and the way select plate, pictures, and sundries, to the amount of £600. The Doctor bequeaths to each of his daughters who have not received marriage portions sums varying in amount from £3000 to £4000, to be held in trust; leaving to each daughter £500, with permission to select plate, books, and furniture to a certain amount. Legacies are bequeathed to his sister, nieces, and cousins. Legacies are also left to the doctor's servants. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his only son, the Rev. Charles Thorp. His seven cartoons of Raphael, now in the museum at Durham, he directs to be offered to that University for the sum of £500; if refused, then to the Dean and Chapter; and, if not accepted by them, they are then to merge into the residue of his personal estate.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. S. B. Reston.—The games are interesting, and shall not be forgotten. The solution is correct.

A. B. C.—Of the eighteen enchantments who entered for the Morphy Memorial Tournament, only two have sent in their solutions of the play, among the others, we reserve with the termination of the competition.

M. H. of Peckham.—Both your solutions are wrong; but we have not space to show why.

CHESTER, ARMAGH, W. KERSHAW, ALPHA, ARCHIMEDES, ANONYMOUS.—Correct.

L. Lewis.—Solution received. In No. 305 would certainly not be difficult if it were solvable in the manner you suggest; but it is not, as you will see find on re-examining the diagram.

R. B., Wyhelm.—It has long been obsolete. It never was in the novel.

J. C. M., Bath.—Your solution of No. 304 is correct. Mr. Wilson makes his two more moves—Kt. to K 7th to C 6th (ch), and Q. to K 7th, and mates in two more.

CHESSYAL.—We have not yet received the first solution of Mr. Willmore' fine problem.

J. Wilson, Leeds.—Both problems are correct. All solutions of problems must be sent, accurately, with, 1. K to Q B 4th (ch), or 1. K to K B 7th (ch).

J. Wilson.—Your solution is correct, and your problem is very pretty, than the last one work.

FRED FINDEISEN.—Your solution is correct, and the problem accompanying it pre-eminently ingenious.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM, No. 303 (considered).—Enoch, Tubbs, A. W. Essex, P. C. Beaumont, Oxford, J. K., Croydon, Matthew Angus, Dundee, Rev. G. Engleheart, Brampton, Oxford, J. K., Croydon, Matthew Angus, Dundee, Rev. G. Engleheart, Brampton, Oxford, Rev. J. Crompton, Clitheroe, Dr. Fincham, Dr. Fincham, Rev. C. Bramley, Wakefield, C. Bramley, Wakefield, G. C. Amyatt, W. G. B. M., Shrewsbury, Chessington, Crawhurst, R. B., Maltese, T. R. T., Hatchebiss, S. S. G., Benbow, Leigh, G. Wright, M. F. C., C. Penn, W. G. G. are correct. All others are wrong.

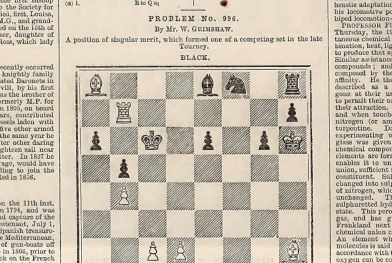
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 305.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 6th	Kt takes R (ch)	3. B to K 4th	B to Q 8th, or B to K 3rd, or B to Q 3rd
2. R to Q 7th (ch)	Kt takes B (best)	Any move	
3. Q to K 6th	Any move		
3. Kt or B mates.		2. B to Q Kt 6th, and makes next move accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 9296.

By Mr. Charles Kenny.

A position of singular merit, which formed one of a competing set in the late Tourney.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

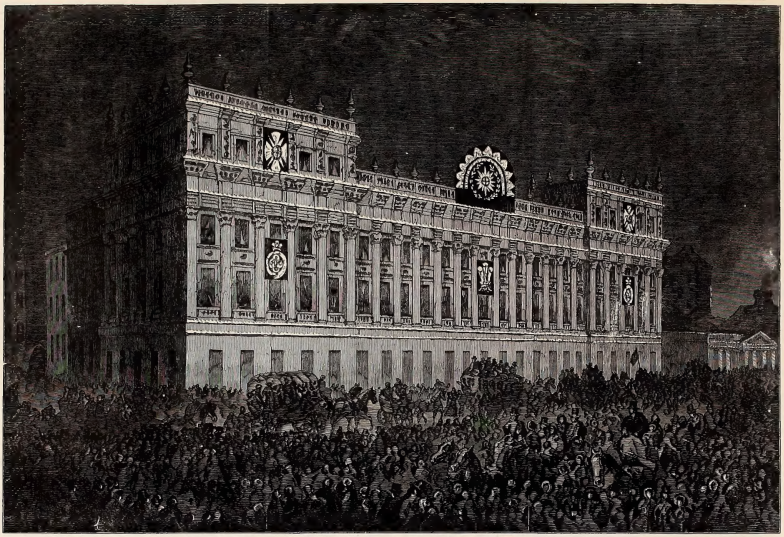
A masterly Game between Messrs. MORPHY and DE RIVIERE.

(*Giuoco Piano.*)

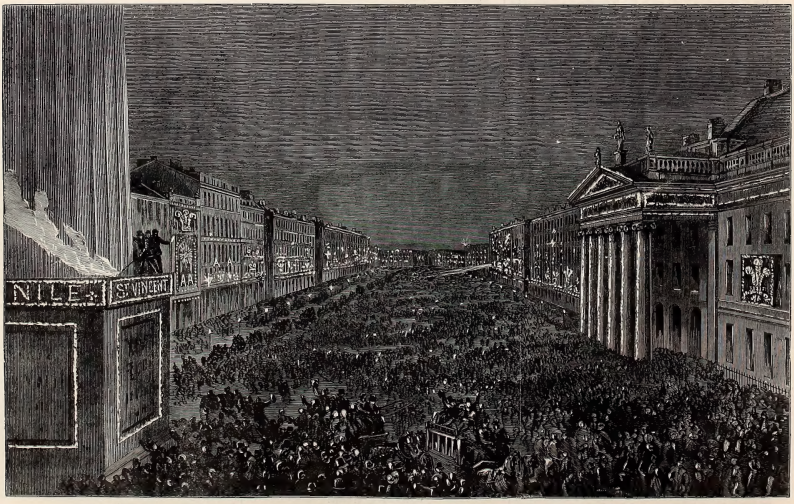
BLACK (M. A. DE R.)	WHITE (MR. M.)	BLACK (M. A. DE R.)	WHITE (MR. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q Kt to R 3rd	P to K B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. P takes P	K R takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	21. P to K 5th	Q R to K sq
4. P to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	22. B takes Kt	R takes B
(This is to invite attacking at 4. P to Q Kt 4th which leads to the Evans' Gambit, or to at. P to K Kt 5th, which leads to the Allgaier Gambit, and has the disadvantage of compelling the adverse Queen to leave the opening play or so many moves.)		23. B to K 5th (ch)	K to Q B sq
5. Castles	Q P to K B 3rd	24. Q to K 3rd	Q R to K B 7th (ch)
6. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	25. K to K sq	P to K Kt 4th (ch)
7. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	26. K to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 5th (ch)
8. B to Q Kt 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd	27. K to Q 3rd	Q to K 7th (ch)
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 5th	28. K to K 4th	P to K 6th (ch)
10. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q 5th	29. K to K 5th	Q to K 5th (ch)
11. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	30. K to K 6th	Q to K 6th (ch)
12. Kt to Q B 4th	Q to K Kt 5th	31. K to K 7th	Q to K 7th (ch)
(The utility of this move to not at the moment apparent, but it is to be seen that it too experienced a player is too time to make a combination, and that he does not lose the attack, therefore, that he had, or fancied he had, a winning move in reserve.)		32. K to K 8th	Q to K B 7th (ch)
13. Castles	Q takes Kt	33. K to K 7th	P to K Kt 6th (ch)
14. P to Q 6th	Q to K Kt 5th	34. K to K 6th	Q to K 6th (ch)
15. P to Q 7th	Q to K 2nd	35. K to K 6th	Q to K 6th (ch)
(Mr. de Riviere observes that it would have been better to have played P. to Q Kt 3rd.)		(Drawn game. Mr. Morphy and de Riviere agree in preferring this move to playing the King to Q 6th, which would lose.)	
16. Kt takes K B P	B to K 5th	(Drawn Morphy and de Riviere agree in preferring this move to playing the King to Q 6th, which would lose.)	
17. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes K B P	(Drawn game. Mr. Morphy and de Riviere agree in preferring this move to playing the King to Q 6th, which would lose.)	
18. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd	(Drawn game. Mr. Morphy and de Riviere agree in preferring this move to playing the King to Q 6th, which would lose.)	

(White now appears to have an indisputable superiority of position.)

19. Kt to K 5th sq	Kt takes K B P	36. K to K 6th	Q to K 6th (ch)
19. B to K Kt 2nd	Kt to K Kt 5th	37. K to K 5th	Q to K B 6th (ch)
20. Q to K 3rd		38. K to K 6th	Q to K 6th (ch)
(Good. From this post M. de Riviere has to contend with wonderful combinations and with wonderful combinations and with wonderful combinations and



ILLUMINATION OF THE TREASURY, WHITEHALL.



NELSON'S PILLAR. THE POST OFFICE.

SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 10TH INST.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1197.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

CONGRESS TO ENFORCE THE RIGHTS OF POLAND.

A FEW hours before Parliament adjourned for the Easter holidays, Lord Palmerston, in reply to an inquiry put to him by Mr. Heneessy, announced in somewhat general terms that England and France had agreed upon a course of diplomatic action in reference to the affairs of Poland, and that he believed the papers which he hoped to lay before both Houses soon after Easter would satisfy the country as to the steps which the Government had taken on behalf of that unhappy nation. We suppose there can be but little room to doubt the authenticity of the information given to the British public in the *Times* of the same date, to the effect that, "both as members of the community of nations, the civilisation of which has been outraged by the tyranny of the Russian Government, and as parties to the Treaty of Vienna, the chief States of Europe have felt themselves compelled to consider their relations with Poland, and to take counsel as to the best means of removing a great scandal and a danger to the peace of the world." The noble Premier, it is true, did not, in words, corroborate this announcement, but neither did he deny its accuracy; so that, piecing together the authoritative language of the *Times* on Friday morning and the more reticent phrases of Lord Palmerston on Friday night, we are tolerably safe in concluding that England and France are unitedly seeking a congress of those European Powers whose representatives signed the Treaty of 1815, to which Russia will be invited that she may at once explain her own case, and accept or reject the decision of Europe.

We can well understand why the leading Governments of Europe should entertain objections to the assembling of a general congress, and should discourage a resort to the moral coercion which this kind of international machinery may bring to bear upon States supposed to be chargeable with the offence of misruling their own subjects. Each is desirous, as a matter of course, of preserving intact its own sovereign rights, and is therefore cautious of trespassing upon those of others. But the relations of Russia and Poland are so peculiar, the title of the other Powers of Europe to deal with them is a matter of such express treaty stipulation, and the peace of the world would be so endangered by a continued refusal to act upon that title, that general objections are overborne by the pressure of the particular case, and it has become safer to employ an irresistible diplomatic action for the protection of the Poles than to be governed in this instance by the modern and generally-accepted principle of non-intervention. The truth is, that Poland has never yet surrendered her rightful claim to be considered an independent nation. The partition of the old kingdom of Poland in 1772 by Russia, Austria, and Prussia was a crime which the conscience of Europe has never condoned; and the earliest provisions of the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 prove that all the parties to that great international instrument, Russia included, formally recognised the right of the Poles, under whatever sovereignty, to retain inviolate the nationality of their kingdom.

We accept Lord Palmerston's interpretation of the treaty as the true one. It is a public engagement in which the several subscribing Powers pledge themselves to each other in relation to the distribution amongst them of political authority, an engagement which gives a European sanction to all the stipulations it contains, which entitles each Power to use the whole force at its command, should it be so advised, to enforce upon any of the other Powers an observance of its provisions, but which does not bind any of them to draw upon its own resources, or to risk its own well-being in the attempt to give effect to the common agreement. We are under no treaty obligation to preserve to Poland the rights which that instrument solemnly recognised as hers; we are not even morally bound to go to war in her

THE WAR IN AMERICA: ATTACK ON THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON OFF CHARLESTON BY IRON-CLAD GUN-BOATS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 373.

behalf, should our own circumstances render such a course inexpedient. But the case has now assumed an aspect which renders it a simple matter of prudence, as well as a duty owing to humanity, for the subscribing Powers to interpose, and with one voice demand that the recordered will of Europe shall no longer be set at nought, and that Russia shall fulfil the engagements into which she has entered. Probably they will deem it essential to their logical consistency, as well as to their practical success, to leave untouched the original partition; but they are entitled to require that Russia shall give to the new Kingdom of Poland, as it was defined in 1815, a Constitution consisting of a Senate and a Representative Chamber (to be summoned for deliberation at least once in every two years), a separate Polish Ministry, independent Judges, a national army, and a free press. These are rights which Europe insured to Poland by the Treaty of Vienna—rights which Russia engaged to respect—rights which she has wantonly annulled—rights which we hope the combined Powers will authoritatively call upon her to restore.

We have assumed that the mode in which diplomatic action will be brought to bear upon the Government of the Czar will be by Congress. The decision has not been so announced, but we are given to understand that the Czar will be invited "to renew at some convenient place and time the deliberations commenced nearly fifty years ago." To this course, back with an invitation would, no doubt, have been scornfully declined. But the Russia of Alexander II. and of 1863 is not the Russia of Nicholas and of 1853. She is in no position to defy Europe Her strength was drained out of her by the Crimean War. Her internal cohesion has been put to a severe strain by the emancipation of the serfs. Her most enlightened classes are watching for an opportunity to gain for their country some of the political as well as social benefits of western civilisation. The cruel treatment of Poland is disapproved of by large numbers of influential Russians. The idea is gaining ground even at St. Petersburg and Moscow that a Russian *nation*, as contradistinguished from a Russian *empire*, would be secure of growth, development, freedom, and refinement, while an agglomeration of nations and races, it is almost hopeless for her to expect. Nor is it to be lost sight of that Poland, insufficiently armed, harassed by troops, and bereft of her first Dictator, is yet competent to carry on the struggle with her gigantic foe with such variations of local success as cannot fail of inspiring unconcern. The defeat and retirement of Langiewicz, the moral effect of which was expected in this country to be most disastrous, have occasioned but a comparatively slight sensation in Poland, and the provisional Government at Warsaw has assumed its activity. The insurrection still makes head. The contagion extends. The demands of the Poles, instead of becoming shrivelled, as they would have done if despair had seized the hearts of the people, are gradually widening. The concessions which the pride of the Czar would refuse to insurgents, the numerous and brave of the empire may make him glad to yield to a European Congress; and perhaps the longest-sighted of his statesmen suspect already that Russia has more reason than Poland to accept with secret joy the interposition of foreign States.

Although we heard Lord Palmerston's statement and read the article in the *Times* with unfeigned satisfaction, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that England and France have taken upon them a very delicate and, probably, a very thankless responsibility. Austria, for example, who has substantially discharged her own treaty obligations in regard to the part of Poland which is subject to her rule, and who has the strongest interest in intercalating between her own frontier and that of Russia a sturdy, warlike, independent kingdom, cannot but discern at a glance that the case of Russia, in relation to Poland, is but faithful a duplicate of her own case of advice in relation to Hungary. Prussia has entangled herself beforehand too deeply in the policy of the Czar to welcome any project of European intervention in favour of the Poles. No doubt the very great majority of the people of the West, acting in friendly conjunction, and backed, as they would probably be, by Sweden, Denmark, Spain, and Portugal, will carry into the Congress immense influence. But the circumstances of Europe scarcely warrant the expectation that all will be smooth sailing; nor can it be confidently asserted that the result will not be a compromise disappointing to the friends of the Polish cause. We question whether the insurgent leaders view the action of diplomacy with lively or sanguine hopes. They believe themselves able to wrest their national independence from Russia; they aim at more than any Congress is likely to award them; and they seem fully convinced that, whatever concessions may be made to them on parchment, they will be ultimately driven to make them good by their own right hand. Perhaps they are right. At any rate, they are in no humour to suspend action while awaiting the movements of diplomacy. The final decisions of the Congress, if it should be got together, will probably be mainly governed by the attitude which Poland herself is able to maintain, and the ultimate effect of European intervention will very probably be the shortening of an inevitable and deadly struggle, and guaranteeing it from proving altogether barren of wished-for results.

The general Conference of the Sovereigns at Munich has commenced its sittings. The commissioners of all the States have arrived in that capital, with the exception of the one from the free city of Frankfort, which will be represented by the commissioner of Nassau until the 8th, when the other will arrive.

A letter from Stuttgardt, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says :—"In the night of the 21st ult. a fire broke out in a house adjoining to our Zoological Gardens. It was a horrible spectacle to see the fury of the animals, terrified by the sight of the fire and by the extreme heat caused by it. Nothing could exceed the rage of the ferocious inmates of the garden, particularly those of the lions and the bears, and, in order to calm them, the keepers were obliged to be constantly furnishing said water on them. The military rendered necessary the enforcement of riderous to fire on the animals in case it should be found impossible to save them. Fortunately, that extremity was not found necessary."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Empress, Princess Clothilde, and Princess Mathilde, were present at the Academy on Thursday week, to witness the reception of the new member, M. Octave Feuillet, the eminent dramatist.

M. Magne has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Emperor, and his successor, appointed him, is Member of the Privy Council. The following is the text of the Emperor's letter to M. Magne :—

"My dear M. Magne,—An incident, the responsibility of which does not rest with you, has rendered more apparent the difference of opinion which exists between M. Fould and yourself on several financial questions. Under these circumstances you have considered yourself bound to tender your resignation. In unreservedly accepting it, I must say, I wish it to be known that I have never had but to congratulate myself on your zeal and devotion. I have, therefore, reserved to you a sitting place in the Council, whenever the meetings of the Privy Council. I hope that you will never entertain any doubt of the sincerity of my sentiments."

There have been rumours that M. Fould had tendered his resignation, and that it had been refused. The resignation was tendered, it is asserted, in consequence of a Government communication to some of the Paris journals, stating that three journals had gone too far in exciting M. Fould's financial hostility at the expense of the financial policy and results of preceding years. M. Fould conceived this to be casting a slight upon his policy.

A Bill has been presented to the Legislative Body opening to the Minister of State a credit of 345,000f. for the expenses of the Exhibition of 1863. The bill stipulates, as in former cases, that the receipts of every kind accruing from the prices of admission, catalogues, &c., shall be paid into the Treasury.

The coming elections, likely to take place about the middle of June, excite much interest. M. Havin, in a rather pompous manifesto, published in the *Siècle*, announces that he will present himself for the district represented by M. Picard, whom the Minister of the Interior would, it is said, prefer not to see returned. It is added that he came forward "under the patronage of his political friends and the writers in his paper"—in other words, that he was the candidate of the *Siècle*. M. Havin has, however, been obliged to submit to the indignation of the Liberal party. He will leave M. Picard's circumscription alone, it is said, and will, in all probability, present himself in one of the other districts. On this condition M. de Girardin offers M. Havin the right hand of fellowship and fervent support for his candidature.

On Wednesday next a grand dinner will be given by Lord Cowley in honour of the Duke of Malakoff.

Bulliot's Correspondence says that the Sultan is coming to Paris at the end of April, and that he will visit Vichy on his way.

Marshal the Count Baraguay-d'Hilliers is said to be chosen to command the camp of Châlons this year.

At the late sale by auction at Paris of rare books belonging to M. Double, jun., the Emperor is said to have purchased for 9000f. the fine copy of Horace, with 150 engravings, by Gravelot.

The Emperor has decided on the construction of a railway from Lyon to the Swiss frontier, Italy, uniting itself to the network of the Italian lines.

The races at Vincennes on Sunday proved a great success. The Emperor and Empress were present, but the absence of the Duc d'Aumale Baraguay St. Antoine honoured the meeting with their attendance. The concourse of visitors was immense, and the sport more or less in "Derby-Day" character than any other of the French races. Some curious "events" there were, Napoleon, however, carried the "swells." The "great unwashed" were represented by upwards of 70,000 men, women, and children, who had apparently never witnessed a race in their lives. The police were wholly unable to keep them within their omnet, and, but for the great good nature which is characteristic of a French crowd, a fearful loss of life would undoubtedly have been the result. The younger portion of the crowd, not fancying that the walls and barriers were placed in the course meant to be jumped over by the horses, clambered upon them, and it required no little exertion and persuasion to dislodge them.

The following are the names, by order of promotion, of eighteen Marshals of France, under the first Empire, who are to give their names to the streets, squares, and bridges of Paris now being transformed and embellished :—Marshals Moncey, Duc de Conégliano; Masséna, Duc de Rivoli; Augereau, Duc de Castiglione; Bernadotte, Duc de Ponte-Corvo; Soult, Duc de Dalmatia; Brune, Lefebvre, Duc de Trévise; Ney, Duc d'Elchingen; Davoust, Duc d'Auerstadt; Lannes, Duc de Montebello; Victor, Duc de Belluno; Mortier, Duc de Reggio; Macdonald, Duc de Tarente; Jourdan; Kellermann, Duc de Valmy; Lefebvre, Sénatorial Count of the Empire, and Count Servurier. The thirteenth Marshal of the Empire, Marmont, Duc de Raguse, has not been comprised in the list, on account of his conduct during the days of struggle before the restored Bourbons.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Annamite insurrection has been suppressed, and that all resistance in Cochin-China has ceased in Cochin-China.

BELGIUM.

The health of the King is in a much more satisfactory condition, and on Sunday his Majesty was able to give audience to Baron de Savigny, the new Minister of Prussia to the Belgian Court.

PORTUGAL.

The Government has been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies. A dissolution or a change of the Ministry is expected.

Universal sympathy is expressed with Poland.

ITALY.

Yesterday week the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Visconti Venosta, made his first appearance in the Italian Parliament. It was a special sitting of the Chamber, and the subject under discussion was the petitions which had been presented to the Chamber on the Polish question. The new Minister made a speech on this occasion that was attentively listened to, and received with encouraging applause. He spoke of the sentiments which the Italian Government, the representative of Italy at St. Petersburg, who is to recommend the Czar in a friendly manner to ameliorate the condition of Poland. He spoke also of the negotiations in progress between France and England with the view to a joint intervention in favour of Poland. As to the policy of the Italian Government, he expressed it in these words :—"Always independent, never isolated." The debate was renewed on the following day, when the recommendation of the Ministry with which the petitions should be referred to the Government, and expressing a confidence that the Ministry would do all that was possible in favour of Poland, was adopted by a large majority.

The malady under which M. Farini, the late Prime Minister, has been labouring has degenerated into mental alienation.

According to the *Presse*, King Victor Emmanuel has sent horses to England for hunting, and means to enter the field as a competitor for the blue ribbon of the turf at the next Epsom meeting. The horses have been entered for the race.

A letter from Turin says :—"Garibaldi was very depressed last week, but he is better to-day, and continues the treatment prescribed for him by his physicians."

A very vague report comes from Berne that the party of action is preparing an attack for Venetia, and that Garibaldi will head it.

Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne presented his credentials as French Ambassador to the Pope on Thursday week. After the audience he visited Cardinal Antonelli, the tombs of the Apostles, and of the eldest member of the German College. The *Armonia* of Milan states that on Easter Sunday it will "lay the foot" of the Pontifical throne "for for his Holiness's acceptance, fresh offerings, consisting of a chest of articles of value and a sum of 100,000f. The anniversary of the Queens is being proceeded with at Rome. One is Maria Clotilde, sister of Berlaida, sister of King Louis XVI. of France, who died in 1802; the other is Maria Christina, daughter of the King of Sardinia, consort of the King of Naples and mother of Francis II. : she died in 1836.

AUSTRIA.

There has been a Ministerial crisis at Vienna, occasioned by difference of opinion with regard to the Hungarian question. It is announced, however, that the crisis is over, and that Baron Schmerling and Count Rechberg are now quite agreed upon the line of policy to be followed, the Judex Curiæ for Hungary, has tendered his resignation; and Count Esterhazy, Hungarian Minister without portfolio, will probably also resign; while Count Forgach, the Hungarian Aulic Chancellor, remains in office.

We hear from Vienna that at a conference between Count Rechberg and the French and English Ambassadors it has been agreed to address an identical note to the Russian Government, recommending the speedy introduction into Poland of reasonable reforms.

At a Council of the Ministers it has been decided at once to convoke the Transylvanian Diet.

Five newspapers have been confiscated in Pesth for publishing a letter by Baron Eotvos, and a reply by M. Deak, containing an attack upon the present Constitution of Austria.

PRUSSIA.

DEBATE ON THE POLISH QUESTION.

On Tuesday, in the Chamber of Deputies, a debate took place on the Polish question. Herr von Bismarck-Schönhausen repelled the double expressed relative to the accuracy of his former statements. He repeated that all statements contrary to his own, which had been made by foreign Governments or Ministers, were based on error. Foreign Ministers, he said, had frequently acknowledged that they had not been correctly informed on the subject. The Minister continued :—"The Polish question was not originated by the convention, but has existed since 1830. It has repeatedly exercised a great influence on Prussian interests. The Government has nothing to add to its former declarations in reference to the existence and contents of the convention. Agents of the Polish revolution have sent telegrams from Cracow to the French papers, in order to influence the Public."

Herr Waldeck stated that the Government had merely yielded to the pressure of foreign Governments.

Herr von Bismarck-Schönhausen replied that this assertion had not the least foundation, and that the Government had not yielded at all.

Herr von Sybel considered that the Government had shown great hesitation, such as might be felt by one who, engaged in an unsuccessful enterprise, has the greatest stepping from beneath his feet. Herr von Sybel added—"All Europe was then in error, if we are to believe Herr von Bismarck-Schönhausen. But, considering the declarations of the French and English Ministers, enough remains of the convention to make Europe uneasy, and to compromise Prussia."

Herr von Bismarck-Schönhausen replied that he did not know the existence of certain arrangements with Russia, and that he had never denied this. Certain articles of the Vienna Treaty were not, however, he said, known to the public. The Minister continued :—"One will be surprised at the step, after all the false statements in reference to the convention, to learn what are its real contents. It is positively false that, according to the convention, the Russians are allowed to pursue the fugitives on Prussian territory, and that they meet with a number of Prussian soldiers sufficient to disarm the insurgents."

Several members then recalled the first declarations made by the Ministers of the Western Powers and the communications of the Prussian Ambassadors on this subject.

Herr von Bismarck said that the Western Powers had been sufficiently enlightened respecting the contents of the suppositions they had formed at that time. He defended the Prussian Ambassadors in Paris and London, and intimated that they had been misunderstood.

The Polish members then asked what the Government intended to do with the refugees from Russian Poland who had been sent into the interior?

Count Rulenberg stated, in reply, that the intentions of the Government were based, generally, in the majority of cases, especially with reference to those persons who had been drawn into the movement against their will, on humanity. On the other hand, the Government was obliged to fulfil the obligations it had contracted with Russia.

CONVENTIONS WITH BELGIUM.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Herr von Bismarck said before the House three conventions concluded with Belgium on the 29th ult.

The conventions comprise a navigation treaty, an agreement with reference to literary and artistic copyright, and a protocol declaring the adhesion of Prussia in principle to the redemption of the Scheldt dues, on condition of being placed by Belgium upon the same footing as England.

Herr von Bismarck pointed out that these conventions marked further progress in the direction entered upon by the French commercial treaty. He also stated that Prussia had promised to cooperate in procuring the redemption of the Scheldt dues for a certain maximum.

DENMARK.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The great political question at Copenhagen, the preparations for which we announced last week, took place yesterday week. It was most numerous and influential. The following three resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted :—

1. The claim of the German Federal Diet to final decision in all cases where the representatives of Holstein agree with the Danish representatives or the representatives of the Danish provinces, is at variance with Holstein, and is undoubtedly a breach of the treaties by which the Danish Government, based on Federal authority, renders it impossible that a common Constitution for all parts of Denmark (the contemplated agreement between Holstein and Schleswig Denmark) should be established without endangering the independence of the Danish Crown and monarchy.

2. The unimpaired maintenance of Constitutional unity between Denmark and Schleswig, which, based on common history, common sufferings, is a right possessed by the independent Danish parts of the monarchy. The establishment of this unity would, however, by no means be more complete Government, in a condition of the safety of the Crown and the welfare of the people, while the extension of provincial institutions would lead to a disintegration of the empire. The regulation of the internal affairs of Schleswig and the kingdom of Denmark is a matter to be arranged between the King and the subjects of both countries, and does not concern foreign Powers.

3. The maintenance of the independence and Constitutional liberty of the Danish empire demands the carrying out of the principle, regardless of political parties, already laid down in the Constitution—viz., that the existing unity in internal affairs and in the Administration should cease between the Danish provinces and Holstein simultaneously with the abolition of the common Constitution; the States of Holstein having refused to pass resolutions with regard to measures for the continuance of the public welfare renders it requisite that in the next Rigsraad (the Legislature for Denmark and Schleswig) emergency laws should be passed to carry out this principle.

An amendment for the immediate complete fusion of Schleswig with Denmark, proposed by a native of Schleswig, was rejected by the meeting as inopportune.

Expressions of sympathy with Poland from several speakers were received with immense applause.

Acknowledgments of the general policy of the Swedish Government encountered a similarly enthusiastic reception.

Remarks disapproving Earl Russell's despatches upon the Schleswig question were made by some of the speakers.

GREECE.

The National Assembly has unanimously proclaimed Constitutional King of the Greeks Prince William George, second son of Prince Christian of Denmark, and brother of the Princess of Wales and the Czarina. A "Te Deum" was celebrated, which was followed by public rejoicings, illumination, and serenades. A deputation of forty members, chosen by the Ministry, will proceed to Copenhagen to offer him the crown in the name of the Greek nation.

England, Russia, and France approve of the Prince's candidature.

TURKEY.

The intended voyage of the Sultan to Egypt has been postponed.

Arrangements are being made for the payment of the dividends on the Turkish Consolidés in London and Paris.

Three commissioners have been appointed to make a tour of inspection in the provinces.

The Paris and Vienna journals publish despatches affirming that there have been fresh collisions between the Christians and Mohammedans in Syria, that two Christians have been assassinated at Damascus, that some of the Druses have attacked a detachment of Turkish troops, and that the European Consuls have demanded the adoption of precautions against the possible occurrence of fresh massacres.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer City of Baltimore we have telegrams from New York to the 20th ult.

WAR NEWS.

The main fighting during the week under review has been in the

neighbourhood of Fort Hudson. We have as yet received only the Federal accounts. According to them the bombardment of Port Hudson commenced at two o'clock on the 14th ult. At twelve o'clock p.m. the Federals attempted to pass the batteries under cover of the darkness. One gun-boat passed in a damaged condition. The Federal sloop-of-war Mississippi was burnt to the water's edge in front of the batteries. Another large vessel was completely riddled, a third badly crippled, and the rest driven back. Thirty-six of the crew of the Mississippi were captured. Admiral Farragut's flag-ship went down the river disabled.

On the Yazoo River the Federal gun-boats captured twenty-six gun-boats, destroyed a number of others.

The works on the Vicksburg Canal had come to naught. The Mississippi broke through the levee and filled the trench with water and rubbish, thus rendering it useless.

The inundations in Mississippi and Louisiana caused by the cutting of the levees on the Red River and Lake Providence covered a great extent of country. In Louisiana a region covering 6000 square miles has been converted into a lake.

The Confederates have fortified the approaches to Galveston, Texas, with the guns captured from the Federal steamer Harriet Lane and Westfield. Three batteries are erected on the island where the city stands, and two on the opposite side of the entrance to the port. The is planted, and Pelican Island is fortified with eight guns.

Federal fleet of Galveston consists of the steam-frigate Brooklyn and four gun-boats. The fleet approaches to within a mile and a half of the town, where the vessels anchor and occasionally throw shell into the town and forts; but they cannot bring their broadsides to bear, and have to operate exclusively with their rifled pivot-guns. The Brooklyn's fire set the town in flames at three different places, but the danger was soon subdued. The Brooklyn was greatly damaged. The crew on board began to send shot from their 15-inch rifled guns, one of which cut the rigging. The Harriet Lane is up the river some seventy miles, where she is undergoing repairs.

The steamers Britannia, Gertrude, and Havelock have arrived safely at Confederate ports.

President Lincoln has definitively refused to authorise the issue of letters of marque.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Legislature of New Jersey has passed a series of peace resolutions by a vote in the Assembly of 38 against 13. These resolutions protest against the war as unconstitutional, and declare that compromise or for the subjugation of States with a view to their reduction to a territorial condition against the domination of fanaticism and the abolition States not in insurrection; against arbitrary arrests and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; against the admission of Western Virginia against the Constitution proclaimed; against the expenditure of public money for the benefit of the negro race. The Legislature declares that the appointment of peace commissioners to meet commissioners from the insurgent States to consider if any plan may be adopted, consistent with the honour and dignity of the National Government, by which the present civil war may be brought to a close, is not inconsistent with the honour and dignity of the Federal Government, but as an indication of the spirit which animates the adhering States would, in any event, tend to strengthen America in the opinion of other nations. The resolutions were sent as a message to the Federal Government and to the Governors and Legislatures of the other States, requesting them to give the subject immediate attention.

Mr. Seward has given a State dinner to the Haytian Minister at Washington, at which the British, Russian, French, and Prussian Ministers were present.

Mr. Cyrus Field has addressed a large meeting at the New York Produce and Cotton Exchange upon the subject of the Atlantic cable. Resolutions declaring confidence in the success of the undertaking, and appointing committees to raise the remaining capital necessary, were unanimously passed.

It is reported that the rumour of a foreign loan of 100,000,000 dollars having been authorised by the Secretary of the Treasury was false.

A preliminary meeting of Poles has been held in New York, and an address to the National Committee of Poland drawn up. A committee was also appointed to arrange for a grand demonstration in the Cooper Institute.

CALIFORNIA.

On the 15th ult. the fast schooner Chapman, when leaving San Francisco for Mexico, was boarded by the Government officials and taken in charge as a privateer. The schooner was subsequently captured on board, well armed, and six brass Dahlgren guns with carriages and shot on board. The prisoners consisted of the full complement of men were to be taken aboard at a rendezvous down the coast.

CANADA.

Dele ations from the merchants of Oswego, New York, and Toledo, Ohio, have had interviews with the Canadian Government to procure a modification of the rate of tolls on the Welland Canal. The result of the interviews is not known.

A serious affray took place at Sarnia, on the night of the 14th ult. between the whites and negroes. The whites organised a force, marched to the negroes, ordered the blacks away, destroyed their property, and burned their house. The negroes fled to the woods.

THE INSURRECTION IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

There is not the slightest sign of the insurrection being "played out." On the contrary, various circumstances denote the reverse. Both in Plock and Augustowo the insurgents have contrived to obtain a consignment of 1000 musket rifles. A telegram from Cracow, of the 28th, states that fresh bodies of insurgents which had been collected in the palatinate of Sandomir have joined the corps of General Czachowski in the mountains of St. Croix. They commence by evacuating the palatinate adjoining Cracow, and are being concentrated in the palatinate of Lublin, where the insurgents are increasing. A body of 1000 insurgents, which was reorganised in the mountains of St. Croix, has appeared in the vicinity of Kielce, and the Russian troops are now marching thither.

Whether the departure of Langiewicz from the scene of action was in consequence of the tactical difficulties which have been pointed out, or has been agreed upon by the very numerous reports which come from Poland. A paragraph in a paying proclamation, however, from which the empire's dimensions in camp as the chief cause, Langiewicz says—"The Russian agents hiding themselves in your ranks make it necessary for me to depart secretly, and without bidding you farewell. The same reason also prevents my informing you of my ultimate destination. Calumny denounces me as an easy triumph for the foe. The adherents of the ambitious criminal I have to thank for all this are not among you. You are aware, utterly ignorant as you are, that my object is to establish the liberty and independence of the country." The "ambitious criminal" is Mieroslawski. The real reason of parting with Langiewicz was illustrated by some documents summarised in our last week's Number.

All the insurgents who have fallen into the hands of the Austrians have been sent into the interior to be imprisoned in the fortresses. Amongst these is Langiewicz's brother-in-law, Zaleski.

Concession, now that defeat has in some measure overtaken the insurgents, is reported to have been recognised not only by foreign Governments, but also by the Archbishop of Warsaw, Monsignor Felinski. He has, in a letter to the Emperor, maintains that the only means of pacifying Poland is to unite it to Russia, and thus convince with the existing kingdom into a Polish kingdom under the Russian Crown. This is done submission is made, and peace restored, or the country will be devastated."

An Imperial ordinance has been issued at St. Petersburg appointing General Count Berg, in the place of General Somnorskow, as Adjutant of the Grand Duke Constantine in the chief command at the army of Poland. The same ordinance also appoints General Lewschine Chief of the Police of Warsaw.

It is thought by the *Times'* special correspondent that the acts of cruelty attributed to the insurgents by many of the Russian journals are founded on the severity of the wounds caused by the scythe. The Poles have cut off the noses, ears, and fingers of numbers of Russians. They have also cut off their arms and heads; but all this has been done with the sharp scythes of the Kossainzi in fair fight.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office :—

THE FUTURE POSITION OF HOLSTEIN.

COPENHAGEN, April 2.—Last night a most important proclamation of the King was published, refer ing to the separation of Holstein from its connection with the entire Monarchy. The introduction to the document says :—

The proclamation of the King of the 28th of January, 1852, stated his Majesty's determination to combine the different portions of the Monarchy by means of a common constitution into one single well-regulated State. This determination was the result of the conviction that the welfare of the united affairs of the Monarchy, and set up demands not founded upon Federal laws and inconsistent with the independence of the Danish crown, and the rights of those portions of the country not belonging to the Confederation. The Estates of Holstein, however, have persistently opposed measures which might have led to an agreement, and have declared themselves hostile to any common constitution. Under these circumstances there is such a state of internal discord, by which the development of the kingdom has been paralysed that it is impossible to maintain longer the present relations. The unsatisfactory results of the last Assembly of the Holstein Diet, we deem it our duty to declare that we shall not convoke any more. We reserve to us consider most in conformity with our Federal duties. For the present no other measures are taken than those which are necessary for the future developments for a future period. By this present proclamation, therefore, the Assembly is declared an independent army. For the future we shall treat there with the rest of the Monarchy the civil list, the appanages, the public debt, the navy, the provisions for foreign affairs, the administration of the domains, the customs, and the postal arrangements; but even in reference to these matters we shall not enter into any treaty with the Holstein Assembly for further separation where no agreement between the Holstein Estates and the Royal Government can be arrived at. The Assembly is therefore dissolved by this present ordinance.

His Majesty further ordains that the Ministry shall submit to the Holstein Estates bills establishing constitutional regulations for the general concerns of the Monarchy, and especially for the affairs of the press, the right of petition and of association, and of religious freedom. The proclamation calls together the 22nd Rigsraad (Legislative Assembly for Denmark Proper) for the 22nd inst.

AMERICA.—New York, March 21, Evening (per Anglo-Saxon).—General Sumner is dead. An armed party of inhabitants have succeeded in rescuing several deserters from the military guardhouse at Wheeling, Virginia. Indiana troops were sent from Indianopolis, and they were recaptured.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—Shanghai, Feb. 22.—The late General Staveley and the British forces have suffered a severe defeat in the storming of Taiiun. The casualties among the united forces amounted to 60, four officers being killed and wounded. Advices received by Japan announce that the British fortification at Yeddo had been destroyed by gunpowder by the Japanese. No fatal accident, however, occurred. All the country was unsettled.

AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne, Feb. 23.—Dissatisfaction prevails in the Colony of Victoria in consequence of England's new monetary system. The total amount of gold shipped since the departure of the last mail amounts to 99,975 ounces. Intelligence received here from Sydney announces the total wreck of H.M.S. *Orpheus* on Manukau Bar. Commodore Burnel and Commander Burton together with 138 men, officers, and crew were drowned.

The Ordnance Survey of England and Wales is finished, and the maps will be issued in the course of a few weeks. It has been almost eight years in progress, and has been completed at a cost of £900,000.

The expenses attending the installation of Prince Louis of Hesse and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz as Knights of the Garter amounted to £784 6s. 6d.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Purves Phayre, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner of Assam, to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Mr. A. J. Symington, author of "Pen and Pencil Sketches of Tarn and Teviot," has recently been made a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Copenhagen, of which the King of Denmark is President.

Private advices received by the *Journal of Commerce* state that thirteen vessels have left Shanghai for Liverpool with full cargoes of cotton.

A grand banquet in honour of Prince Czartoryski was given at Stockholm yesterday week. General Hastfer proposed the toast "To Poland's health," which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. Polish national hymns were sung by the assembly.

The distress consequent upon the cotton famine has been felt in the city of Lublin, where the municipal authorities have taken the steps taken for their relief, a charitable merchant of Malta has placed £100 in the disposal of the Governor of the city. The money is intended to make forter contributions when the above sum is expended.

A letter from Portsmouth says, that the sloop-of-war Vulcan, commissioners the loss of the ship India, which was engaged in carrying troops and stores from Queenstown to Bombay, struck on a rock on the way to the shrine of Mecca. The ship went ashore in the Malacca Straits, and but for the opportune assistance of the Vulcan, it is feared that the whole of the passengers, with the ship's crew, would have perished.

The Queen has appointed the Right Rev. William Walrond Jackson, D.D., late Bishop of Nelson, in New Zealand, to be Bishop in Council of the Island of Antigua. Her Majesty has also appointed James Paul Ryan, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Joseph Goodman, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the island of St. Lucia; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Keate, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Bahama Islands; and Copeland James Stamers, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the island of Dominica.

Lord Elgin's great durbar at Agra, on the 17th ult., is described as magnificent. The Governor-General and his suite received at chiefs from Rajpootana and Central India filed the grand tent, with costumes surpassing in richness any scene was a perfect blaze of jewels to other spot in the world could display. Most remarkable of all there, though not so high in rank as many, was the Maharajah of Jeypore, whose saddle-cloth, bridle in cloth of gold and an enormous headpiece of the same costly fabric, the figure of Brahma in front. The durbar was fatigued to spectators in 1857. She wore the insignia of the Star of India, and purple silk gloves.

A ball has been given by the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery at the Royal Barracks, Woolwich, in honour of the new of architecture, and is perfectly unique. The ceiling is supported by large pillars of ice, which are surmounted by Corinthian capitals, from which are four smaller rooms—three used as dressing-rooms and one as a refreshment-room—all built of ice, and presenting productions of the same material as all the success that could be desired. Dancing was kept up until twelve o'clock on the most approved principles, and when the last set of quadrilles and waltzes were pressed, and all arrived at the same conclusion, that the ball exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the gallant host.

Some young gentlemen, part of whom belonged to the diplomatic corps, with the assistance of the Prince of Orange, gave a ball at the Hague, on the 19th ult., in honour of New Year's Day. The Queen, the Prince Henry, Prince Frederic, and Princess Mary, his daughter. Towards midnight, an immense cake was brought in, which, when cut, was found to be right to a gauze hanging which encircled the whole ballroom, and in a moment the flames spread over the hall. Many of the ladies fainted, others, in the presence of mind, commanded calmness and silence; and, thanks to this the Prince remained until the fire was extinguished, which was not effected till the expiration of the time required to consume the cake, which completely destroyed.

Admiral Tegethoff, commander of the Federal Upper Mississippi squadron, describes a singular trick he recently played the Confederates. Returning to Cairo, on New Year's day, he ran down the river, and passed the blockade by the Queen of the West and the Indianola, five of the guns in the forts of Vicksburg and Warrenton opening upon him. Admiral Porter tried to make the enemy fire as much as possible. Finding that they could not be prevented by the Queen of the West and Indianola, he ran down the Mississippi Monitor. Etiquen saved the country with an iron sea—why could I not save it with fire? I had on board the Queen of the West 1000 lbs. of gunpowder, which I put in the river, was the foundation to build on. It was built of old boats and twelve hundred bales of cotton put on the top of each other for smoke-stacks, and two old canons for quarter-boats; her furnaces were built of mud, and only intended to make black smoke and not steam. Without knowing that Brown was in peril, I let loose our Monitor. When it was observed by the light of the morn, never did the batteries of Vicksburg open with such a din; the earth fairly trembled, and the shot flew thick around the devoted Monitor. But she ran safely past all the batteries, though under fire for an hour, and drifted down to the lower mouth of the canal. She was a much better vessel than I had ever supposed. Brown, on the Queen of the West, they opened on her again with all the guns they could bring to bear, without hurting her. Brown kept on his course, and when he got out of reach of the water, though going in at one side and out at another. She was already full of water. The soldiers of our army shouted and laughed like mad."

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.

In accordance with arrangements made between the authorities at Brighton and the metropolitan commanding officers, and which have been sanctioned by the War Department, it is decided that the great volunteer review on Easter Monday shall take place in front of the Race Stand on White Hawk Down; and it is anticipated that the movements will be, in a military sense, of a far more comprehensive character than those which were performed last year. The chief command of the volunteer force on the review, by direction of the War Office, will be intrusted to Lord William Paulet, aided by a staff consisting of Generals of Division, two Adjutant-Generals, and eight Brigade-Majors, all connected with the regular Army. The railway authorities adhere to their decision of last year—viz., that volunteers in uniform under arms to and from any station to Brighton and Hove, in the vicinity of one mile from the said stations, and officers of as first-class passengers, at 5s. 6d., return tickets, with the privilege of having special tickets to go down on Monday and return by any train on the Tuesday. Officers or artillery officers are to be conveyed there and back for a charge of 1s. The London and Brighton Company have extended the privilege, permitting officers travelling with their men to do so at the same fare—viz., 1s. 6d. The railway authorities have arranged that the trains shall commence to leave Brighton at 6.40 p.m., and continue running alternately to London Bridge and Victoria stations at the following rate of six trains per hour. The arrangements at Brighton are being carried out under the direction of the Corporation and the trustees of the Queen's Promenade, the same as those of last year. Sir J. V. Shelley, Colonel of the 6th Middlesex (London and Westminster) Rifles, has arrived here for Brighton and made the requisite arrangements.

Last Saturday afternoon nearly all the metropolitan corps were busily engaged till dark in rehearsing the movements which will probably have to be executed, though it is hoped, unopposed, on the field. The intended evolutions will be generally known until the entire force is on the ground. The City of London Rifle Brigade marched up the Guildhall in strong force, and marched to Regent's Park, where, in conjunction with the Queen's Westminster Rifles (Hyde Park Barracks), they were put through a variety of intricate movements by their respective commanding officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Wyatt and Lieutenant-Colonel Bethune. The Victoria Rifles mustered at Knightsbridge Barracks, and marched to Hyde Park, where the movements of the day were gone through. The 1st Middlesex Artillery, and 1st Middlesex Engineers, the former at head-quarters in Leicester-square and the latter at Kensington, were also assembled, and performed their respective marching officers, as did also the 22nd Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) in Westminster, the following previously mentioned corps in Hyde Park. The London Scottish marched out from Adelphi terrace in strong force, accompanied by the Highland light infantry company, 22nd regt. The 13th (North-West Middlesex), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Riggs, assembled in the grounds of the Regent's Barracks, Albany-street, Regent's Park, and performed battalion movements till dusk. There was a numerous attendance of all ranks.

SALMON.—A return under this head, issued on Monday, shows the value of British salmon exported from the United Kingdom for the year ending December, 1862; naming the ports from which the same was exported. The value of the exports was £19,212. Edinburgh, £1,502; Aberdeen, £1,932; Greenwich, £33; Cork Quay, £109; Bristol, £20; Liverpool, £4077; Leith, £26; Southampton, £33; and Queenstown, £21,178 ; in all, £27,194 ; the total exports of salmon to this or otherwise, to which the general description of "provisions" may have been included, the entries at the Custom-house at that season are not classified.

In our article on the "Dannebrog," in the Number of the 21st ult., it was stated that the supposed miraculous gift of the national flag of Denmark was a subject of controversy among the Danish historians. A Danish correspondent, anxious to remove from his country the stigma of civil strife, desires us to insert the following statement:—"The Dannebrog (Danish) Denmark was, he writes, entirely Christian. King Waldemar II., however, not having gained the victory over the Estonians against the Mohammedans thought it incumbent upon him to originate one of his own, and accordingly he said with a great host to the Estonians. It is true that a connection exists between the Danes and the Pagan Esthlanders at Weimer, near Revel, that the Dannebrog was given to the Danes, and that of this battle Eschland exclusively to Denmark, by which country it was held until the middle of the fourteenth century.

A Koenigsberg letter in the *Cologne Gazette* says :—"A law-suit of some interest on the subject of the copyright in a piece of music has just been brought before the tribunals of this city. The music composed by Meyerbeer for the coronation festival was taken down from ear by a lady, who had it arranged for the piano and lithographed. A publisher at Leipsic, named Schlesinger, who had purchased the copyright of the march from M. Meyerbeer, has brought an action against the publisher here, and considers who had copied and printed the pianoforte arrangement. This tribunal would not, however, admit that taking down a work on a musical instrument constituted an infringement on a publisher's rights, and gave a verdict in favour of the defendant.

Sixty-five of the head men of Coorg, India, have presented a petition to the Government, in which they confess that six years ago they were so ignorant as to dislike a school established among them; but it has done so much good, been so well conducted, that "if the Rajah and the European settlers make the education of their children appear so necessary," that they have raised £2000 towards a permanent fund for the school, and that they ask the State for £1100 more, which Lord Elgin has gladly promised. A pleasanter appetite is hard to find, and a garden better to sit in. Wisdom Sir. Bowring, the commissioner, observes that such an instance as this of a whole race going of its own impulses, and mainly at its own cost, to the earnest wish of their rulers to educate themselves, has probably never before occurred in our history.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.—The audited accounts of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the year ending June 30, 1862, have been issued. The receipts on account of the land revenue during the year were £441,719, as compared with £441,719 in the year 1861, and £441,954 for Crown rents, profits of mines, &c., £4000 of temporalities, Windsor Forest and Park, £2000; and Hampton Court Park, £1000. Royal forests and woods. The total of £441,719 was expended as follows—£29,504 as expenses for repairs, improvements, and charges of management, £27,138 as expenses of Windsor Forest and Parks; and £32,454 for the Royal forests and woodlands. The sum of £230,000 was paid over to the Exchequer as surplus revenue, being a balance for next account of £31,704. The salaries in the office of Woods and Forests are not taken into account under the above expenses, being carried for by an annual vote, which for the year in question was £28,703; making £58,807 as the total expenses of management. The net land revenue of £413,264 is available for salaries. The sum actually spent was £58,166, leaving a balance of £8098, which the auditor considers to be unexpended. The salaries, as well as some other small balances on other votes for the Woods and Forests, are

"A LABOUR OF LOVE." FROM AN ENGRAVING AFTER A PICTURE BY T. F. DICKSEE.

The original steel engraving, which we have produced on wood, is one of the works of art contributed by members of the Council of the Art-Union of London. The steel plate is by Messrs. H. C. Shenton and C. H. Jeens, and is creditable to the engravers for its careful fidelity to Mr. Dicksee's picture, and for its skilful execution. In our reproduction of this plate we aim at aiding the diffusion of a knowledge of the merits of a work of art favorable from a picture, and also at offering a suitable recognition of the many years' honorary labours of the council and management of the Art-Union of London.

We have painted a many similar scenes. All like ourselves, we trust we may be permitted to add) working ardently and hopefully to diminish man's taste for art by cultivating his love for it. Such is the conclusion of them, within the reach of all, and thus to extend to the utmost the refining and ennobling influences which art owns to bring to bear on our hearts and homes. This is indeed "a labour of love," and much fruit can be shown for it. Nearly twenty years, though, ago, it needed to say, it is a less laborious employment and more uphill work than that which engages our pretty, laughing Welsh lassie. Coming to us upon this homely, but pleasant task, we are encouraged to believe that all such congratulatory reflections are, however, fairly driven out of our minds. So is the young gallop by! We have a delightful sympathy for those who might be toiling along the rugged paths, over the rough moorland, or down beside the rocky and boulder-strewn channels of the mountain cases of "wild Wales." As for that little urchin, he or she has to be screaming with delight at his pick-a-back ride as plainly as that the girl is laughing outright at her "labour of love." The dog, too, a determined to have his fair share of the fun, and it is difficult to say which of the three is the most delighted, although the physiognomists will insist that dogs have no risible muscles. Pray, Sir Charles Bell, do not dogs laugh with their tails? We think Sir Edwin Landseer would affirm that they do. Be that as it may with their faces and tails for best, bare feet take our Atalanta out of our sight, down to her humble home, yonder—the cabin we may have passed unnoticed in the hollow—let us take another glance at that frank, laughing face, for it is a pleasant thing to remember in a city, and we shall hardly find the like at theatre or ball. Also let us here say we quite agree with the artist that such a figure and costume—unkempt hair, streaming in the wind, blowsy jacket, tucked up, or shaken, let us say, "fashioned" skirt; and (by no)means to be forgotten) the pretty-coloured though ragged petticoat, and bare feet, form a very great deal, more picturesque than the prismest *retoun* and the most fashionable *robes et demi-robes* of the Queen herself.

Returning to the more prosaic part of our labour (intending, hen-

THE NEW ENGRAVING ISSUED BY THE ART-UNION OF LONDON, "A LABOUR OF LOVE."

entente, no offence to Mr. Tennyson), we have to add that the subscribers to the Art-Union of London will also receive for this year's subscription a set of designs in outline illustrative of the "Idylls of the King." Of these we cannot speak highly; but it must be remembered that this is an extremely trying walk of art, and one in which scarcely one living British painter, with the marked exception of Mr. Maclise, has won any reputation. And then, any of the past publications of the society, whether sculpture or engraving, may be substituted for this set or the plate we have engraved. There are, of course, in addition, the chances of a prize entitling to the selection of a work (of the value of the prize drawn) from our public exhibitions. In lieu, however, of all the prizes being, as heretofore, of this character, the first prize this year is to be the well-known life-size marble statue, by Mr. Marshall, R.A., "The Dancing Girl Reposing," valued at £700. This choice of a prize by the society, instead of by the subscriber, is a partial adoption of the plan which seems to have worked well in the case of the Art-Union of Glasgow.

We should not be true to ourselves if we concluded without saying that there is to all existing art-unions a bad side to watch, as well as a good side to develop. They have unquestionably tended to foster a good deal of trickery and trivial trading mediocrity, and to keep many artists from aspiring to anything higher and better. On the other hand, they have helped at the right moment rising men to fame and bread, they have helped at the right moment rising men to fame and bread, they have diffused a vast amount of fortune; and, as we have said, they have diffused a vast amount of innocent enjoyment, and, doubtless, some improvement; for the connoisseur, as well as the artist, must "walk before he can run"—say, for example, as swiftly as our pretty Welsh lassie.

"VENDREDI SAINT" (GOOD FRIDAY), BY PAUL DELAROCHE.

"GOOD FRIDAY." PAINTED BY DELAROCHE.

TIME was when art ministered solely to religion. In its ingenuous youth and its most vigorous maturity art was the faithful servant of the Church. Still its crowning glory is won in the same unworldly service. But the power of conveying religious sentiment on canvas has become as rare as it is precious. For three centuries small, very small, has been the proportion of painters who have sought or distinguished themselves in this "narrow path." Two French artists—Paul Delaroche and Ary Scheffer—are among the few, the very few, eminent religious painters of modern times; nor were even these painters exclusively of sacred subjects. If, however, the former had never painted any others, three small pictures exhibited in the galleries of our International Exhibition, though not, perhaps, noticed so generally as they deserve, would be quite sufficient to rank Paul Delaroche among the great masters of any age. Almost the last, they are decidedly the most remarkable works of this extraordinarily-gifted painter.

All three of these marvellously-suggestive and profoundly-pathetic works represent incidents relating to the Crucifixion of our Lord which are supposed to transpire within a few hours of each other; but we have contented ourselves with engraving the one bearing the title "Vendredi Saint" (Good Friday), as an appropriate commemoration of that holy day and solemn fast which we yesterday set apart to recall the most momentous and touching memories of our common faith.

The painter, by force of his imagination and art, introduces us into the dwelling of "the beloved Apostle," where the disciples, the three Marys, and "holy women," are supposed to have collected in terror at the arrest of Christ. And here, in the dim earliest dawn, the great Light goes from them, they fear for ever, in the faint morning light, which seems, morally, only to make "darkness visible"—here, in direst dread and dismay, they are made aware of that fearful "procession to Calvary," so hopeless, so inexplicable; for is such to be the end of Guido and Master, Son and Saviour, Prophet, Priest, and King? Here, from witnessing the mock trial and hearing the ruthless sentence, is John, who, ever faithful, will soon receive from the lips of the dying Redeemer the sacred charge of the Mother of our Lord, now in agony at his side. Here is Peter, after the denial so bitterly wept over and so nobly to be redeemed. The same impulsive manhood, the same human mingled strength and weakness which possessed him when he smote off the ear of the High Priest's servant, now forces him to the window, a look from which may be death, and almost urges him again to open defiance and resistance. Here, in unutterable anguish, is the kneeling, heart-broken Mother of Sorrows; here the prostrate, loving Magdalene, her dishevelled hair still scented, doubtless, with the odour of the costly ointment wiped from the feet of the Saviour—the "anointing for the day of the burial." The painter needed not to tell us of what passes beneath that window. Even from the various inclination and confusion of the dread instruments of death, the sponge, the superscription, the staves, we can easily imagine the tumultuous passage of the brutalised Roman soldiers; the still fiercer and more implacable Jewish leaders; the shouting, yelling, and fiendishly exultant mob; "one Simon of Cyrene" bearing a cross, and behind, the archetype of torture and shame, goaded on by blows and curses, spit upon and reviled, fainting, the Son of Man, love Divine, incarnate, crowned with thorns, wailed from the scourging, covered with the bloody sweat of the Garden. We have taken our Engraving from a beautiful plate published by M. Goupil, of Paris.

In the companion subjects to this intensely pathetic conception we see first the same figures at night, when all is over and the seal set upon the tomb of their hope and love, returning with just sufficient strength to struggle, faltering and fainting, to the threshold of the future home of the Mother of Christ. And then, still later, we see all, exhausted by agonised watching, asleep in this poor dwelling—all but Mary, the Mother, who stands, her features writhing, in the dim light of a lamp lost in contemplation of a blood-stained crown of thorns, the only memento of her lost Son and Saviour.

The most noticeable technical quality in these remarkable pictures is the appropriate and impressive negation of colour and degradation of tone without sacrifice of any essential detail, a quality very rarely found in English paintings.

It has occurred to us that a few biographical notes of this eminent painter may not be unacceptable, and we therefore venture to give the following:—

Hippolyte, *dit* "Paul," Delaroche was born in Paris, in 1797. He at first studied landscape, and was, in 1817, an unsuccessful candidate for the prize in landscape painting of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The next year, abandoning landscape altogether, he entered the studio of Baron Gros, under whose guidance he made rapid progress. At this time the great contest—extending to art, literature, and manners—had commenced between romanticism and classicism. Gros had already thrown off the trammels of David and his school, and it was not long before the young Delaroche emancipated himself still more completely. He never went, however, like Delacroix, to the opposite extreme. While seeking dramatic action and picturesque effect he did not lose a certain classic dignity and sobriety, or sacrifice form and correct drawing. Hence, when he became an acknowledged chief in art, his school was called eclectic, as borrowing from the romantic school of Delacroix, and the classic school of Ingres. He was chiefly distinguished from the classic school by never choosing subjects from antiquity or mythology.

It was not till 1824 that Delaroche exhibited works (from French history) which made a marked impression. Two years later appeared the first of his remarkable pictures from English history—"The Death of Queen Elizabeth," now in the Luxembourg. The vigour of this work is beyond question; but we leave to historians to decide the propriety of the unflattering continental idea of the character and personal appearance of our "Good Queen Bess" (?) embodied by Delaroche. Some years later followed his "Children of Edward IV. in the Tower." But the work of unquestionably highest merit from English history is "Cromwell contemplating the Corpse of Charles I." now in the Ellesmere Collection. This, like the three religious subjects,

jects, one of which we have engraved, belong to those episodes of the parable and probable history to which the imaginative art of the painter has given immortal interest. His other most important works from English history are "The Execution of Lady Jane Grey;" "Charles I., in the Guardroom, Insulted by the Parliamentary Soldiers" (in the collection of the Earl of Ellesmere), and "Cromwell Strutford on his way to the Scaffold receiving the Blessing of Archbishop Laud" (now in the Sutherland Collection).

In 1835 the French Government intrusted him to paint the pictures for the Madeleine, and he went to Italy to make studies from the great masters of fresco. But hearing that Flandrin was commissioned to execute works for the same church, and fearing a consequent want of unity, he declined the task. Accordingly, he afterwards was charged to decorate the hemicycle of the Palais des Beaux Arts. Upon this, his greatest work, he spent four years. The "Hemicycle," as the painting itself is termed, represents the great painters, sculptors, and architects, from the earliest times to the present, assembled round it in wera, in groups. In the centre, Apelles, Phidias, and Ictinus are enthroned as representatives of the painting, sculpture, and architecture of ancient Greece. To right and left of these are placed, symbolical of eras in the subsequent history of art, sculptors, architects, and painters. Some of the artists introduced are still alive; those omitted, indicate a narrow, exclusive, French, and, apparently, ignorant estimate of the most illustrious names in the history of art. But, apart from this, the work is one of the noblest examples of mural painting of modern times. Before the throne are four female figures, personifications of the arts of Greece, Rome, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance. The painter's wife, the only daughter of the late Horace Vernet, and the lady to whom the late Leopold-Robert said to have destroyed himself, is understood to have served as the model for the Renaissance. Phidias, on the throne-ground, quite close to the spectator, an almost nude female figure holds crowns of laurel, one of which she seems in the act of throwing into the hall. The appropriateness of the whole composition will be more readily understood when it is remembered that in this hall the prizes are given to the successful competitors at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Among the painter's numerous subjects and portraits from French history may be named—"Une Scène de la St. Barthélemy," "La Cardinal de Richelieu sur le Rhône, conduisant à la Supplice Cinq Mars et De Thou," and a companion, "Le Cardinal Mazarin mourant," "La Mort du Duc de Guise," one of his best pictures; "La Reine Marie Antoinette, après sa Condamnation à Mort;" "Napoléon at Fontainebleau," and "Napoleon Crossing the Alps." Nearly all the works we have named are well known from admirable engravings. Delaroche was named a Member of the Institute in 1832, subsequently Professor at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and created an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1834. He did not contribute to the Exposition Universelle, at Paris, in 1855. He died in 1856. A collection of 130 of his pictures and drawings was exhibited at the Palais des Beaux Arts in 1857.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 11.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5.—Easter Sunday. The Saracens defeat the Crusaders under Louis IX. at Mansourah, in Lower Egypt, 1250. Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, totally defeated by the Swiss, at Granson, 1476. Parliament purchases the Sloane Museum collection, 1753. Battle of Austerlitz, 1805. Abolition of Nepotism, 1814.

MONDAY, 6.—Good Friday. The establishment of the Committee of Public Safety began the Reign of Terror in France, 1793. Wellington takes possession of Madrid, 1812. Deepest subscription to the Baptist Missionary Societies Falerals and Confederates at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, 1862.

TUESDAY, 7.—Decimal metrical system of weights and measures established in France, 1795. The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established for Austria, 1815. Prince Leopold born, 1853.

WEDNESDAY, 8.—The great Italian poet Petrarch crowned as the Capitol at Rome, 1341.

THURSDAY, 9.—The great inundation at Dantzic (thousands of houses destroyed and many lives lost), 1829.

FRIDAY, 10.—Wellington defeated Soult at Toulouse, 1814. The great Charlton demonstration. London, with peaceable issue, 1848.

SATURDAY, 11.—The French defeated the Spanish at Ravenna, but lost their general, Gaston de Foix, 1512. The Duke of Wellington created a Duke of Ireland, signed, between France and Great Britain and her allies, 1713. Napoleon's first victory over the Austrians (at Montenotte), 1796. Battle of Austerlitz, secure of the inhabitants of Scios by the Turks (about 119,000 said to have been killed), 1822. Mocha last captured by the Turks, 1839.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 11.

Morning.							Evening.						
Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 18	5 48	6 18	6 48	7 18	7 48	8 18	5 38	6 8	6 38	7 8	7 38	8 8	8 38
9 18	9 48	10 18	10 48	11 18	11 48	0 18	9 38	10 8	10 38	11 8	11 38	0 8	0 38

THE HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On EASTER MONDAY APRIL 6, Shakespeare's comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, in which MISS LAVINIA ANGEL, from the Theatre Royal, Manchester, will make her first appearance here in the character of Beatrice; after which, first time, an hitherto unseen farce, by Horace Lennox, entitled MUCKSTOCK'S AT AHOME. Mr. Buckstone and his friend Dowbridge (by William Telbin) splendid PANORAMA of the TOUR OF THE RHINE. On TUESDAY, APRIL 7, and during the week, the new farce of MY BOY BURGESS, in which Miss MARIA HARRIS will make her first appearance.

THE THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—EASTER MONDAY, April 6, and Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Morris Rivers, tenorino, Mr. Addison Clark, Edwards, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at 8, a new Comic Drama by Bernards Dennis, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and Alvin Payne. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fred Robinson, supported by Messrs. G. Vining, J. Broughton, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Gordon, Lyon, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Fanny Huddart, and Miss Kate Terry. Concluding with BURGLARS, in which Miss MARIA HARRIS will make her first appearance.

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NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday and during the week, On Good Friday (second) AURORA FLOYD.—Mr. B. Webster, Miss Amelia Jones. THE TRIAL OF DOMINICO LENTINI.—Messrs. F. La Tasle, F. Bedford, and Miss K. Kelly.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. WILBYE COOPER'S GRAND CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, Commences at Half-past Seven o'clock. Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Poole, Miss Wilton, Miss Clara Doyle, Miss Lascelles, Miss Elsworthy Wilkinson, Miss Pinnie Poole, Mrs. Lockey, Mdme. Rentzer, Miss Palmer, Miss Lascelles, Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Frank Elmore, Mr. Gibbon, Mr. Patey, Mr. Santley, and the Orpheus Glee Union. Solo Instrumentalists:—M. Sainton, Signor Piatti, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Henry Blagrove, Mr. Aguilar, Mr. Aguilar, Signor Arditi, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Lavenu, Mr. Land, Mr. Willcocks, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Horton, Mr. Pratten, Mr. Ransford, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Reed, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Regondi, Mr. Chipp, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Lindley

THE GRAND FANCY BAZAAR in Aid of the Funds of the INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, will be held, by permission of the Duke of Wellington, in his Grace's RESIDENCE, APSLEY HOUSE, on the 9th and 10th of JUNE next, under the special patronage of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the following Ladies, viz.:—The Countess of Westmorland, the Countess of Wilton, the Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Countess of Derby, the Countess of Glasgow, the Countess of Carnarvon, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Sandwich, the Countess of Dalhousie, the Viscountess Jocelyn, the Lady Dufferin, the Lady Lyndhurst, the Lady Stanley of Alderley, and the Lady Augusta Stanley.
Contributions of articles for Sale will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Miss Wilmot, 19, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Supported by voluntary contributions. Liberal donations solicited to meet the current expenses of the charity.
PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. HENRY DOBSON, Sec.

NEW ZEALAND REMITTANCES.—The BANK of NEW ZEALAND (Incorporated by Act of General Assembly), Capital £500,000, grants LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertakes every description of BANKING BUSINESS with the Provinces and Settlements on application at the London office,
7, Bank-buildings, Princes-street, London, E.C. F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

ACCIDENTS by Road, River, or Railway, in the Field, the Streets or at Home, may be provided against by taking a policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, Cornhill, London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. £140,000 have been already paid as compensation for Accidents. Apply at the Local Agencies, or at the head office, 64, Cornhill, London.

YOUNG LIONS FOR SALE.—The Royal Zoological Society of Ireland have FOR SALE SIX YOUNG LIONS, born in their Gardens, at Clontarf, ranging from six months to twenty-four months—for particulars apply to the Secretary, Royal Zoological Society, Phœnix Park, Dublin.

DANCING.—Miss LEONORA GEARY has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that her JUVENILE ACADEMY for Dancing, Deportment, and her celebrated Italian Soirées Dansantes are RECOMMENCED. Pupils attended at their residence, 3, Cleveland-terrace, Hyde-park, and in the new Vales and every part of the Metropolis. Schools attended. Time Lessons—One Guinea. Court Presentation Lessons, after Saturday's Evening Class. 16, Gardiner-street, New Bond-street.

RENÉ FAVARGER'S COURS DE PIANO, 29, Gloucester-terrace, Victoria-square; and at the Establishment for Young Gentlemen, Park-gardens, Notting-hill.

HOME AMUSEMENTS.—BAGATELLE BOARDS of the best construction. No. 64, complete, with Counters, Cues, Balls, and Cushion Caoutchouc, 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., £5 5s. Packed and forwarded to any part of the country on receipt of remittance.—ASSER and SHERWIN, 18, Strand, W.C., London. Game post-free on application.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.—An Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue, post-free on application, will be published on the 1st of MAY.—ASSER and SHERWIN, 18, Strand, London.

THE ALGERIAN ONYX COMPANY have the honour to announce that a Varied and Accurate Collection of Ornamental and Useful Objects, manufactured from that beautiful material, is NOW ON VIEW at their Show-rooms, 37, Cornhill, next door to the Union Bank. Gentlemen and Families by Appointment, 8, 7, and 6, Regent-street, London. Specimens of the Onyx Marble may be obtained on application at Messrs. H. J. and Co.'s; and they respectfully solicit the honour of a visit.

POLAND.—The Central Committee of the Friends of Poland, established in Paris, Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, 26, respectfully ask the IMMEDIATE SUBSCRIPTIONS to the account of their Treasurer, at Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s, 59, Strand, London, to the credit of Mr. Henry Gold to their Secretary, Mr. W. J. Adams, 59, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

Many of our readers would gladly seize for a holiday the interval of a few days between long spells of arduous and responsible work, the man to whom the great interests of England are committed makes a journey of 800 miles, and delivers a series of elaborate speeches, any one of which would set up an ordinary orator for a twelvemonth. The Lord Rector of Glasgow, for such is now the last addition to the numerous titles borne by the Premier of England, has not only been giving a new proof of the admirable working order in which he keeps both mind and body, thereby completely demolishing the pernicious theories of certain of his enemies that *non est qualis cras*, but has been doing his work at Glasgow in a style which has not been equalled for its practical merits by the efforts of any of his distinguished predecessors. Lord Palmerston has never made any pretension to the title of orator, and, indeed, he has all his life been too busy with results to be particularly anxious about obtaining them with a flourish, and, provided that he gained the verdict, he did not care much about the spectators being affected to tears or the jury being visibly agitated with emotion over the matters of his commercial care very much indeed. He has ever aimed at carrying his points rather than at making his speeches specimens of eloquence. We especially recollect that in the case of the great address of June, 1850, a few days only after the memorable night of the Don Pacifico debate, Lord Palmerston held the House's attention for five hours while he defended the foreign policy he had pursued in almost every part of the world, there were neither epigrams nor bursts of passion, but a strong and closely-knit chain of argument, which duly gave him the triumph on the following Friday, but which has remained, in its essence at least, in the minds of all Englishmen ever since, and has left in them an abiding conviction that the Premier perfectly comprehends his business. So with these gigantic tasks Scotland, and especially with the Premier's address to the students. Flowers of oratory there are none, and, save a few happy phrases, remarkable chiefly because they are terse and English, there will be little for the professed student of speaking to hear away in his memory; although that student has really appreciated the reasons of the success of Lord Palmerston, the lesson will be more valuable than a note-book full of brilliancies would be. Indeed, his Lordship disclaimed any idea of teaching in a showy fashion; and, in a preface addressed to the contents, gifts and graces of Lord Brougham, intimated that it was to Gamalichs of that kind that the young Scotch Sauls must go for their rhetoric. But how sound, and how good, and how cheerful in its manliness was the inaugural address! How it struck at the root of the matter—told the youths that learning, like everything else, was to be honoured for what it was worth; and that, though the operation of acquiring wisdom was in itself beneficial in the highest degree, they were to think of wisdom as the means to an end, as a help through life, and as a qualification for getting on well. Learn everything you can, he said, and do not be afraid of being called smatterers. Every one must be a smatterer in ninety-nine things out of a hundred; but every little thing learned may come in usefully at some time or another. We make no doubt that we shall read some excessively bighminded criticism upon the practical teaching of the Premier, and we shall find German critics especially pointing with indignation to the matter-of-fact lesson he taught, contrasting it with the lofty, cloudy talk of Teutonic philosophers, and asking what must be the nature of a people whose foremost man can tell the rising youth of the nation nothing better than that if they are wise and sensible men they will get on in the world;—the which and the taunt we must endeavour to bear.

The reception which Lord Palmerston has met with in Scotland must be as gratifying to himself as it is honourable to those who gave it him. The tribute is to the politician and the patriot. Lord Palmerston has no ties connecting him with the north; and, though he spent some sixty years ago, a few months in study at Edinburgh, that is too remote and shadowy an association to be an element in the present welcome. The Scotch were eager to show their respect for and confidence in a man whose character is the surest guarantee for that of Conservatism; who is too much a man of the world to let the country get into any scrapes through haste, over-sensitiveness, or awkward diplomacy; but who is at the same time a man of too much English spirit to allow her to be placed in a false position, or to suffer the evening self-assertion of others. When speaking at Greenock he was within sound of the hammers in the yard in which the Black Prince was built, and his hearers were quick to perceive the point of the allusion to the position the men to appreciate his words in the event of the country—that we would seek no quarrel, would avoid one if possible, but that we were very ready indeed should any one try to fasten a quarrel upon us. This progress of Lord Palmerston, made when he is all but eighty years of age, is a feat in every sense of the word. It is a proof that, though old, he is not effete; it is a bold stroke upon the chord of sound sense and true feelings, which never responded more worthily to a master's touch than it has just done in Scotland at the biddin~ of Lord Palmerston.

THE REVENUE.

	The Year ended March 31, 1863.			Quarter ended March 31, 1863.		
	Net Receipts	Increase	Decrease	Net Receipts	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	24,554,000	360,000	..	5,722,000	..	2,000
Excise	17,115,000	..	1,117,000	4,193,000	..	379,000
Stamps	7,594,000	403,653	..	2,374,000	60,655	..
Taxes	3,150,000	..	10,000	727,000	2,000	..
Property Tax ..	8,150,000	292,000	..	3,800,000	..	527,000
Post Office	3,850,000	140,000	..	913,000	50,000	..
Crown Lands ..	170,000	5,000	..	73,000	1,473	..
Miscellaneous ..	2,783,561	1,006,027	..	1,171,561	317,561	..
Totals	70,603,561	2,116,680	1,127,000	19,213,561	529,132	918,000
		£989,682 Net Increase.			£392,868 Net Decrease.	

THE COURT.

The Queen continues in good health at Windsor Castle.

The Prince and Princess of Wales took leave of her Majesty on Saturday, and left the castle for Sandringham Hall, Norfolk.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice, Duchess of Kent, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell preached.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louise of Denmark, the Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. D. De Ros, Equerry in Waiting, attended on horseback. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice, walked in the grounds. The Earl and Countess of Derby arrived on a visit. Earl Russell arrived at the castle, and had an audience of her Majesty, at which Senator Antonio Gonzalez, Spanish Minister; Count Wachsmeister, Minister Plenipotentiary from Sweden and Norway; Count Brassier de Saint-Simon (Counsellor Privé); Persian Minister; M. J. Sanz, Peruvian Minister; and Mr. F. E. Dubois, Minister Resident from Hayti, had audiences of her Majesty.

On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and the members of the Household, proceeded to the Windsor railway station by the private drive through the Home Park shortly before seven o'clock, and visited the Royal Victoria Hotel, Windsor, a saloon, which has been magnificently furnished for the special accommodation of the Royal family. The Prince of Hesse and the Major-General Commanding Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, C.B., were in attendance.

At ten minutes past seven the Prince, with his suite, and the Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Alice, took their departure from the platform on the private and most affectionately embraced him.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales left Windsor Castle on Saturday for Sandringham Hall, Norfolk. Their Royal Highnesses travelled to London by the Great Western Railway, and thence by the Eastern Counties line into Norfolk. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the Shoreditch station by the chairman of the railway and the general manager of the company. The train started at a quarter past one o'clock, and, stopping at Bishops Stortford, and Audley End, reached Elsenham, where grand demonstrations were made, their Royal Highnesses arrived at Lynn at four o'clock. Loyal addresses were presented at Great Yarmouth and Lynn, which place the train passed rapidly on to Wolverton, where the Prince and Princess arrived at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, and where their Royal Highnesses proceeded by road to Sandringham, everywhere greeted with the most hearty enthusiasm.

The Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the parish church on Sunday last.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Dover on Tuesday, from Ostend, and proceeded to London. Captain Arrowsmith, the Prince's Equerry in Waiting, William steam-packet, Commander Sir Luke Smithett. His Royal Highness partook of luncheon at the Lord Warden Hotel, and afterwards proceeded by special train direct to Windsor Castle. The Prince, although looking thin, was in excellent spirits, and in much better health than could have been expected after his recent illness. His Royal Highness appears to have grown nearly as tall as the Prince of Wales.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Captain P. Cust, returned to their residence at Cambridge House on Saturday, from visiting the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle.

The Duchess of Inverness, who has been confined to her apartments at Kensington Palace by indisposition, is much better.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have left their villa at Campden-hill, for Inverary, Scotland.

Earl and Countess Russell and Lady Georgiana Russell and family left town on Saturday for Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, for the Easter recess.

Earl Granville left town on Saturday for Kimbolton Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester.

The Earl of Fife left town on Monday for Edinburgh. The Countess is detained in town by indisposition.

Viscount Palmerston left London on Saturday for Glasgow. The noble Viscountess is passing the recess at St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Sir Robert Peel left town on Saturday for Paris on his way to Geneva, where Lady Emily was daily expected to arrive from Nice.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor-gate for Hughenden Manor for the holidays.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Lady Jane Hay, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale, and elder of the Duchess of Wellington and Lady Emily Peel, and Colonel Richard C. H. Taylor, C.B. (late of the 79th Highlanders), Assistant Adjutant-General at Shorncliffe.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

A movement is on foot to raise a memorial window to the late Archdeacon Hare in Hurstmonceaux Church, his former parish.

The Bishop of Rochester held a confirmation at Rochester Cathedral yesterday week, when upwards of 300 persons were confirmed.

The Bishop of Lichfield has appointed Confirmations to be held after Easter Sunday for a week or ten days. His Lordship will not, therefore, hold his usual levée at London House, St. James's-square, on Tuesday, or on Tuesday, April 14.

Lord Ebury has placed a notice on the Order-book of the House of Lords that after the recess he would move that, where the population amounts to 10,000, it ought to be augmented to £200 a year.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following preachers in St. Paul's Cathedral for this month:—The Dean of St. Paul's will preach on the morning of Easter Sunday, April 5, and on the 19th; Rev. H. Melvill, Rev. J. Lupton; 26, the Rev. C. Marshall.

There is to be an appeal in the case of the "Essays and Reviews" after all. When Dr. Lushington delivered his judgment, notice of appeal was given; but, as the time allowed for prosecuting it had elapsed without any step being taken, it was suspected that the matter had been given up. On Tuesday, however, application was made to Dr. Lushington to allow the appeal to proceed, notwithstanding the lapse of time; and the learned Judge granted the application.

All Saints' Church, Hatcott, Bucks, was reopened on the 22nd ult., after a complete restoration by Mr. G. E. Street, the diocesan architect. The total cost of the restoration is nearly £700, and has been provided for by voluntary subscription.

The Bishop of Oxford has addressed his clergy on the subject of the Colenso heresy. He refers to the request lately addressed to him from the Episcopal Bench requesting him to resign his functions; and adds that, as he has not thought proper to comply with that request, it becomes a duty to prohibit him from administering the Word or the sacraments within the diocese of Oxford, and to take such further steps as circumstances may require. He describes the Bishop of Natal's speculations as rash and feeble, and declares they would have no weight were it not for the office of their author.

TESTIMONIALS.—A silver inkstand has been presented, with a suitable address, to the Ven. Archdeacon Browne by the students of King's College, on the occasion of his entering the professorship of ecclesiastical history, which he has held for twenty-eight years. The congregation of Bunsbury Church, Cumberwell, have presented a handsome testimonial to the Rev. Henry B.D., who has been recently appointed by Dr. Rowland Williams, Vice-Principal of Lampeter. The Rev. Mr. Hall, who resigned quite recently the Rev. G. W. Lewis of Aberdovey, has been presented with a handsome testimonial, consisting of a written testimonial resigning the curacy of Great Dunmow, Essex, and a purse containing £60 in gold, a pocket handkerchief, and a silver snuff-box, the latter containing £20 in gold, a pocket communion-service, and a very handsome quarto Bible, from the parishioners.

PRESENTATIONS.—The Rev. A. O. Fitzgerald to be Archdeacon of Wells; the Rev. M. F. Sadler to be Prebendary of Combe the Second in Wells Cathedral; the Rev. J. Jones to be Prebendary of Bispham, in Sarum Cathedral; the Rev. G. S. Alston to be Deputy Master Canon of Windsor Cathedral. *Rectories*.—The Rev. J. Earle to Monkton Farleigh; Rev. J. H. Murray to Exton; Rev. J. Wilson to Sunningwell; Rev. A. Bowlby to Ab Kettleby; Rev. Mr. Hampton; Rev. T. J. Torr to Bixley, Surrey. *Vicarages*.—The Rev. R. P. Coates to Bapchild, Kent; Rev. C. Crake to Baile, Durham; Rev. R. F. Lightfoot to Preston Deanery; Rev. H. Mayer to Newton-Wold; Rev. A. W. Preston to Great Chesterford; Rev. C. Bell to Ash with Linstock; Rev. T. Walters to Masscliorg, Pembrokeshire; Rev. P. Sandilands to Dunham, Bingstead. *Perpetual Curacies*.—The Rev. J. H. Pennefather to the Wilton Union Workhouse; Rev. R. J. Rowton to be British Chaplain at Brussels; Rev. R. G. Hall to be Chaplain to the Forces; Rev. Charles Heath, M.A. Rev. L. Parley to be Army Chaplain of the Second Class. *Perpetual Curacies*.—The Rev. H. Moore to Christ Church, Pile; Rev. Edward to St. Thomas, Sarum; Rev. H. J. Rutherford to Queen Charlton; Rev. R. B. Wallis to Stanton St. Quintin; Rev. J. Hall to Bromsberrow; Rev. W. Richards to Penrhyn Dendrecth, Merionethshire; Rev. H. W. Tibbs to Hanbury, Worcestershire; Rev. J. Wood to Ford, Derby. *Curacies*.—The Rev. J. A. Henderson to Bickenhall; Rev. J. H. Johnson, B.A., to Berwick St. Leonard; Rev. J. Wilson to Sunningwell; Rev. A. Bowlby to Ab Kettleby; Rev. Mr. Hampton; Rev. W. S. Thomas to Trent, St. Margaret; Rev. M. Thorne, B.A., to Whitcombe; Rev. C. Wilty, B.A., to Bradpole; and Wyke Champflower; Rev. R. S. Daniell, M.A., to St. Philip's, Stepney; Rev. J. R. Green, M.A., to Holy Trinity, Reston; Rev. J. Hall to Bromsberrow; Rev. J. Wood to Ford, Derby. *Miscellaneous*.—The Rev. I. Taylor, M.A., to St. Mark's, North Audley-street; Rev. R. Lee to Bishop's Bridge.—*Guardian*.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS.—In a Convocation held at Oxford on Wednesday, at the Clarendon Press, Mr. Jowett, Master of Balliol, was re-elected University Preacher for the year. On the 23rd of April the Bursars of Colleges will be in the Guardians. At a meeting of Masters of the poor were elected. Four of the old Delegates' room, eight of the new, and a vacancy to be filled up. Mr. Heath's place board were re-elected. Mr. Heath, Mr. Wall, of Oriel, the Rev. J. A. Cramond, M.A., of Brasenose, the Rev. J. J. Lias, M.A., of Jesus, and Mr. J. R. Bloxam, M.A., of Magdalen. At a Convocation held on Saturday (the last day of Term), after re-election of Mr. Jowett as Preacher, Mr. Gaisford, son of Sir Thomas Gaisford, D.C.L., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to the Court of Spain.

At Cambridge, the Vice-Chancellor has appointed D. T. Ansted, M.A., Professor of Geology, in succession to Professor Sedgwick. Mr. Ansted is also Reader Lecturer for the ensuing year. A grace has passed for adopting Mr. Scott's plan for enlarging the University Library. A grace also passed to accept Miss Shuckburgh's donation to the Observatory. This university having recently had raised a new professorship of St. John's College for the purpose of founding a prize, to be called the Adamsian Prize, for the best essay on some subject of pure mathematics, astronomy, or other branch of natural philosophy, the prize to be given once in two years, and to be open to competition for all persons who have at any time been admitted to a degree in this university, the maximum age limit for the candidates in the subject for the prize to be adjudged in 1863:—"A systematic account of the phenomena and laws of terrestrial magnetism, so far as they have as they have been hitherto ascertained by experiments." It is desired that a precise description be given of the instruments employed in the experiments which are made, and of the mode in which the laws have been deduced by a discussion of the experimental results. The use of mathematical formulæ in the discussion and electro-magnetism should be included. The essays must be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 31st of December. Each essay to have some motto prefixed, and to be accompanied by a paper, sealed up, with the same motto on the outside, containing the name and address of the author giving the candidate's name and college written within. The papers containing the names of those whose essays are not successful will be destroyed unopened. Any candidate is at liberty to send in his essay printed or lithographed. The successful candidate will receive £130 for his prize. The author of the best essay at his own expense, and to present a copy to the University library, to the library of St. John's College, and to each of the four examiners.

The past week was a busy one at Eton, and the colleagues of Dr. Saturday for the Easter holidays. Among the visitors, the desire of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, who, indeed, took their way to Sandringham immediately after their visit on their arrival at Eton, might illustration of the interesting character of the ceremonies on the 1st, which will have an extra week's holiday. This, however, is not the case with the 2nd, which is added to the usual holidays at the end of the summer half. On Wednesday Lord Ebrington presided at the examination of the Eton boys for the scholarships left for the Newcastle Scholarship was closed. Fremantle (who in 1859 obtained the Prince Consort's prize for the best French prose) and Archæological prize every) was the successful competitor; Kennedy, K.S., being the medallist and Butler; Pollock, K.S.; Reddie, K.S.; Marsh, K.S.; Mantle, K.S. (the Prince's second German prizeman in 1861 and 1862); Henry Rawlins, K.S.; Cunningham, K.S.; and Talbot, K.S., were also the candidates whose names were considered and passed with credit. The college now numbers 704 in the upper school, and 105 in the lower, making a total of 809 boys.

The Rev. K. L. Shuldham, Assistant Master in College, has been appointed to the valuable Eton College.

The Rev. D. B. R. Bankes, B.A., Sixth Wrangler, Fellow of Corpville and Caius College, Cambridge, to the mathematical mastership in the High School, Bishop Stortford.

The Rev. B. Dowland, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the head mastership of the Cathedral Grammar School, Salisbury.

The Rev. J. Rice, M.A., of Trinity College, to the head mastership of Weymouth Grammar School.

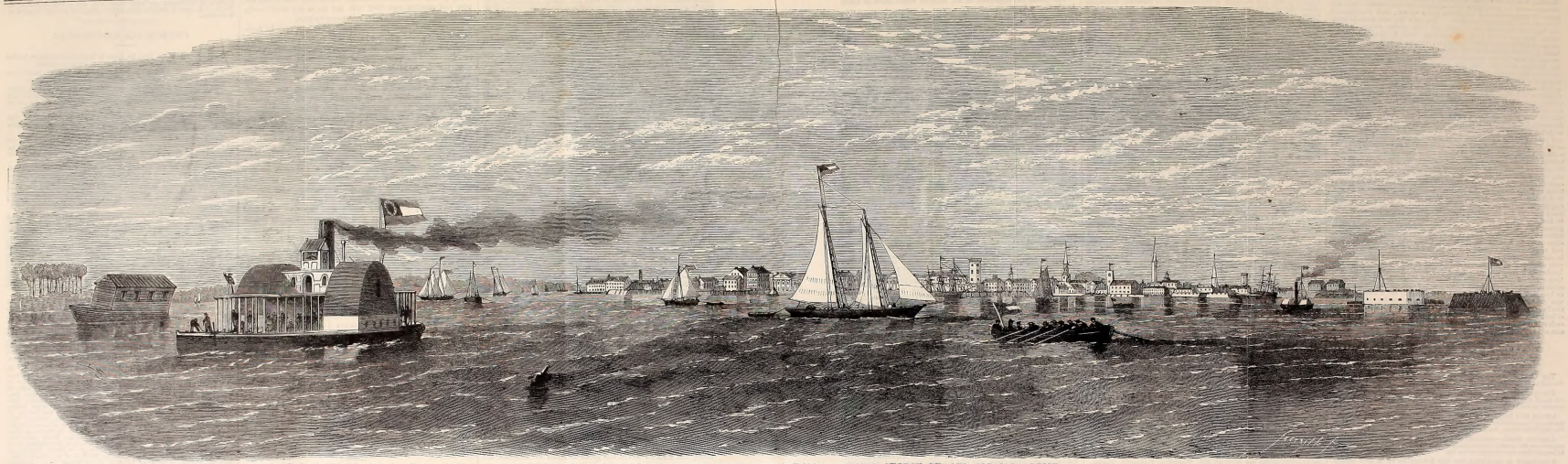
The Rev. J. N. Hammond, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the professorship of English Literature in Victoria College, Jersey.

Mr. F. C. Marshall, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the mastership of the Bridgewater Grammar School.

The Rev. R. T. Evans to the head mastership of the New Grammar School Great Yarmouth.

The Rev. T. D. Whittard to the head mastership of the Junior Department, Cheltenham College.

The head mastership of the High School at Dunedin, New Zealand, has been conferred upon the Rev. Thomas Hewitt Campbell, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, Master of the Wolverhampton Grammar School.



THE WAR IN AMERICA: CHARLESTON, FROM FORT JOHNSON.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

However difficult the North has found it to make any decided impression upon the territory or spirit of the seceded States of America, it has succeeded, with its great resources, in isolating the South from all but the sympathy of Europe. From this we, in common with many others, have suffered not a little. The gentleman who has for some time past acted as our Special Artist and Correspondent in the Southern States of America finds the greatest difficulty in sending us the results of his labours. Our readers will no doubt remember that a short while back an English officer was arrested while running the blockade, and that the possession of correspondence addressed to us was held, amongst other causes, sufficient to warrant his detention and imprisonment. Upon that occasion the sketches found in his possession were forwarded not to us, but to the managers of *Harper's Weekly*, in New York, in the columns of which paper they in due time appeared, with a naïve acknowledgment that they were from the pencil of Mr. Vizetelly.

But the large proportion of the Sketches intercepted on their way from the South are doomed never to see the light of day. "What," asks our Correspondent, in the last letter received from him, "has become of Jackson's head-quarters, Lee's head-quarters, Stuart's head-quarters, encampment of the Confederates on the Shenandoah, view of Winchester, and many others? Where are all my letters from the Rappahannock and Richmond, one only of which is inserted, and which has been quoted in all the Southern papers?" Our readers may learn from the above that the long intervals which frequently elapse between our news and engravings of the progress of the war in the Southern States of America arise from no lack of spirit or industry on the part of our Special Artist, but from the impenetrability of the cordon which the North has succeeded in drawing around the seceded provinces. In reference to this subject—the difficulty, namely, of holding postal communication with England—Mr. Vizetelly mentions the fact that the *Times'* correspondent is said to pay 100 dols. in gold to every messenger who attempts to run the blockade with his letters from the Southern camp to Baltimore, and that they are frequently lost by his emissaries being captured on the Potomac.

At the date of our Correspondent's letter (Feb. 2), Charleston was preparing itself for greater efforts on the part of its enemy than have yet been made against it. "This morning," he writes, "the Ironsides, the largest of the Yankee armour-vessels, has appeared off here; others are reported on their way; and we hear that a last effort is to be made to capture Charleston, the head and front of Secession. All the women and children are preparing to move, and, should the attack be made, I am convinced that the Federals will be beaten off."

Two of our Engravings illustrate the threatened fortifications, harbour, and town of Charleston. Both are taken from the same spot—viz., from Fort Johnson, but one is taken from a point looking seaward, the other up the harbour. When the Confederates bombarded Fort Sumter at the commencement of the war, Forts Johnson and Moultrie were the points from which they made the attack. "Now, all these batteries combined, and many others that have been added have been improved and strengthened to such an extent that it seems," writes Mr. Vizetelly, "impossible that anything can enter the harbour." "I have not," he adds, "drawn all the defences, because I am bound in honour not to divulge them. They will, however, be discovered by the Federal ships whenever they attempt to force a passage."

Our third Engraving illustrates one of the most gallant and courageous deeds of the Southern navy. "For months," writes Mr. Vizetelly, "the people of Charleston have been busily engaged constructing two iron-clad gun-boats on the same plan as the old Merrimac, and within the last few weeks they were completed, and only waited an opportunity to measure their strength with the enemy's fleet blockading the port. This opportunity was given them on the 30th of January.

THE WAR IN AMERICA: THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON, LOOKING SEAWARD.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

I.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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SEAWARD.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

It was a still, calm night; there was not even a ground-swell on the bar, and everything appeared favourable for the daring attempt. Hearing it was Commodore Ingraham's intention to move out, I made arrangements to accompany this squadron of two vessels that was going to engage the fleet of thirteen ships of war, that was reported to be off Fort Sumter at sundown. The tide did not serve to cross the bar until four a.m. on the 31st, and from eleven o'clock all night when they got under way till half-past three the ironclads cruised solemnly about in the misty moonlight, waiting the hour which was fated to be the last of many of the few. At length the lead gave water enough to cross the bar, and gradually and silently the Palmetto State and the Chicora passed into the open ocean beyond. Several vessels from the time of crossing the bar the Palmetto State came upon the first of the blockaders, the Mercedita. As I guess, everything was conducted upon the unrefined sea. Painted a lead colour, the Confederate could hardly be seen at a greater distance than a hundred yards, and they could be upon each other ere the lookout on the Federal ship hailed the stranger. In another minute the crew of the Palmetto State were aboard, and the Mercedita's timbers, and at the same moment the heavy, rifled gun mounted on the forecastle of the former vessel fired the first shot. Again and again the smoke had thrown away she caused over and commenced settling. A lieutenant and boat's crew put off to ascertain if she was sinking, and, having had a boat's crew put off to ascertain if she was sinking, and, having had a boat's crew put off to ascertain if she was sinking, and, having had a

THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.

We are happy to state that tranquillity has been restored in Stalybridge, Ashton, and other cotton-manufacturing districts in which disturbances lately prevailed, and it is believed that no further breaches of the peace will be attempted. The difference at Stalybridge have been satisfactorily arranged. On Saturday the unemployed operatives accepted the relief-tickets; and it was agreed that in future the relief should be half in money and half in tickets. The deputy-chairman of the Central Relief Committee met Mr. Parnall met the men and thanked them for ensuring into the arrangement. Mr. Rose, the mayor of the secretary of the relief committee, whose house was attacked by the mob, has since left Stalybridge for Wales.

The Manchester Central Executive Relief Committee has issued an address to the operatives of Stalybridge and Hyde urging them to avoid further disturbances that have occurred, and appealing to them to avoid and discourage meetings which may lead to disturbance. The committee point out that there is no reason whatever, that, if the disturbances are continued, it will still discontinue to afford them any relief from the funds at its disposal, and will leave them to get relief in any manner they can from the boards of guardians and "the ordinary channels of relief."

The Earl of Shaftesbury has also sent a letter to the operatives, reminding them that the best years of his life have been spent in doing them service, and imploring them to avoid disagreeable conflicts. The following is the noble writer:—

"My dear Friends—Day by day I receive the most gratifying proofs that you have not forgotten me; and day by day, I may say, that I have you and yours in remembrance. But the long conflict we sustained together, and the great victory of all our labours. I have watched, with inexpressible admiration and gratitude, your noble conduct under the greatest suffering and privation. I have rejoiced to hear the testimony borne by every one to your practical good sense, Christian patience, and power of self-control. Now, I am grieved indeed to hear demeanour and calling to mind your repeated assurances in former years that, as soon as your grievances were redressed, disturbances and violence would be banished from the manufacturing districts, I have felt deeply and truly thankful all the best years of my life had been spent in endeavouring to do you service. You may, then, imagine my sorrow and distress, when I read in the papers the account of the late and shameful outbreak on the part of your own women. I am sure that the great bulk of the operatives do not, and that they will not, approve of such lawless and ferocious conduct. Indeed, I am sure that in general does not know you as well as I do; and I tremble for the fair fame you have won, and so justly acquired. Let me entreat you, then, as sensible, steady, and true portion of the operative class (and it is the vast majority) openly to protest against these disgraceful scenes. I warn those disturbers of our social peace that, if they have grounds of complaint, I will be the way to obtain redress either from the administrators of the common fund or from the public at large. Intimidation and violence are not the effectual and justly powerful means to be employed; I can feel of anything that you have the warm and genuine sympathy of every one of your fellow-men, and that every increase in your good conduct will only conduct will, under God's blessing, obtain for you all the counsel and aid that it in their power to bestow.—Believe me, always, my dear friends, your sincere friend, SHAFTESBURY.

From *Manchester Guardian* of Tuesday says:—"The committee of the Mansion House meeting were as follow:—31 committed to Chester from Stalybridge; 3 to the Sessions from Ashton; 2 to the Quarter Sessions, Manchester; 1 committed for trial to Chester from Hyde—or a total of 44 to Chester, and 5 to the Sessions. The history of the case in the Chester Assizes, at which Mr. Justice Mellor presides will be tried, commenced on Monday. Mr. Justice Mellor, in charging the grand jury, said that the case came, he had no doubt, within the statute of Edward VI. His Lordship directed that three cases should be taken last, as they were of only minor importance, and aroused serious attention.

At the meeting of the Central Committee, on Monday, Mr. Commissioner Farnall presented a report of the weekly report that there were a large number of persons receiving parochial relief in seventy-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number on the week of the previous week, of 1,776. There were on the 21st ult. 212,170 persons receiving relief 6 in the permanent-system; in the temporary-system 36,328 persons were so relieved. During the month grants have been made amounting to £47,000, thus making the total grants to that date nearly £117,320. The amount received from various sources during the month of February was £21,500; and the balance in the hands of the Central Committee with Messrs. Heywood Brothers and Co. on the 29th ult. was £4,000; with Messrs. Glyn and Co., £1,000; with the treasurer of the Manchester and Liverpool Districts Banking Company of the local committee being, on the 26th February, £29,736, and the amount in the hands of wages £1,000. There were 1,000 to 2,000 bales of clothing, 85 hampers of wine, and, including the munificent contributions of the New York International Relief Committee, 1,000 barrels of flour and provisions have been distributed to the various local relief committees. The Mansion House fund bids fair to be equal to that of the Mansion House and Central committees; and on the Stalybridge riots, some remarks by the chairman, Mayor Higginbotham, to the effect that compensation were too much disposed to reserve their funds, being severely condemned by Sir A. K. Stansfeld, Mr. Potter, Colonel Patten, and Mr. Farnall.

The Mansion House Committee held their weekly meeting yesterday week, for the purpose of taking into consideration the various applications for relief from the distressed districts, and making grants for that purpose. W. Cubitt, Esq., M.P., the mayor, Mr. Pickering, the cashier, and Mr. Hall, secretary, received up to the previous evening was £470,107, of which sum £367,171 had already been expended or distributed. The total sum to be distributed in relief during the week was £8302, of which £1741 17s. was from home, and £2710 15s. from foreign resources. In accordance with the following scale, being Good Friday, and on that day the period for which the committee had made grants to be extended, in consideration the various applications which made the following additional grants, to be forwarded on Wednesday, as they would not be in time for Thursday's post:—Ashton, £500; Bacup, £200; Chilworth and Foxi, £200; Burnley Ladies' Committee, £150; Milnrow, £150; Broadbottom and Dukinfield, £150; Bradford, £200; Bolton and Overlockers, £100; Managers and Overlookers Stalybridge, £100; Crawshawbooth, £100; Haslingden and Haslingden Overlookers, £100; Rochdale, £300; Rossendale, £200; Overlookers, £40; Walmsley, £20. The total amount for this week is £2,670 17s., and for next week, £4467.

Mr. Bimund Potter proposes, after Easter, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the cotton manufacturing districts; also to move for administering relief, both by the Poor-law Guardians and the relief committees; and also for a plan of a scheme of emigration for rescuing the operatives of Lancashire from their present unhappy position.

Some interesting additions have been made to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week—namely, a "clouded tiger," two Malaysian tapirs, a white-fronted capuchin monkey, a white-tailed gnu, a Burchell's two-little zebra gerbes or "dun-chicky" birds, rarely seen in captivity; a female Sumatran rhinoceros, a Cape francolin, and five Senegal parrots. But the most important addition has been three wombats from Australia, the largest ever seen.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

From our City Correspondent.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the imports of the precious metals have exceeded £1,000,000, and that £500,000 in gold has been dispatched to the coast of England, and that there is very little demand for bullion on Continental account, the business done in Lombard-street this week has been on a large moderate; nevertheless, prices have been fairly supported. The Unfunded Debt has continued to decrease.

The supply of money is on the increase, and the demand for accommodation is moderately active, as the annexed table from the Bank-return clearly shows:—

Thirty days' bills ...	2½ to 4 per cent.	Four months' bills ...	4½ to 4¾ per cent.
Sixty days' bills ...	4 to 4¼	Six months' bills ...	4¼ to 4½
Three months' bills ...	4 to 4¼		

In the Stock Exchange, loans on Government Securities are offering at 2½ per cent, but the demand is by no means active.

Subjoined are the current rates of money in the chief Continental cities :—

	Bank-rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank-rate.	Open market.
Paris ...	4	3	Amsterdam	3½	3½
Vienna ...	5	4	Brussels ...	3	3
Berlin ...	4	3	Hamburg ...	3	3
Frankfort ...	4	3	Petersburg ...	7	6

The Continental exchanges are very favourable. Advices from New York bring the extraordinary rate of twenty bills at 111, and the remittance on gold 1½. These rates are in favour of a large export of gold to England.

A considerable amount appears to have been done in the value of the Securities at Calcutta—viz., from 3 to 4 per cent.

The Council for India has disposed of £600,000 in bills on the various Presidencies, at previous rates. The approximate within the limits were for about £1,000,000 sterling.

The steamer for the West Indies has taken out £29,160 in gold, and £6000 in silver.

The dividends at the Bank of England will become payable on the 8th inst. The rumour at the Bank Court of Directors on Thursday last of a further increase of £978,517 in the value of our exports compared with the same month last year.

The sum of £4453 has come to hand on account of the New Granada indemnities.

The Consul Market was somewhat heavy on Monday, and a slight decline took place in the following:—Consols, for Money, left off 93¼ to ¾, and for the 7th of May, 93⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ 91; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 1s. dis.; India Stock, 227 to 229; Ditto, New, 104½ 1; Rupee Paper, 106 to ¾ and 113½; the Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; and the Debentures, 10s. On Tuesday Consols realized 93¼ for Money, and 93⅜ for May; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ 91; India Stock for Cents, 104½ 1; Rupee Paper, 106 to ¾ and 113½; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Ditto, Debentures, 10s. On Tuesday Consols realized 93¼ for Money, and 93⅜ for May; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ 91; India Stock, 227 to 229; Ditto, New, 104½ 1; Rupee Paper, 106 to ¾ and 113½; the Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; and the Debentures, 10s. On Wednesday the Market was firmer. Consols, for Money and the present Account, realized 93⅝ to ½ for May, 93⅞ to ⅝; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 3s. dis.

Greek bonds have ruled firm, and prices have been well supported.—Turkish Consolide have realized 43¾; and a slight improvement has taken place in the value of Italian stock. Mexican and Peruvian Securities are somewhat easier; but Brazilian and Spanish continue steady. Mexican Account realized 21 ⅜ to ⅝ prem.; Danish, par to ¼ prem.; Russian, 1 to ¼ prem.; and Italian, 14 ⅛ to ¼ prem. The following quotations have been made:—Ditto, Bonds, Chilian Four-and-a-Half Cents, 85; Egyptian, 97½; Ditto, Second Issue, 90; Greek, 24¾; Little, Coupons, 12; Mexican Three per Cents, 14; New Granada, 14½; Ditto, Deferred, 6; Ditto, Land Warrants, 2⅝; Peruvian Deferred, 17½; Ditto, New Bonds, 17½; Portuguese, 37; Russian, 1877, 92; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1860, 93⅜; Ditto, 1862, 93½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Ditto, Passive, 9⅞; Ditto, Certificates, 9; Turkish 1st Six per Cents, 90½; Ditto, 1858, 68½; Ditto, Small, 71¼; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1862, 43¾; Ditto, Scrip, 4 dis.; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1862, 70½.

No material change has taken place in the value of Joint-stock Bank Shares; the decline in the Bank of England, however, has depressed prices. Sales have been sold at 73¾: Australasia, 83½; Bank of Egypt, 24½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 31½; Ditto, London, 31½; Colonial, 50; Commercial of Australian Chartered, 29½; London and Colonial, 14½; London and County, 24½; London Chartered of Australia, 4½; London and South Western, 37½; Metropolitan, 117½; National Provincial of England, 120; Ditto, New, 21½; Provincial, 41½; Ditto, New, 14½; Ditto, New, 14½; Royal British, 12½; Union of Australia, 52; and Union of London, 54½.

In Railway Shares the following transactions have been somewhat active:—Canada Six per Cents, have realized 107; Little Five per Cents, 104; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1871-73, 107; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1878, 102; Ditto, Four per Cents, 113½.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady:—Berlin Waterworks, 7½; Crystal Palace, Preference, 109; Joint-Stock Discount, 2½; London General Omnibus, 13½; Ditto, Preference, 10½; Ditto, New, 5½; Ditto, Debentures, 101; Real Steam, 6½; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 6; Van Diemen's Land, 14½; Ditto, Debentures, 97 and 97½; and Ditto, New, 5½.

In American Securities the subjoined are the leading transactions:—United States' Five per Cents, 1874, 112; Alabama, 1873, 75; Illinois Central Six per Cent Mortgage, 1857, Seven per Cent, 71; Erie Shares, 45¾; and Illinois Central Shares, 97½ and 98.

The fluctuations in the value of Railway Shares have been unimportant, and the market may be considered as exhibited steadiness. The traffic for the week falling due this month amount to £1,610,261, of which £1,200,000 from account of the Paris and Lyons Railway. Arrangements have been completed for the week.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Cornwall, 62; Great Eastern, 47¾; Great Northern, 121¾; Ditto, A Stock, 120¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 102½; Leeds and Thirsk, 87½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 113½; London and Blackwall, 15½; London and North Western, 124½; Ditto, Preference, 57½; Ditto, New, 5½; Midland, New, 119½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 96½; North-Eastern (Stockton), 96½; North-Western (Leeds), 96½; Scottish Central, 120½; Vale of Neath, 79½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—London, Chatham, and Dover, 100 ex int.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 116.

LEASES AND SHARES OF FIXED RENTALS.—Lancaster and Carlisle, 204½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 30.

BORROWING POWERS.—Caledonian, Barnsley, Barnsley, and Central India, 10½; Eastern Bengal, 10½; East Indian, 10½; Great Indian Peninsula, 10½; Ditto, New, 10½; Ditto, Extension, 10½; Ditto, Fourth, 10½; Ditto, Fifth, 10½; Madras, 10½; Scinde, 10½.

FOREIGN.—Grand Luxembourg, 10½; Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres, 9½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending on Saturday last is the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of ...	£263,952	An increase of other Securities of	£600,000
An increase of deposits of ...	1,178,517	An increase of Notes and Coin of	1,441,661
An increase of other deposits of ...	200,000	An increase of the Rest of	5,833
An increase of Govt. Securities of ...	74,187	A decrease of reserve of	63,304

The total amount of bullion now held by the Bank-department is £16,755,661, and private deposits to £13,172,090. Securities are £22,775,752, and the stock of bullion is £16,755,661.

Thursday Afternoon.

The Market for Home Securities has ruled quiet during the week. Money, have marked 92⅜ to ⅝; for May, 92⅝ to ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅜ to ½; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 3s. dis.; India Stock, 227 to 229; Ditto, New, 104½ 1; Rupee Paper, 106 to ¾ and 113½; the Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; and the Debentures, 10s. On Tuesday Consols realized 93¼ for Money, and 93⅜ for May; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ 91; India Stock for Cents, 104½ 1; Rupee Paper, 106 to ¾ and 113½; India Bonds, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Ditto, Debentures, 10s. On Wednesday the Market was firmer. Consols, for Money and the present Account, realized 93⅝ to ½ for May, 93⅞ to ⅝; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 3s. dis.

Greek bonds have ruled firm, and prices have been well supported.—Turkish Consolide have realized 43¾; and a slight improvement has taken place in

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 30.—There was rather a moderate supply of English wheat on offer to-day's market; nevertheless, all kinds met with heavy sale, at a decline in the quotations of fully 2s. per quarter. Foreign wheat was in good request, and the prices of the finest parcels were steeping in price. The demand for barley was in a most inactive state, and the quotations were 1s. per quarter lower than on this day week. Malt was dull, and at a decline of 2s. per quarter. No sound oats were scarce, and in fair request, at full currency. Beans and peas were in limited demand, at barely last week's rates. Flour was dull, and 1s. per sack lower. Linseed was in fair request, at 1s. per quarter lower. Cakes were in good steeping in price.

Per imperial quarter:—

Wheat—Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 43s.; Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red, 40s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 43s.; Yorkshire, red, 40s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 43s.; malting ditto, 36s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 40s. to 42s.; brown ditto, 36s. to 38s.; Scotch feed, white, 36s. to 38s.; ditto, red, 34s. to 36s.; Irish feed, white, 36s. to 38s.; ditto, red, 34s. to 36s.; rye, 34s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 34s. to 36s.; Kingston and Ware, 36s. to 38s.; Chevalier, 38s. to 40s.; Scotch feed, 30s. to 32s.; maple, 32s. to 34s.; white peas, 34s. to 36s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s.; Essex and Kent beans, 36s. to 38s.; Scotch beans, 34s. to 36s.; Irish ditto, 32s. to 34s.; harvey beans, 36s. to 38s.; per Zeeb, 36s. to 38s.; American, 32s. to 34s. per quarter.

Imperial English flour, per 280 lbs.:—Town-made, 40s. to 42s.; country marks, 36s. to 38s.; Irish ditto, 34s. to 36s.; Scotch, 36s. to 38s.; American, 32s. to 34s. per barrel.

Imperial British corn per quarter:—*Wheat*, 40s. 6d.; barley, 36s. 7d.; oats, 25s. 7d.; rye, 35s. 9d.; beans, 35s. 6d.; peas, 36s. 8d.

Foreign corn per quarter:—*Wheat*, 40s. 9d.; barley, 36s. 7d.; oats, 25s. 7d.; rye, 35s. 9d.; beans, 35s. 6d.; peas, 36s. 8d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 74,871; barley, 41,213; oats, 13,115; rye, 69; beans, 2,000; peas, 1,000.

Stocks.—Most agricultural seeds are dull, and lower to purchase. Cakes are the market is quiet, at 5s. per ton less money.

Tallow.—Last week's public sales were 1,000 casks. The market is dull, and prices are 1s. per cwt. lower. Town tallow, 44s. per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. 4d. per 8 lbs.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at £27 10s. Rape is quoted at £30 to £34; olive, £45; cocoa-nut, £40 to £42; palm, £36; and cod, £30 10s. per tun. Turpentine is dull, at 40s. 6d. per cwt.

Hops.—The demand for hops is very inactive, and prices are 10s. per cwt. lower than last week's quotations. Sussex, £5 to £6 10s.; Weald of Kent, £6 to £7 10s.; Mid Kent, £7 to £8 10s.; East Kent, £8 to £9 10s.; Farnham, £9 to £10 10s.; Worcester, £5 to £6 10s.; Yearling, £6 to £7 10s.; Pockets, £5 to £6 10s.; Yearling, £6 to £7 10s.; Foreign, £3 to £4; sixes, £2 10s. to £3 10s.; and sixes, £1 10s. to £2 10s. per cwt.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s. 10s. 6d.; seconds, 16s. to 18s.; Hartley's, 13s. to 14s.; and Wallsend, 18s. 6d. to 19s. per ton.

Provisions.—In the value of pigs, we have to report a steady demand, and previous quotations are well supported. Prime Scots, 60s. to 64s.; Middles, 56s. to 58s.; and Yorkshire, 52s. to 54s.; Bacon, 52s. to 54s.; Hams, 60s. to 70s.; Irish, 52s. to 54s.; Middles, 52s. to 54s.; American, 52s. to 54s. per cwt.

Butter.—The supplies are large, and the demand is very inactive, at from 60s. to 120s. per cwt.

Cheese.—The supplies are large, and the demand is very inactive, at from 60s. to 120s. per cwt.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the demand is very inactive, at from 60s. to 120s. per cwt.

Wool.—The supplies are large, and the demand is very inactive, at from 60s. to 120s. per cwt.

Coffee.—We have to report a steady inquiry for all descriptions, at fully previous rates.

Tea.—The demand for tea is steady, at full quotations.

Sugar.—The demand for sugar is steady, at full quotations. The refined market is very steady in consumption 36,622 tons, against 29,642 tons in 1867.

Rice.—The demand for rice is steady, at full quotations.

Spices.—The demand for spices is steady, at full quotations.

Provisions.—The demand for provisions is steady, at full quotations.

Fruit.—The demand for fruit is steady, at full quotations.

Wine.—The demand for wine is steady, at full quotations.

Spirits.—The demand for spirits is steady, at full quotations.

Metals.—The demand for metals is steady, at full quotations.

Timber.—The demand for timber is steady, at full quotations.

Hides.—The demand for hides is steady, at full quotations.

Leather.—The demand for leather is steady, at full quotations.

Oils.—The demand for oils is steady, at full quotations.

Paints.—The demand for paints is steady, at full quotations.

Drugs.—The demand for drugs is steady, at full quotations.

Dyes.—The demand for dyes is steady, at full quotations.

Chemicals.—The demand for chemicals is steady, at full quotations.

Fish.—The demand for fish is steady, at full quotations.

Vegetables.—The demand for vegetables

good report, he uniformly dealt with the inhabitants of the vast empire which he considered it the duty of England to govern for the benefit of the people. He was emphatically the man who justified the British rule in India, who struck hard for it when need there was, but who never forgot that the natives were God's creatures, fellow-men, communities of an ancient civilisation, over whom, for some good and wise purpose, we were permitted to hold sway and governance." In defence of these principles Sir James Outram spoke and acted boldly, although as a soldier his sword was always at the command of the Government. For instance — differing wholly from Sir Charles Napier in the policy pursued with the Ameers of Scinde, Sir James Outram yet took a distinguished part in the war against them, and a large share of the booty (£10,000) fell to his lot. But he returned this sum to the Government, with the explanation that although his duty had obliged him to fight against those who had been declared the enemies of his country, his conscience would not permit him to share in the spoils of the war.

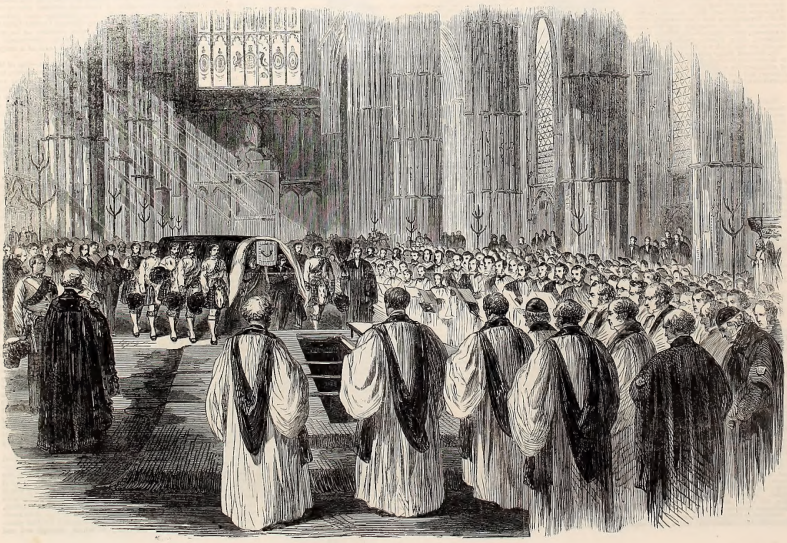
In 1856, after many years of varied and arduous labour, Outram returned with broken health and enfeebled frame to England. Before he had time for any salutary rest the rupture with Persia occurred, and the gallant soldier at once, forgetting his ailments, applied for and accepted the command of the expedition. The history of the short and successful Persian campaign of 1857 has been almost forgotten in that of the great Indian mutiny which followed it so closely, and the doughty deeds of the men who brought it to so successful a conclusion have not unnaturally been altogether eclipsed by their still more brilliant achievements on Indian soil. While Sir James Outram's army was collected on the shores of the Persian Gulf ready to return, the native Bengal army broke out into a mutiny, which shortly became a fierce rebellion; and in a little while the British rule in India burned but dimly in a few isolated spots, and seemed too likely to be trampled out altogether. Landing at Bombay in July, 1857, Sir James Outram, thinking nothing, in the need there was of united, determined action, of his shattered health, hastened at once to Calcutta and placed his sword at the service of the Governor General. It was accepted, of course, and a portion of his gallant Persian army, under the command of his old

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM, BART.

Lieutenant, Havelock, made that famous retributory march across Central India which will be ever remembered as one of the greatest and most gallant achievements of British arms. Overtaking his old comrades on their road to Lucknow, Sir James Outram, waiving, as it will be remembered, his right to lead them, entered the rebellious city under Havelock's command, and at the head simply of a detachment of volunteer cavalry. It will be remembered that Sir Henry Havelock's gallant advance on Lucknow did not cause the siege to be raised. What he succeeded in doing with such astonishing courage was to force supports in to the distressed and weakened garrison. At once he and his gallant comrades were inclosed by the vast hordes everywhere threatening the Presidency, and held out bravely until the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell and the second relief of Lucknow. Left behind again at Alumbagh to do his best against the enemy, who were still swarming in the neighbourhood of Lucknow, Outram held this post, an important link in the chain between Cawnpore and Lucknow, and when the right time came aided Sir Colin Campbell materially in the final capture of the offending city. Subsequently appointed Chief Commissioner of the still rebellious province, Sir James Outram worked hard and effectively to restore it to the British rule.

But with the end of the war ill health again settled upon him. When, the need of action over, he took his armour off, the noble determination that had so long revived and strengthened him failed. Dacca gave him time and opportunity to know himself to be seriously, dangerously ill. He came home again; and, after a short period of uncertain health, died at Pau on the 11th of March last.

The character of Sir James Outram may be summed up in a very few words. Brave, chivalrous, honest, impetuous, humane—if ever there lived an Englishman who was prepared to give and forgive all in the simple, unselfish, discharge of duty, Jame: Outram was that man. In a dearth of great men he would have achieved a position far higher than that very lofty one to which he attained—in the absence of his self-denying qualities he might have extracted a greater share of admiration from the world, perhaps, but he would infallibly have lost all claim to the affection with which his country now regards his memory. Among the many great men who won and hold our Indian empire for us, the name of Sir James



FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR JAMES OUTRAM IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Outram will ever hold a distinguished position. Still higher meed of praise, whenever the world sums up the list of those who have been good as well as great, to James Outram, whose admirable qualities extorted even from a political enemy the appellation of "the Bayard of India," must be given a foremost place.

Our Engraving is taken from a photograph by John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

MARIAN LANGIEWICZ.

In spite of the cloud which at present hangs over the reputation and fortunes of Marian Langiewicz, the following brief particulars of one who but a few days back concentrated upon himself the gaze of Europe and the hopes of a noble and ill-fated nation cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.

Marian Langiewicz was born in the Grand Duchy of Posen (Prussian Poland) on the year 1827. His father was a physician. His elder brother is now following the paternal profession at Wilkowo, in Posen. The schoolboy life of young Langiewicz did not differ from that of boys of his age and nation. The preparation which the King of Prussia was flattering himself he could Germanise, and the Czar of Russia that he could Russianise, grow up a race of conspirators from their earliest boyhood. It was but natural that the tastes of the patriotic Polish youth should incline them towards the military profession. To become an accomplished soldier, and in this capacity to serve his country only, was the leading purpose of Langiewicz's early life. He entered at the University of Breslau, whence he went to that of Prague, with a view of studying the Sclavonic languages under Professor Cesiakowski. After a few months, however, he returned to Breslau to study mathematics, and subsequently accepted a situation as tutor in the family of a Polish nobleman. Two years later he returned to Breslau to complete his studies, and then went to a military school at Berlin and served his year in the Prussian artillery. But it was no part of his plan of life to defend the throne of their Prussian Majesties. When, therefore, in 1859, Napoleon III. declared war against Austria, Langiewicz resigned his commission in the Prussian service and followed the stream of exiles to Italy. The sudden peace of Villafranca baulked his hopes of seeing service for a time. He offered the aid of his technical knowledge to Garibaldi, and took part in the secret preparations for the daring attempt upon Sicily in 1860. He was one of the renowned Thousand of Marsala, and crossed over to the continent with Garibaldi, whose fortunes he followed throughout the Neapolitan campaign in the capacity of an artillery officer. After the disbandment of Garibaldi's little army, the popular hero of Italy, pleased with his talents, recommended him to Louis Mieroslawski, illustrious both as a patriot and a soldier, who was then conducting a small school in Paris for the military instruction of the youth of the Polish emigration in that city. Mieroslawski offered Langiewicz the situation of instructor of artillery. The offer was accepted, and Langiewicz removed to Paris. The school was subsequently transferred to Genoa, by the permission of the Italian Government. Thence it migrated to Cunco, and was suppressed immediately after the recognition of the kingdom of Italy by Russia. Langiewicz withdrew to Paris, where he lived in obscurity and poverty for some months, until he heard of the outbreak of the insurrection in Poland. Then, borrowing fifty francs, he set off for Thorn at the end of January, and hurried thence to the seat of the insurrection. He presented himself to the insurgents, and they named him their leader. He led them into the difficult country bordering on Gallicia, and found there some Government works which his technical knowledge enabled him to convert into a factory of firearms. After beating the Russians in half a dozen encounters he was appointed by the Revolutionary Committee a General in the national army. It is at this time that Western Europe became familiar with his name. He continued an active partisan warfare, avoiding a pitched battle where possible, and never fighting but in positions chosen by himself. Always on the move, his celerity enabled him to surprise or baffle the various Russian corps who pursued him and endeavoured to hem him in. On the 10th of March he proclaimed himself (with the assent of the Revolutionary Committee) Dictator of Poland. But the days of his power were short. We have yet to learn all the causes which led to his fall, but it seems certain that, hedged in by the Russians, he was obliged on the 18th to accept battle with them near Zagoscie, in the Palatinate of Sandomir. His forces were dispersed, and he, in the endeavour to pass through Austrian Poland into another Palatinate of Russian Poland, was detected by an over-zealous official, and shortly afterwards became a prisoner in the hands of Austria.

GENERAL MARIAN LANGIEWICZ.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.—SEE PAGE 382

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at Harwich, Essex, the wife of Oliver John Williams, Esq., of a son.

On the 20th ult., at Boldon, Northumberland, the Right Hon. Lady Decies, of a daughter.

On Saturday, at the residence of Mrs. Hope, in Piccadilly, the Countess of Lincoln, of a daughter.

On the 27th inst., at Sussex Ayres, South Amerrica, prematurely, Mrs. Edward Mammatt Gregory, of a son, still-born.

On the 29th ult., at 15, Belgrave-square, Lady Isabella Stewart, of a son.

On the 16th ult., at the Deanery, Christchurch, Oxford, Mrs. H. G. Liddell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 26th inst., at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, by the Rev. W. Cadman, M.A., Rector, assisted by the Rev. J. T. Bramston, Alexander Barter, only son of the late Alexander Buchanan Barter, Esq., of Henderson, Kentucky, U.S., to Emma Maria, only child of Frederick Chinnock, Esq., of 8, Mansfield-street, Cavendish-square, W.

DEATHS.

On Feb. 13 in New York, Margaret, the beloved wife of Geo. B. Bothern, Esq., formerly of Belmont Estate, Trinidad, Jamaica.

On the 4th inst., at Hoboken, near New York, U.S., suddenly, of gastric fever, James Ferrier, second son of the late Andrew Mellon, of London.

On the 20th ult., at Naples, George Heron, Esq., of Caledon and Lavergne, aged 45.

On the 28th ult., in the Albany, the Right Hon. Henry Montagu Thynne Pomeroy, in his 68th year.

On the 27th ult., at 29, Sion Hill, Clifton Elinor Bennett, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Miles Bennett, formerly Vicar of Swansea, aged 52.

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A Table fork ... 0 16 0 | Fair regge handle ... 0 9 0
A Dessert spoon ... 0 12 0 | Ditto ivory ... 0 9 0
A Dessert fork ... 0 13 0 | Better kinds ... 0 10 6
A Tea spoon ... 0 6 0 | Silver mounted ... 0 14 0
A Egg spoon ... 0 6 0 | Cheese knives ... 0 7 6
Soup ladle ... 0 15 0 | Pair of meat carvers ... 0 7 6
Sauce ditto ... 0 5 0 | Ditto larger size ... 0 8 6
Sauce ladle ... 0 3 0 | Deep double steel ... 0 3 0
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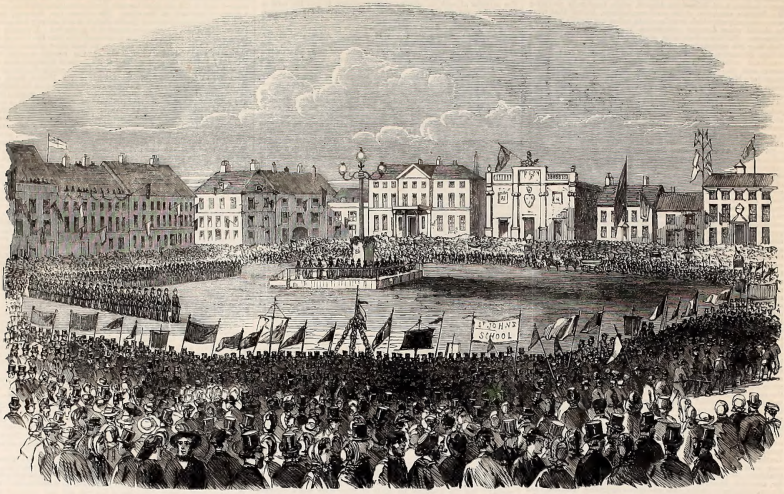

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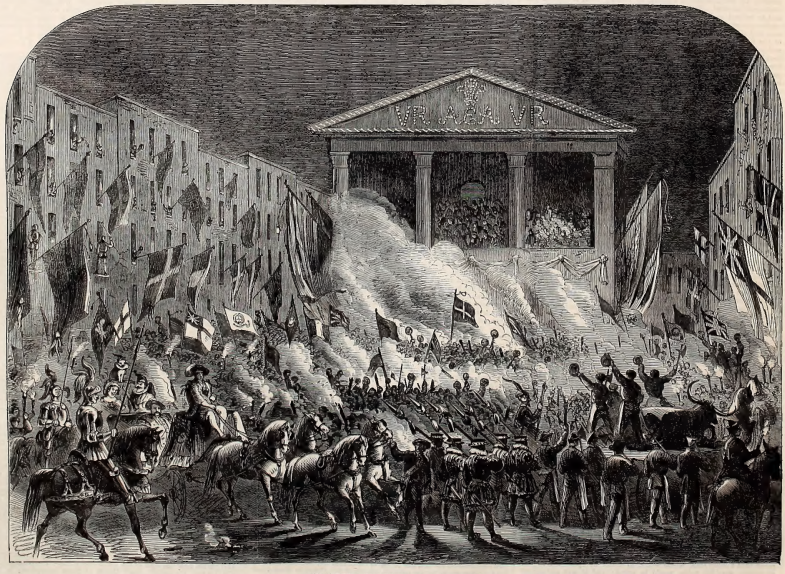


LANCASTER: PROCESSION BY TORCHLIGHT.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is quite possible that, even under the mesmerising influence of a Premier who rules Parliament, according to the testimony of a hostile Peer, with a greater concurrence of opinion in his favour than any witness, while a greater number are present, has been hitherto unanimously voted to be humdrum may yet acquire that sort of personal interest which generally makes debates lively, if not exactly gay. Indeed, Lord Palmerston himself, while lauding and eulogising Mr. Bright's admission of his semi-omnipotence, hinted that there were some subjects which even he would rather not meddle with, lest he should rouse dormant antagonism in a well-sopped House of Commons. But the seekers after shadows of coming events imagine that they can perceive symptoms of unrest in the unanimous notices of motion for after Easter given in one night; in the occasional outbreaks of individual dissatisfaction and resistance; and in the notable fact of the reappearance in his place of Sir Vincent Scully, who received a hearty welcome when he stood up and, gave a notice a yard long, which argumentatively stated all the grievances of Ireland, according to the notion of Sir Cork. The Speech bore some sort of promise, and, judging from the nervous excitement—we had almost said irritability—of Mr. Gladstone, and the natural gaiety of Mr. Disraeli, there seems reserving himself for something—burning his wrath to keep it warm—it is quite possible that a month's claptrap and stupidity may not much stir even by pot out of the financial scheme.

To descend to particulars. Begging Mr. Hubbard's pardon for talking of descending, in connection with a gentleman of such lofty pretensions, we must congratulate him on giving a new tone and character to his annual speech on the Sugar Duties. He was no case of repeating word for word a part set down, and which a less original performer would never stray from; but, assuming that every performer would never stray from; but, assuming that every-body knew the egg comprehended his plan for equalising an impost by turning it round and putting one end of it where the other used to be, he introduced it with a flight of metaphysical finance till his argument was lost in the whirl of his gyrations. He was serious; for Mr. Hubbard never could be, if indeed, he is rather vivacious; yet one never saw so many members asleep at six o'clock as on this occasion. But the process of getting through a name is said to produce a tendency to stupefaction. Some surprise was felt when Mr. Leatham rose from the chief place amongst the seats below the gangway on the Ministerial side, and moved the motion of a High Church Tory; for nominally, and in man's unwavering sense, Mr. Leatham is the member for the Borough of the north of England, although there are some persons who, studying some of his speeches during the last autumnal recess, are inclined to think that he is more of a philosopher than a practical Radical. As may be known to many, the gentleman moulds his oratory on that of Mr. Bright, whose style of speech is rough and intonation he has caught with that kind of success which belongs to imitators; but, on the whole, Mr. Leatham is tolerably well, and produces an inoffensive water-colour sketch of the bold colourist's broad and powerful manner. But Mr. Leatham does not like Peers, for he has qualities of his own which entitle him to a smart debater and a keen and discriminating critic. Witness the sharp and forcible exposure of Lord Stanley of Olton's attempt at the same subject as that then under discussion, and which he might well have been expected to hyperbolise in favour of his own political

the life of Lethington, when Bothwell and Huntley attempted to assassinate him at Dunbar. Mr. Haylar's picture of an old French woman with eggs in her lap for sale—a study, probably, at Boulogne or its neighbourhood—has very remarkable daylight effect, and admirable truth of character in the grim, wrinkled face, and thin, gnarled hands. A larger picture of a laughing lady matching wits with the equivocal title "Sugar?" (163) is not so good in drawing, colour, or finish, though not without this artist's unfailing felicity of expression. There is, although the colour is unpleasantly "raw," much to admire and commend in Mr. Heaphy's picture, "Labour's Sanctities" (85), and the same praise must be given to Mr. Pettie's "Rizzio Embroiled, and watched, with almost regretful sympathy, by a childless palace. The high merit of truthful expression, invariably combined with technical shortcomings must be conceded to No. 189, by Mr. Emmerson, in which we see an anxious wife and mother looking in vain for her husband's boat. The doctor's picture (No. 190) by the humorous expression are Mr. Morgan's brazen-faced lawyers, the one pleading in a case of "Assault" Promise of Marriage" (70) by Mr. Levin's elaborate "sketch" (258) there is good atmospheric effect, and all the animated bustle of Covent Garden on a market morning. Mr. Hay's "Summer-time and the Last Magazine" (146) is almost negative as to "subject," and somewhat commonplace in taste, but shows a sure mastery of the "material" of oil painting. Mr. Hoyd (a name new to us) sends an "Inundation, an Inundation" (160)—an infant floating in its cradle, and a Newfoundland dog swimming to the rescue, which has some excellent points as well as very obvious defects. Mr. Morris's direct plagiarism, in No. 172, of the "motif" and even quotation of a picture by Mr. Hook, is reprehensible. Besides the merit of the picture, the latter is somewhat unquestionable. "Butterdays" (314) is in a style so flimsy, and with so little nature in it, that for the catalogue, we should have rather suspected it to be from the same hand.

Our limited space confines us to little more than simple mention of a very droll little picture, by Mr. F. Weekes, of a modern Greek with his comical cap and a most unclassical profile, seated apathetically smoking a pipe, called "Athens is tranquil—*vide* The Papers." Mr. W. J. W. Webb's "Country Courtship" (671) over a cow's back and the calf upsetting the milk-pail, is painted pleasantly enough. Mr. F. Barnes; two small pictures by Mr. T. F. Dickses, very pretty, but monotonously like former works; Mr. Pope's "Pros and Captive" (417)—a reprise acted at the counter-wicket of the pawn-shop, as sun looks pensively; Mr. A. F. Patten's powerfully-painted Arab's head (460); Mr. Shotter's "Evening of Life" (611), and Mr. Lee's picture from a picture by Mr. Gale; "The Woodhouse" (67), a small effective picture by Mr. Hemsley (No. 112), a scrubby "Bit" by Mr. Mason (No. 113); "An Italian Flower Girl" (493), by Mr. Ossani, which seems to us to deserve a better place; Mr. Rossiter's "Making Music" (216), and the "Bird's nesters, Ingleby," (No. 218) by Mr. Cranstone, which, as apparently a faithful representation of a scene of "Southern life," will awaken interest, but is not in any way remarkable simply as a work of art. The visitor will also find merit of some kind or degree in works by Messrs. Heath, F. S. Cary, C. Cooper Henderson, Cooper, J. Hardy, jun., Lodovici, Adshead, Anderson, J. T. Lucas, Jerome, Dowling, Finnie, Brownlow, Chester Earles, C. Goldie, L. Smyth, and Sly.

Among the few portraits here this year we need particularise only three, by Mr. Henry Williams—"John Smith, Esq., Keeper of the Records in the Court of Probate" (209); a group of children by the seaside (159); and "John Rogerson, Esq." (215). In addition to very much possible water-colour painting, these works recommend themselves by that faithfulness to nature which always carries with it its own reward; but, unfortunately for art, and for the public, has now to compete with photography, become rare indeed in recent portraiture.

The average quality of the landscapes in this exhibition is perhaps higher than that of the classes we have reviewed; but we must deter a notice of them till next week.

ARCHITECTURAL AND SOCIETY OF SCULPTORS EXHIBITIONS.

THE Architectural Exhibition and first annual exhibition of the New Society of Sculptors opened on Thursday week. As we have always contended to be the case, unnecessary jealousy is made for the works of sculptors who might contribute to be exhibited with the architectural designs, &c., in the same rooms, at No. 5, Conduit-street, Regent-street. That very close relationship and the mutual dependence of these two branches of the fine arts have hitherto been entirely overlooked in this country—a statement proved by most of our public monuments; and, although under the best to be expected of a first effort in sculpture under many discouraging circumstances, we welcome every attempt at placing the productions of sculptor, architect, mural painter, and designer side by side, as it will undoubtedly every effort to obtain for sculpture due recognition and fair exhibition. Besides the additional interest which the combination this year's architectural exhibition has another fresh feature of interest—a few Continental architects and mural painters have been induced to contribute. We refer in particular, among the latter, to the noble series of cartoons for the mural paintings executed by the Belgian artists, Messrs. Leys and Swerts, in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Antwerp, which were unfortunately destroyed, when on the eve of completion, by fire the day before that which destroyed Mr. Hill's. Still finer are some cartoons of religious subjects executed in Belgian churches by the same eminent painters. Still, however, several of the most eminent architects are absent, including Mr. Scott, Mr. Tite, Mr. Sydney Smirke, the brothers Barry and Allom, Professor Kerr, Mr. Penrose, and Mr. Pennethorne. Mr. Street, however, has a few of the more interesting items in the present architectural exhibition, consisting of designs and drawings for churches, &c., for the new church at Kelendorf, Rhenish Prussia, and other designs, by M. Cuypers; a design for a window in Westminster Abbey; by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud; and several by Messrs. Heaton and Butler; photograph of the accepted and capitol design for the new Langham Hotel, Regent-street, by Mr. Giles; façade of the Conventual Church erecting for Sir George Bowyer at Knowsley, Lancaster-street, by Messrs. Gilbert and Son; of the Countess of Huntingdon, by Mr. J. L. Pedley; designs for Bath Theatre and Malvern College; mosaic decoration from the pavement of Exeter Cathedral, now removed, by Mr. Gambier Kribham Hall; a Retoration of the Westminster Chapter House; View of the Church erected to be erected at St. John's Wood Bridge, and the Reredos for Lichfield Cathedral, by Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A.; several admirable designs by Mr. Street; others by Mr. E. B. Lamb. There will also be found a very effective composition of the numerous works of ecclesiastical and domestic character, executed at home and abroad by the late decade, by Mr. Norton; a still more imposing drawing of London, with a design for the embankment, by Mr. Barry; and by Mr. Allom, altar paintings, &c., by Mr. Charles Goldie; Continental studies, by Mr. Digby Wyatt; and Mr. T. L. Donaldson's design for the Law Burgess; the prize plan, &c., by Mr. Morgan, of the great barracks for the Guards, now being erected at Chelsea; Honolulu Cathedral, and the Catholic Chapel, Shoreditch; Mr. Slater; a large view of works recently erected by Mr. Truefitt; suggestions for the improvement of the International Exhibition building; views by Mr. Bell and Nicholl; the Bayswater Athanæum, by Messrs. Newman and Billing; "Architectural Sculpture," by Mr. Redgrave; designs by Messrs. Deane and Woodward; photographs from cartoons, by Messrs. Gullens and Sworets; studies of works executed by Mr. Clutton; specimens of ironfounding and manufacture, by Messrs. Skidmore, Jun., Francis Duke and Co., and other well-known firms, and of mosaic, by Chevalier Salviati, Messrs. Burke, Shaw and Co.

The sculpture consists for the most part of busts and statuettes; but several have contributed to encourage the promotion of the exhibition. We trust on a future occasion to see more works designed strictly for architecture, such as bas-reliefs for reredos, mortuary works, monuments for niches, altar-tombs, canopies, &c. A few of the contributions have been previously exhibited. Among the chief exhibitors are Messrs. H. Weekes, A.R.A.; A. Munro, W. Behnes, E. A. Foley, Cribbendon, O'Doherty, Monti, Loft, Sharp, Woolner, Timmins, Durham, Bridges, Hewlett, Ulyatt, and J. Wyon. Many reproductions in bronze, terra-cotta, and parian of celebrated works are also exhibited by the Art-Union of London, Messrs. Elkington, Messrs. Copeland, Messrs. Battam and Son, &c.

The medal commemorative of the Royal wedding, which we some time since announced as in course of being engraved by Mr. Leonard O. Wyon, is completed, and issued in gold, silver, and bronze by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The medal presents on the obverse the double portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and on the reverse the combined coats of arms of the Princess. The portrait of the Prince is from sittings granted to Mr. Wyon, and that of the Princess from a photographic likeness taken in Denmark. The likenesses are excellent, though, in reference to the Prince's head, more general truth to nature might have been obtained by greater elevation for the point of view.

Mr. Marshall Wood has been commissioned to execute a bust for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, as a companion to the excellent bust of the Prince executed recently. Her Royal Highness will honour Mr. Wood with sittings at Marlborough House early in the ensuing month.

Mr. George Lance, the eminent painter of still-life, &c., has received a diploma from the Société d'Artistes Belges, an honour which has been conferred on few artists of any country.

The whilom New Society of Painters in Water Colours have taken a new name, and are the "Institute of Painters in Water Colours" with open their exhibition in their new gallery, Pall-mall, towards the end of the present month.

Mr. F. M. Ward, R.A., is about to execute in water-glass, in accordance with the general desire of the Commons' Corridor, the picture from the sketch approved by the Royal Commission, of "The Landing of Queen Eleanor."

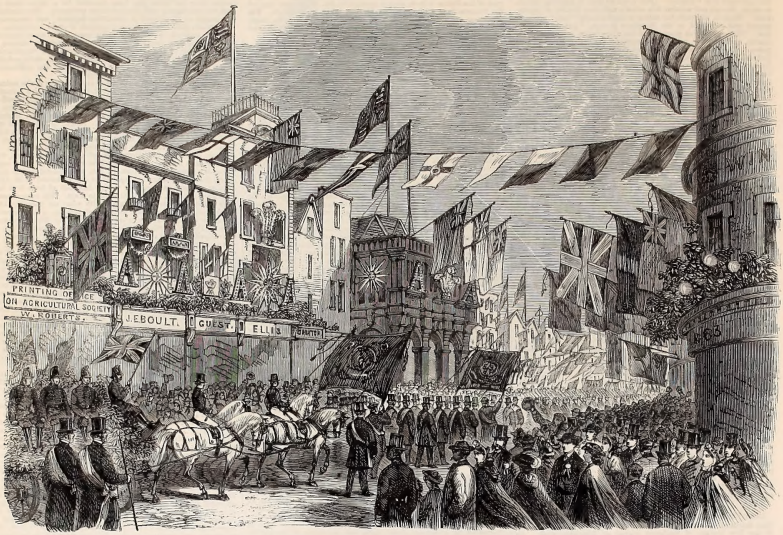
At the gallery of Messrs. Colnaghi, Scott, and Co., the eminent print-publishers of Pall-mall, the portrait of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, painted by Winterhalter, by M. Lauchert, in the "Court painter of Berlin," is now being exhibited. From this portrait Mr Samuel Cousins, R.A., is to execute an engraving, to be published by this firm. The Princess is dressed in simple white muslin. The pose is very graceful. Though it cannot affect the engraving, the colouring of the picture is unpleasing. The artist has thrown taken the place of those tender, pearly tones found in nature at the roots of the hair and on the delicate temples of the face. It is known to, we understand, considered satisfactory, but we are glad to hear that Mr. Cousins is to be honoured with sittings.

LITERATURE.

To the general student who seeks to make himself acquainted with his broad principles of architectural science, Mr. Ruskin has given an inclination to attempt to master its complicated theories and innumerable facts. Every building presents to him a problem of many ideas, not of the ordinary succession of geological strata, but of the causes by which, or the conditions under which, they were formed. We have been favoured with a prologue to a dry and barren affair of mere memory; with them it is a noble science, opening enchantingly the fountains of reflection. Many of these conferences relating to the primitive history of this globe, from the inconceivably remote periods when the earth was a molten mass, to the first appearance of its surface, successive rising and sinking of land and water, and more sudden and violent changes, it was rendered so fit habitation for man, are full of interest, and may open their eyes to imagination, and should therefore be carefully separated from the facts of science. We regret that the author's fertile imagination has frequently pushed the road with marvellous felicity to the discovery of the facts of science and left the student of those facts behind. It therefore hall any attempt which would seem to render the great deductions of geology more easy of appreciation, and we have none to be set by the side of the aggregation of fresh facts in support of scientific theory. Both Agassiz and Ansted have, up to a recent period, followed Dr. Unger, of Vienna, in an ingenious work, translated by Mr. S. Highley, and recently published under the title *Ideal Views of the Primeval World in its Successive Conditions*. The work is illustrated by seventeen photographs, reduced copies of the original lithographs, by Professor Heer, of Zurich, published by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins's restorations of extinct animals. Mr. Samuel Highley, in the translation, is favourably known for his efforts to make science and also art, by means of photography and the magic lantern. We gave a report a short time since of a lecture on the subject by Mr. Highley, in particular, which we hope which this gentleman has opened an exhibition, illustrative of this application of photography, at the Polytechnic Gallery, Regent-street. Dr. Unger modestly claims for his "ideal views" an esthetic interest merely; but we have increased appreciation of the grandeur of the geological periods, however, that, besides their scientific interest, they have considerable claim to be set by the side of the aggregation of fresh facts in support of scientific theory. Both these objects are attained by the work before us, which is, beyond all comparison, the best and readiest medium of instruction. The design of the author is to present a series of pictures of successive phases of the aspects of the primitive world, its successive Flora and Fauna, distribution of land and water, and atmospheric and climatic influences, in all the great geologic periods, based upon paleontological and geological data and deduction of probabilities. In the first two of the *Conferences* delivered by the author recently, that the vapour surrounding the heated globe was first allowed to condense upon its cooler crust, and produced the primeval ocean. The universal waste of waters, when the first elementary forms of animal and vegetable life made their appearance. The first land, the primeval Laurentian mountains, and their successive upheaval; then, in the Transition period, we see strange vegetable forms, bearing neither fruit nor flowers, submarine life in the primeval seas. Then, the first breathing in far more than tropical heat, the luxuriant evergreen forests of the Coal Measures, their submergence beneath sea, and afterwards broken up and partially destroyed by the shocks which shattered the earth's crust; the formation of the old red sandstone, the abundant coal measures of the Secondary period, the chalk long beneath; the calmer period of the new red sandstone, when we find the first bird and mammalian remains; the Tertiary period, the long hymnds of age which necessarily constituted the succeeding geological era, and, finally, which has a considerable interest for mankind, actually assume more complex forms and organisation, till, with the present alluvium, the surface of the earth is a fitting habitation for the Creator's last work, the noblest organism of all, man. The author by criticises these beautiful designs as it would be difficult to execute them; but we have no doubt that the photographic process will many of the representations to interfere with the pleasure and profit the work as a whole is calculated to afford.

One or two novels of recent issue are entitled to be considered on their merits, and we proceed to give a brief sketch of them. Mr. Kinkaid's pleasant story, *Dalton Brothers*, is the first of a series of a class which, though often homely in their subjects, work out the finest principles of morality, and the duty of life in the first terest turns on the operation of the system of impressment of seamen. The elder brother, Dalton, is impressed, and has to be bound up in the administration of naval affairs. At Monkhaven, the town which is the seat of the story, is a port from which the Greenland whale fishery is largely carried on, it is too obvious a nursery for an excellent class of sailors not to be especially favoured by the pressgang. Some admirable delineations of the frantic misery of the friends of men seized from a whaling-ship on her return from a voyage are to be found in the description of the scene which then takes place. But the interest of the story turns on Sylvia, the heroine, who is the only two lovers proper—not more, as the title of the book might lead one to suppose—and the contrast between the sisters; and with some cause, for he is painted in the early part of the book disagreeably enough; and another, when she returns for the very ordinary but very sufficient reason that he is drawn as the very bean ideal of a high-spirited, frank-hearted sailor. After difficulties had been overcome which prevented for a time the completion of their happiness the betrothed lover is seized by a pressgang and carried off, a circumstance which is used to base advantage by the rejected one, who in the end marries the heroine, when only motive is to obtain a home for her mother after her father has been executed for a crime which arose from his interference with the inevitable pressgang. The manifold life of a couple so ill-adapted is admirably depicted; and circumstances occur which place the heroine in a position of great temptation, and drive the husband in despair from his home. The story thenceforth is worked out with singular power and great variety of interest, and the termination of the narrative is elicited out of a complication of passions, feelings, and events with consummate skill, while probability is not in the least outraged. We very much respect the author and have been equal to her reputation in this work.

The next work to which we have to call attention is also eminently a delineation of human passion, but it is treated from a refined and decorous point of view, and is suggestive only of the sickness of sentimentive people, whose habits of high-wrought imaginations, and others imbued with a feeling which may be described as a mixture of Gothic pride and inoffensive pedantry. In *St. Olives*, a book which does not bear the name of the author, and which has been published by Hurst and Blackett, we believe, we have the history of a female hand, and that of a lady in every sense of the term. The fortunes, or, rather, the misfortunes, of a Scotch gentleman who is described as a manly specimen of the first order, and of great original power as a composer, have brought him, accompanied by his maiden sister, into the position of organist of the cathedral of St. Olaves. Neither of these personages is young, but each of them is so drawn as to have a special interest attached to them. The scene chosen for their quiet and resigned struggle with what are palpably altered circumstances—altered down the verge of poverty—gives opportunity for some excellent and truthful delineation of the life of a cathedral town. From church dignitaries and their spouses, who are "genteel people," as at any trade, and lower, than the humble from whom they derive their importance, down to the recipients of such organised charity as is to be found in a city rigidly set at disregard, the writer has painted with much skill in the delineation of character and not a little quiet humour. The incidents of the tale afford opportunity for a sufficient amount of romance to take out of the region of commonplace, the loves, sorrows, and joys of which it treats. The style of writing is fluent and free from affectation and to the requirements of local colouring; and, although at first there is a sensation of slowness in the movement of events, yet as the reader proceeds the interest increases to the end. The whole is produced in such always very intense, there is a sufficient charm about the narrative to render the perusal satisfactory. A considerable portion of the tale is unusually well got up, being printed on a thick tinted paper, the vellum-like appearance of which is somewhat startling to be thick tinted paper, the vellum-like appearance of which is somewhat startling to be thick tinted paper, the vellum-like appearance of which is somewhat startling to be



EXETER: PROCESSION UP THE HIGH-STREET.

ST. PETERSBURG: FETE AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY—ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

MALVERN: BUILDING THE BONFIRE ON THE WORCESTERSHIRE BEACON.

MALVERN: PROCESSION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OAK.

INSTALLATION OF LORD PALMERSTON AS LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

THE ceremony of installing Lord Palmerston as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University took place, on Monday afternoon, in the Church of St. John, which, long before the hour appointed for the ceremony, was crowded with students, who exhibited uproarious merriment, greeting the name of the noble Premier with vociferous cheering, and beguiling the time with snatches of popular melodies, among which "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," and "Auld lang syne," and the National Anthem obtained great prominence. An attempt, just before the entry of Lord Palmerston, to sing the 100th Psalm to Old Hundred was received with some dissipation, but ultimately succeeded.

The Premier arrived at the college in a carriage and four, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Regiment of Lancashire Militia, and was received by Principal Barclay, by whom he was presented to the various professors. The noble Lord was duly conducted to the chair by the Senieres Rector of St. John's, where he was waited upon by a deputation from the Liberal-Conservative and Liberal Advocate Associations of the University, and presented two addresses; one thanking his Lordship for accepting the office of Lord-Rector, and the other expressing sympathy with the Italian struggle for freedom. The noble Lord very briefly acknowledged the addresses, and, accompanied by the Principal and professors, proceeded to the hall, which was received with great enthusiasm. Among those in attendance were the Duke of Argyll, Lord Colonsay, Baronesses the Hon. Sir Fortescue Fellow, Sir Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; Sir T. Gladstone, M.P.; the Hon. F. Kinnaird, M.P.; Lord Provost Blackie, M.P.; Mr. Dalglish, M.P.; Mr. Buchanan, M.P.; and Mr. Ewing, M.P.

A prayer having been offered up, Lord Palmerston, rising to address the students, was received with loud and repeated cheers. When silence had been obtained his Lordship said—

Gentlemen,—I beg in the first instance to return you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the great honour you have done me by placing me in the position in which I now stand before you to-day. It must be a matter of pride to any man to have been the same academical chair that has been filled and dignified men eminent in all the departments of intellect who have in former times held the office in which, by your favour, I have now been placed. I had no right to expect that honour at your hands. It came upon me unsolicited and therefore I was the more gratified at receiving such a mark of your approval. I have as academical connection with you; that portion of my instruction which was bestowed upon me in my youth was received at your sister University of Edinburgh, and I must always feel grateful for that which I there received. The only return which you could make to me would be for the high office to which you have raised me must have been your belief that in my public conduct I have constantly endeavoured to do my form my duty, and that belief on my part must afford me the highest gratification personally which, on the other hand, I should experience to think that the example which you have set, of thus rewarding those whose public duties have been discharged with zeal and fidelity, encouraged those who are engaged in public life; and what is perhaps still more important, it may be a stimulus to the rising generation, who may be destined to fill offices and different functions in this country, will be actuated in your own conduct by the knowledge which you believe to have been exercised in your own will, in whatever position you may be placed, to the best of your endeavours faithfully to discharge your duties. Well, gentlemen, I have to perform a duty which you have imposed upon me, and which custom imposes upon those who fill this office—the duty of addressing you upon some subject upon the subject of your education. You are now all of you in that period of life which, as Shakespeare has pointed out, is devoted to what may be in a limited sense, called education. You are now at that time when the mind is most open to instruction, when the faculties are most susceptible of being let deepest into your plastic intelligence, when the impressions which are made are not easily effaced, and when the habits which are then formed are those which produce the most lasting conviction. That period of instruction which is devoted to study is one during the time when you have to acquire a stock of knowledge, and when they are called upon to enter into the busy scenes of active life, is that which, in a limited sense, ought to be considered as the real truth is, that the education of a sensible and intelligent man continues to the last day of his existence, and that, from the first day in a man's life, to time of existence, in which, if his mind is alive, if he keeps his ears and eyes open to impressions, and his observation, he will be unusually adding to the stock of his ideas and thoughts, and in which he will not add to the stock of his knowledge, he will be unconsciously making it useful to him both here and hereafter. But we are talking now about that education which you are going to pass when they have reached that age, and when he attain they can have when they engage in the pursuits of life; and let me not look at all by the observations which I am about to make to you as to think that the omissions of to-day—the omissions of your youth—can be made up by exertions in after years, and by a limited sense, which I have used,

diminish that friendly feeling which ought to prevail between kindred races, as they are—I say, hoping that, we may fairly congratulate ourselves that there is no misunderstanding, and that there is no cause for it, and that we have political or commercial intercourse, with whom we are not on upon terms of the most satisfactory friendship. And long may that continue. I am persuaded that, let what political party may be charged with the government of this country, so long as they pursue that course which is most consistent with the maintenance of peace and the assertion of the rights and dignity of the country, this party will be backed by the hearty support of the nation; and the statesmen, be they whom they may, by whom the helm of policy is guided, will, when they come to address their fellow-citizens, receive from all political parties the same cordial recognition of what have been honourable services while holding office, again to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kindness of your welcome, which has been the manifestation of the worth and cordiality of the Scottish character; although, indeed, from having passed three years, or, at least, a portion of my life, in studying at your schools, the cavity of Edinburgh, I have had some slight knowledge of the warm-hearted character of you all, and most gratefully do I receive the present specimen which you have given me of it, by the rec ption you have accorded to me to-night; and I can assure you that, during the short length of life that may be conceded to me, I shall never forget the kindness of my life, that I friends; and shall always look back to the period when I received honours have been honoured by being one of your fellow-citizens. I thank you again for the kindness you have manifested to me, and I have had the honour of addressing.

The noble Lord resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

Various other toasts were proposed, and the company separated.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR-OFFICE.

1st Life Guards—Maj. Walter J. Charlesworth to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Lord Lieutenant, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. H. Peyton to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel, vice Charlesworth, who retires.

2nd Life Guards—Cornet E. L. Thomas to be Lieutenant.

1st Dragoons—Lieut. Hon. C. Bruce to be Captain.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut. and Adjt. Hon. A. H. C. Scott, Y. Eyre, W. Barr, C. J. Royal Artillery: Lieut.-Col. R. Wilson, C.B., to be Colonel. Maj.-Gen. A. Cameron, C.B., A. Fuller, R.E., Lieut.-Col. G. A. Lamb, C.B. Woodcock, A. V. Falls, R.E. W. Todd, H. Hall, R.E., Maj. C. Pasley, R.E., Lieut.-Col. C. Pasley

BIRMINGHAM: ILLUMINATION OF ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.

GUERNSEY: SCENE IN THE HIGH-STREET OF ST. PETER PORT.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—REJOICINGS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

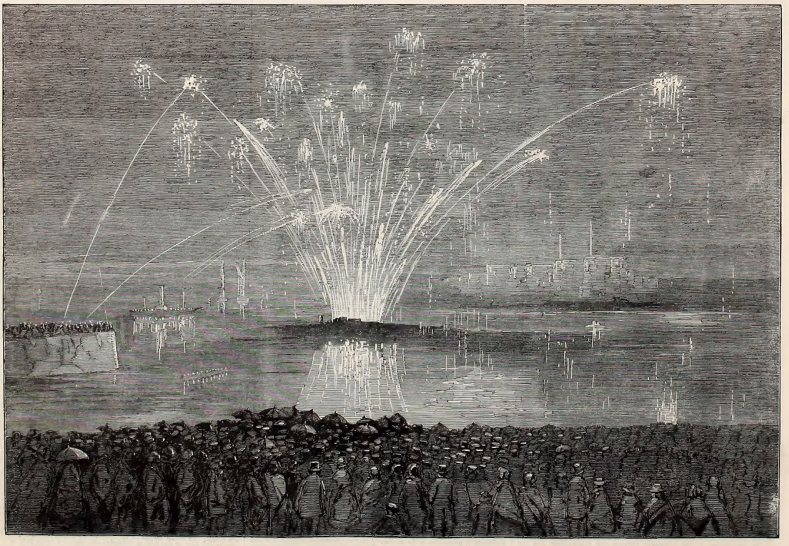
ILLUMINATIONS IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The chief attraction at Trafalgar-square was afforded by an elaborate design at the National Gallery. In the centre was a transparency, representing two medallion portraits of the Prince and Princess, and two guardian angels crowning them with wreaths. A line of gas jets ran along the frieze, inclosing a St. George's star in crystal glass. There was a groundwork of beautiful crystal glass, above which were the words, "Long Life to the Prince and Princess of Wales!" "England's Hope!" On one side was placed on a shield the arms of England, draped by the national flags, while a corresponding shield bore the arms of Denmark, with the Dannebrog, Brunswick stars, and Prince's plume, with motto. The amber-coloured crystal glass, and the prismatic effects which it afforded, were most beautiful. The base, or groundwork, of amber crystal was 70 ft. long, and the whole design contained more than 2000 square feet of iron. Messrs. Defries executed this very creditable design, as well as those for the Treasury (of which we gave an Illustration last week) and for the War Office. The fountains in the square were illuminated by means of the electric light, which was also at intervals directed upon the Nelson Monument.

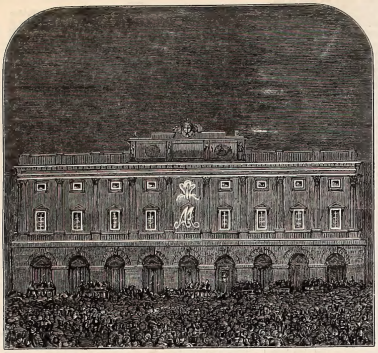
THE ADMIRALTY AND THE HORSE GUARDS.

The devices at the Admiralty consisted of the Prince of Wales's plume, 30 ft. in height, with two stars, 18 ft. in diameter, containing



GUERNSEY: VIEW FROM THE WEST QUAY.

ILLUMINATIONS IN LONDON.



SOMERSET HOUSE.

THE HORSE GUARDS.

the Royal ciphers. The centre of each star was lighted by triple rows of gas jets, each row containing 236 jets. The rays from each star were of great length, and many thousands of jets were employed in the whole design.

The Horse Guards displayed a Prince's plume surmounted by a star, the whole inclosed in a framework of lights running round the entire front of the building.

SOMERSET HOUSE AND KING'S COLLEGE.

The tout ensemble of Somerset House was one of the most striking in the metropolis. The illumination represented the Prince of Wales's feathers over the initials "A. A." in the centre of the building, and around each window was a row of gas jets, with a scroll of jets along the upper and lower cornices.

King's College displayed a very handsome device. Over the gateway were the words "God Save the Queen" in large characters. Over the side entrance were the monograms "A. E." and "A. C.," with wreaths and lines of jets, surmounted by the motto of the college, "Sancte et Sapienter," all in gas.

GUILDHALL.

At the Guildhall a very handsome Prince of Wales's feather, with motto, was displayed, surmounted by a large star, and an aurora springing from the top of the pediment, all in gas. The insignia of the Corporation, forming part of the architectural decorations, were brought into strong relief, and the volutes of the columns, with every other point of the building, were illuminated, even to the very pinnacles.

THE EXCHANGE.

The Exchange was probably the most tasteful and successful effort to be seen in the City. Its pediment was traced with a line of light, and its columns twined by thousands of small oil lamps of various colours. The bold inscription, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof," was on this occasion spelt in literally fiery characters. The means of lighting employed throughout were oil lamps, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the soft, calm, almost religious effect which they produced.

MR. POOLE'S, SAVILE-ROW.

In Bond-street, Albemarle-street, and Savile-row, the illuminations were on a varied and brilliant scale. But by far the most costly and magnificent device was that exhibited by Mr. Poole, of Savile-row, clothier to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It consisted of two Corinthian columns, an open elliptic arch, with the motto "God bless them," surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume and motto, with two crystal stars. In the centre was a raised Holbein shield, with the arms of England and Denmark, the Imperial crown, and wreaths of laurel, the whole being in coloured and brilliant drops of crystal, of which there must have been many thousands. The effect was lustrous and brilliant in the highest degree.

THE GREAT BONFIRE AND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

At half-past seven p.m. on the 10th, an exceedingly effective display of fireworks commenced from the high ridge known as the Spaniards-road, and one hour afterwards the bonfire, which for days previously had been the subject of constant discussion in the neighbourhood, was lighted. Composed of a framework of massive trees, piled together in a pyramidal form, and surmounted by stages upon which, and also at the base, were piled great numbers of tar and sugar barrels, faggots, coals, and other combustibles, it soon began to light up the adjacent country; and as tree and path, mound and pool, grew as it were out of the darkness, the effect was weird in the extreme. The spot selected was the most lofty point of the Heath, to the left of the road leading to Highgate and in the immediate vicinity of the well-known "Jack Straw's Castle." We believe that Sir Thomas Wilson, the Lord of the Manor, afforded every facility, and that at his suggestion the pile was so arranged as to be within sight of Windsor Castle, twenty miles off. It is, however, extremely doubtful if the fire could be observed at such a distance, as the state of the atmosphere was by no means favourable. Thousands, notwithstanding the great attractions of the metropolis on the evening of the 10th, flocked to the spot, and shouted and danced round the crackling heap in a manner perfectly in keeping with the strange and fantastic scene. There was a torchlight procession, aided by very good music, and the whole passed off with the utmost success.

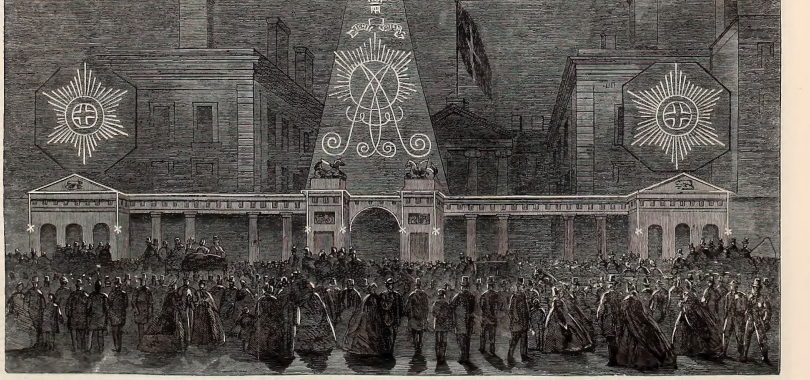
It may be observed that not only by such means as the above the inhabitants of this suburb testified their devotion to the Throne, but that much trouble and no little cost were freely expended in making many an untrodden nook amid the recesses and bypaths of its old-fashioned buildings gay with flag and wreath; while at night the generality of the illuminations was surprising, and afforded unmistakable proof of the deepseated loyalty which pervades all classes of her Majesty's subjects. Much credit is due also to those who undertook the immediate superintendence of the display depicted in our Engraving.

REJOICINGS IN THE PROVINCES.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, ILLUMINATED.

Our Engraving represents the illumination of St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, on the evening of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Situated in the centre and upon the most elevated ground in Birmingham, St. Philip's measures upwards of 170 ft. from the base to the summit of the cross. The design for the illumination—furnished by Mr. Peter Hollins, sculptor, and executed by Messrs. Russel and Sons, Crown Works, Wednesbury—consisted of gas-tubing intended to run parallel to the principal lines of architecture from the base to the summit, pierced at distances of 3 in. or 5 in., and fitted with batswing burners. About 10,000 of these burners were used in the illumination, all of which were screwed on after the pipes had been fitted to the church. The service-pipes employed varied in diameter from three inches to three-quarters of an inch, and would have measured in a straight line about three-quarters of a mile.

(Continued on page 392.)



THE ADMIRALTY.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

CHELSEA BUNS.

A CHELSEA bun has become a greater rarity than a Chelsea teacup; but we are old enough to remember a quarter of a million of buns being sold at the Old Chelsea Bun House on a good Friday morning. A hundred and fifty years ago Dean Swift sat down, in his "Journal to Stella," that in his walk he had bought "one of the rare Chelsea buns." To return to our own times,—we remember "the Old Original Chelsea Bun House," in Jews'-row, a one-storied building, projecting over the foot-pavement, taken down three-and-twenty years ago. This place had its little history and its museum as well as its buns; for here were preserved mementoes of the first half of the past century. The Royal Family were exhibited in a few of the rooms; here were the portraits of Duke Wilhelm, and other noted personages; a model of a British soldier in the stiff costume of the same age; and some grotesque works more than to the taste of a refined period were, perhaps, intended to rival the neighbouring exhibition at Don Saltero's. Among the Old Bun House curiosities, Richard Hodge, fifty years ago, used to boast that George II., Queen Caroline, and the Princesses, at whose request he was honoured with the Royal Visit when Prince George, and often during his reign, had stopped and purchased his buns; and that Queen Charlotte, the Princess Royal, Princesses, and many other distinguished customers; indeed, the Queen presented Mrs. Hands with a silver half-pallon mug, with five guineas in it, in testimony of her patronage of the buns for the sake of which afforded a competency, and even wealth, to four generations of the same family. "It is singular," he says, "that since 1817, 'that the delicate flavour, lightness, and richness of these buns have never been successfully imitated." Then, how the hungry customers used to flock from Sandaigh to Kings-road upon the hour; this trade was so extensive that, from the closing of Ranelagh, in 1804, the cries and full of the buns were heard in Sloane-street. On Good Friday mornings, upwards of 50,000 persons have assembled, and in one night of 1809, 2,300 hats have been taken for buns: then the carriages for the buns disturbances often arose. It has been asked, we do not say unreasonably, "Why do summer roses fade?"—*parity*, Why are not Chelsea buns the same? Does not the grower of roses, and the chelsea bun-maker be usurped by overbaked saffron or turmeric hued bits of dough, or unwholesome cakes in the same street but spurious Chelsea buns of this day? The Bun House was one of the institutions of the place, which we have seen pass away, and all the Chelsea custards and china; indeed, the bun is about as great a rarity as the Egyptian cakes in the British Museum, or the loaves in the baker's shop Nineveh, or other day at Pompeii.

HOW THE GREAT MANSION HOUSE FASTER DINNER GREW.

This time-honoured festivity originated in the Spiral sermons that were established by Sir Paul Pindar, in the year 1618, and called the Spital, on Good Friday, and on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following. At these sermons the Lord Mayor and Aldermen attended, habit-clad, and they, for the most part, in the grossest manner, and at the close of each day's solemnity he Lordship and the Sheriffs gave a private dinner to several friends among the Aldermen who so attended the sermon. From this practice the civic festivities at Easter arose, but extended to the present magnificent scale on Easter Monday at the Mansion House.

THE COMMON HUNT.

What has become of the Common Hunt of the city of London, which dated from the charter granted by Henry I. to the citizens to "have chaces and bears, and as their fathers before them have had"—that is to say, in the Chiltre, in Middlesex, and Surrey? Fitzstephen says: Henry II. "in the Summer delight themselves with bowes and hounds; for they have the liberty of hunting in Middlesex, Hertfordshire, all Chiltern, and in Kent to the waters of Grey," which differs somewhat from the charter. These exercises were all followed much by the citizens of London at the close of the eighteenth century, but Strutt tells us that, so late as the reign of George I., among the modern amusements of the Londoners were "riding on horseback and hunting with my Lord Mayor's hounds when the season (viz. Sept.) will permit." The ordinary of Newgate was a cry for a stage, and at length the hounds killed him at the end of St Giles's, great hallooing of the people, and blowing of horns." The hunting-meeting-days, wherein the Mayor and Corporation dined, were built upon a spot, now the end of Stratford-place, Oxford-street. It was taken down in 1737, and the site leased by the Corporation to Edward Stratford, Earl of Aldborough, and others, the ground lease renewable for ever. A new mansion was built upon the site of the hunting-house, because the Earl of Aldborough resided for many years. The Common Hunt is still part of the Lord Mayor's household; surely, the dis-affecting of Middlesex and Surrey from the chase is decisive.

ART-RARITIES. At the sale of the Dowager Lady Ashburnham's collection on the 26th and 27th ult. were sold three historic items:—1. A beautiful watch, by the celebrated master Le Pine, in a gold case richly incrusted with flowers in agate, and a trophy in agate; cameo in relief, inscribed "I'Amitié," with chain, two seals, and key complete, the whole incrusted with agate and other precious materials, and with emblems in cameo, inscribed "Tendre, Fidèle, Ardent, Sincère, Secret, Constant, Unis pour toujours." This watch was formerly the property of Louis XIV. It is in a handsome case of the period, and sold for the large sum of £155. 2. A triangular salt-cellar, of marble, supported on three figures of boys blowing serpents, and standing on dolphins, with a vase beneath, the centre closed with masks and fruits; above is an obelisk engraved with masks and flowers, surmounted by dolphins and a shell; and on the angles are three grouse blowing horns; the whole of the finest cinque-cento work, attributed to Cellini. 70 guineas. 3. The celebrated cup, formed of old turquoise celadon porcelain, mounted with head-draperies of emerald, and the Memoirs of the Duchess of Orleans carved in pearl and diamonds to the value of 150,000f. suspended from them, on which are two cherubs and wreaths of roses have been added to the mounting. This magnificent group brought 350 guineas.

FIG SUNDAY is the popular name for the Sunday before Easter, it is thought in allusion to our Saviour's desire to eat the fruit of the fig-tree on his way from Bethany on the Monday following. Hence, in such parts of England, rich and poor eat figs on this day. Miss Baker, in her "Northamptonshire Glossary," 1854, states that on "Fig Sunday or Fig Sunday" the market at Northampton is abundantly supplied with figs, and there are more purchased at this time than throughout the rest of the year; even the charity children in some places are regaled with them." Hone, in his "Every-Day," states it had long been the custom for the inhabitants to eat figs on this day, at Sompting, in Hertfordshire, where they keep warm and made merry; and we remember the observance as common in the same county, at Hemel Hempstead, some twenty years before Hone wrote.

THE DUTCH CHURCH, AUSTINFRIARS.—A sad scene of dereliction is presented at this moment by the church, or, rather, the remains of the church, of the Monastery of Augustine Friars, in Broad-street Ward. Its mutilations date from the time when Edward VI. granted the building to the Marquis of Winchester, who they extended to the recent fire by which the roof of the church was almost entirely consumed. Through the noble decorated windows hosts of fragments fell of the destruction of the interior. The monto of the large sun-dial, "Docet Umbra," is very suggestive of the hasty-pudding and Chelsea-bun-consuming public, who have by no one recorded to be, as it has been for more than three centuries, the "great-bing-place of the Dutch nation in London." To the arches abovesaid this spot, and the adjoining Winchester-street, with its old gabled houses, form one of the most interesting nooks of the City.

THE PARTITION OF POLAND.—Some twenty years before the dismemberment of Poland, this disgraceful act was foretold by Lord Chesterfield, in Letter CCCIV., dated Dec. 25, 1753, commencing with "The first sensible act in Europe that I foresee will be the cutting up of Poland." The leading data of the fall of Poland will show how this prediction was fulfilled. In 1772 the Empress of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia, who seized the most valuable territories in 1772. The Royal and Imperial robbers, on receiving the ransom, withdrew their armies into the country in 1792. The brave Poles, under Poniatowski and Kosciusko, for a time contended against superior numbers, but in the end were defeated. Then followed the battle of Warsaw, Oct. 13, 1794, and the survivors a butcher's bill of 13,000 Poles of all ages and classes, in cold blood. We can scarcely believe such wholesale atrocities to have been perpetrated upon European soil within seventy years of the time when Lord Chesterfield wrote. The Polish parliament and its political existence annihilated in 1795. The transaction, in its earlier stages, dates from 1768. Dies of 1772, 1793, 1772, and 1773, supposed to have been written by Edmund Burke. Professor Smythe says, diffidently . . . After all, the authorship of that work such as must be afford an exception (perhaps a single exception) in the history of mankind to those general rules of justice that are so essential to the peace and happiness of society. . . . I observe this great hesitation, and you must consider the point yourselves; I do not profess to be fully competent to understand it. . . . [See Lecky's "History of Rationalism." Sir James Macintosh contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* a valuable paper on Poland.

BRONZE OF THE ROMANS.—The Abbé Cochet states, in a letter to the French journals, that hatchets are found almost all over Europe. They are common in France, and are generally found in groups. Some are of pure bronze, and others of copper. Dies are frequently found in parts of tin and eight-six of copper. The bronze is the same as that of an axe-head found in Denmark from Thomsen's museum by Vasquein, from which it would appear that the composition of ancient Gallic bronze came from Egypt. Archæologists generally attribute these axes to the Celts and Gauls, and give them the general name of Celtic.

DIEU ET NON DROIT.—The earliest notice that has been found of the King's present motto, "Dieu et non Droit," is in the 13th Henry VI., 1435, when a gown, embroidered with silver crowns, and the motto, "Dieu et non Droit," is described in a roll in Carlton-ride.—*Sir Harris Nicolas*; "*Archæologia*," vol. xxxi.

THE EXECUTIONER OF CHARLES I.—There has lately been found in the parish register of St. Michael's Town, Barbadoes, stating that one Hugh Peasball, after living in the island almost twenty years, died there, having on his deathbed confessed that he was the person pit out of the head of King Charles, for which he had £100." We do not attach much credit to this story, but it is not enough to conclude without such the evidence in the parish register of St. Mary Matfelon, Whitechapel, that Hugh Peasball, &c.; and the statement of Dion Boucicault in a roll in Carlton-ride.—*Sir Harris Nicolas*; "*Archæologia*," vol. xxxi.

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ANCIENT HOLDINGS IN HAMPSHIRE.—The Marquis of Winchester and Lord Rolton, the descendants of Hugh Part, still hold lands in Hampshire, which have been in the family since the time they were granted by the Crown, by which also the present High Sheriff, Sir St. John Mildmay, Bart., of Dogmersfield Park, Hants, is in the possession of the Oglanders, the first of whom, Richard de Oglander, came over with William I. from Caen, and reduced the Isle of Wight.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A useful rend to the London and Middlesex and Surrey Archæological Societies an interesting paper on "Inedited London Tokens," illustrated by a series of admirable woodcuts. The paper was communicated by Mr. Overall first traced the history of this small coinage from its earliest to London, whence, in consequence of the scarcity, to other towns and among traders. He next referred to the principal signs on tokens, mostly originating from the badges of various houses or factions, the arms of various companies, &c. The numerous signs of the Bull and Mouth, black bulls, golden fleeces, &c.; the white hart of Richard II.; the white swan of the Tudors; the Bell Savage, and the Royal Oak of the Tudor family. Frequently, signs refer to agricultural or animal occupations, as the Bull and Mouth, which was said to have been derived from the barley- and tipping-houses was most frequent; but every trade, with one exception, the bookseller, used them. On some were articles of trade, as the Three Cups, Vintners' Arms; the Three Compasses, Compasses, Mathematical Instrument Maker's Arms; the Three Squirrels, Furriers' Arms; the Three Tuns, Coopers' Arms; the Three Crowns, Sugar-loaves, &c. Some of the specimens exhibited were remarkable for their extreme rudeness, and were accompanied in published cut-leaves—abridged from the *City Press*.

ANCIENT RURAL POLICE.—In a very interesting paper in the *Law Magazine*, No. 28, on "The Rights, Disabilities, and Usages of the Ancient English Peasantry," Mr. Brand, the well-known antiquary, says that during the Saxon period, and for several centuries since, the duty of ward-keeping was performed by wardmen, who were a kind of rural police. The wardmen, who had authority over the north side of London (then a forestal country), until the institution of the present system of police in the reign of Edward I., the gate of Wilston it was ordered that it should be kept by six men at each gate of a city, by twelve men in every borough, and by six men and four men in every burgh township, every day from the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord to the Feast of St. Nicholas. The watchman could detain "all suspicious persons," and if he who waited at night in the King's highway and received the wardstaff:

> They cared and they waked,
> And the ward was kept,
> That the King was harmless,
> And the people rested.

In Essex the wardkeeper had a rope with a bell, or more than one bell, attached to it, which he made use of when he went his rounds. The wardstaff was a type of authority, out and carried with peculiar ceremony, and treated with great reverence.

THE DEATH OF ATTILA.—One of the mysteries of Old Pall-mall late in the last century was earth-bathing, which the notorious quack, Dr. Graham, recommended for the cure of certain diseases, and underlook to ascertain by his own practice. During one hot every day he admitted spectators, first at a guinea and subsequently at one shilling each, into a room in the basement of his house, where he stripped of thirty pence paid a penny at Martinmas, called ward-penny; but this was abolished by Edward III. Sailors and men of the navy were also wardmen; but in the residue of the day very uncertain and unstable, and much given to excessive sulping and surfeiting. And, albeit he had most commonly two hundred tuns of wines in his cellar at Dundrum, and had his full fill thereof, yet was he never satisfied till he had swallowed up marvellous great quantities of unquetsgh, or aqua vitæ of that country; whereof so unmeasurably he would drink and tosse, that for the quenching of the heat of the body, which by that means was most extremey inflamed and distempered, he was accustomed every day to have certain report vessels of water full standing upright in the same, the earth was cast round about him in the bed, and he himself did stare his head uppermost, that his body was covered to some temperature."—*Retrospect*, vol. iv., p. 361.

MUSIC.

The second concert of the VOCAL ASSOCIATION, on Friday evening, the 27th ult., at St. James's Hall, was an entertainment of a miscellaneous character. Its most remarkable feature was a new cantata, by Miss Virginia Gabriel, a young lady who has acquired no small reputation as an amateur composer. Her very elegant vocal pieces have been repeatedly encored in our columns, and this, her last and most ambitious work, will add new honour to her name. It is entitled "Dreamland." The libretto, by Mr. Oxenford, is imaginative and poetical, the subject being the dreams of a young English exile, in which memories of the past, fancies of the present, and glimpses of the future, and aspirations of the future pass through the mind of the dreamer. The music consists chiefly of airs intermixed with a few choruses. It is not striking or original—but—there is a quality rarer than that which it betrays no palpable plagiarisms, while it is evidently the work of one who is familiar with the best models, and imbued with the principles and style of the greatest masters. The solo parts were well sung by Midle. Rosza, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Weiss, Signor, and Mr. Wilbye; while the execution of the choruses by the members of the Vocal Association was careful and effective. The whole performance was most warmly received, and the last movement was loudly called for by Mr. Benedict to acknowledge the applause most justly bestowed on her work. The remainder of the concert was made up of well-known part-songs, a trio by the above-named singers, and solos on the violoncello and the pianoforte by M. Paque and Midlle. Mehlig. Madame Teresa Titiens, a contralto from the Imperial Theatre of Vienna, made her first appearance before an English audience. She has a rich voice, with a pure and cultivated style, and deserved her favourable reception.

The first public concert this season of the pupils of the ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC was given at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday last, the 28th ult., under the direction of Mr. Charles Lucas, the principal of the Academy. The vocal music was entirely sacred. The most remarkable novelty was a motett, "The Thirty-third Psalm," composed by Dr. Steggall, formerly a student of the academy, and now a professor of distinguished talent. The psalm—a choral work, intermixed with solos—was well performed and well received. The other vocal pieces were selected from the sacred works of Handel, Beethoven, Mozart, and Rossini; the principal singers being Miss Westbrook, Miss Hodgson, Miss Upton, Miss Wicums, Miss Hall, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Lawler. Mr. Lucas on the piano was played by Miss Williams (daughter of the distinguished performer on the clarinet), a young lady who promises to be a performer of the first class; and Mr. Nicholson (son of an eminent violinist of Edinburgh) performed a solo on the violin in a manner which gave high promise of excellence. Altogether, this concert was honourable to the academy, both teachers and pupils.

We learn that Mlme. LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON will arrive in London for the season on the 8th of April (Friday next). This distinguished lady, so deservedly a favourite of the English public, has been fulfilling a series of engagements at Berlin, and Madrid, attended with extraordinary success. At the grand Musical Festival in Cologne, in particular, her appearance excited the enthusiasm of the public, and received the most flattering eulogies from the journals of that city, one of which, speaking of the singular clearness and purity of her voice, says that she "really called her 'The Italian Sontag.' She has been singing, too, at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, &c.; and everywhere her success has been equally triumphant.

The TRIENNIAL MEETING OF THE THREE CHOIRS will take place at Worcester in September next, and the preparatory arrangements are already in a state of forwardness. The following vocal performers are engaged:—Mlmes. Titiens, Lemmens-Sherrington, Rudersdorf, Dolby, and Lascelles; Mdlle. Rose Berry, Wilbye Cooper, Weiss, and Santley.

We learn that in the course of the season three performances are to be given at Her Majesty's Theatre in behalf of Mr. LUMLEY, and as a testimonial to his great merits as the lessee of that theatre; Mr. Mapleson, the present lessee of Drury Lane, having generously consurrence, and placed the theatre at the disposal of the promoters of the measure.

Mdme. ARABELLA GODDARD (or rather Mrs. J. W. Davison), who has been suffering from indisposition, is at present on a visit to Glasgow, whence, we hope, she will return to her professional labours with renewed health and vigour.

BENEDICT'S favourite opera, "The Lily of Killarney," in a German version, under the title of "Die Rose von Killarney," was played at Stuttgard, the composer's native city, on the 6th of March (the day on which Weber's birth-day was given direction. It is pleasant that a prophet is not honoured in his own country, did not hold good on this occasion, for the Stuttgardters are proud of their townsman, and were eager to do him honour on the first occasion of his visit to present day. The Stuttgardt journals contain able critiques on the opera and its performance.

The directorship of the PARIS THEATRE ITALIEN, vacant by the dismissal of M. Calzado, of card-cheating notoriety, has been given by the Government to M. Bagier, who has been the manager of the Italian Opera of Madrid. M. Bagier has agreed to give up the "subvention" of 100,000 francs which the Italian Theatre has hitherto received from the State—a thing which our Mr. Lumley (who was one of the candidates) declined to do. M. Bagier, however, has insisted on several new conditions. The first is that the Grand Opera is to have right of applying off a successful performer from the Italian stage; and, if the Grand Opera translates and brings out an Italian opera, a similar right is did in the case of the "Trovatore"), the Théâtre Italien is to be entitled to select an equivalent work. The third is that the Grand Opera

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—On Thursday week an amateur performance by the members of the Queen's Rifle Corps (Westminster) took place at this theatre, under the patronage of Lord Elcho, Lieut.-Col. R.E., and Lord Gerald Fitzgerald. The pieces were "Friends or Foes" and "Mischief Misplaced." The "Grand Duke" is the production by Messrs. Reynolds and Draper, which, in acting, "came out" very effectively. Another new piece was brought forward on the same occasion, "Misplaced Affections," and written by Private Draper, which proved very amusing. Between the first two pieces Miss Amy Sedgwick rendered several pieces written by Miss Frewell, which told well with the audience, and was delivered in capital style by the gentlemen actors. On Saturday Miss Sedgwick took her benefit, as Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons," and was well received. It was also the last night of Mr. Charles Kean's season, closed with Master Dudley, when it will reopen with a new burlesque by Mr. Byron.

Other theatres have been closed during Passion Week. Among these, the Royal Westminster, Drury Lane, and the Lyceum. Of those that have remained open, we may mention Sadler's Wells, the New Adelphi, the St. James's, the Olympic, the Strand, the City of London, and the Standard. The Haymarket closed on Wednesday with Mr. Sothern's benefit.

The Council of the Society of Arts have appointed a committee to consider and report what steps may be offered by them for practical suggestions to improve street illuminations and street decorations for fêtes.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.—A notice issued by the Postmaster-General states that the British rate of postage upon letters addressed for British packet between the United Kingdom and Mexico, Cuba, and Porto Rico, is reduced to one shilling for a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, increasing at the rate of one shilling for each additional half ounce. Postage upon letters for the same destinations from all other parts of America—Jamaica alone excepted—is reduced from 2s. to 1s. 6d. the half ounce. The reason assigned is that the revenue derived from the present rate of postage is so large that it has been found to be totally insufficient to cover the expenses of the packet service.

THE TAEPINGS AND THE TARTARS.

The revolution now in progress in China is one of the most remarkable that this revolutionary age... It nearly concerns the Western nations to observe it with attention, for it is the first great popular movement in that self-centred and self-opinionated nation which unquestionably owes its inspiration to the action of European civilisation upon the Chinese mind. In its political phase it is attributed on all hands to the weakening of the Imperial Government by the British forces, and in its religious phase it is the direct offshoot of the teachings of British and American missionaries and their native helpers. One of the considerations which Lord Palmerston relied on in defence of the high-handed policy he has always pursued in regard to the Chinese Government was that it was the representative of an alien race, and that its subjects were disaffected to its rule, and were combined in secret societies to resist and, if possible, to overthrow it. The fruits of this policy were not slow to manifest themselves. The Chinese insisted that the Emperor's exchequer, like the Hungarian, should bear all the cost of the troops whom they saw always in flight. These conspiracies became at first local revolts, and afterwards, under the Taeping leaders, a formidable national movement, which has now arrived in behalf of national independence and a new native Chinese dynasty. The disappointed candidate for a Government appointment at Canton, Hung-Siu-tsuen, who is now the Taeping Emperor at Nankin, commenced an overt resistance to the legitimate Government in the latter part of 1850, in the two south-eastern provinces of China, where the sentiment of hostility to the conquering race has always been most lively. Proceeding northward, he and his followers, being (wange) captured Nankin, which they made their capital in March, 1853, and here they have maintained themselves until the present moment. In its political aspect the Taeping revolution can allege in its own justification that principle of "nationality" which we see so well understood in Europe, and which the Poles are now invoking against Muscovite domination; while there is surprising unanimity in the character of the Pekin Government and the Mandarin Tartars in their hostile feeling to the esteem and sympathy of the civilised world.

In its religious aspect, again, there was nothing in the Taeping propaganda which need have provoked the hostility of the Protestant nations at least. Hung-shu-tsuen has more than one of the attributes of living Wrangy, have enjoyed the benefit of personal intercourse with and instruction from the British and American Protestant missionaries at Canton and Hong-Kong. The chief of the revolt is not "the Chinese shippers" in Kwang-tung and Kwang-si was, originally, an attempt to Christianise the Chinese, and received the active support and assistance from Protestant missionaries of all denominations. By assuming a close relationship with Jehovah, Jesus, and the Holy Ghost, he assumed a close relationship with the Bible, and with the Christian and Protestant Bible. Doubtless the Taeping Emperor has many essential errors of faith and of his missionary friends. Still the religious institutions of the Taepings retain a strong leaven of Christianity and Judaism. Nankin, indeed, has republished the Septuagint version of the Pentateuch and the New Testament, has set apart the Jewish Sabbath for the day of rest and worship, and has adopted the Ten Wars and expeditions, finds time to impart so much systematic instruction on religious matters that our interpreters in the north of China found the conversation of the Taeping armies able to repeat the ten commandments, and the leaders more anxious to exchange ideas on theological subjects than on political and commercial affairs. Above all, the Taeping leaders assiduously inculcate the doctrine that all Christians, whether Catholics or Protestants (for they are equally ignorant of the differences between them), are their brothers, and have one and the same religious aims with themselves. Apart from this common religion, which, if it does not constitute a common one, is an extirpator of the Buddhist and Taouist superstitions, is entitled to claim at once the liberality of judgment which has been so generously conceded to Mohammedanism as the destroyer of those idolatries of Asia and Africa which Christianity had suffered to overspread and had not succeeded in uprooting.

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But the magnates of French example would not have been powerful enough to make us partners from our settled policy of non-intervention had not other influences combined to urge our Government on a career which it had not originally contemplated. If the French hated the Taepings for their iconoclasticism, the British merchants hated them for their rigorous and *effective* prohibition of the sale and consumption of the demoralising drug. From this sentiment moral life awakened by this great uprising, the stronger hold which the Taepings have on the people must have always existed. The Tartar sanctions a system of corruption in the lower classes of society, which the Chinese have not attempted to disturb even in the *la Sainte fabrique* of the elder mandarin Government were contemptible in the extreme. But war was the only section of the Anglo-Chinese community who set themselves to work to make difficulties with the Taepings. The Tartar is exchequer like the Hungarian; troops whom they saw always in flight. Their conspiracies became at first local revolts, and afterwards, under the Taeping leaders, a formidable national movement, which has now arrived in behalf of national independence and a new native Chinese dynasty. The disappointed candidate for a Government appointment at Canton, Hung-Siu-tsuen, who is now the Taeping Emperor at Nankin, commenced an overt resistance to the legitimate Government in the latter part of 1850, in the two south-eastern provinces of China, where the sentiment of hostility to the conquering race has always been most lively. Proceeding northward, he and his followers, being (wange) captured Nankin, which they made their capital in March, 1853, and here they have maintained themselves until the present moment. In its political phase the Taeping revolution can allege in its own justification that principle of "nationality" which we see so well understood in Europe, and which the Poles are now invoking against Muscovite domination; while there is surprising unanimity in the character of the Pekin Government and the Mandarin Tartars in their hostile feeling to the esteem and sympathy of the civilised world.

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THE THAMES EMBANKMENT, ON THE NORTH SIDE.

At the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, held yesterday week, the following report upon the subject of the Thames embankment on the north side was brought on to the chief engineer, Mr. Bazalgette:—

"The first point to which my attention has been directed in preparing the designs for the Thames embankment is the depth and character of the requisite foundations, and the mode of constructing them and the embankment wall. In order to ascertain these points borings were made in the bed of the river, along the line of the face of the embankment, down to the London clay, the result of which I have carefully considered, and I have arrived at the opinion, and from these a long continuous section of the substratum of the river under the proposed embankment has been prepared. From this section it appears that, with some exceptions, indicated upon the section, the river mud and sand average about 17ft. in depth, and that it is best to go through this to the gravel, or, where the gravel is not found, to the London clay, and averaging from 1ft. to 2ft. in thickness, and to form a bed for the wall. The gravel lies at a depth of about 42 ft. below Trinity high-water mark. I am of opinion that a platform and solid foundations may be obtained at a much less depth than the lower portion of this bed of gravel, as a depth of about 14ft. below low-water mark will be sufficient for the clay or about the level of the bottom of the deep-water channel of the river in the mid-stream. In order to get to the foundations by the shortest and most economical means, I propose to make a connected line of iron caissons, and to fill them with Portland cement concrete to within 2ft. of low-water mark. This depth, and upon the concrete, will be built the brick granite-faced embankment wall. The caissons will be constructed of iron, and will be floated to their places, and sunk in the exact position as that line is marked out on shore, when the work can be carried on with perfect security and economical despatch. At each of the bridges there are and must be existing piers and abutments, and the space between the bridges there are landing-places of some description, which will have to be maintained. To meet these requirements it is proposed to construct the wall in compartments from bridge to bridge as a complete design, and to make the steam-boat and landing-places intermediate between the bridges as well as useful accessory features. At Westminster Bridge the road-way, which rises as an inclination of 1 in 80 from the Horse Guards to the bridge, is about 40 ft. or 50 ft. from the face of the embankment wall, and the intervening space would be covered as a steam-boat landing-place, having access from the bridge by a wide and imposing flight of steps opposite the Houses of Parliament. This will terminate within convenient sloping width of the embankment at this point. Between Westminster and Hungerford Bridges would be landing-places for steam-boats, which would be disposed to include the industrial water-gate now situated at the end of Buckingham-street, and erected after a design by Inigo Jones. Between Hungerford and Waterloo Bridges would be steam-boat landing-places, the dumbers for which would be partly occupied by the Charing-cross Railway Company, and on the vacant space a central line of embankment massive granite piers with moulded pedestals rising about 12 ft. above the roadway, and which would be connected by arches, and surmounted by groups of statuary. Half way between Hungerford and Waterloo Bridges it is proposed to construct a flight of steps 60 ft. wide, projecting into the river, and flanked at each end with massive piers rising to the level of the road-way, and terminating hereafter to be surmounted with colossal figures of river deities or other appropriate groups of statuary. It is proposed to form an approach for foot passengers from the high-level road-way to the river by a second flight of steps descending to the level of the lower or embankment road-way, and to construct such to the effect of this central feature as viewed from the river. On each side of these steps would be a landing-place, and on the vacant space at the embankment roadway, the backs of which would form a retaining wall to the ornamental recesses and steps, would be constructed a range of public lavatories. Blackfriars Bridge, and in front of Arundel-street, a steam-boat pier would be constructed. Between Blackfriars Bridge and Queen-street pier, diagonal, and the same principle as those adjoining the bridges. The embankment wall itself has been carefully considered, and will be constructed with a curve of high-water mark, the continuous line of moulding being broken by the introduction of the piers and steps, and of granite to carry ornamental lamps, and by occasional recesses for promenade seats. It is proposed, in the best manner, to construct the embankment wall of the Victoria Docks, at the level of 4ft. above Trinity high-water mark, and afterwards to arrange for the sewage of the north side of London, so as to intercept the whole of the sewers—the first from Westminster to Waterloo Bridge, which may be let before August next.

The report then proceeds to state that—

The Thames Embankment (South Side) Bill having been printed, the exact sense of the intended works on the south side of the river may now be understood. It is proposed by that Bill to make a road-way 1. An enlargement of the bed of the River Thames by an excavation of the land, and removal of the vaults and premises from or near Dumbeselley, near to the London Gasworks, to or near Broad-street, all in the parish of Lambeth. 2. A road-way on the north bank of the River Thames in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, commencing at or near Gunhouse-alley and ending at or near Bishop's-road, with convenient approaches and footpath walk in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, and ending at the southern side of the eastern abutment of Westminster Bridge. 4. A new street to wholly situate in the parish of Lambeth, commencing at or near the southern end of Hungerford-bridge, and terminating at or near Belvedere-road. 5. A street to be wholly situate in the parish of Lambeth commencing in and out of the road-way on the above-mentioned intended road-way, and terminating at or near Vauxhall-row. 6. The reclaiming or inclosing of a portion of the bed or foreshore of the River Thames.

A KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION OF POLISH NAMES.

The vowels are sounded as in French and Italian; and there are no diphthongs, every vowel being pronounced separately. The chief consonants in Polish names are as follow:—

"W" is sounded like "v;" thus, Warszawa is pronounced Varshava, Gurowski as Gurovski.

"C" like "ts," and never like "k:" thus, Pac, Pats; Wysocki, Vysotski; Kostecki, Kotsetski.

"S" is always hard.

"Ch" is like a strong aspirate, or the German "ch."

"Cz," "Sz," "Rz," thus, Czaroyski is pronounced Tcharoryski; Laniewicz as Lanyiewitch.

"Ś," "Ć," "Ź," "Dź," thus, Śmigły is sounded like Stsmitch.

"Ł" like "w;" thus, Czerwiakiewicz pronounce Tcherviakiewicz.

"Sz" like "sh;" thus, Szczerbic as Shtcherbitch.

"Ń" like "ni" as sounded as in English, but with a dot over it like the French "gn."

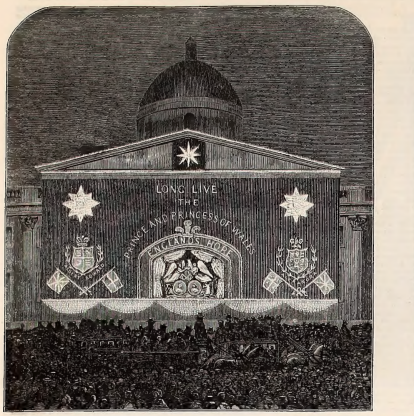
"J" also like the French "j;" the "y" being almost a dead letter: thus, Rzewski is equivalent to Jayvoski.

A new monthly periodical, entitled the *Victoria Magazine*, will make its appearance next month under the auspices of Miss Emily Faithfull.

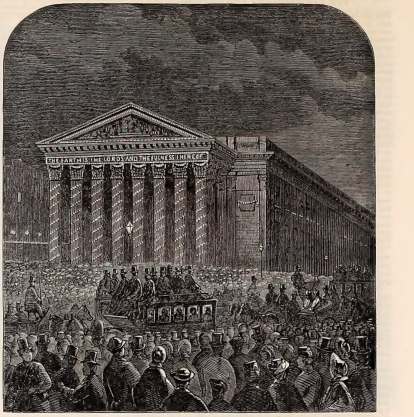
The *Victoria* (Texas) *Advocate* says that a pair of large serpents have been living on the eaves of the Rio Grande Hotel. They are to be harnessed to a large two-wheeled cart. They will carry 3500 lb. of freight, and make the trip to Indianola in a day.

WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION.—This society, formed in connection with the Social Science Congress last June, under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton, has had a full activity, diffusing information of service in the formation of clubs and institutes, and enlisting the sympathy of the public in favour of the movement for the general improvement of these institutions. Club, under various names, have for some time been meeting successfully at Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, Bradford, Bloxford, St. Leonard's, Brighton, Charlton Marshall, Leeds, and other towns, and many more have been formed in London, Liverpool, Sheffield, and numerous localities. In connection with the central union, a club has been formed at Partridge's Coffee-house, and of eight metropolitan clubs, 334 members. At Wandsworth a club has just been opened under encouraging auspices. At Sheffield—known which will shortly be visited by deputations from all parts. Lord Lyttelton, in presiding at the inaugural meeting of an institute at Bewdley, took occasion to advocate the adoption of the club and institute system in the agricultural districts. The society has also taken active interest in such matters by the publication of various pamphlets containing information of the kind required, and by the issue of the monthly journal of the union.

ILLUMINATIONS IN LONDON.



THE NATIONAL GALLERY.



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

(*Continued from page 385.*)

They were united by more than two thousand sockets, all of which were carefully screwed in at the place of illumination. Separate mains conducted the gas to the western elevation, the tower, the dome, the cupola, and cross; the latter standing 8 ft. above the ordinary cross of the church, and being inclosed in a frame of ruby-coloured glass. These mains were connected with a ten-inch main from a heavily-weighted gasometer at the Windsor-street works of the Birmingham Gas Company, which was reserved for the sole use of this illumination. The order to commence the work was given on Tuesday, the 3rd of March, and on the following Tuesday it was completed and the scaffolding, which had taken forty men three days to erect, removed.

It is estimated that the consumption of gas during the period of illumination reached very nearly three-quarters of a million of cubic feet; and, though the raw material employed was so enormous, it is probable that the entire expense of the illumination, including the gas-fittings, will not exceed six hundred pounds. From these particulars it will be seen that the illumination was upon a colossal scale, and far exceeds anything that has previously been attempted in the illumination of public edifices upon their architectural lines by gas. The illumination was seen for miles around in every direction. From the top of Barr Beacon, about eight miles distant, a singular effect was produced by means of a fog-cloud which hung over the town, and concealed the dome and tower from view—a blood-red cross appearing to shine in the heavens and rest upon Birmingham. As the traveller approached the town on this side the opacity of the fog gradually diminished until, when about three miles away, the broad lines of light which spanned the dome appeared in sight, and, magnified by the thin vapour through which they were refracted, gave the idea of some gigantic monster clawing the heavens with his fiery paws. All the avenues to the church and the surrounding streets were crowded with masses of human heads, in the midst of which stood a glittering fairy palace. The effect was heightened by coloured fires, which, under the superintendence of Mr. C. L. Hanmer, were introduced at intervals of time in burning censers, wreathing their clouds of incense among the urns upon the parapet, in the gallery of the tower, and shedding upon the windows of the church the rich tints of a peaceful southern sky at sunset. The seven gateways of iron, that lead by broad avenues to the church-doors, were wreathed in evergreens, amongst which nestled festoons of variegated lamps. So great was the sensation produced throughout the town and surrounding districts, and such the disappointment of those who had not seen it, that the committee, at a great expense, consented to re-illumine for one night more, which was done on the 13th. One of the chief features in this great illumination is the marvellous celerity with which the whole was completed; and too much praise cannot be accorded to Messrs. W. and H. N. Smith, the builders; Messrs. Russel and Sons, tube manufacturers; and the Birmingham Gas Company, for the expedition with which they discharged the orders of the committee.

Independently of the officials of the church, the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, Rector, and Messrs. Walford and Harrison (churchwardens), who acted as honorary secretary and treasurer, the gentlemen present in committee for illuminating the church were Messrs. George Whateley, Westley Richards, Colonel Mason; Drs. Bell Fletcher, and Heslop; Captains B. Chesshire, T. Dixon, and C. Ratcliff; C. W. Elkington, Clement Gibbs, Hollins, Dr. Fleming, Rev. G. Pettit, Holmes, Bellue, Hunt, Best, Councillor Phillips, James, Parker, Jeff, Keeley; and the project received the hearty support and sincere congratulations of almost every inhabitant of Birmingham to whom application was made.

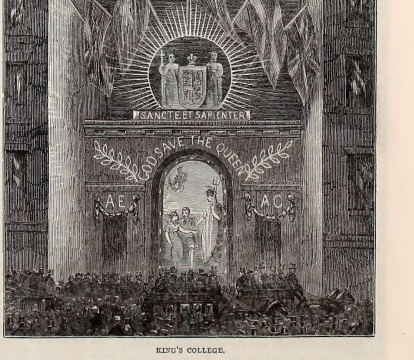
EXETER.

Here there was a procession of Mayor, Corporation, tradesmen, and volunteers to the cathedral, accompanied by four bands. We give an Engraving (from a sketch by Mr. G. Townsend) of the procession passing the Guildhall, in High-street. At Bury Meadow three commemoration trees were planted, and the volunteers had a feu de joie. Several public dinners took place, and about 6000 children were provided with tea. At night a monster bonfire was lit in the cathedral-yard, and brilliant illuminations took place.

THE TORCHLIGHT CELEBRATION AT LANCASTER.

Lancaster greatly distinguished itself in the festivities that celebrated the Royal marriage. It had the usual procession, public dinners, treats to the poor and to the schools, fireworks, illumination, and monster bonfire; but the great feature of the Lancaster festivities was the revival of an old feudal celebration that had become, it was thought, obsolete. It was decided that an ox should be given to feed the poor; and so soon as the idea became known it obtained so much approval and substantial support that it was decided to roast two. As the roasting would take a good deal of time, it was obvious that it must begin on Monday. That necessity suggested another notion, and it was finally arranged that the two devoted animals should be paraded through the town in torchlight procession, which was to be strictly in character with bygone times, more familiar than the present with such doings. The programme was as follows—Torch-bearers were to lead the way, mounted on donkeys; next, a band of music; then wains filled with folk bearing flags and banners; next, two trucks each bearing one of the oxen, with butchers in attendance; next, a coach-and-four, with a figure of Henry VIII., attended by knights in armour, beefeaters, &c.; Mr. Punch, his wife Judy, and their dog Toby; representations of an enormous plum-pudding, cheese,

GUILDHALL.



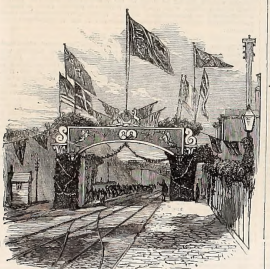
KING'S COLLEGE.

&c.; the procession closing with a whole host of masked characters riding on donkeys, the masks being of the most grotesque description. Along the march torchbearers were to flank the whole. All this actually came off on Monday evening, and never did Lancaster or any other town present such a scene. The streets were literally packed with enthusiastic thousands, who lustily cheered the pageant. Our Engraving represents the procession entering the market square.

LYNN.

At half-past nine in the morning a procession was formed in the market-place, comprising the Enrolled Pensioners, Coastguard, Royal Naval Volunteers, the Mayor and Corporation, with their regalia, the clergy in their academical costume, and other ministers of religion, friendly societies, and inhabitants generally, and traversed the principal streets of the town, being joined on its way by the children of all the day and Sunday schools. The streets on the route of the procession, and indeed throughout the town, were profusely decorated with flags, the bells of St. Margaret's Church at the same time ringing out merry peals.

The procession returned to the market-place, where the Mayor proclaimed the Royal marriage. This incident in the day's proceedings forms the subject of our Illustration. The rifle corps, headed by their band, formed opposite the Mayor, corporation, &c., who stood



ERITH: TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT THE STATION.

facing the south; the municipal banner, flanked by the English and Danish standards, forming an appropriate background; the sergeants-at-mace, with regalia, standing at the foot of the platform. The pensioners and coastguard formed on the east side of the square, joining the right of the rifle corps. At the first gun from the fort the town-crier bespoke silence whilst the proclamation should be made. The Mayor then announced the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, giving in full the titles of their Royal Highnesses. The announcement was cheered lustily, and the flags were waved by the school children and others. The Rev. E. F. E.

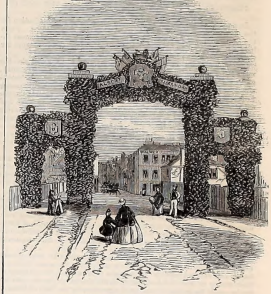
HAMPSTEAD: BUILDING THE BONFIRE ON THE HEATH.

Hankinson, incumbent of St. Margaret's, then advanced to the front of the platform, attended by the other clergy, and the assemblage uncovered while Mr. Hankinson knelt and invoked a blessing on the Royal couple, using for the purpose appropriate prayers and versicles selected from the marriage and other services of the Church, to which the persons near responded. Prayers for the Queen and realm were also used, the service concluding with the Benediction. After a pause the gun was again fired and answered by a Royal salute. The volunteers fired a feu de joie, the gun was again fired, and responded to by the rifle corps in the same manner. The corps then fired a splendid volley, and lastly presented arms while the band played the National Anthem. The whole of the assemblage, led by the Mayor, gave several rounds of hearty cheers for the Prince and Princess.

A dinner was given to the poor of both sexes over a certain age at the Corn Exchange, the schools were all feasted in their respective buildings, and rustic sports in great variety were provided and greatly enjoyed. In the evening a public dinner took place in the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Mayor. The illuminations at night were on a magnificent scale.

THE MALVERN BONFIRE AND FESTIVITIES.

Two incidents, which stood out prominently in the rejoicings at Malvern—the beacon fire and the planting an oak on the Link Common—serve us for illustration. The day was ushered in by a salute of seven guns and a peal from the abbey bells; a second salute was fired between one and two o'clock, on the telegraphic despatch being received announcing that the Royal marriage had been completed. The Malvern Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Oddfellows, Foresters, and principal inhabitants mustered at ten o'clock and attended Divine service in the abbey. After the service a procession was formed in the churchyard, consisting of the volunteers, clergy, inhabitants, Oddfellows, the oak-tree (given by Lady Emily Foley), drawn by four white horses, and the Foresters' society, wearing Coventry rosettes. After parading the town the procession repaired to the site selected for planting the oak, near the "Victoria Seat," a favourite spot with



DEAL: TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

her Majesty during her residence in Malvern in early life. The ceremony was performed by Lady Emily Foley. Later there was a dinner of the rifle corps at the Music Hall, and the children of the day and Sunday schools were feasted with tea and cake at their schoolrooms. The fire lighted on Tuesday night on the top of the Worcestershire Beacon, the highest point in the range of Malvern hills, was a complete success. The torchlight procession started from the abbey at seven o'clock, and, the night being favourable, it was visible for many miles. This, as seen from the vale of the Severn, was a most beautiful sight. The procession extended nearly half a mile. The top of the

LONDON: ILLUMINATION IN SAVILE-ROW.

hill was reached soon after half-past seven, and the torchbearers assembled round the pyre, which was 60 ft. high, the area of the base being 60 ft. by 40 ft. The materials were combustible, and freely sprinkled with petroleum and tar, so that the flames spread rapidly. Gradually it increased until it ascended in a column to a great height, lighting up the clouds, which reflected the lurid glare, and being visible at an immense distance. Answering fires were lighted at several points on the Malvern range and on Bredon Hill, and other distant eminences. Before the fire was lighted up a discharge of rockets took place.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES AT EISTH AND DEAL.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales s d Princess Alexandra, on their way from Gravesend to Windsor, at Erith Station passed under a triumphal arch, erected at the east end of the platform. The tasteful erection, of which we give an Engraving, was designed by H. Wale, Esq. The whole of the station itself, both inside and out, was decorated and festooned; and, in addition to floral embellishments, more than 100 flags were suspended in various positions, for both civil services and foreign nations, particularly the Royal Standard and arms of Denmark.

At Deal the Royal wedding day was kept with rejoicings of various kinds, which we have not room to specify. We give, however, an illustration, from a photograph, taken by Mr. B. B. Easter, of the triumphal arch erected at Deal.

REJOICINGS AT DIDO CASTLE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE EARL OF CLANCARTY.

In no part of the Queen's dominions were loyalty and affection for the Sovereign more strongly marked than in Faversetown. From the Earl of Rosse, whose castle joins the town, to the humblest inhabitant, only one feeling—of heartfelt satisfaction and pleasure for the happiness of the Royal family—prevailed.

The inhabitants of Faversetown determined to celebrate the marriage of their future King by a holiday and rejoicings on a large scale, and every person seemed delighted to be able to assist in the demonstration. Lord Rosse, with his usual liberality, supplied as much fireworks as he was permitted, and there were also numerous tar barrels and boat fires to exhibit them. It was intended to have had the display on the evening of the 10th of March, but the day having proved very wet, it was postponed until the 11th. By the admirable management of John Green, Esq., the agent, and the generosity of the crowds who flocked from the neighbouring towns and country to witness the spectacle were accommodated without inconvenience or confusion.

The towers of the principal gate entering his Lordship's demesne were surrounded by flags. At the entrance gate to the avenue leading to the castle was lit with lamps, and the band of the King's County Royal Militia Regiment attended, and added to the pleasure of the evening.

A salute of twenty-one guns proclaimed the commencement of the joyous scene, and in quick succession followed rockets, blue lights, fire-balloons, all manner of devices in fire, shells of golden rain, diamond, golden, double stars, and fountains of fire, and other pieces, with the sudden starting into light, with a dazzling splendour, of a beautiful emblematical device giving the initials "A A.," separated by the Crown of Wales feathers.

The conduct and demeanour of the vast crowds who were present exceeded all praise, all were animated with the spirit of loyalty and happy and devoted loyalty. "A right royal supper," combining all that money or best-loth hospitality could command, was laid in the castle for guests invited on the grounds by the Earl of Rosse.

BLACKROCK CASTLE, CORK, ILLUMINATED.

In Cork, at twelve o'clock, the troops in garrison, comprising infantry and artillery, were marched through the city to the New wall, where a feu de joie was fired, and enthusiastic cheers given by both troops and spectators for the health of the Queen, Prince and Princess. The joyfulls of the churches were rung at two o'clock. In Queenstown also the rejoicings were equally hearty. A royal salute was fired by the men-of-war and gun-boats in port. The yards were manned, and loud cheers were given for her Majesty and the Royal pair. The Commissioners were present at the review of the troops, and testing great taste. Of the riotous conduct of a few disaffected persons it is not our purpose now to treat. We prefer to dwell on the cordiality. The main or lighthouse tower, rising to a height of over 100ft. above the level of the river, displayed on the front a large V. R. in the centre, the centre of which was formed of white, and the edges of partic-coloured, lights. The coloured lights were disposed in two rows, the nearest to the centre consisting of red and blue lights, and proceeding into the six arms of the star. The whole design was composed of eight lanterns, fitted with appropriate reflectors. On the walls of the castle, which are very numerous, were brilliantly illuminated with wax candles, and from the battlements rockets and fine fireworks were discharged during the evening. Our Illustration is from a sketch by Mr. Robert Stopford.

THE COURTENAY FESTIVITIES.

We give two Illustrations from sketches by Mr. Paul Naftel, of the principal Courtenay Quarry, which were carried out on a liberal and extensive scale. We represents the lively aspect we saw from the High-street, the principal thoroughfare in St. Peter Port, throughout the day; the other the discharge of fireworks at night, with Castle Cornet in the background.

FESTIVITIES AT ST. PETERSBURG IN CELEBRATION OF THE WEDDING DAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The suspicious union which has been the cause of such enthusiastic demonstrations of joy throughout all England was worthily and brilliantly celebrated in St. Petersburg at her Majesty's Embassy and by the British residents in that city.

The festivities at the Embassy commenced with a State dinner, at which were present his Imperial Highness the Prince of Oldenburg, his Excellency Prince Gortschakoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, several of the chief dignitaries of the Court and Empire, the British Ambassador, and the chiefs of the foreign missions at St. Petersburg. During dinner the fine band of the Chasseurs performed an admirable selection of music, as well as the national airs, appropriate to the loyal toasts proposed by Prince Gortschakoff and by her Majesty's Ambassador.

In the evening his Excellency gave a concert, at which was united the talent of all the celebrated artists now resident in St. Petersburg. This soiree, which was one of the most brilliant ever given by a foreign representative in this country, was honoured by the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and by nearly all the members of the Imperial family, and was attended by about four hundred of the élite of the society of St. Petersburg.

The members of the Imperial family present were the Emperor's sons, the hereditary Grand Duke and the Grand Duke Alexander;

(Continued on page 396.)

The *Correspondencia* of Madrid says that the Queen of Spain has ordered one of the crown jewels to be made into a necklace. The diamonds and other precious stones, to the value of eight million reals (£400), will be furnished by the Crown Jeweller. The rest of the parure, bracelets, &c., will represent twelve million reals (£12,000).

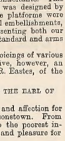
We have news from the Cape of Good Hope to Feb. 20. Parliament had been summoned to meet at Cape Town on April 16, which had given offence to some of the country districts, especially as it was reported that the Session should be held at Graham's Town, and they had recommended their colleagues not to attend—but were overruled by the communication that would have much effect. The drought had entirely disappeared, and rain had fallen, though too late to serve the current harvest. The disturbances on the frontier, but the prowess of the natives to cattle-stealing was likely to lead to trouble. Sir Levingstone had returned in the Prince to Quilimane, after a trip to Johanna for supplies.

Last year upwards of four million hundredweight of provisions was imported into the United Kingdom from various countries in Europe and from the United States. This quantity is in excess of the imports in 1861 by one million and a quarter cwt. Of such increase bacon and ham contributed 430,000 cwt.; beef and pork, 197,111 cwt.; butter, 44,600 cwt.; and lard, 205,489 cwt. The only decrease shown in the accounts is 24,646 cwt. on cheese. Of eggs the total number was 263 millions, an increase on the previous year of 32 millions. When it is considered how enormously these importations have increased of late years, they cannot be deemed satisfactorily accounted for by referring to the increased consumption of population, and less to reduced powers of home production; the conclusion, therefore, seems safe that the bulk of the nation are better fed than heretofore.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., K.S.I., whose chivalrous and brilliant career won him the designation of "The Bayard of India," was the scion of an old and honourable Derbyshire family originally settled at Alfreton. He was the son of Benjamin Outram, Esq., Barrister-at-law, and Member for Derby, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of James Anderson, Esq., LL.B., and Anne Ord of Berwick-upon-Tweed, sister to Mrs. Anderson, wife of his brother Mr. Benjamin Outram, and



George Sligo, of Seacliff House, Haddingtonshire, whose daughter was the widow of Sir William Cornwallis Harris, married, secondly, in 1859, Archibald Edward Inglis Rigg, Esq., of Carlton Hall, Yorkshire, late Captain 4th Regt. Light Dragoons, and brother-in-law to Major-General Farquharson, of the Bombay Army, was mother of Sir James Outram's wife. Sir James Outram was born at Butterley Hall, on the 29th of January, 1803, and was educated at Dr. Burney's school at Greenwich, and afterwards at Westminster. He entered the 23rd Bombay Fusiliers as a cadet in 1819, and quitted it a Lieutenant to the same regiment in 1820. He served with it in the Mahratta campaign of 1817-18, and in 1820 he joined Candeish, and organised a regular force in 1825 at Guzerat, and was appointed Political Assistant to Captain Ogilvy. In 1826 he was employed in the Mahee Caunta, Baroda, and Lucknow. In 1838 he accompanied Sir John (afterwards Lord) Keane as staff officer to Afghanistan, and took part in the capture of Ghuznee. In 1850 Outram, then a Colonel, was appointed Chief Commissioner of Scinde, and in 1857 he was appointed to command the expedition, and made a K.C.B. He was at Bushire Kooshab, Mohammerah, and other engagements; but, owing to the Persian war, there was a full stop. He borne, was debarred from taking a very active part. Scarcely had he returned from this expedition before he found himself engaged in the war in Behar Havelock the most serious duty that, perhaps, ever fell upon true and gallant men in India—the suppression of the Sepoy mutiny, which was at the height of its guilt and cruelty. After the suppression of the mutiny he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude; but, difficulties arising with the policy pursued towards the Talookdars, he left for Calcutta. In 1857 he was made a C.B.; in 1858 he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Generalship for "eminent services;" and was created a Baronet on the 10th of November of that year. Parliament also carried a vote of thanks to Sir James Outram on the 8th of February, 1858; and Lord Panmure did the same in the Upper House, both evincing unbounded admiration of Outram's conduct. From this Outram worked as President of the Council of India. He protested against the amalgamation of the Indian army with the Queen's, and opposed it by and valuable minute on the subject. He thus returned to England, with his health so shattered that it was impossible for him to remain in the country more than at all points, but he could only faintly enjoy them. He was presented with the freedom of the city of London and with a sword, and was entertained on the 29th of December, 1860, pursuant to a vote of the Corporation of March 7, 1858. On the 20th of November of the same year, Sir James Outram was enrolled among its first Knights. In July, 1862 he received the honour of a visit from the Prince and Princess of Wales. Sir James Outram married, Dec. 18, 1833, Margaret Clementina, second daughter of James Anderson, Esq., of Berwick-upon-Tweed, by whom he had issue. She survives him, he leaves an only child, his successor. Sir James Outram died at Paris, 11 Rue Rivoli, on the 11th inst., and was buried in the Cimetière de Boyd Outram, the second Baronet, who was born in 1838, and who entered the Bengal civil service in January, 1858, and is Assistant-Commissioner in the Western Provinces of Bengal. He married, in 1860, Jane Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Boyd, Rector of Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

On Wednesday week the remains of the late General Sir James Outram were interred in Westminster Abbey. The funeral procession left the deceased's friends, companions in arms, and the public. The funeral procession, consisting of the Household Cavalry, marched in front of the private carriages, started from Sir James Outram's residence, Queen's-gate-gardens, Kensington, and proceeded to Westminster Abbey, the procession was headed by a mourning detachment of the 78th Highlanders, of which the deceased was Colonel. The pall-bearers were Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, Quartermaster Charles Erskine, and the Regimental Agent, Mr. Cox. The chief mourners were Mr. Boyd Outram, the deceased's nephew, and Mr. Benjamin Outram, who was accompanied by many other relatives. The procession entered the Abbey by the great door, and the interment took place near the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Delhousie, Lord Panmure, Lord Clyde, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Strathnairn, and Lord Elphinstone walked abreast), Lord Chelmsford, Sir Charles Wood, Lord Harris, Sir James Outram, Sir Frederick Roberts, Sir Hope Grant, Colonel Farquharson, Major-Gen. H. Havelock, Colonel Lockhart, Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir John Low, General Russell, General Jacob, Sir Henry Durand, Sir Proby Cautley, Sir Henry Clerk, Sir James Elphinstone, Major W. T. Johnson, Colonel George Malcolm, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir J. C. Kaye, Colonel Sykes, M.P.; Mr. Ross Mangles, M.P.; J. C. Crawford, M.P.; Colonel Wellesley, Dr. W. H. Russell, Colonel Stanley, Colonel Boileau, Sir Daniel Morris, Mr. Layard, Mr. Lewin, the local and clerical service, and the Rev. Lord John Thynne the Canon. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, and the Rev. Canon Jennings. His body is buried in peace, but his soul liveth for evermore." Mr. Brownrigg read the service in the burial service, and Mr. Cox the "Dead March in Saul," the choir singing the grand, deeply-affecting chorale. Around the grave when the body was lowered were many soldiers in full dress and uniform, many of officers, many of whom had long side by side with the deceased, and whose breasted faces reminded one of the hardy veterans on which, in common with him, they had defended the honour of their country. The ceremony lasted about an hour.

VISCOUNTESS GOUGH.

The Right Hon. Frances Maria Viscountess Gough was the daughter of General Edward Pakenham, and was married in 1815 to Hugh, 1st Lord Gough, the gallant and distinguished Field Marshal, Sir Hugh Gough, K.P., K.S.I., G.C.B., present Viscount Gough, who succeeds to the title. She had four daughters and two sons. Of these survive her one son, the Hon. George Stephen Gough, Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Dragoons, C.B., Aide-de-camp to his Father; the Hon. Mrs. Haines, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Gregory Haines, Madras Army; and the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, wife of General Sir Charles Grant, G.C.B. The Viscountess died on the 15th ult., at St. Helens, her husband's residence, Worthing, Sussex, aged 71.

SIR WILLIAM STEVENSON, K.C.B.

His Excellency Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B., Governor and Commander in Chief of the Mauritius, who died there, in his fifty-eighth year, on the 8th of February last, was the eldest son of the late Sir John Stevenson, Knight, Mrs. Stevenson, had been a Miss James of the island of Jamaica, and was educated at Eton. He entered the military service of the East India Company as an "Ensign Assistant Regiment" for 1779 as having died in Jamaica at the period when the Duke of Kent was Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's Forces in those islands of English pursuits in Jamaica after it had been taken from the Spaniards. Sir William Stevenson's mother was also descended from Henry Laurens, President of Cromwell's Jamaica Council. Sir William Stevenson commenced his barrister life was called to the Bar in English, and subsequently promoted to the office of Solicitor-General in Jamaica. He was subsequently promoted to the governorship of the Island of Dominica, and afterwards to the Governorship of Mauritius. At Mauritius Sir William's abilities and his devotion to the public interests gained for him the esteem of the people, and he was the most popular of colonial Governors. This was strongly marked by the grief exerted in the island by his death, and by the feeling displayed at his funeral.

SIR HENRY ROPER.

The Hon. Sir Henry Roper, late Chief Justice at Bombay, was the second son of William Roper, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of H. Fish, Esq., and was the younger brother of the Rev. Thomas Roper, of Arthuret, in the county of Cumberland, and the great-grandson of Henry, eighth Baron Teynham. He was born in 1811, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1837. He at one time filled the office of Clerk of the Crown at Bombay. He was appointed to the Bench in 1857, and was knighted in 1858; and he was advanced to the Chief Justiceship of that Court in 1861. He married, in 1841, Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Pleydell Bouverie, Canon of Salisbury, and grand-daughter of Jacob, second Earl of Radnor; by whom (who survives him) he leaves two sons and three daughters. Sir Henry Roper died on the 8th inst., at Bombay, near Colchester, on the 10th ult.

BERJEANT WRANGHAM.

Digby Cayley Wrangham, of the Rocks, Gloucestershire, Queen's Serjeant, with a patent of precedence, and Leader of the Parliamentary Bar, was the son of the Venerable Archdeacon Wrangham, and was born in 1818. He studied, at Oxford, a double first-class in 1838, and proceeded M.A. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn on June 8, 1841, and joined the Oxford Circuit. He was appointed Queen's Serjeant in 1861, and afterwards to Lord Aberdeen, at the Foreign Office. He eventually devoted himself entirely to Parliamentary practice, and in that line of forensic business attained the highest reputation and position; and his emoluments must have been very great. He was advanced to the coif, with a patent of precedence, and was created a Queen's Serjeant, on the 28th of June last. At one time M.P. for Sudbury, He married Amelia, second daughter of Walter Ramsden Fawkes, Esq., of Farnby Hall, Yorkshire, by whom (who died some years ago) he leaves (with a daughter, Emily Augusta, wife of Henry Collyer, Esq., of Dunterrie Park, Wilts) two sons—Walter Wrangham, Esq., barrister-at-law, and the Rev. D. S. Wrangham, B.A., Vicar of South Cave, Yorkshire. Mr. Serjeant Wrangham was a gentleman of high breeding and honour, and was every where respected. His death, which occurred on the 16th ult., in much lamented by a large circle of friends and admirers.

CESAR MANSUETE DESPRETZ.

This eminent philosopher, member of the Imperial Institute, and Professor of Physics at the Normal School of Science at Paris, who died on the 17th ult., was born at Lessines, in Hainault, on May 18, 1798. He came at an early age to Paris to study mathematics and physics, and distinguished himself by his vivid intelligence, retentive memory, and singular and eccentric bearing. At first, from the narrowness of his means, he devoted himself for many forty years to a profound study of the phenomena of heat, light, sound electricity, &c., and has thrown much light on the nature of these agents or subtle objects. In spite of some natural defects, he by dint of perseverance and the assiduous practice of his lectures, became one of the most numerous auditories as the most eloquent professors, and he eventually obtained the highest chair of physics in France. His leaning was towards engaging as much as possible and that his appearance in orvalis pleases almost an indication of the tour. He is said to have been also an adept in the chase—a love of which, he has left, besides very numerous scientific memoirs, a treatise on physics, which has become classical. He was also the author of "Elements de Physique," and "Elements de Meteorologie." While submitting some pure charcoal to slow distillation by means of an induced electric current he found that platinum wire became very minute black crystals, which, when mixed with a little oil, polished rubies as rapidly and efficiently as diamond dust. This discovery will produce a great effect under similar conditions. It was an approach to the manufacture of the diamond.

W. GREGSON, ESQ.

W. Gregson, Esq., late Under-Secretary of the Home Department, whose death has just occurred, was remarkable in political life as the barrister who brought that Department into the form of Government in which it is. He was born at Liverpool in 1795, and graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1815, as a First-class Man. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 12th of June, 1818; and between 1820 and 1830 he was engaged in the Liverpool Election Petitions; the Whig Government afterwards employed him in the same capacity. He was private secretary to Sir R. Peel, and, subsequently, to Lord Sidmouth, when Home Secretary. He also during nine years visited and inspected the prisons of England. He was one of the framers of the Factory Acts, and of the Criminal Law Code as Highbury, and was among the earliest promoters of the ragged-school movement. In 1834 he was returned for the borough of Preston, and was a warm friend of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, and of all charities and societies connected.

Notices of the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount Templetown, and Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., whose deaths have just occurred, will be given in next week's Number.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Henrietta Elizabeth, Dowager Countess Granville, late of Hereford-street, Park-lane, was proved in London, on the 18th ult., by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Frederick Leveson-Gower, M.P., the personalty resorn under £16,000. Lady Granville was the daughter of the 10th Duke of Devonshire, and married the late Earl Granville, P.C., G.C.B., Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor Nicholas, who died in 1846, and had issue by him two sons and two daughters. Her Ladyship died in November last, executed her will in 1857, and two codicils in 1862. She left to the legacy of £1,000 each to the Misses Cavendish. "Harriet Granville." Her Ladyship appointed her son, the present Earl, a trustee with Lord Granville of the late earl's will, and left to him the residue of her personalty. Her Ladyship bequeaths to her son, Earl Granville, the plate; and to her daughter, Lord Rivers, she leaves the residue of her property. This is subject to the payment of five annuities—namely, one of £50, two of £30, and two of £20. Her Ladyship left to her son Earl Granville the Devonshire Diamonds.

The will of Edward Loyd, Esq., late of Combe House, near Croydon, formerly of Greenhill, near Manchester, was proved in the London Court on the 14th ult., the personalty being sworn under £350,000. The executors nominated are his sons, Lewis Loyd, Edward Loyd, and William Jones Loyd. Mr. Lewis Loyd is the well-known Parliamentary Overseen, and formerly a banker at Manchester and a magistrate for the county of Lancashire. His will bears date 1857, and he left to his wife the use of Combe House for her life. He bequeaths to his wife the interest of £100,000 Three per Cents, and an annuity of £2,000 out of the income of his residuary and the principal estate. but books and pictures at her decease he leaves to his eldest son, to whom he has devised his residuary estate, subject to the above. He also leaves a legacy of £100,000 sterling, and to each of his daughters (for whom a prior provision has been made) a legacy of £50,000.

The will of George Forbes, Esq., of Bereleigh House, Petersfield, Hants, late of Bombay, and of the connexion of Forbes, Forbes, Esq., the testator's brother, and Daniel Boyd and Alexander Forbes Mackenzie, Esqrs., the testator's nephews. The personal property was sworn under £140,000. The testator held the office of Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex and Westminster, and was a magistrate for the city and county, also for Hants and Aberdeen. Mr. Forbes was a son of the late Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., and married in 1837 Miss Mackenzie, who survives the age of eighty-two, died, in January last. He will bears date 1855, whereby he bequeaths to his wife a life interest in his estates, both real and personal, and upon her decease he devises the freeholds to his eldest son or other issue; but, should no child attain a vested interest therein, he devises his estates to come to the second son of his brother, Sir Charles, and bequeaths his personal estate amongst his three children. He also left £1,000 to the Petersfield Infirmary, bequeathing to his sister, Katharine, and his brother, Sir Charles, such a legacy of £1000, also £100 to each of his executors.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The overland mail, with dates from Calcutta to the 22nd of February, and from Hong-Kong to 14th of February, has arrived.

INDIA.

The following is from the summary of the *Calcutta Englishman*:

Reports from the North-West provinces which have been received to the 19th instant, stating the prospects of the season to be very promising. There is every reason to expect a good average harvest, and to the extent of that average the produce would be from 16,000 to 20,000 chests. Government may be considered very fortunate in the crop coming to maturity so favourably.

Our latest intelligence from Ajmeeh is to the effect that Oakley Nongta, the principal rebel chief, has been captured and executed. A military proceeding has spread terror amongst the rebels, and will, we trust, be a salutary lesson to the Bheels, who, moreover, are not fond for his aggrandisement, has been paid to the parties who captured him. The stockades at Dhoolia remain unbroken by the rebels. The 86th Foot, which left Agra now in the Cawpoh Hills, is to be relieved in the beginning of next month. Within the last few days the Nana has been taking part in the affairs of the Bundelcund and the rebels, in which the latter were defeated.

Letters from Jeypore have been received inform us that the Nizam's Government has ordered to assist certain wealthy merchants of Shalapore in importing rice. It is said that the price of rice is so fair, compared with the high, price to be paid in the districts where the crops have failed. The Nizam has also been entreated by the Nana to interfere in favour of Dhoolia. If this intelligence be correct, the Nizam has taken a most sensible course.

CHINA.

(From the Hong-Kong *Overland Mail.*)

From Pekin there is no news whatever; and from the Northern ports we have ceased to receive any commercial, communicative intelligence, owing to the frost.

From Shanghai all accounts are satisfactory. The country within the famous line of defence continues to give signs of prosperity. No rebels have not been heard of during the last fortnight of more than vagrant bands of Chinese robbers, stimulated by the necessities of the city, which, of late, have rendered its existence to the Imperialists, and which have been occupied by the Imperial troops. Soochow was the case with Pootoon, a host of pirates.

We learn from Ningpo that the Rev. Mr. Parker, of Ningpo, died on the 2nd inst. from the effects of falling from his horse into a canal which crossed a bridge-road. He was much liked by the foreign and native circle of friends and acquaintances. His loss will be deeply felt by those who exist within the limits of the Ningpo river.

From Fuhchau, Amoy, and Swatow there is no news of importance.

JAPAN.

The accounts from Japan during the past fortnight have had reference principally to the internal affairs of the country; no negotiation has been effected between foreigners, representing the treaty, and the English Charge d'Affaires a short time back. *The Japan Herald* of Jan. 24 states that promulgations of the most extensive kind have been made among the nobility, by the Emperor's direction; that no less than a hundred and ten persons of rank have been degraded and deprived of half their property; and that, while this number includes nearly all those who have "had to do" with foreigners since the treaties were first made, the names of certain nobles known to be hostile to foreigners are not to be found among the proscribed. The object sought to be attained is clear enough. If the treaties are to be repudiated, it will be, if not necessary, at least convenient, to affirm that they were made without the Emperor's sanction; and of this the fact of no other proof could be afforded than the punishment of those who were cognizant of what was going on while the treaties were being negotiated.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

CHESS.

DESPITE the oft-repeated assertion that the game of chess bears a striking analogy to the science of war, it is undoubtedly true that great Generals and distinguished warriors have for the most part been but indifferent chessplayers. Probably the popular statement is due to the circumstance that the progenitor of our modern game of chess—known in Hindostan from time immemorial—was named Chatur-anga, the four angas or members composing an army. We are informed by Sir William Jones, in his essay on the ancient Indian game, that it was played by four persons with four suits or sets of men, variously coloured, and that the moves were determined by cards with dice, thus rendering the game a mixed game of chance and skill, and, as Sir William well remarks, assimilating it to the game of whist, except that pieces were used instead of cards. It certainly is remarkable that chess, the king of games, should bear such a family likeness to whist, the king of card-games, which forms the only analogy game that, for variety and intricacy of combination, and for calling forth the mental energies, will compete with chess.

In the ancient game Chatur-anga, we recognise the piece still known as the King, protected by his army, which was commanded by a General, who stood in the place of the modern Queen. The appearance of a lady on the field of battle being outrageously opposed to all Oriental and popular propriety. These pieces are found in various forms in Europe into fierce, or fierce, then into viceroy, whence the transformation to Fers, or Fercy, and, in process of time, to the present were Phil, the elephant, now fil or fou, of the French, corresponding to the English Bishop, and not to the Castle, as many people suppose; Aspen-sear, the horseman, now the Knight; and Rukh, the English Knight; Ruch, the camel, was, according to some, originally a chariot. It answers for the French Tour, and to the English rook or castle; and Beydel, or Beydek, footmen, or infantry, are of course the prototypes of the French pions, and the English pawns.

Some antiquaries are of opinion that the game of the original game was Chatur-raj, the four Rajahs or Kings. But this as it may, the game found its way from Hindostan into Persia, where it was called Chatrang. The Arabs, who at one time possessed Persia, having neither q nor the hard ch, altered the name to Shetranj, and to Shat-ranj, the King's distress, by which it is still known in modern Persian. This was a very significant word in the sacred language of the Brahmins, Sanscrit, which changes, till full in European languages we find it still further transmogrified into the Greek, Zatrikion; the English, Archaic; the Italian, Scachi; the German, Schack; the French, Echecs; and the English, Chess. The word chess has, of course, given birth to the English check, and to the whimsical concurrence of circumstances it has supplied a name to the exchequer of Great Britain!

The works that have been written on chess would alone form a voluminous library. The oldest treatise with which we are acquainted is by a Portuguese, Damiano de Odemira, who flourished towards the end of the fifteenth century. About the same time Caxton printed "The Books of Chesse," the first book printed in England. Though these are deeply interesting as literary curiosities, we must look for purposes of study to more modern publications. The amateur cannot but wish for a better interpreter than Mr. Staunton to the excellent treatise published by Bohn, of York-street, Covent-garden. In addition to other merits, it is very clearly arranged, and, without being too abstruse, it gives all the requisite "book-play" of both regular and irregular openings, in the latter of which Mr. Staunton always understood that Mr. Staunton has achieved a very high reputation. Following the openings, we have numerous games and positions illustrating the points of play. We must not forget, however, that a knowledge of openings and positions can only impart a certain mechanical skill, and can no more make a fine chessplayer than mastering with air-baddies can make a good swimmer. On this point Rousseau, in his "Confessions," is candid and convincing. He tells us that he shut himself up for six weeks and forced over the most scientific treatises of his day, but that at the first trial he was vanquished by a mere tyro who relied solely on his genius, and knew nothing of openings and stratagems.

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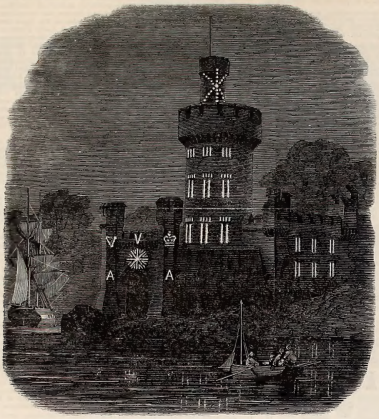


CORK: ILLUMINATION OF BLACKROCK CASTLE.

(*Continued from page 344.*)

the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and his wife, the Grand Duchess Alexandra Petrowna; the Grand Duchess Marie, accompanied by her son, the Duke of Leuchtenberg; Prince William of Baden and his beautiful bride, the eldest daughter of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie; the Prince of Oldenburg and his son, Prince Alexander of Oldenburg.

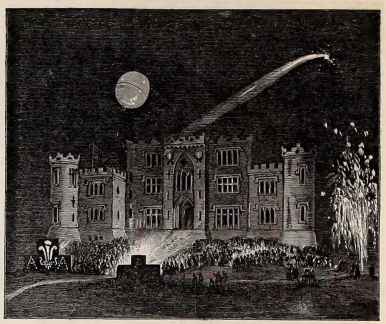
Our Engraving represents the exterior of the Embassy at the moment of the arrival of the Emperor and Empress.

The illuminations were of a brilliant and novel character. By the employment alternately of ground-glass globes and burners disposed in lozenge form, the effect of a girdle of pearls and diamonds was given to the line of gas jets extending along the façade of the building, 156 ft. in length. The cipher of the Royal pair and the Prince's plume over the entrance, which were 12 ft. in height, contained 400 burners. On each side of the entrance were two candelabræ, each bearing a circle of nine large globes. The transparencies in the centre windows of the Embassy, representing the arms of England, with those of Denmark and of the Prince of Wales on each side, 9 ft. in height, were lighted with fifty gas burners; gas jets running up the columns supporting the pediment, formed the framed of these transparencies, and displayed to advantage the architectural details of the building; while the whole was surmounted with a large rose or star.

The effect of this illumination, the first of the kind ever attempted at St. Petersburg, was all the more striking and vivid from the ground being covered with snow. It was truly an illumination "a giorno," and seems to have struck the pigeons in that light, for they whirled in bewildered flight round the house till the gas was extinguished.

To the Russian populace the novel sight afforded great enjoyment; the wide street of the Bergewskaia was crowded with majiks, and strings of carriages drove up and down in front of the Embassy until the departure of the Imperial family. Hitherto the style of illuminations in vogue at St. Petersburg has been of the most simple character, being generally confined to "lampions," or saucers of tallow placed along the pavement, or to Chinese paper lanterns. It is not, however, improbable, as gilded domes, its Exchange, Academy, and other public buildings, the mere outlines of which in gas, reflected in the Neva, would produce a perfectly magical effect, infinitely more striking than the illumination of St. Peter's at Rome.

illuminations are so frequent in this capital, that gas may soon supersede the old-fashioned and unsatisfactory method hitherto employed. Certain it is that no city in the world is better adapted to effective illumination on a grand scale than St. Petersburg, with its noble palace-lined quays, its

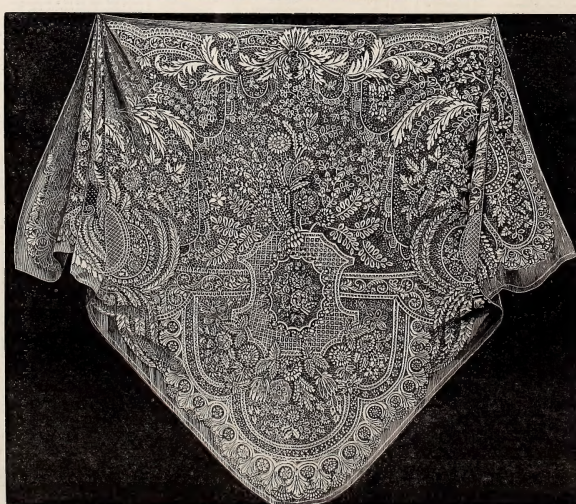


IRELAND: FESTIVITIES AT BIRR CASTLE, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF ROSSE.

As the residence of the Embassy is not large enough to receive the Russian and English society together, her Majesty's Ambassador entertained the heads of the chief commercial houses at dinner on the following day, and gave a soirée for their families in the evening, on both which occasions the British residents did not fail to manifest those loyal feelings which they have ever evinced for the Queen and the Royal family, sentiments to which they had already given eloquent utterance on the previous night at a great festive meeting which was organised by a committee of our countrymen at the house of Mr. Morgan, one of the most esteemed members of the highly respectable community of merchants resident at St. Petersburg.

The Embassy was again illuminated on the occasion of the fête given to the British residents, in the same manner as that which marked the Imperial visit, and its brilliant appearance attracted as much public notice as on the previous evening.

DIAMOND BRACELET PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE LADIES OF LEEDS.



POINT LACE PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE LADIES OF IRELAND.

PRESENTS TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

BRACELET PRESENTED BY THE LADIES OF LEEDS.

This bracelet is composed of upwards of two hundred and fifty diamonds of the first water, set in a most elegant design. In the head is a very large stone, forming the centre of a star, which is surrounded with scrolls containing four large diamonds, almost equal to the centre stone. The band consists of three rows of diamonds, graduating from the head, and has the arms of the Corporation of Leeds engraved on a small gold plate at the back. It was supplied by Messrs. Hirst, of Leeds.

GIFT FROM THE LADIES OF IRELAND.

The point-lace shawl, presented to the Princess by the ladies of Ireland, was manufactured by Messrs. Allen, of Grafton-street, Dublin, for the Exhibition of 1862, and obtained a medal and a certificate for great taste in design and execution. A committee of ladies, including the Lady Mayoress of Dublin, Lady Rachel Butler, Viscountess Gort, &c., selected the lace of which this is a specimen; and a full set is now in hand to match, and, when completed, will be a truly valuable present. The shawl and part of the lace were presented the day before the marriage, at Windsor, in presence of her Majesty, by Lady Rachel Butler.

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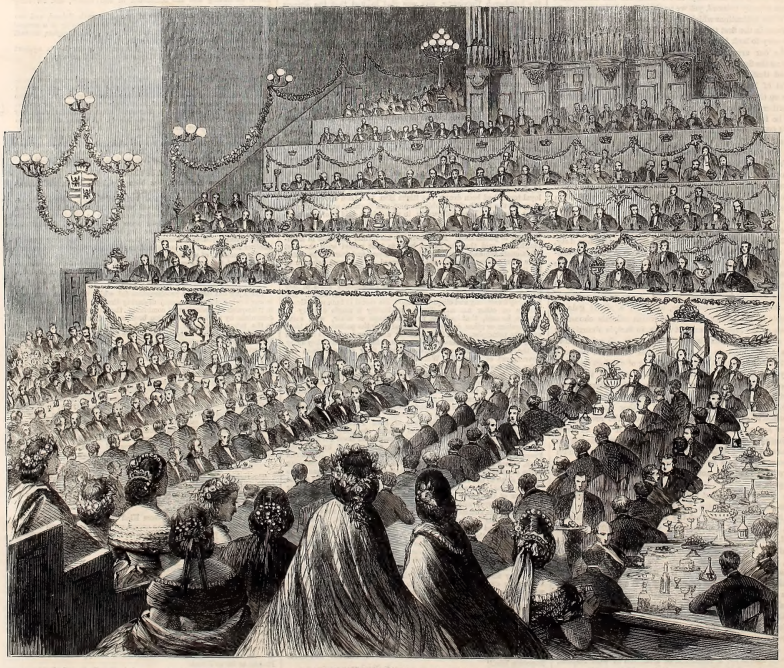
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1198.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE FINANCIAL YEAR.

EVEN in the midst of the din of party politics—when there was such a din—the voice of the Finance Minister, somewhere after the 1st of April, was always heard with that attention and respect which become a nation that does not despise so material an instrument as a balance-sheet. The close of every financial year is a period of deep import to England; and, however great and manifold may be the disturbing influences in the region of political and social ideas, a solid interest settles on the fact of the state of our revenue. This year, when parties are indistinguishable, except when they are nibbling at details, the consideration of the public finances comes as a boon to Parliamentary dulness and inaction; and, in truth, the main topics of any liveliness at all in the discussions of the present Session are based on expected fiscal eccentricities on the part of our somewhat æsthetic Chancellor of the Exchequer. There are rumours and whispers that, having nearly exhausted his grand scheme of adjustment of taxation, Mr. Gladstone proposes to gratify his intense activity and his fancies for high-art finance in experimental dealings with existing arrangements of detail, to inaugurate new systems in the management and marshalling of the national funds, and thus to preserve his character as a reconstructing and readjusting Minister of Finance. There are those who assert that it would be impossible for Mr. Gladstone to bring forward a Budget so shaped as to assume the dignity of a fiscal epic, as his manner has hitherto been, unless he showed therein some marks of originality and genius. If so, such Parliamentary and financial detectives as Sir Henry Willoughby and Mr. Henley will not be long before they pounce upon any little peculiarities which may either lurk in, or be presented boldly by, the Budget. And, when they have duly instructed and informed Mr. Disraeli and Sir Stafford Northcote, those gentlemen will accept their annual cram of facts and figures; and fierce debates, impeaching the proceedings of our adventurous Chancellor of the Exchequer, may be expected



THE BANQUET TO LORD PALMERSTON IN THE MUSIC-HALL, EDINBURGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

for six or seven weeks. From this point of view, a contemplation of the revenue returns for the year ending on the 31st of March is likely to be especially interesting. But we believe that the thinking people of the country will also look at those documents with the sober, almost solemn, consideration which attends to them. The quarterly and yearly returns of the national income are unerring social barometers, and in that close-packed array of figures and their results we may read the inner history of our people for the pending twelve months. A very superficial acquaintance with the influences which work upon the public receipts of the year enables any one to judge of the condition of the people at large. The items of taxation nowadays are so few in number that an index is at once given of the material prosperity or depression of every class in the country.

If we look at the returns of Customs duties we know how trade and commerce have thriven; if we scan that of the Excise we are aware what has been the condition of the industrial classes. In the period which the latest of these returns embraces, our revenue has had to undergo many ordeals. A thin harvest in addition of our trade has been cut off more decidedly before, and with this trial has come ruin to a great manufacture and enforced inaction on a large operative body. Individual fortunes, and the well-being of a special class, have fallen before a great calamity, and this, too, under circumstances which prophecy had foreshadowed as calculated to shake the normal commercial strength of England to its basis. More anxiously, more nervously, perhaps, than has been the case for many years, the public eye has been directed to the returns of taxation for the past year, and the most natural question has been, What is the state of the revenue? The answer, it may be said at once, is satisfactory.

It is not, however, to be denied that, although the general balance is on the credit side, yet the surplus revenue has fallen much less than that which was anticipated when the returns for the quarter ending in December last were made up. In the last quarter the falling off has been serious and rapid, and this fact is not without an element of warning. However true it may be, and we should be the very first to question the truth, that the soundness of those commercial principles on which all political parties have for some years agreed to act, have been proved to extremity in the past year, and not found wanting, if even in the midst of wholly abnormal causes, which might have led us to expect a great diminution in the prosperity of the country, the elasticity of its resources has never been more remarkably evinced, yet we ought not and we cannot be blind to the indications which are to be found in the diminution of revenue in the first three months of the present year; and it is necessary to look inevitable facts in the face, that we may come to make our arrangements for the year which is to come. Taking up the figures as they appear in the revenue returns, it will be found that, whereas the public income in the year ending the 31st of March, 1862, was £69,674,470, that for the year ending on the same day in 1863 was £70,005,000, showing still further into particulars, and taking the whole year's returns, it will be found that the Customs, which in 1861-2 produced £23,674,000, in 1862-3 reached £24,034,000, being an increase of some £360,000.

This is mainly attributable to the large increase of our trade with France and the general import of foreign goods, and goes far to compensate for the loss sustained by our commerce with America. Examining the excise, one cannot but remember with sorrow the cause above alluded to, which has resulted in a large falling off in that item, amounting to no less than £1,177,000; the difference between the corresponding periods of the two years being £18,332,000 in 1861-2 against £17,155,000 in 1862-3. No reduction, such as the hop duty, which was effected last year, was made from which any loss is related, can account for this diminution, which can only be attributed to a decrease in the power of the industrial classes to procure articles of consumption which come within the range of the excise, and are in a manner luxuries. There is little variation in the item of stamps and taxes, although a slight gain is observable in the former; while that which officials choose to designate as the property tax, but which, in fact, is obnoxiously known as the income tax, is nearly the same, showing, however, a slight increase of £202,000, the amount having been £10,567,000 and £10,365,000. Something of comfort and consolatory reflection is to be caught from this state of things, as it proves that as yet the great bulk of the middle class has not suffered from depression in general trade or special manufacturing industries. Without going further into detail it must suffice to say that the actual increase in the revenue for the year has reached £929,082, a creditable if not an overwhelming surplus. If it is not as great as was reckoned upon three months ago it satisfactorily averts the abhorrent vacuum in revenue which goes by the familiar name of a deficit; and we have to be thankful, not merely for an escape, but for an actual gain.

With this moderate but welcome sum in hand, and with a decrease in the Estimates for the year of something over £7,000,000, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be able to present himself to the country with £3,000,000 at his disposal. The question naturally arises, what will he do with it? Now, admitting to the full Mr. Gladstone's ability, even his financial ability, his honesty of purpose, and his thorough adhesion to the doctrines of free trade, to which alone we owe the existence of such a condition of our revenue as that which we are now considering, we confess that we should almost prefer that he had just to make both ends meet than that he should have so large a sum to manipulate according to his fancy and theoretical ideas. Somehow or the other, we do not anticipate a direct dealing with this surplus, such as a diminution of a penny in the pound of the income tax, which stands for a reduction of a million in that respect, and a reduction of the duty on tea to 1s., which would perhaps represent another million — leaving a surplus of the other million applicable to the exigencies and probabilities of a year which, we believe, will be the turning-point of the cycle of prosperity with which this country has of late been blessed. Again referring, and it cannot be too often referred to, to the ominous fact of the falling off in the revenue in the last quarter, we venture to assert that it would be wellnigh criminal in a Chancellor of the Exchequer to attempt to meet the eventualities of the coming year without a surplus of at least a million. If, contemporaneously with such a provident step, the burden of the income tax on the middle classes was lightened as far as regards the income tax and tea duties, a confidence would be created in the public mind which would nerve the people to meet any difficulties that may arise, and gratitude would be added to faith in the Finance Minister, who would thus be strengthened and supported by the good opinion of the nation at large. But if, as is supposed, it is intended to fritter away the savings of the revenue in fiscal experiments — if the calculations of a large surplus exist in the Exchequer — if the decrease is to be made the excuse for a sort of alchemical dealing with our finances — if hard cash is to be melted in the alembic of a philosophic Budget, in the vain hope that it will eventuate in a life-prolonging elixir which may be administered in continental doses by the Premier — if, in the exercise of great faculty of divination if we say that the present Government will be wrecked within the next two months during the watch of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. What the country wants, and what it will have, in the conduct of the finance of the year is, firstly, providence for the next twelve months; and, next, as much relief from taxation as possible; so that the people may be better enabled to bear the strain and the trials that are inevitably coming upon them. A great trust for good or for evil is at this moment committed to Mr. Gladstone: let us hope that, having made all blessings and wishes go with it, all directness and simplicity, prove himself equal to the occasion.

LORD PALMERSTON IN EDINBURGH.

The festivities at Glasgow, in honour of Lord Palmerston's visit, closed on Tuesday week, and on the following day his Lordship proceeded to Edinburgh, where another hearty welcome awaited him.

At one o'clock the freedom of the city was presented to him by the Lord Provost, Wilson, and, as the Council Chamber was by no means in space to accommodate those who desired to be present, the ceremony took place in the Music-room of the Hall. In this display his Lordship reverted to the three precious years in early youth he had spent at the Edinburgh University, and was glad to find that the citizens remembered him as a "College lad." His Lordship spoke strongly of the advantages arising from municipal institutions, in the preservation of the liberties of the people, and of the necessity of all to take part in the larger affairs of the nation.

Lord Palmerston proceeded to the University, at the entrance of which large crowds were collected, who cheered him on his arrival. His Lordship was conducted to the Library-hall, where the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. His Lordship then graciously visited the old scenes of his own experience at the Edinburgh University and, as the Council Chamber was by no means adapted to space to accommodate those who desired to be present, the ceremony took place in the Music-room of the Hall. In this display his Lordship reverted to the three precious years in early youth he had spent at the Edinburgh University, and was glad to find that the citizens remembered him as a "College lad." His Lordship spoke strongly of the advantages arising from municipal institutions, in the preservation of the liberties of the people, and of the necessity of all to take part in the larger affairs of the nation.

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At night Lord Palmerston was entertained at a banquet at the Edinburgh Hall, Waterloo Place, the Lord Provost presiding. Among the company present to meet his Lordship were the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Athole, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Earl of Southesk, the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Hyde, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Elcho, the Lord Advocate, the Right Hon. Mr. Cowper, the Hon. Dudley C. F. Fortescue, M.P., the Solicitor-General for Ireland, Sir David Brewster, Mr. Baillie Johnstone and others. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk to, which, the Right Hon. Gentleman had proposed the health of the noble Premier, and the toast was drunk with great cheering. Lord Palmerston, in responding, said that the kindness he had received in Scotland had made the deepest impression on his heart and mind. He spoke of the encouragement such honours did out to young men. He owed to the University of Edinburgh, and that he looked back to that period with the most affectionate remembrance; and the associations and friendships which were then contracted he should ever regard as the happiest source of his life. His Lordship then spoke of the assistance he had derived in public life from the counsel of men distinguished for their ability and talent. Reference was made to the satisfactory state of our Army and Navy, and the improvements which had been made. His Lordship dwelt long and eloquently upon the moral influence of Great Britain on other nations. There was hardly a single country in Europe, he said, that had not in some shape or other received a modification or other, institutions formed after the pattern, or at least upon the principles of, those existing here, and he was glad to see that some of those nations were greatly indebted for the benefits they enjoy to the intimate relations which subsisted between them and the Government of England. Warm sympathy was expressed for the Poles, and his Lordship deeply deplored the unhappy war raging in America. He could not view diplomatic intercourse, however, as all that the Government—or the nation at large, he thought—considered advisable; but, with great appreciation of the feelings which existed among large masses of our artizans consequent thereon, we had no alternative but to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties. Several other toasts were given.

The *Scotsman* relates an incident of Lord Palmerston's visit to Edinburgh which does well for the warm attachment of the people of constitution. After attending Divine service on Good Friday, Lord Palmerston, Sir Percy Shiffner, and Major Anstruther left the Lord Provost and family, drove round the Queen's drive to Dunnaspin Castle, where they took their dinner-luncheon, and afterwards drove to the summit of Arthur's Seat. "They at once began to ascend the easiest slope to the summit of the hill. On reaching the crest of the Lion's Head," the noble Premier seemed less tired than either members of the party who have not yet seen half his years. His Lordship stood with great apparent delight the grand panorama visible from the summit, and, on being congratulated on his successful ascent, said the last time he was there a hundred times before. The party then descended the hill, and on being conducted to the point of fatigue on the part of Lord Palmerston was the subject of considerable remark. On the part of the Right Hon. Gentleman entering the carriage, a number of young ladies gave his Lordship a hearty cheer, which he courteously acknowledged, and remarked—"We should have seen the ladies on the hill." On the party visiting Holyrood Palace, Lord Palmerston, having been made aware that a servant who had been with Daguid Stewart well remembered his Lordship when under the Professor's roof in early days, took occasion on Friday to pay her a visit, and expressed himself as having been much pleased with renewing the acquaintance of the old domestic, Peggie Forbes. Dr. John Brown had discovered the existence of this old association, and with it a box of tools which were the property of 'Young Minister Harry' of those days. The sight of them called up the memory of days long bygone, and the Prime Minister was anxious not to leave Edinburgh without expressing his kind remembrance of her who in humble life had never forgotten him."

On Saturday morning the Premier left Edinburgh for London.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the general election to the Corps Législatif will take place in the first fortnight of June.

The Paris correspondent of the *Guardian* writes as follows respecting the manner in which Easter week was kept in that city:—"The Holy Week has passed over, occupied for the most part with the special claims which Christianity, of whatever denomination, makes upon the followers of each, to solemn a period. Churches and chapels, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, appeared to be filled to overflowing at the daily services, which seem now happily to be becoming more and more the universal rule amongst all creeds. The Roman Catholic churches are also filled with observers and communicants, worshipers from almost sunrise to far into the hours of darkness. Pervaded by the extreme beauty of the nights, the evening services seemed to be peculiarly appreciated by the masses of the people; and at such favourite churches as those of St. Philip, Notre Dame des Victoires, and St. Roch, the light still burned through the open doors, and the voice of one preacher or another might be heard addressing the crowded audience, up to ten, eleven, and even twelve o'clock. Our own three Episcopal chapels were equally well filled, and proved that at such seasons as the present, at least, there is no reprehensible church-room in Paris for English accommodation."

The Minister of State, in a flattering letter which he has just addressed to M. Victor Massé, the musical composer, has called on in order to enable him to devote himself entirely to his art, he grants him a pension of 10,000 f.

M. Jules Janin has addressed a letter to the French Academy announcing himself as a candidate for the seat vacated by the death of Duke Pasquier. At the election of the successors of M. Pasquier and M. Biot is to take place on the 23rd inst.

The Imperial and Central Horticultural Society will open an exhibition in Paris on the 9th of May next, to continue to the 14th, and to which all French and foreign horticulturists are invited to send their productions. The exhibition will be held in a large tent on a piece of ground become vacant in consequence of the demolitions in the Champs-Élysées.

The Council of State have decided that the number of Vice-Admirals shall be increased from three to four, and that of Rear-Admirals from twenty-four to thirty, making altogether an augmentation of nine General Officers in the French navy.

The New York journals publish the news from Mexico, from which it appears that on the 2nd ult. the French were only eleven leagues from Mexico, having repulsed the Mexicans, 10,000 strong, who kept that garrison in check.

Admiral Jurien de la Gravière has been recalled from Mexico. The *Moniteur* states that this step has been taken partly because the importance of the naval operations in the Mexican campaign no longer justifies the presence of so high officer of that rank, and partly because the Emperor thought the Admiral had by two years' service done quite enough in Mexico. He has now not wanting those who suggest quite other explanations of the recall.

BELGIUM.

The King is so much restored in health that on Monday he drove up and down the Brussels boulevards several times.

PORTUGAL.

Intelligence from Lisbon represents the Ministry of the Duke de Loulé as having lost the confidence of the Cortes, and that a crisis or resignation is expected.

The Cortes have passed a vote of sympathy with Poland, and the Government intend to represent to Russia the necessity of a general amnesty, and the re-establishment of the political rights, as laid down in the Treaties of Vienna, to the Poles.

An adverse judgment has been pronounced in the Courts against Mr. Lindsay in a suit with the Union Mercantile Company.

ITALY

The Pope officiated on Sunday at High Mass, and gave the benediction, "Urbi et orbi." The French and Pontifical armies were present on the occasion. The Pope's health was perfectly good, and the concourse of people immense, including a large number of foreigners. His Holiness was able to bear the fatigue of the long ceremony unless by those who are incapable of labour. A special asylum is to be erected for the poor, and will be given at Rome on Christmas-day.

Advices from Turin state that a life annuity to be granted to M. Farini, who has retired from his high functions with scarcely any income, had at first been fixed at the rate of a year; but it was being considered insufficient, it will be increased to 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.*

AUSTRIA.

Count George Andrassy has been appointed to succeed Count Appongi as Judex Curiæ in Hungary.

The final deliberations of the Austrian Special Commissioners, appointed to draw up Constitutional regulations for the administration of the Italian possessions of Austria, took place on Wednesday. The Constitution emanating from the Special Council Commission will be immediately laid before the Emperor for approval.

The Vienna journals state that in the forthcoming quarter another reduction of the Austrian Army will take place, to the extent, on this occasion, of about 10,000 men. This will be effected by a new formation of the regiments of the Austrian Army. A recent reduction to the extent of 40,000 men, making altogether a diminution of 50,000.

DENMARK.

The King has issued a proclamation, of which we gave a summary in our town Edition last week) declaring that he has been compelled to relinquish the idea of maintaining the different portions of his dominions by a joint Constitution because his German Diet interfered in the internal affairs of the monarchy, and because the Estates of Holstein have declared their intention to say nothing to any compact. He consequently grants the duchy of Holstein an independent army, and will, if he deems it necessary, separate all the civil and judicial establishments from those of the Danish monarchy. He will cause bills for a liberal electoral law, for liberty of the press, and for religious freedom to be laid before the Holstein Estates, which he convokes the Rigsraad of Denmark and Schleswig for the 22nd inst.

It is stated, on reliable authority, that the conditions imposed by Prince Christian for the acceptance by Prince William of the crown of Greece are the abolition of the Protectorate, and that the choice of a suitable allowance should be made to the Prince. The King of Denmark will, it is said, only give his consent to the arrangement upon condition that England and France guarantee the peaceful succession to the Danish provinces. The Danish Government will, further, on no account allow the Prince to leave Kroest of Saxe Coburg Gotha during the minority of Prince William.

RUSSIA.

The resignation tendered by Prince Labanoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been accepted.

An Imperial decree has been published fixing the duty on raw sugar imported into Russia by land at 21 roubles, and that on sugar-candy imported by sea at 43 roubles.

The commercial railway from Kieff to Odessa has been granted by the Government to a Russian company. The railway will consist of 617 versts, with ten branches of 350 versts each. The capital will amount to 55,000,000 roubles, under a Government guarantee of 5 per cent interest.

TURKEY.

The Sultan sailed for Egypt on the 3rd inst., on a visit to the Viceroy. Before his departure he issued his decree relative to the present policy of Russia, and to forbid forced labour. News from Alexandria states that the Sultan has arrived there escorted by six war-vessels. His Majesty has taken up his residence at the Royal Palace Ibrat-Tin. Great fêtes have taken place in the town.

From Constantinople we learn that Omar Pacha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has provisionally assumed the direction of the Ministry of War. The army has been divided into six corps, the first of which, hitherto stationed at Constantinople, will be transferred to Schumla, under the command of Abdul Kerim Pacha. The second division of the army has received orders to occupy the line of the Balkan as far as Donau.

The Prince of Servia has expressed to the Porte a desire to re-

establish friendly relations with it, and to make every concession that the interest of Servia will allow him to do.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamers Ripahnrg and Norwegian we have telegrams from New York to the evening of the 27th ult.

WAR NEWS.

There is nothing new from the Rappahannock, except the rumour that General Lee intends falling back upon Richmond.

From Fort Royal it is reported that a fleet of seven ironclads left that place on the 22nd ult. Their supposed destination is Charleston.

The negro expedition from Fort Royal to Florida had captured Jacksonville, in that State, after a severe fight with a body of Confederate cavalry.

The truth concerning the engagement at Port Hudson establishes itself but slowly. It is admitted on both sides that the Federal steamer Massapit was lost, and that two steamers passed the batteries. Among these is the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, and the Monongahela, which have arrived safely at Vicksburg. General Banks failed to make a land attack, and fell back upon his fortified camp. Northern accounts state that Admiral Farragut's vessels recaptured the steamer Indianola without resistance.

Hartford, north of Natchez on the 16th, and the Admiral informed the authorities that if the Federal vessels were fired upon he would bombard the city. Admiral Farragut left the following morning.

The water has been let into the canal at Lake Providence. The aperture is 20 ft. wide, and is still widening. The water is pouring in with great force, and the greater part of the town of Lake Providence was submerged.

At Vicksburg the Confederates are said to be living almost exclusively on corn meal. The river is falling, and the feaze entertained of an overflow of the Federal encampments has subsided.

Galbarge, with 1000 bushels of coal, had been floated past Vicksburg batteries for the use of Farragut's vessels.

The *Memphis Bulletin* asserts that three of Admiral Porter's gunboats have reached Yazoo River through Sunflower River and arrived at Greenwood. The Federals at Greenwood had one hundred the attempt to pass Fort Pemberton, at the junction of the Yallabusha and Tallahatchie Rivers, and were preparing to blow up the fort. It is suggested that Admiral Porter's arrival would stimulate them to renew the attack.

The privateer Florida coaled at Barbadoes on the 23rd ult., and her captain dined with the Governor. Admiral Wilkes subsequently returned to Barbadoes to dine with the Governor.

The steamer Aries and another vessel were at St. Thomas on the 16th inst. Admiral Wilkes intended to send his steamer there. She had left port, on the charge that they were blockade-runners. The captain of the ship alleged to the British Consul at Nassau that the protection, which was granted. The Vanderbilt then sailed out of port, and the other vessel was conveyed out by the Phaeton.

The Federal steamer Georgiana has been driven ashore on Long Island, South Carolina, in an attempt to run the blockade of Charleston. She had a large cargo of dry goods, provisions, and artillery, valued at 1,000,000 dols. She was scuttled by the captain to prevent her capture, and was afterwards shelled and destroyed by the Federals. The British steamer Nicholas has been captured while endeavouring to run the blockade at Wilmington, North Carolina. She previously made an effort to enter Charleston. The British steamer Tetterell, bound for the Mexican port of Matamoras, and captured by Federal Wilkes, has been taken from Key West to New York for adjudication.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The new State Constitution of Western Virginia has been ratified by the vote of the people. The Constitution provides that the children born after July next shall be free. All slaves under twenty-one years of age shall be free when they reach twenty-one years. All slaves over ten and under twenty-one shall be free at twenty-five years of age. The Legislature is permitted to emancipate slaves by State to settle there. These provisions are, in point of fact, only applicable to about 10,000 slaves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New Jersey Assembly, by a vote of 33 to 10, has passed an Act for the impressment and transportation of seven free negro who shall hereafter come into the State and remain ten days.

Major-General Edwin V. Sumner died at Syracuse, New York, on the 21st ult. He was one of the oldest General in the army, having been in the service over forty-three years. His last words were, "God save my country, the United States of America."

A committee for the relief of the distress of the poor in the North and West of Ireland has been formed in New York, and has collected already a sum of several thousand dollars.

Considerable movements and many strikes are taking place among the working classes of New York for higher wages. A large meeting has been held and resolutions passed to organise a league of all trades for the better protection of the rights of labour. The meeting concluded the rise of the prices of food, clothing, and rent, and declared that they had exceeded the encumbents of capital.

It is reported that Secretary Chase will put a loan on the market for some time. The Government is said to be receiving daily, from different sources, nearly 3 million dollars, which does not cover the daily expense of the war. The sale of Five-dollar Twenty-cent Bonds continues to increase; and the Secretary of the Treasury, in a foreign account, is stated to be large. Gold continues to fall. It is now at 41 premium.

CALIFORNIA.

It was believed the project to establish a British line of steamers between California and China would be abandoned.

INDIA.

The progress of the Viceroy still engrosses public interest. His Excellency entered Delhi with pomp and pageantry on the morning of the 3rd of March. Mutiny was rivalled on the 31st of February. Meerut was expecting a similar honour on the 6th of March.

The cultivation of cotton was being extensively pursued, and large quantities were coming forward to market. The total exports from the cotton districts for the season, inclusive of the balance in store of the previous year reserved by speculators in the hope of prices rising, may be calculated to amount to 9000 tons. This large exportation may be expected to keep the seaboard before the close of the season—about 6000 tons for Bombay, 2000 tons for Mirzapore and Calcutta, and 1000 for Cuttack. The present estimated cultivation of Mysore is estimated at 175,000 acres.

The indigo crop in Tirhoot were giving way, and the country was becoming peaceful.

CHINA.

The late General Ward's and the Imperial forces have effected a severe defeat in the storming of Tailein. The casualties among the united forces amounted to 500.

The expedition to Foochan has failed.

JAPAN.

The British Legation at Yeddo has been destroy ed by gunpowder by the Japanese. No fatal accident, however, ros ulted.

The country is unsettled.

Intelligence has been received from San Domingo to the 9th ult. relative to the insurrectionary movements which had taken place there. A state of siege was proclaimed, and many disquieted on the insolicted districts, when, after some fighting, tranquility was re-established.

Her Majesty's Government, judging from the papers submitted to them that the scheme of the British electric Telegraph Company (Limited) was unprofitable, has intimated that Lord Lyons will be instructed to press for the immediate release of the ship, and also for compensation, if no legal ground of capture can be alleged by the Government of Washington.

The secretary of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute writes a letter to the *Hants Independent*, stating that the institution has cost £10,000. It has library of 4000 volumes, and a reading-room supplied with 100 newspapers and periodicals. The members number 1000. Many of them attend classes for instruction in book-keeping, penmanship, French, music, composition, mathematics, architectural and mechanical drawing, music, French, and ornamental drawing. The secretary writes:—"Canada is a great country, and a good home for the industrious. I am sure that the starving thousands in England might make have a comfortable living."

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Accounts from Poland represent the insurrection as extending everywhere. The Times of Cracow states that it was by journals hostile to the insurrection the report was invented that the Council of the movement had ordered the insurgents to lay down their arms. No such order was issued, and the Poles are resolved on continuing the struggle against their oppressors. A prokic manifesto has been issued by the Polish chiefs, dated from their camp at Bialowiesa, March 24, appealing to Europe, and especially to England and France, for sympathy and assistance in their struggle. They ask that a contingent of 50,000 troops should be sent to England, beginning with three 100,000 rifles, and they promise with this aid to make short work of the Russians. The insurrection is rapidly spreading in Samogitia, one of the most northern districts of Russian Poland. In the combat of Uciana, five leagues from Rossieny, 300 insurgents were killed in the engagement on the 20th ult. The Prussian journals speak of an expedition of Colonel Lapinski into Courland, to which they appear to attach great importance. In the neighbourhood of Kovno the insurrection is assuming a formidable aspect. The town of Poniewicz has been taken by the insurgents. At Radom the insurgents have taken possession of the Government treasury. In the neighbourhood of Cracow new bands have appeared; likewise (to return to the north) at Sandomyl, in Augustowo, a Russian is represented as all in open insurrection, and armed bodies of insurgents are in the neighbourhood of Wilna. On Sunday a small force of well-armed Polish insurgents defeated a detachment of 500 Russians near Olkusz, towards the Galician frontier, and forced them to retreat. The belief in Poland continues to be general that a war between the insurgents and the Russian troops, and in almost all the result in a declared war between Russia and the Poles.

Anarchy is said to reign in the chief departments of Government at Warsaw. Arrests are of hourly occurrence, and the citadel is full of prisoners of all conditions. Rumours of plots have been rife that the Grand Duke Constantine is about to quit Warsaw. His health, it is said, is getting worse, and the continued anxiety and difficulties of a crisis out of which no man can see a clear way. Colonel Phipps accompanied him to that department of Poland in the train of the Grand Duke Constantine being prevented from discharging the duties.

The Russian nobility have come forward and, in an address to the Emperor, expressed their sympathy with the liberal measures of society, they will not shrink from any effort to defend the territory of the empire from foreign encroachments. The following is a answer to the report that the Emperor intended to grant to Poland separate political existence:

The *Nordische Post* says France, England, and Austria have come to an understanding on the Polish question, and sent separate, but identical, notes to the Court of Berlin. Harmony exists between the two on the Czar, and it is left to him to take the initiative of measures to put an end to the present state of affairs in Poland.

Some ten or twelve days ago three bales of list, prepared by the Paris ladies for the wounded Poles, were stopped and confiscated by the Prussian authorities of vers.

A vessel from England bearing volunteer recruits for Poland has been laid under an embargo by the Prussian authorities. The volunteers were enthusiastically applauded by the people. We are informed that the proceedings have been presented to the Prussian Court, complaining of the captain of the steamer belonging to the West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Company, on the ground that he broke his conditions of service in carrying arms to Poland. The captain engages he carried on a certain point indicated, and left them at Copenhagen, instead of Hamburg, as directed in the agreement. Thus, therefore, the volunteers were forced to disembark at Malmö. It is stated that the Prussian Government, on the Danish Government had received intelligence by telegraph of the vessel's sailing, and had cruisers in the Baltic waiting for her, and the Courland coast well guarded.

Langiewicz left Cracow on the 3rd inst., accompanied by a civic official, to the village of Krzeszowice, about 12 miles from Cracow. On Tuesday morning at the 3rd Langiewicz was removed from Cracow to Tschowitz, near Brinn. The ex-Dictator, who was accompanied to Moravia by a commissary of police, will reside in a private house, and be at liberty to go to and fro in the town on giving his word not to quit the town. When the Cracow train stopped at Oderberg Langiewicz was received with loud acclamations by a great crowd of people, and Polish patriot went to the coffee-room to get some his fellow-travellers frequently raised the cry of "Vivat Langiewicz!" At the last station the gates were closed by order of the police-authorities, and, when the Polish patriot went to the coffee-room to get some refreshment he found himself a prisoner. It is stated that the women and children were in danger of being trodden under foot."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Robert Lowe as Consul at Perth for the King of Hanover.

The Spectator says the late for War has given his sanction to a review of volunteers taking place at Oxford on the 24th of June next.

The new Corn Exchange at Oxford, which has been erected at the cost of nearly £20,000, was opened for business on Wednesday.

Mr. Shirley Brooks has been delivering his lecture on "The House of Commons" with much success at Birmingham and at Sheffield.

Last Saturday night a passenger train on the Great Western line, whilst going at the rate of forty miles an hour, ran off the rails near Little Bytham Station, and the carriages were all more or less damaged by the shock. No lives were lost, and none, it is to be hoped, endangered; but the driver and several of the passengers were severely injured.

A public meeting was held at the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, on Monday, for the purpose of protesting against the construction in this country of ships of war intended for the Confederate States. The meeting, presided over by Alderman Harvey; and among the gentlemen who addressed the meeting were members of Parliament for the borough.

"Vote" is to be heard at some distance roaring up the river, and presently the screen drawn across the river by a local steam tug. The crowd on the towing the club, and rushing up the river with the speed of a racehorse.

THE DEFENCES OF THE COAST.—At the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on Monday, Mr. Farnall reported a further decrease of 2298 in the number of persons receiving parish relief in the various manufacturing districts. It appears, however, from Mr. Mackrow's monthly return, that on the last week in February, 1863, as compared with the week in February, there was an increase of 11,152 in the total number relieved by the local committees in the manufacturing districts. The Chief Justice, in summing up said it was his firm—not, however, that the prosperity of the country was due to the cure and skill on the part of the defendant in making the stove; secondly, in maintaining the stoke; thirdly, in providing remedies against mischief after the stoke was destroyed; and, fourthly, in the use of the clay and wax and the bricks. He left it to the jury to say whether they gave a verdict for the defendant on the first issue, and for the plaintiff on the other three—without any further direction. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff on the first issue, and for the defendant on the other three. The damages were £10,000.

Forty-four of the prisoners were brought up at the Salisbury Assizes, on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Hyde, and were convicted of the charges of riot and conspiracy. Sentences varying from one month to six months. Most of the prisoners were lads.

MEMBERS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL KNOLLYS.

Lieutenant-General William Thomas Knollys, Comptroller of the Household and Treasurer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, entered the Army on the 9th of December, 1813, as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and served with that regiment from the 6th of March, 1814, to the end of the Peninsular War in that year, and was present at the blockade of Bayonne and the repulse of a sortie from that place, in which no less than ten officers of the Guards were killed or died of their wounds. He obtained the rank of Lieutenant and Captain in 1817, of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1827, of Colonel in 1841, Major-General 1854, and Lieutenant-General in 1859. On the establishment of the camp at Aldershott General Knollys was selected for the command, which he held until 1860, when he was succeeded by Sir James Scarlett, the present General in command at that establishment. Subsequently General Knollys was appointed one of the Council of Military Education, which office he resigned on accepting his present position in the household of the Prince of Wales. General Knollys has seen fifty years' service in the Army, during twenty-one of which he has been on full pay.

COLONEL THE HON. SIR CHARLES PHIPPS, K.C.B.

Sir Charles Beamont Phipps, who holds the office of Treasurer and Cofferer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is the youngest son of the first Earl of Mulgrave, by the daughter of the late Christopher Thompson, Governor of Virgin Islands, in the county of Durham, and is brother to the present Marquis of Normanby. He was born at Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire, in 1801, and married, in 1835, a daughter of Archdeacon Henry Bathurst. He entered the Army, and in 1830 attained to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Scots Fusilier Guards, from which corps he retired in 1847. In 1851 he attained the rank of Colonel in the Army. When the Marquis of Normanby (Lord Privy Seal) was Governor of Jamaica, in 1832, Colonel Phipps accompanied him to that dependency as private secretary, and was also Lord Steward of the Marquis's household when he was Lieutenant-Governor of Ireland from 1835 to 1839. In 1846 he was appointed Equerry to the Queen, and subsequently Groom in Waiting to the Queen Consort; subsequently he was chosen Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse, and treasurer to the late Prince Consort; and, finally, he was selected to occupy the post of Treasurer and Cofferer of the Duchy of Cornwall.

SIR W. DUNDAR, BART., M.P.

The office of Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales in the Duchy of Cornwall is held by Sir William Dunbar, Bart., M.P. for Wigton Burghs. Sir William is the eldest son of James Dunbar (formerly an officer in the East India Company), and Louisa Agnes, daughter of William Ferdinand, Baron de Reede d'Oudthoorn, in the Netherlands, and grandson of the late Sir George Dunbar, fifth Baronet, of Mochrum, in the county of Wigtown, H.M. was born in 1817, and succeeded his uncle, Sir William Rowe Dunbar, as seventh Baronet in 1861. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1839, but never practised. He is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Wigtown, and was elected to represent the Wigtown district of Burghs in 1857. On the formation of the present Administration, in 1859, he was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, which office, on each occasion, being obliged to vacate his seat, he had the distinction conferred upon him of being re-elected by his constituents without requiring his presence at the election. An attempt was made to oust a Conservative member by opposing him on that occasion, being his third election, but it failed. Shortly after his appointment to the Treasury the office of Keeper of the Privy Seal of the Prince of Wales was conferred upon him. The Dunbars, which for half century held the minority of his Royal Highness; and on the 27th of January last, the Prince Consort attained his majority, appointed him Keeper of the Privy Seal and a member of the Council of his Royal Highness. Sir William, who is of his name, is lineally descended from the ancient Earls of March and Moray, and from the Dunbars, Hereditary Sheriffs of Morayshire. His immediate progenitor, Sir Patrick Dunbar, a younger son of Dunbar, Earl of March, obtained from his father by several charters the baronies of Mochrum and Cumnock, and resigned the earldom of Moray to Wytown and Ayr, anno 1375. This Sir Patrick, who was a man of great note and property in the time of James I. of Scotland, was appointed one of the hostages for that King's ransom, anno 1405, he having been a prisoner in England. After he obtained his liberty and returned to Scotland he was appointed one of the Lords of Articles, nominated by the Estates of the Nation, to the Court of England. A member of the same family, Gavin Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow and Lord Chancellor of Scotland in the reigns of James IV. and Mary Queen of Scots. The baronetcy was created during the reign of William and Mary, anno 1694.

SIR W. J. ALEXANDER, BART, Q.C.

The Attorney-General to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is Sir William John Alexander, Bart., Q.C., the eldest son of Sir Robert, the second Baronet, by the daughter of John Wallis Esq., and is unmarried. Sir William Alexander was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was 14th Wrangler in 1841, from where he has graduated M.A. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1825, and was the first Queen's Counsel called within the Oxford years he has confined himself to Parliamentary business, and occupies a leading position amongst the Parliamentary Bar. In 1844 he was appointed a Queen's Counsel, and was made Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales in 1854. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father in 1859. The family to which Sir William Alexander belongs is of Scottish descent, and is derived from the clan M'Donald, but settled in Ireland early in the nineteenth century, where John Alexander, Esq., of Newtown Limavady, in the county of Longford, became the immediate progenitor. His third son, Sir William Alexander, Bart., M.P. for Londonderry, and whose father, the elder, was an Alderman of the city of Dublin, and Lieut.-Colonel of the Tyrone Militia, was created a Baronet in 1821, and was father of his public services in 1809. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, the second Baronet, the father of the present Sir W. Alexander.

Biographical notices of the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Portman have already been given in this Journal.

A whale has been cast ashore at Dunkirk in a violent gale. It measures 100 ft. in length. Its death struggle on the sands lasted two hours.

A small, wood-built screw-steamer, believed to have been intended for the Confederate service, has been seized in the river of the Government. She was built for Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm, and Co.

The Queen has appointed Richard Reade, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Bengasi, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Tripoli in Barbary. Thalpa White, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Cyprus, to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Rhodes.

POLISH WOMEN.—Many of the Polish women are very like our English women of the slender, delicate type, but with paler complexion, a brighter, more piercing and powerful eye, and a mouth more mobile, a set finer and more varied expression than their faces exhibited; for I saw them at a time when their countrymen were subjugated, and when all the rights of religious feelings were awakened. I had read in a note book that they were Grecian and not Roman noses, that they were constant enough to be cold, and dull persons will always mistake animation, quickness of perception, and a ready manner of turning things for frivolity. But I believe that every country women give the lose to society, and this is particularly the case in Poland, where the cold people are not to be found. Even those with a fair share of sense and sensibility are apt to be carried away by the fascinations of gaiety and the pleasures of society. But the Polish ladies are not frivolous. Their love of their country is beautiful. A gay and lap the women of Poland made a fault agreement not to dance, and they have kept their word, patient and unwearied. Their love of their country is a deeding people; and it was only because a great calamity had befallen them that they left off their amusements and surrendered themselves to mourning.—*The Polish Captivity.*

COL. THE HON. SIR C. B. PHIPPS, K.C.B.
LORD PORTMAN.
SIR W. J. ALEXANDER, BART., Q.C.

LIEUT.-GENERAL KNOLLYS.
THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G.
SIR W. DUNDAS, BART., M.P.

MEMBERS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN AND CHARLES WATKINS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE WAR IN AMERICA: ARRIVAL OF A FEDERAL STEAMER WITH FLAG OF TRUCE AT MADISONVILLE, LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF A FLAG OF TRUCE ON CONFEDERATE TERRITORY.

CUT ENGRAVING represents one of the many striking and interesting episodes of the Civil War in America—the arrival of a steamer with a flag of truce in Dixie's Land. Happily, it is of a lighter and less tragic character than the majority of the illustrations which have appeared in our columns. The scene of the incident which we have illustrated is the village of Madisonville, lying upon a little river bearing the Indian name of Chefuncte, on the northern shore of Portchartrain. This coast remains in the undisputed possession of the Confederates, while the Federals occupy the southern side. The steam-boat, one of which is a paddle-steamer kind of steamer not at all unknown, and connected in our minds with thoughts of boiler explosions and race impalement, has just landed a number of women and children, "registered enemies" of the United States, and who have been conveyed at their own request to the rebels—their husbands, friends, and relatives.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 18.

SUNDAY, April 12.—First Sunday after Easter (Low Sunday). Rubley's great victory over the Grosse and the French river and Montreal, 1760.

MONDAY, 13.—Henry IV. granted toleration to the Protestants by the Edict of Nantes, 1598. The Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, 1829.

TUESDAY, 14.—Battle of Barnet: The Lancastrians defeated by Edward IV., the latter's birthday. Battle of Newbury, the "Drawn Battle," 1643. Battle of Barnet, stormed by the British, 1813. Princess Beatrice born, 1857.

WEDNESDAY, 15.—The Peers take possession of their new House of Lords, Westminster, 1847.

THURSDAY, 16.—The Temple of Janus closed by Octavius Cæsar after his victory over Antony (the second time since 714 B.C.), 29 B.C. The Duke of Wellington created Prince Duke Eilendorf and Talavera and his army, 28 October, 1 1808.

FRIDAY, 17.—Columbus nominated, by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, Viceroy of the lands he shall discover, 1492. The King of Holland granted a new Constitution, 1813.

SATURDAY, 18.—Death of John Fox, the martyrologist, 1587; and of the court Judge Jeffreys (in the Tower), 1689. New moon, 8h. 5m. a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 18, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 h. 5 m.	1 h. 50 m.	2 h. 35 m.	3 h. 20 m.	4 h. 5 m.	4 h. 50 m.	5 h. 35 m.
1 17	2 2	2 47	3 32	4 17	5 2	5 47

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours from 9 A.M. to 9 A.M.
	Barometer Reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dry Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Highest Reading of Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of Thermometer.	General Direction.	Velocity.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	°		Miles.	Inches.
25	30·002	52·6	42·2	70	38·4	S.W. W.	75	·000
26	30·016	52·4	39·9	71	37·6	S.W.	40	·000
27	30·291	47·1	34·2	64	34·8	S.W.	204	·000
28	30·242	47·1	30·4	61	29·2	W. S.W.	482	·000
29	...	...	...	47·2	45·9	...	401	·052
30	29·695	47·9	40·6	58	47·1	S.W. N.	471	·000
31	30·219	49·3	39·7	69	39·7	E.SE.	317	·000
1	30·170	50·0	31·8	67	39·6	E.SE.	303	·000
2	29·916	46·7	31·9	59	37·4	NNE. E.	124	·000
3	29·767	46·7	31·3	63	39·3	S.	86	·000
4	29·947	45·6	40·8	61	39·4	S.W. W.	347	·000
5	...	...	...	49·2	44·8	W.	483	·140
6	29·878	50·7	43·8	72	40·7	S.S.W.	310	·000
7	29·491	49·5	37·7	64·1	35·3	S.	259	·359

Readings of meteorological instruments at half-past nine a.m. :—

	MARCH 30 TO MARCH 31.						APRIL 1 TO APRIL 7.					
Barometer (in Inches) corrected	30·243	30·221	30·245	30·291	30·253	30·253	29·916	29·878	29·491	29·767	29·947	29·878
Temperature of Air	49·1°	49·0°	49·0°	54·0°	52·0°	50·0°	50·0°	49·0°	49·0°	46·0°	46·0°	47·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	41·0°	41·0°	41·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	40·0°	41·0°	41·0°
Direction of Wind	...	...	...	N.E.	...	...	...	...	...	W.	W.S.W.	S.

Barometer (in Inches) corrected 30·131 30·101 30·765 29·991 29·953 29·916 29·878
Temperature of Air ... 49·0° 49·0° 49·0° 49·0° 49·0° 49·0° 49·0°
Temperature of Evaporation ... 41·0° 41·0° 41·0° 41·0° 41·0° 41·0° 41·0°
Direction of Wind ... N.E. ... ... W. W.S.W. S.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—TELBIN'S magnificent PANORAMA of the TOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE EAST Every Night, EXCEPTION of MORE Every Night, EXCEPTION of Wednesday, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; Benedick, Miss Louise Angel, who has been specially engaged for the part; Beatrice, Miss Fanny Josephs. Concluding with CONQUEST, by Mr. Oxenford. Every Saturday, at Two o'clock, this day excepted, an HOUR, with the PANORAMA; concluding with BORROWING and REPAYING. Mr. ALFRED WIGAN'S Benefit upon Monday, April 20, in Tom Taylor's popular Comedy, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. FALCONER. This (Saturday), MONDAY, and TUESDAY, will be repeated (by request) PERE D'OR; or, Succession Duties. Scenery by Grieve and Telbin. To conclude with the Ballet Divertissement of LA FILLE DE MARBRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Morris Dixon, Garden, Widdicomb, Miss Oliver, Mrs. Lee. After which, by Command of Her Majesty, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The Scenery painted by Messrs. Grieve, Telbin, Beverley, Pitt, Gates, Morris Dixon, J. Moynan, H. Widdicomb, E. Dixon, F. Clarke, E. Gordon Leigh, and Hodgins. Mossy Cottage Lectern, Extra Tury, R. Laverne, and Stanley. Concert

LE SOMMIER ÉLASTIQUE PORTATIF.—The foundation of all Mattress Bedding should be elastic and the metal Spring Mattress is too heavy and cumbersome for general use. HEAL and SON'S new Patent Is Genuine Elasticity Portable is made in three separate parts, and is therefore light and portable; it is also cheap and durable, and for the use of bedding on the top, it cannot harbour mice. Lists of Prices on application to Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

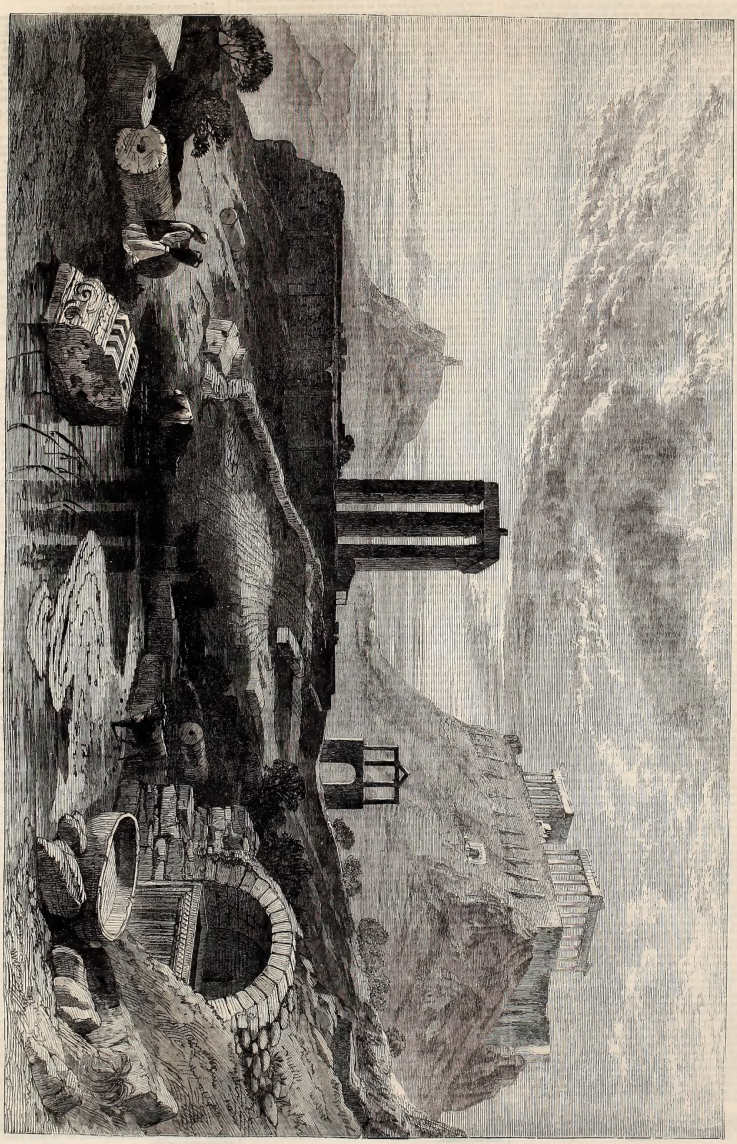
HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Showrooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable for home use and for tropical climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings, and Iron Bedsteads in great variety. Bedding of every description, including Horse-hair, Wool, Mattresses, Flock Mattresses, Hair Mattresses, Sheets, Blankets, Counterpanes, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows. Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue, containing Bedsteads and prices of 100 BEDSTEADS, as well as of 130 different articles of Bedding, sent free by post.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

OLD MATTRESSES CLEANED and REMADE, and Feather Beds Purified by steam. Lists of prices on application to HEAL and SON, 196, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

STAINED DEAL GOTHIC BEDROOM FURNITURE.—HEAL and SON, having been frequently asked for bedroom furniture to correspond in colour with the Gothic and Medieval houses now in course of erection, have prepared a complete suite of BEDROOM FURNITURE of STAINED DEAL, to which they invite the attention of all the Gothic and mediæval furnishing warerooms in London and people in clearance, and medieval furnishing warerooms in London and people in clearance, and medieval furnishing warerooms in London and people in clearance, and medie

LIEUT. WILLMOTT. ENSIGN THE EARL OF BREADALBANE. LIEUT. LWING. LIEUT.-COLONEL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G. DR. STEWART. SERGT. PIXLEY. CAPT. AND ADJT. THRW. SURG.-MAJOR ABBOTT.
LIEUT. KESSON. ENSIGN THRUPP. CAPT. GREENHILL. CAPT. DICKINSON. ENSIGN H. M. HAY. SERGT. H. F. DICKINS.

OFFICERS OF THE VICTORIA RIFLES.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"THE CLOSE OF AN ACCOUNT OF ALTARS, FROM THE RUINS OF THE HEROUM," BY HARRY JOHNSON, EXHIBITED AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTE. —SEE NEXT PAGE.

"THE OLYMPEUM AND ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS,

FROM THE BANKS OF THE ILISSUS." BY HARRY JOHNSON.

RECENT events have startled the world into the belief of old, that Greece, like the phœnix of its ancient fables, is starting into life from the nest and ashes of its former self. There can, however, be no perfect renaissance, or rejuvenescence for the Greece of old. As we said in our review of this picture and the other contributed by Mr. Harry Johnson to the British Institution last year, the faith of the Greece of old can never be re-edified and rehabilitated. Round there the last rays of the sun of its ancient glory—long departed westward—may still linger, as the artist poetically suggests by the evening twilight effect of his picture; but, as it is, as Byron expressed it, only "the gilded pale hovering round decay!" The golden sunrise can, however, as long as the human race preserves any historical memory or tradition, never entirely fade from the shield brow of the Athenian Acropolis, even when its diadem of temples and all their noble gems of pricaline art shall be crumbled into common earth. It needs no prophet to predict that age on age may roll on, century on century, and that small remnants of the world's noblest work has inspired our artist to the production of a more than usually admirable work) will still be treasured in the recollection of orator and historian, statesman, author, and politician, artist, poet, and philosopher. Never, surely, can be forgotten the very "eyes of Greece"—of that land of the violet and goddite rose, "that sovereign of sovereigns, fount of philosophy, and shrine of beauty.

It is almost superfluous to specify the ruins included in Mr. Johnson's view, so familiar must they be. We would, however, remind the reader that the natural features and aspect of this spot have vastly changed. The Ilyssus at our feet, with its sacred fountain of Callirhoe, has become but a miserable stream. Its banks are now preasless and treeless, and, if a pestilential emanation of Ophion be personated in one of the noble reclining figures of the Elgin marbles—could now be seen, he would present but an aged, sickly, and shrunken appearance. Its water is no longer used for sacred lustration; for Albanian washerwomen now plash and babble in it, recalling anything but the scene described by Plato in his Phædrus, when he says with Socrates as they sat under the high and spreading plantane, and enjoyed the fragrance of the agnus castus, ready for the purpose of the bed. A little removed from the opposite bank of the stream still stand those rows of gigantic columns, comprising sixteen out of the 120 which originally supported the magnificent Olympeum or temple of Jupiter Olympus—the largest temple which was ever erected to his deity. Commenced by Pisistratus, it was never finished before more than six hundred years. It. A little beyond, and to the right of this, is the Gate of Hadrian, with its triumphal arch above. In the distance, and to the left centre, on the pyramidical hill of the museum, is the ruined monument of Philopappus. And to the right, towering over it, is the Acropolis, the rock city, which, as Dr. Wordsworth says, "was the fortress, the sacred inclosure, the treasury, and the museum of Athens at once." Above its massive walls, and within the sacred peribolus, still, after two thousand years, stand portions of the Parthenon, hapless no-place temple to Minerva, the Parthenon, and the Erechtheum. Hollowed out of the face of the citadel is the sacred cave of Aglaurus, the daughter of Cecrops, who sacrificed herself in behalf of her country by leaping in this place from the cliff. It communicates by a subterranean passage with the Erechtheum, by which Archephoni, or priestesses of Minerva, descended on the night of the Panathenea, bearing a basket, in which the mysterious symbols of the goddess were contained; and by it the Persians scaled the rock of the Acropolis, when they made themselves masters of the citadel and of Athens, a little before the battle of Salamis. The present Athens proper—now at the farther side of the Acropolis, and away, of course, considerably further, are Pentelicus and Hymettus.

MUSIC.

The opening and closing of our two great Italian Theatres are understood to indicate the beginning and end of the "London season." The Royal Italian Opera opened on Tuesday last; Her Majesty's Theatre opens this evening; therefore the "London season" is begun.

COVENT GARDEN opened with "Massaniello," the production of which has been regarded as the prominent circumstance in the management of the theatre; Auber's chef-d'œuvre being got up and performed in accordance with a completeness and accuracy not, even on its native ground, the boards of the Grand Opera of Paris itself, surpassed on Tuesday last betrayed no falling-off. On the contrary, we have never witnessed a more brilliant and excellent performance. It was a performance, nevertheless, of which it would be superfluous to say much, for it is understood by the musical public now. Everybody that knows anything of the musical stage is familiar with one of the most popular operas of the day, and with the great part in its cast and manner of performance may be described in a few words. Since the first of these novelties is the appearance of M. Naudin in the character of Massaniello. This part has been long since allotted to Mario, and would have been so still had his services been available. But he has retired from the operatic stand, in Spain, where he has been performing with the greatest success; and, in consequence had been made for bringing out "Massaniello" on the opening night, it was necessary to find another representative of the principal character. M. Naudin was fixed upon, and he had never performed it before, and the good judgment shown in his selection has been justified by his success. In some respects he is not to be compared to Mario, but he possesses his personal beauty nor grace, nor the Italian mellowness of his voice. Nevertheless his action exhibited much force and energy. His voice, though decidedly French, was not on that account the less fitted for French music; and, on the whole, his performance of the fisherman of Naples was satisfactory and successful. In the part next important to Massaniello—that of Pietro—Graziani was to have appeared, as before; but, like Mario, was unable, from illness, to do so, and the character was therefore assigned to M. Faure. A better choice could not have been made: for he excelled Graziani in strength and vigour as an actor, and was at least equal to him as a singer. In the grand scene in the second act, where the insurgent fishermen prepare to attack their oppressors, Naudin and Faure were equally effective; and the great duet, in particular, "Aux armes," sung by them in a manner which formed a subject for applause from every part of the house. The character of Elvira is too slight to allow room for the display of talent, either vocal or dramatic. It contains only one air—"Splendor della grandezza," which is little more than a string of florid passages. It was sung by Mdlle. Marai, with a clear, flexible voice and great facility of execution; but she must be heard in something better before it can be ascertained how far progress she has made since last year in the higher walks of her art. Signor Neri-Baraldi sang the part of Lyrenco with his usual amount of voice and refinement of style; but the character is so wretchedly poor and insipid, not to say contemptible, as a part, that no performer can make anything of it. The character of the poor rival, Fenella, was most beautifully represented by Mdlle. Salvioni, who is probably the most accomplished pantomimic actress of the day. A very look and gesture which formed a subject for study in music, and there is a pathos in her mute language which could not be heightened by all the powers of speech or song.

But the great charm of this opera will always lie much less in the acting or singing of the individual parts than in the effect of the whole. The wonderful harmony of ensemble with which each act begins and ends; the chorus of fishermen, and the lovely barcarole; the marketchorus with its many groups; the prayer breathing like a benediction before they rush on their foes; all these things act on the entranced mind with the power of magic, and make an impression which the longest lifetime could not efface. Add to all this the splendour of the spectacle, the exquisite grace and beauty of the dances, and the delicious streams of harmony which flow from the orchestra, and there is a combination of enchantments not paralleled by any other production of the lyric stage.

The King of Hanover has conferred on M. Viexxtemps the gold medal of science and merit, in recognition of the dedication by Majesty of the celebrated violinist's sonatas.

STUART'S EXPLORATIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

THE exploring enterprises in Australia, of which we have from time to time given accounts, have set at rest the notions once entertained of the existence of a vast inland sea, or an impassable desert. The entire continent, from the Southern to the Indian Ocean, has been crossed, passing through the centre. On the 21st of January last, honours were paid to the explorers in the capitals of Victoria and South Australia. In Melbourne the celebration was of the minted kind, there were funeral honours paid to the dead as well as complimentary addresses offered to the living. The demonstration at Adelaide in honour of Mr. John M'Douall Stuart was very imposing. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the streets, on the lodges, and various public bodies, and the colonists generally, to a large number, formed a procession half a mile long, with from 15,000 to 20,000 spectators. Various complaints were made by Mr. Stuart. Addresses were presented to him from the public bodies and others. The explorer was then placed in waggon and driven by the Governor received him at the Treasury, and complimented him on his success. Mr. Stuart, in his reply, expressed his thanks for the kindness. The remainder of his party formed a singular part of the procession, travelling with their fatigued horses, a regular bush appearance. In the evening there was a public dinner, at which Mr. Finniss presided over by his Excellency Sir Dominic Daly, Mr. Stuart being on the right hand.

The *South Australian Register*, commenting upon the discoveries made by Mr. Stuart and his fellow-explorers, states that their importance to the whole of the Australian colonies can hardly be over estimated. The last expedition (it says) must have the effect of immensely lessening the distance between Europe and Australia in a smaller but scarcely less important degree, the direct route which Stuart has opened across the Australian continent from this colony to the northern coast near Port Essington will be to this part of the world nearly the route through the Isthmus of Panama is to the route across the Isthmus of Panama is to California. It is true the land journey in this case will be one of considerable extent; but it will be the means of saving many days' sailing. It was regarded as well as of a roundabout character. We impress this fact upon the colonists, and, as it is of the greatest importance to them, we have not given much attention to the matter that Stuart's work was but the first of many explorations by the brave but unfortunate rival—Burke. The name of this last explorer has become familiar on account of his misfortunes. He died in opening a route to the Gulf of Carpentaria. But his memory will be preserved as one of the martyrs of the world. But the Gulf of Carpentaria is not the northern coast of Australia, and is even more than the Gulf of Mexico from the coast of America. Let this fact be borne in mind, and it will be seen that Stuart's work is not yet done. He has not struck the only other exploration; and it would have had to be accomplished for the establishment of overland trade even if the Gulf of Carpentaria had been reached by Burke and his companions. Stuart's explorations already have carried us opposite Melville Island, which place has always been regarded as the first Australian settlement to be established by the Portuguese, and has been to be extended from Java to this country."

The Northern Territory of Australia has determined to lose no time in turning the discoveries of Stuart to account. It is about to establish a line of telegraph through the new country (to be amalgamated with that of Victoria), and, further, it has already surveyed a township, and a plan for sowing cotton over extensive districts, and inviting the capital and enterprise of settlers, is under consideration. The township else which the fertility of the new country will afford them innumerable chances of doing, has also been recommended to the Executive. A pastoral expedition, to the Victoria River, and to the north coast for the north, with 40,000 sheep, 12,000 head of cattle, and a large number of horses.

Mr. Stuart's statement of the intense pleasure with which the members of the party caught sight of the Indian Ocean—certain then of their success—is interesting. He says:—"Turning, who rode in advance of me, called out, 'The sea!' which on took the bridle from my hand, and galloped forward to see it. I did not repeat the call before they knew what he meant; hearing which, they all rushed on to see the ocean. Each one seemed overjoyed; and a union jack and burying a tin case containing the particulars of his arrival on the beach, made several other demonstrations in honour of his success. He dipped his feet and washed his hands in the waters of the Indian Ocean; and brief complimentary speeches were made by Mr. Kekwick and myself. Mr. Stuart then:

We give on page 409 a Portrait of Mr. Stuart, from a photograph by Mr. R. Thomas, of Adelaide, and underneath it a small engraving is a representation of the shores of the Indian Ocean, on the northern coast of Australia, discovered by Mr. Stuart on the spot.

Mr. Stuart, in his diary, thus describes the manner in which he and his party celebrated the accomplishment of the great object of their journey:—"We had a splendid fire, and, having cut down a few tallest trees, stripped it of its lower branches, and on to the apex of the highest one I fixed the union jack, which was the centre of it. When this was completed, the party gave three cheers, and Mr. Kekwick then addressed me, congratulating me on having completed the journey which I had undertaken, and which I had carried out. Mr. Waterhouse also spoke a few words on the same subject, and concluded with three cheers for Sir Richard Graves and the Prince of Wales. At one foot south from the foot of the tree is buried, about 2 feet below the surface of the ground, an airtight tin case, in which is a paper with the following notice:—

South Australian Great Northern Exploring Expedition.

The exploring party, under the command of John M'Douall Stuart, arrived at this spot on the 25th day of July, 1862, having crossed the entire continent of Australia from the southern to the northern coast, passing through the centre. They left the city of Adelaide on the 20th day of October, 1861, and the most extreme point reached by the party is in latitude 18° 40' south. To commemorate this happy event they have raised this flag bearing his name. All hail Australia Felix!"

(Here followed the signatures of Mr. Stuart and party.)

During this homeward trip some anxiety was felt once or twice from want of water, and the party were forced to kill a horse, the meat of which he appeared doubtful as to whether he should get back alive. At the end of the journey Mr. Stuart was overtaken by the rainy season. The country is intersected by numerous springs and watercourses in which numerous springs and watercourses in which numerous rivers, with the exception of two nights, I was never without a sufficient supply of water. This will show the favourable nature of the country passed over. It was also fortunate in taking over a herd of horses at my time; and I may say that one of our party, Mr. Thring, a shepherd by trade, by his exertions and perseverance throughout this long and trying journey. To my other companions, I may particularly mention Messrs. Kekwick and Thring, who had been with me on my former expedition. During my severe illness every attention and sympathy were shown to me by every one in the party, and every effort made by record to them my sincere thanks. The names of my party are as follow:—Mr. W. Kekwick, surveyor; Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. W. Thring, assistant officer; Mr. W. P. Auld, assistant; Mr. Stephen King, Mr. John Woodforde, Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Mr. Heath Nash; Mr. John M'Gorery, shoeing-smith; Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, naturalist to the expedition."

A Bandal correspondent of the *Lecant Herald* reports the death of Mr. Bunyan, her Majesty's Pre-Consul at Beirouth.

The view of Sandringham Church, engraved at page 416, is from a photograph by Mr. Valentine Blanchard.

Mr. Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, M.P., has been elected Governor, and Mr. Henry Lancelot Holroyd, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England.

An immense number of excursionists left London on Easter Monday by every available means. The Crystal Palace had its thousands of visitors, Brighton, of course, had great attractions for a large number of visitors. The river steam-boats were thronged, and the places of amusement were crowded.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle.

Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse, drove out on Thursday week, attended by Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Equerry in Waiting. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at the castle that evening from the Ranger's Lodge, Greenwich Park.

On Friday the Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, and attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, walked in the grounds. The same day their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse drove out. Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold dined. Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. H. Ellison preached the sermon.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse, drove out in a carriage and four, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

On Sunday the Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse, drove out in a carriage and four, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Helena, drove in the grounds. This day was the anniversary of the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Louise, and Prince Louis of Hesse, walked in the grounds.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred has returned in good health. Dr. Armstrong, M.D., has accompanied his Royal Highness on horseback, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Keppel and the Countess of Morton. Her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse is grounds. The gardens are being rearranged and redecorated, under the direction of Mr. Fowler, her Majesty's agent at Windsor.

On Good Friday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Morton, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lieut.-General the Hon. Charles Grey, attended the Presbyterian Church, preceding on foot. The Rev. G. D. Moxon, the Rector, conducted Divine service. The church was crowded, and a number of persons were unable to obtain admittance, but the greatest good order prevailed. Their Royal Highnesses walked in the park in the afternoon. Captain Grey has succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Keppel as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness. The Prince and Princess of Wales drove out on Saturday afternoon. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales partook of the holy communion at Sandringham House, which was administered by the Rev. Dr. Stanley, who preached in the forenoon. These Royal Highnesses afterwards walked in the grounds. On Tuesday the Countess of Morton left Sandringham House, and will resume her duties of attendance upon the Princess of Wales by Mrs. Stone.

The £2,000 which has been subscribed for by the county for presentation to the Prince of Wales, were presented to his Royal Highness on Tuesday, at Sandringham Hall, by a deputation from the subscribers, consisting of the Earl of Leicester (Lord Lieutenant of the county), J. S. Scott Chad, Esq. (High Sheriff), and the Mayors of Norwich and Lynn. The deputation was received at Sandringham Hall at a quarter past one, and were introduced to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in the drawingroom. There were present besides—General Knollys, Captain Grey, Mr. Fisher, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, and Dr. Stanley. At the conclusion of the brief ceremony the deputation were invited in a private room, the gentlemen of the deputation lunched at the hall.

We are authorised to announce that their Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will hold a Levée on behalf of the Queen at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday next, the 15th inst., and that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will hold a Drawing-room on the occasion of her Majesty's birthall, on Saturday, the 16th of May. There will also be a Drawing-room on the occasion of her Majesty's birthday on Saturday the 30th of June. Presentations will be made at both Drawingrooms.

In commemoration of the arrival of the Princess of Wales in the States, on the 7th of March, the channel recently buried, and now known as the Shingles, through which the Great Eastern will be thereafter called the Alexandra Channel.

At a meeting of the Senatus of Edinburgh, on Monday night, Professor Reland presiding, the Prince of Wales was elected an honorary Fellow of the University.

The exhibition of the wedding presents of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will be opened to the public on Thursday, the 16th of April, in the Italian Sculpture Court of the South Kensington Museum.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

The *Court Newsman* thus announces the interesting event:—"Her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland) gave birth to a Princess at a quarter before five on Sunday morning at the Neue Palais, Darmstadt, Her Royal Highness during the night. In the room with the Princess at the birth of the child were her Royal Highness the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, Sir Charles Locock, Dr. Farre, and the nurses; and in the next room Sir C. Clark. In the adjoining apartment were Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk, Secretary for the Home Department; and Baron de Ricou, head of the household of his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse. Intelligence of the happy event was immediately transmitted by telegraph to the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Darmstadt, and to the various members of the Royal family."

The latest bulletin states that the Princess and her child are doing well.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and the youthful Marquis of Stafford arrived at Trentham, on Monday, on a visit from Naples, after an absence of several months abroad. The Duke and Duchess came in their steam-yacht, the *Sutherland*.

The Duchess of Inverness entertained Prince Radili and a select party at dinner, on Thursday week, at Gloucester House, Kensington Palace.

The Duke of St. Albans and Lady Diana Beauclerk have left town for Redbourne Hall for the races. The Duchess of St. Albans and Viscount Feilding joined the party.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale and the Ladies Hay have left town for Yester House, East Stoke Park, Wilts.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left town to pass the Easter holidays at Tunbridge-wells. The noble Earl is regaining strength.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston are surrounded by a select party of friends at Broadlands, Hants. The noble Viscount is expected to return to town either to-day or Monday next from his country seat.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff left the Prussian Legation on Monday last, on a tour of visits.

Mr. Gladstone was thrown from his horse while riding in Rotten-row on Saturday evening. The right hon. gentleman was a good deal cut and bruised about the head and face, and was obliged to keep his bed on Sunday. On Monday, however, he was better, and the latest reports of his condition are favourable.

THE FARM.

The long-looked-for rain has arrived at last, and, although it has been very partial as yet, it has amazingly freshened up the pastures, which the beasts have, in many instances, never left all winter. On some of the strong lands recently ploughed a great deal more is still required to make them work kindly for the barley sowing, which can now hardly wait a day. Except where it has been sown after beans or clover-ley without being limed, wheat is generally good. In a few instances, especially after clover-ley, the slug, aided by the absence of lime and frost, has made his mark as effectually as that which field have had to be resown.

Forty-four cattle-breeders were elected at the last council meeting of the Royal Agricultural; and as Carlisle declines to enter the lists again so soon, the contest for the honour of the meeting of 1864 will be confined to Darlington, Durham, and Newcastle. The little "cream and beef county" has the strongest claims, seeing that Newcastle was the venue in 1858; but it is the duty of every agriculturist, which is, after all, the great touchstone by which rival towns are tested, that the scene most available, whether Darlington or not only on the main line, but the point from which several railways start to towns which can provide plenty of first-class hotel room.

A few sales of more importance have served as "feelers" of the short one market before Messrs. Stratford and Jones undertake their more arduous Aylesbury labours on Wednesday next. At Mr. Wood's average was £23 for forty-one, with Mr. Wetherall's Silver Bell (29 gs.) at the head, and Sir Thomas Hesketh among one of the best buyers. The Duke of Montrose's twenty-four brought £30 8s., under Mr. Howell's hammer; and Lady Egerton's thirty-four £26 10s. (52 gs.) and four others to her store. Old Flavia made 67 gs., and the six of the tribe 45gs. The Venus tribe fetched the highest prices at the late Mr. Tuttle's sale on Wednesday, Mr. Edmund Dawtrey's (65gs.) and Virtue (56gs.), were purchased by Mr. Kelk, and Venetia (50gs.) by Mr. R. Wood.

The entry of shorthorns at the Royal Dublin Show was only 167. The yearling bulls numbered 53, the two-year-olds 37, and 21 calves. In favour of the Crosbie's "Crown of Lothian," by Lamp of Lothian, who has done so much for the Athelstaneford blood in Ireland. Mr. Thos. Ball was second with "Royal Rupert," by Lord Raglan; and the Marquis of Waterford third with Anthony, by Lord Dunsley; while Colonel Pennant's Earl of Darlington, by Blantyre, was only highly H.C. His Lordship was first and second in the two-year-old class with Mr. Marshall 2nd and Knave of Hearts, beating Colonel Townsend's Royal Battlecry 11th, and Captain Bryan's Commander, only H.C. Colonel Leslie's Prince Rokeby, bred by Lady Pigot, was second in the three-year-old class to Mr. Ball's Royal Duke, for breeding, Victor Emanuel; and in the aged bull class Royal Battlecry beat the previous Dublin Show gold medallist, Mr. Ball's Lord Gazette Challenge Plate as the best of all the bulls in the yard. Royal Butterfly, who crossed the Channel for the first time, will be one of the lot, and as a stayer his career is, we believe, without parallel. Colonel Townsley was second in the yearling heifer class with Double Butterfly 2nd, and third from Alice Butterfly by Master Butterfly—and between Mr. Thomas Ball's Wood Flower and Duke of Argyll's, both by Lamp of Lothian, and Lord Walsingham's Warleby dam; but the gold medal for the best breeding heifer was adjudged to Mr. Welsford's British Queen by British Prince, to which Colonel Townsley's Royal Butterfly Duchess was second by Knight. The gold medal for the best cow went to Mr. Wraley's Manuella from Sir Thomas Hesketh, and both Mr. Ball's entries, with very few pens of sheep were shown, and one great flockmaster has lost about 5000 from the rot.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE sporting world has kept its Easter week most royally by attending at no less than three-and-twenty meetings. Lord Stamford opened the list of amateur steeplechasing the Cotswolds, and the old hood-looking Romsey, but his Livingstone could not reverse the Northampton running with Pandemonium, and was beaten by Mr. Batting at 1000 to 15. The attendance and the sport were very poor, and the weather, as it was most unlucky in keeping, in the absence of first favourites had a hot time of it on Tuesday, as Dunkold, Bright Cloud, Cassilda, Ocsander, and, lastly, the much-trumpeted Physalis each, for different reasons of whom the sporting world knows all, left Mr. Payne the guarantee—one and all deceived them. Sam Rogers won his first race on Lord Standish at the end of the Tuesday's sport, albeit Wells did ride her in West Australian's Derby saddle, finishing a bad third. The Hunter and another of those Bright Cloud colts which make up the racing glory of Mentmore, were, however, too much for his Lordship's Cassilda, on whom 4 to 1 was freely laid in the next race, the quality of the Burnand doings (only two of which were in the Derby, and all save Escape in the St. Leger may be judged of with the fact of Shirmaker's having won the Derby and winning a neck from Gladstone, who ran a bad third to King of the Vale on Monday of the four first losing within a length, Knight, in the Newmarket Handicap Fairwater (9st. 31b.) made a rare bid, but 3lb. to the winner, Bedouin, and 35lb. to Watchman for her year, shut up the tremendous ball at the finish, Wells, as she had she lost second honours by a head. Attaman, her second at Northampton, scratched here from Physalis colt, by Lord Clifden's sixth, with Man-at-Arms, Pate, Carisbrook, Brown Duchess, "The Cape," and seven others in "the spread eagle."

Wednesday's second name very cheering, and Sam Rogers was elected to be hard on Oscar to get him home a winner over the R. M. Lord Zetland's Bedouin like stripes" were soon in front of Lord and Amelia, who did not give Canace and Cassilda a ghost of a chance. Argument Adonikhoff every one got beaten, and he could not be over the T. Y. C.; and Brodella defeated Bucklestone so easily at their Grace's Stakes that the name sprung from 5 to 1 on her at last Durham, Theobalds, a half-sister to Daniel O'Rourke, won her race cleverly on the first day, and was beaten by a Will Huntsman filly by a neck on the second; and at Cattenick King of the Vale was in force for the Triennial, with Zapateado and two more behind him. Thirsk closed the Tuesday and Wednesday's sport, Mr. Hodgson's for the two following days; and eight other steeplechase meetings help out the week.

The excessively dry weather has rather prematurely closed the season for some of the leading packs, but now that there has been come much holidaying indeed to keep at it for a month yet, as the Brigstock country. Among the packs in the Midlands none have had more consistently good sport than Mr. Gretton's. The Lake of Rutland's, we believe, finished on Thursday week; and, with the exception of the East of Wilton, Lord Newport, and Mr. W. Craven, all the Southern have departed. Their steeplechases were such a success that it is whispered that the gentleman's race may resolve itself into at least one of five each, with £100 added. The Monday came when Smoke and four of the fourteen led over the second brook almost alone, and was one of the prettiest sights of the season when the London batting men who stayed for a "cessation" after Croxton Park.

The Melton season has been brilliant in point of company, but below the regular sport. The scent was bad on the Monday, and the heavy rain did not improve it as was expected, and then came the long drought. Lord Stafford's hounds became the property of Mr. Clowes on Saturday last. They consist of 15 couple of young hounds and 20 couple of old. The old and young draughts of 30 couple go, we believe, to Hungary, and Mr. Clowes is to get part of the young draught from Wynnstay. Tredwell, whose average of 1 fox during last season with Lord Stamford has been 42½ brace, is not yet re-engaged. The hunting stud for sale consists of about 70 and 80, of which about 30 are very high class. We hear that his Lordship reserves nothing but his favourite grey horse Brunswick and the old hound Albert, as a proof of his personal mastership; and a portrait of him on the one, with the other at his side, would form the best testimonial which the county could offer him in acknowledgment of it.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.—Monday.

Craven Plate.—Rosanoll, 1. Hypermnestra, 2. Glaucus, 3.
Hazerling Plate of 50 sovs.—1st, Ironsides. Second ditto, Stargazer.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Fantastic, 1. Livingstone, 2. Lizard, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lincolnian, 1. Cellarius, 2. Bandage, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Water Kelpie, 1. Jerry, 2.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Gruffie, 1. Second ditto.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—King of the Vale, 1. Oscar, 2. Gladstone, 3.
Forty-third Biddlesworth Stakes.—Scamander walked over.

TUESDAY.

Seventh Sale Stakes.—Gold Dust, 1. Bucknell, 2. Rupinor, 3.
Free Handicap Sweepstakes.—Vigil, 1. Queen Elizabeth, 2. Tittmorse, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Corinthia, 1. Bright Cloud, 2. Canace, 3.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Sister to Wing, 1. Cassilda, 2. Curacoa, 3.
Fifth Biennial Stakes.—The Ranger, 1. Gladstone, 2. Escape, 3.
Newmarket Handicap.—Bedouin, 1. Watchman, 2. Fairwater, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Free Handicap Sweepstakes.—Sanbhal, 1. Mrs. Trimmer, 2. Paris, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Ocsander, 1. Zapateado, 2. Rosina, 3.
Column Stakes.—Turcos, 1. Curwen, 2. Water Kelpie, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Eryllus walked over.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Insolan, 1. The Mallster, 2. Annticulus, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Amelia, 1. Brodella, 2. Cassilda, 3.
Subscription Plate.—Argonaut, 1. Fantastic, 2. Miranda, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Newminster, 1. Dual brown Harleston out Fern for second place.
Plate of 100 sovs.—Stradella, 1. Mammifer, 2. Whitefield, 3.
Derby Trial Stakes.—Stradella, 1. Backtooss, 2. Clarissima, 3.

THURSDAY.

Fourth Biennial Stakes.—Harlequin, 1. Insolan, 2.
Lid Handicap Sweepstakes.—Vigil, 1. Paris, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Macaroni, 1. Scoutis f., 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Lord of the Valley walked over.
£50 Subscription Plate.—Mrs. Trimmer, 1. Alcibiade, 2.
Two Year Old Sweepstakes.—Mr. Merryman's colt, 1.
Sweepstakes, T.Y.C.—Le Marchal, 1. Brother to Morocco, 2.
Canet Stakes.—Backtooss, 1. Clarissima, 2.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

An attempt was made on Sunday to hold a meeting in Hyde Park to express sympathy with Poland. The police, however, interfered and prevented a crowd from assembling.

A little girl, at Stepney, seven years old, was accidentally killed last week by a blow on the head from a broom-stick, which some idle lads were playing with in the street in front of her.

An Italian confectioner, aged forty-eight, has died from excessive smoking, which produced a malignant ulcer "had unquestionably produced disease or nervous paralysis of the heart."

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave the usual banquet at the Mansion House on Wednesday evening. There were nearly 300 in all, and the Egyptian Hall presented a brilliant spectacle.

The annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, took place on Wednesday evening, when 400 microscopes were exhibited by the members, with many new and interesting objects.

The Emperor of the Russians has this morning, as the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts took place, on Wednesday, at the galleries of Suffolk-street, which on the 1st of May will be opened to the public, were decorated with the pictures forming the exhibition of the present season.

The Prince of Wales left Dublin on Tuesday on his return trip of their season on Thursday week, and on the following day proceeded on a visit to Lord Lansdowne, at Bowood, in Wiltshire. On Saturday his Royal Highness, Mr. R. Hewitt, hoisted his flag on board his custom-yacht Galatea, and left Cowes for Portsmouth. There, on board, they proceeded to Erith, where the members of the Club and their friends dined at the Pier Hotel, Gravesend.

The City Police Committee have presented their report in reference to the appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Police in the room of the late Sir Richard Mayne. They state that the duties appertaining to the duties he shall be required to perform—these being of a more extensive character than those which have hitherto devolved upon the Chief Commissioner. The salary they suggest is £1000 per annum, with a residence in the Old Jewry, a commodious house recently built in the field for the purpose.

The eighteenth anniversary dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles Dickens presided over about 200 guests. The Queen sent her annual donation of £50, and the various contributions to-day's list amounted. The society has eighteen annuitants, receiving from £40 to £70 per annum. It also benefits the widows of deceased members. Since 1853 it was paid to these annuitants. The society's invested capital is about £13,000.

Last week the births of 1972 children—955 boys and 1017 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1926.——In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths registered in London were 1,135, being an increase by 119 than they were in the previous week. The average number of deaths in the corresponding week of ten years 1853-62 is, with a correction for increase of population, 1068.

Mr. Sala and Mr. Arundell have promised their services to a concert on the 16 proxima, in aid of the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney. Mr. Sala will read his lecture on the Art of Journalism, delivered at the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 22nd inst., and Mr. Arundell will sing the Bold Buccaneer, which he repeats at the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, which is to be held on the 4th of May, in Exeter Hall.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Last Friday's *Gazette* publishes the appointment of the Hon. and Rev. W. Brodrick to the deanery of Ripon.

The Bishop of Salisbury has appointed the Rev. Henry Parry Liddon to be one of the six preachers before the University.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. Charles Merivale, Chaplain to the House of Commons, and Rector of Lawford, Essex, to be one of the six preachers at Whitehall, and the Rev. Edward Garbett, the Rev. Edward Garbett, who holds the office.

The Rev. Edward Wilson Grigg-Grigg-Wilson has this week been placed in the north transept of Peterborough Cathedral, in memory of the late Prince Consort. It was erected by the sole cost of Mr. G. W. Johnson, a local engraver.

The following is the list of preachers at the Special Services Evening Service in Westminster Abbey for the April, 1863:—April 5, Bishop of Tasmania; 12th, the Rev. P. C. Cook; 19th, the Archbishop of Canterbury; 26th, the Bishop of Oxford.

The following is the list of preachers for the special services at St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday evenings in April:—8th, the Rev. Hugh Stowell, Canon of Manchester; 15th, the Rev. H. P. Lyddon, Canon of Christ Church; 22nd, the Rev. J. B. Mozley; 29th, the Rev.

Mr. Edmund Denison, of Doncaster, formerly M.P. for the West Riding, and his eldest son, Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., have (says the *Yorkshire Gazette*) given £5000 each towards building an infirmary for Leeds with an income of £200 a year the church of Far Headingley, for which a subscription list was opened a few days ago, has received £1000 on the site.

The following Preferments and Appointments have recently been made:—The Rev. Thomas Hill, Rector of Hanbury, to be Rural Dean of Worcester. The Rev. R. J. H. Griffith to Horsehunch, Essex; the Rev. Thomas Hill, Rector of Hanbury, to be Rural Dean of Worcester. The Rev. Thomas Hill, Rector of Hanbury, to be Rural Dean of Worcester. The Rev. A. Etherington, Rector of Hanbury, to be Rural Dean of Worcester. The Rev. A. Etherington, Rector of Hanbury, to be Rural Dean of Worcester. The Rev. T. Welch to Aisdone, Tatbury, Staffordshire. *Curacies*: The Rev. H. G. Bloomfield, Bishop Auckland, Durham; the Rev. J. Bell, Bishop Auckland, Durham; the Rev. J. Bell, Bishop Auckland, Durham; the Rev. J. Bell

THE RECEPTION AT CAIRO OF THE SULTAN'S ENVOY TO THE NEW PACHA OF EGYPT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SULTAN'S FIRMAN AT THE CITADEL, CAIRO.

We have already illustrated the reception at Cairo of the Consular Corps by the Viceroy of Egypt on his accession to the Throne. Another ceremony has since taken place—one of some importance, and so thoroughly Oriental in character that it cannot fail to be interesting to our readers. The Sultan's firman is, in fact, the official recognition and acceptance of Prince Ismail Pacha as Viceroy of Egypt. Although the hereditary succession of the members of the family of the great Mohamed Ali has been secured by treaties, still the old custom has been adhered to, and the new Viceroy is officially recognised by imperial mandate.

Immediately after the accession of the present Viceroy, an Envoy was sent to Constantinople to announce officially the death of the late Viceroy, Said Pacha, and the succession of Ismail Pacha. Upon receiving the intelligence, his Majesty the Sultan at once dispatched an officer of high rank, Wassein Pacha, with the firman recognising the circumstances in the customary complimentary manner; and inviting the Viceroy to pay his homage at Constantinople, in accordance with old-established usage. The Imperial functionary was received with military honours, and on his arrival at Cairo was lodged in one of the numerous palaces.

Thursday, the 12th ult., was appointed for the public reception of the firman at the citadel. Accordingly, on that day the population of Cairo turned out at an early hour, and the streets leading to the fortress were thronged long before the procession made its appearance. At about 9 a.m. the troops began to move. A strong body of mounted and foot police preceded the soldiery to clear the way, no light task in the narrow streets of Cairo. Close upon the heels of the executive came two fine regiments of Arab infantry, in heavy marching order, followed by some squadrons from different cavalry regiments, the most conspicuous amongst whom were the Cuirassiers of the Guard, clad in chain mail, and mounted on fiery little Arab horses scarcely up to the height of the men and armour they had to carry. The Black Dragoons also attracted much notice, their glittering brass helmets and cuirasses giving them a very martial look.

The troops were followed by a large number of grandees, splendidly attired and mounted upon richly-caparisoned chargers, after whom came Wassein Pacha, the special Envoy, bearing in his hand the Imperial letter. His Excellency was accompanied by a brilliant Staff and several Pachas blazing in gold lace and decorations. A strong guard of Lancers closed the procession. Our Engraving represents the latter part of the procession entering the grand court of the citadel. The regiments composing the guard of honour are seen forming up in the foreground.

The magnificent mosque of Mohamed Ali, in the background, completes a very interesting and effective scene. The Palace cannot be seen from this point of view, lying more to the left. At its entrance the Viceroy, attended by a large assemblage of dignitaries, received the Envoy, and led the way to the Throne-room, where he took up a position on the dais in front of the throne, having on his right Prince Halim Pacha, and on his left Wasseim Pacha. Down each side of the room were ranged the principal ecclesiastics (Ulemahs) and public functionaries, the clergy taking precedence. The firman then being presented to the Viceroy with the customary formalities, it was handed to one of the Secretaries of State, who read it in a loud voice. The Viceroy made a brief speech in reply. The Ulemahs, or priests, offered up a prayer, the cannon from the fortress saluted, and the ceremony was brought to a conclusion. The whole city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

JOHN M'DOUALL STUART, THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORER.—SEE PAGE 406.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE COMUNN NA FEINNE, OR FINGALIAN SOCIETY, AT GEELONG, AUSTRALIA.

THE Comunn na Feinne, whose annual gathering at Geelong we have engraved, is a Highland Society of Australia, instituted in 1856, for the cultivation of the Gaelic language and Highland nationality, philanthropy, archæology, &c. Although so recently established, it boasts a numerous offspring of similar societies in the colony. A very prominent feature of the association is the encouragement of education, for which purpose it holds regular examinations, and offers prizes and medals. Its president is his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief of Victoria, and, by way of encouraging its members in such manly exercises as should fit them, if not "to seek the strife of shields," at least not to shun it when forced upon them, the society holds each January an annual gathering, at which athletic sports and Highland games are practised.

Our Engraving, for which we are indebted to Robert Sharrs, Esq., of Geelong, the vice-president of the society, represents the last meeting held on New-Year's Day, summer time there, it will be remembered. We extract the following interesting description from the *Melbourne Argus*:—"The morning certainly threatened so badly that it was expected very few would attend; but as the day wore on, and the wind lost some of its rigour, large numbers of people—and among them many ladies—wended their way to the grounds of the society, at South Geelong. The attendance generally was quite equal to that of the last two years, and the 'Comunn' was well patronised, the extensive ground being remarkably well filled—in fact, all but crammed. The display of 'kilt and philibeg' was perhaps quite as good as we have seen it; but the competitors, except for the foot-races, was not equal to that of former years; and, either from the want of 'Glasgow magistrates,' the absence of a hot wind, or some other thirst-provoking cause, the booths were but poorly patronised. The grounds of the society were, as usual, decorated with flags and evergreens, while above all floated from a tall flagstaff the ancient standard of what was once the kingdom of Scotland. The splendid band of the Artillery Brigade was in attendance during the day, and played a number of favourite and fashionable selections of music; while to those who preferred the sound of 'little pigs' squeaking,' there was a tolerable muster of those killed musicians who draw dulcet strains from a 'blether under their oxter.' The committee met at the Mechanics' Institute at ten o'clock, and proceeded in procession to the grounds, headed by the Artillery band and a company of pipers, who relieved each other alternately. The procession was brought up in the rear by a company of aboriginals, among whom was one lady only, and to whom the committee, with becoming gallantry, had presented a brown print dress, a white bonnet with red flowers, and an ample crinoline, of which she seemed to be remarkably proud, although, from the high wind prevailing and the awkwardness of a new style, she did not manage to wear her trappings so modestly as some of her fairer sisters; and the occasional peeping out of a dirty, black, and by no means handsome foot and ankle, corresponded badly with the extensive headdress and ample skirt of this black fair one. The games generally seemed to give much satisfaction, although the entries in many cases were light, and the 'gathering' was patronised by a large number of the elite of our society. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the whole day's proceedings was the distribution of the educational prizes to those children of the various schools who had been successful competitors at the late examination under the auspices of the Comunn na Feinne. These were distributed by the Mayor of Geelong, and an appropriate address was delivered to the young folks by the Rev. Mr. Henderson. Taken altogether, the proceedings in connection with the Comunn na Feinne Society may be pronounced a success far beyond what the weather and other causes justified us to expect."

MEETING OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY (COMUNN NA FEINNE) AT GEELONG, AUSTRALIA.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTH.

On the 4th inst., at No. 1, Horton-villas, Camden-road, Holloway, Mrs. William Swainson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th ult., at the Cathedral, London, Canada West, by the Bishop of Huron, W. J. D. Marsden, Esq., B.A.C.L., to Margaret Helena, eldest daughter of T. M. Buckley, Esq., of Brockbrook, near that city.

On the 27th ult., at Malahide Church, near Dublin, by the Rev. J. Moore, M.A., cousin of the bride, Benjamin Louis Sumner, Esq., H. M.'s Military Train, eldest son of A. Sumner, Esq., Winchelsea Lodge, Kensington, N.W., to Frances Mary, only daughter of William Edward Hoare, Esq., M.A., grandson of the late Edward Hoare, Esq., Bristol, to the Secretary of Bullion and Receiver at Alber, in Nova Scotia, and the late Right Hon. Lord Viscount Gough. No cards.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., at the parish church, Scarning, by the Rev. T. Agassiz, Mr. James Sterling Price, of Kingthorpe, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Norton, Manor House, Hoe, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

On the 17th ult., near London, Canada West, James Robert Dalton Bray, Esq., only son of the late Alexander Bray, Esq., formerly of Winkfield, near Windsor, Berks, in his 43rd year.

On the 6th inst., at Sudbrook, Dorset, Colonel Bragge, late 3rd Light Dragoons, aged 74.

On the 4th inst., at Park Lodge, Streatham, Rebecca, the beloved wife of George Harvey Jay, Esq.

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THE LATE SIR TATTON SYKES, BART.

We once heard a Yorkshireman asked what were the three things most worth seeing in his county? His reply was "York Minster, Fountain's Abbey, and Sir Tatton:" and then, feeling that he had given too much prominence to ecclesiastical architecture, he added that he should like to take out the Abbey and name Voltigeur. Among all the men of mark to which Yorkshire has given birth he could have selected none that were more completely the county type than the old Baronet of Sledmere. His hospitality, his high-bred courtesy, his devotion to sporting and agriculture, and, above all, his steady belief that there was "no place like home," had long passed into a proverb; and hence it was no wonder that both foreigners and wilderness bleed to "stand well with him." The premier county, with its own peculiar associations, could alone have moulded his character. No Parliamentary ambition or Belgravian pleasures could lure him from it for more than a few days at a time, and at long intervals. The Campagna and the Champ de Mars had no attractions for him in comparison with Knavesmire and Doncaster Moor; and in his heart of hearts "The Stately Pair," sung in character, ranked before Mozart or Rossini. In his dress he was faithful to "the old style"—top-boots, drab breeches, black single-breasted frock-coat, and frill; and his quaint ways and sayings were handed down as cherished traditions. When it was called forth, his Quakerlike terseness of retort was such that even Jerrold might have envied; and the most homely illustrations fell from his lips with a point which no other tongue seemed to give them. When a politician, whose opinions had been rather erratic, thought fit to rally him on still retaining his antiquated cost, he replied, "Yes, my Lord; but you've changed your coat so often I didn't know you." And when he playfully congratulated the bride of a very long courtship, he told her that she "must not be like John Brown's mare, which took a deal of catching and was not worth much when she was caught."

THE LATE SIR TATTON SYKES, BART.

He was the son of Sir Christopher Sykes, the second Baronet, by the daughter of William Tatton, Esq., of Withenshaw, Cheshire, and grandson of the Rev. Mark Sykes, D.D. His youthful days were spent at Bishopthorpe, Westminster, and at Brasenose College, Oxford; and, after a short legal education in London, he went back north, to take part in a banking business at Hull, to which town his family originally belonged. Here his future sheep tastes soon developed themselves, and the Bakewell sheep which he purchased at Holmpierrepont formed the nucleus of the flock whose blood he preserved so pure, although rather at the expense of size, for nearly seventy years. Under the fostering care of the East Riding his horse tastes soon began to crop up. At twenty-one he owned a racer, and two years after he won the first race for himself, on Hudibras, at Malton. He was nearly sixty when he last wore silk, and his enthusiastic love of a mount, his long easy seat, and fine hands and patience, are still remembered by veterans from Bibury to Aberdeen. He understood hounds quite as well as horses, and was as particular about their legs and feet. Mr. Conyers used to get the young draught every year, and declared that no amount of field or road work tired them. For nearly forty years he was an M. F. H., the first part of the time in conjunction with his brother, Sir Mark, who died in 1823; and the Carter family transmitted the horn from father to son as the Leadhams have done at Mr. Meynell Ingram's, and the Smiths were wont to do at Brocklesby.

Although not equal in size to some on the Continent, his stud was far in advance, as far as numbers went, of any in the United Kingdom; and when the Ducking was over there were, latterly, not far short of 400 thoroughbreds in the Sledmere paddocks or placed out to graze. All the best blood of the day has been represented there, from Whalebone downwards; and his Camillas, Comus, and Cervantes, and latterly his Sleight of Hand and Hampton mares formed the great strength of the stud. With the exception of a few of the culls, which went to York December Fair, he did not sell fillies, but kept them to fill up gaps in his brood-mare regiment, which grew larger and larger every year; and thus mares, perhaps fit to win an Oaks or St. Leger, never looked through a bridle, while the chance of reputation for his sires was seriously diminished. However, it was his fancy, and among his colts there was a very fair number of winners. For Grey Momus, and his very inferior brother, Grey Milton, as yearling and foal he received 1060 guineas from Lord George Bentinck; and in 1861 five of his yearlings averaged 386 guineas. None of his sires paid him better than Rifleman and Daniel O'Rourke, the former especially; and his bold 3000-guinea stroke for Fandango was his last public bargain. He never bred a winner of any of the three great races; but his blood was third for the Derby with Grey Momus in Pleasbourne's, and second with Black Tommy in Blink Bonny's year.

The yearlings which were not sold during the York August meeting, where they were first sent in 1855, were often kept on till four years old, and then Mr. James Hall or some other of the largest hunter buyers took them.

His fondness for horses did not monopolise his attention; good hedges, ponds, and farm-buildings were a great point with him; and no one did more towards reclaiming the wolds, which his father had found in almost primitive bleakness, and in encouraging his tenants to farm well. The schools also, and the churches which he reared all over his property, and the works of charity which, in conjunction with her ladyship, who died in 1861, he did so silently and so well, have made for both an enduring memorial.

Beyond the loss of one eye and the failing sight of the other, he had known no illness or decay, so to speak, till within the last six or seven months. Some of his friends then saw symptoms at Doncaster which made them feel that his seventy-eighth year there would never be paid, and an attack of bronchitis, in November, gave him a severe shake. He died at Sledmere, after a short illness, on March 21, at the age of ninety years and seven months, and is succeeded by his eldest son, the present Sir Tatton Sykes.

Our Portrait of Sir Tatton Sykes is from a photograph by the new process of Mr. Eastham, of Manchester.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL,

MALTA, THE SICK QUARTERS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED.

THE Royal Naval Hospital at Malta, which we have this week engraved, was built in 1720 as a residence for the Prior of Bighi, an Italian, from whom the point of land on which it is situated and the adjoining bay take their names, and a member of the last order of chivalry, the Knights of Malta. The building was occupied for a short time by Napoleon Bonaparte during his stay at Malta; and some of the old Maltese living in the neighbourhood still point out the room in which the "Great Captain" slept.

Subsequently it fell into partial ruin, until it was purchased, with the adjacent grounds, by the English Government, when it was restored, two wings added, and the whole completed and fitted up as a naval hospital in 1833, under the supervision of the present Director-General of the Navy Medical Department, Sir John Liddell. During the last three years, under the administration of the present Deputy Inspector-General, Dr. Armstrong, it has been much improved.

The original or centre building contains the chapel, the quarters for the medical storekeeper, and the Deputy Inspector-General having quarters on the margin of Benaia Creek.

The wings afford accommodation for the sick men and officers of the fleet, and are exemplary for their thorough ventilation, comfort, and cleanliness. The hospital received the laudatory approval of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who recently honoured the establishment with a visit; of Dr. Sutherland, the chief sanitary authority of the army, and many others.

The hospital stands on the left of the grand harbour on entering, on a high point of land, and presents an imposing appearance. Its gardens, the boundaries of which are washed by the clear blue Mediterranean, are bright with sunshine and flowers, and materially assist in promoting the complete recovery of the convalescents.

As an hospital it possesses many advantages, both of site and construction. It has spacious and pleasant corridors, which shield the patients from the too great heat of the summer midday sun and from the wet and inclemency of winter. The wards are about 30 ft. in height, and to each patient is allowed 1800 cubic feet of air.

The room occupied by his Royal Highness was in the left or west wing of the hospital. Its windows commanded an extensive and cheerful view of the grand harbour Valetta, on the opposite side, and of the busy scene between.

THE ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, MALTA, THE SICK QUARTERS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED.

THE VOLUNTEER FIELD-DAY AT BRIGHTON.

THE town of Brighton is becoming so much accustomed to an Easter Monday review that, although it does every honour to the occasion and extends a cordial welcome to the fine volunteer army which on that day assembles in its neighbourhood, it does so with a coolness and composure which contrasts strangely with its excitement of two years ago. There is nothing extraordinary in this. We are such creatures of habit that a condition of war itself becomes after a while not only tolerable but a positively pleasurable excitement, the absence of which is regretted. It will be remembered that, after the south side of Sebastopol was taken, we, like many accustomed to the sound of bullets in their close neighbourhood and the whir of larger projectiles disturbing the air about them, would not only take to our rest as usual, but were positively known to go out of their way for the enjoyment of running the gauntlet of spots swept by the Russian fire.

It will be seen, however, that a sight like that which was presented on the downs at Brighton on Monday last should have become so familiar as to attract but little comment. It is a good sign for the safety of the country when it has become possible to transport 16,000 men to a spot fifty miles from where they quit the metropolis, and for men to a spot fifty miles from where they quit the metropolis, and for them to begin to handle the phases of a mimic battle, and to bring them back to their homes the same day in time for a late supper. If ever the time shall come—may it be long first—when a foe shall land, reports shall be known to threaten our shores, the recollection that it is possible to turn pale into earnest, and that, owing to the almost perfect network of coast railways, our reserves may as well be at London or Chatham as within a few miles of the actual spot where the enemy may be attempted, will be found a source of confidence and reassuring one. It will be a still more gratifying reflection then, perhaps, than it is now, that we are no longer dependent for safety upon the mere pluck which must always be limited in numbers, but that we possess in the volunteer force history shows us the becoming disciplined men who are spirited; and who, while they are content to reduce themselves to the traditional military standard of machines, retain the somewhat valuable quality of being intelligent ones.

Among the volunteers themselves a still greater disposition than usual was evinced to take advantage of their Easter holiday to acquire an insight not only into the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, but into more of its more prosaic incidents. For long previously parties of the volunteers marched from London to the scene of action in full fighting order; while others, mistrusting their pedestrian powers, left town by train on the Saturday morning, and took up their quarters in Brighton, forming themselves during their stay into regimental messes. A considerable number, perhaps, of this, but every one of the railway facilities offered by the action of the south coast railways Londonwards, left no excuse to the youngest of the volunteer clerks for the scene of action. The first corps to arrive at Brighton was [the celebrated Inns of Court, who had paraded in the Temple Hall, Brighton, and found themselves lodged at the excellent breakfast at the King and Queen Hotel before the majority of Londoners had yet left their beds. Then the various corps by trains came in fast and full, discharging their living cargoes under the superintendence of Colonel Maude and Colonel Lennard, and quickly and expeditiously, so that by ten o'clock the whole infantry force, numbering about 16,000 men, were at their places of rendezvous ready, when the signal should be given, for all the world as they were to the scene of action. About half-past eleven the various battalions began to move through the streets, preceded with spotless bands of music. It was arranged that the marching past and saluting the General in command should be in this case precede the fight, as the cavalry and horse battery of the Hon. Artillery Company being already formed near at hand led the way so soon as the first infantry column appeared in view. The General Lord Harry Vane Peault, K.C.B., commanded, was attended by the Earl of Chichester (Lord Lieutenant of the County), the Earl of Cardigan, the Mayor and Corporation of Brighton, C.B. the following officers composed his general Staff:—Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers; Colonel Lennard, C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. A. Luard, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Dobeton, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hume, and Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Hamilton, Assistant Inspectors of Volunteers.

The following will be found to be a list of the volunteer corps upon the field, although not given in the order in which the various parts took place:—

The whole infantry force—which, so far as it was possible to ascertain, numbered about 16,000 men—was divided into two divisions. The first division was commanded by Major-General Russell, and was constituted as the following manner:—

First Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thrond, commanding: Captain Baldwin, 21st Brigade; Duke of Brigade; 1st Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Alfred M'Leod—1st Middlesex Engineers; 1st Tower Hamlets; 1st City of London, 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. N. Hanbury—2nd Middlesex; 3rd Battalion, Major H. B. Parnall—1st Administrative Battalion, Kent. 4th Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Wardle—1st City of London Rifles, Major Verner—28th Middlesex (London Irish). 3rd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead—2nd Middlesex (Victoria) Rifles; (Hornsey Rifles); 4th Middlesex, Major Hill—21st Middlesex (Civil Service); 26th Middlesex; 30th Ditto; 38th Ditto; 43rd Ditto.

Third Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Raneligh commanding; Major Tremayne, Inner Temple Rifles; Lieutenant-Colonel Lennard, C.B.—1st Post, Major of Brigade. 1st Battalion, Captain Atterbury—2nd Middlesex (Queen's Westminster), Major Bernard—5th Surrey; 6th Surrey, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. V. Shelley—6th Middlesex; 2nd City of London; 4th Ditto. 4th Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset—1st Middlesex (Central London Rifle Rangers). 5th Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood—5th Middlesex; 24th Ditto.

Fourth Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs commanding; Captain Jones, 20th Regiment, Major of Brigade. 1st Battalion, Major Lee—1st Surrey (South London); 16th Surrey; 1st Surrey. 2nd Battalion, Major Sir Thomas Gladstone—1st Administrative battalion, Sussex. 2nd Battalion, Major M. Beresford—7th Surrey; 19th Surrey. 4th Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ranelagh—1st Surrey; 2nd Surrey; 3rd Surrey; 8th Surrey; 17th Surrey; 23rd Surrey.

Fifth Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Brewster commanding; Captain Wardell, 2nd Regiment, Major of Brigade. 1st Battalion, Major Lord Ranelagh—2nd Middlesex; 3rd City of London. 2nd Battalion, Captain Lysley—2nd Middlesex (Inns of Court). 3rd Battalion, Major Le Marchant—1st Tower Hamlets; 4th Tower Hamlets. 5th Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Capper—2nd Administrative Battalion, Sussex. 6th Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sturdee, composed as follows:—1st Administrative Battalion, East Sussex Artillery; 2nd Sussex Artillery; 3rd Sussex Artillery; 2nd Middlesex Artillery; 2nd Surrey Artillery; and 1st City of London Artillery.

In the second division, which was commanded by Major-General Sutton, were the following troops:—

First Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hood and Radstock commanding; Major Shaw, R.A., Major of Brigade. 1st Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Wilkinson—2nd Administrative Battalion, Middlesex. 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Barbour—19th Middlesex. 3rd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Lumsden—1st Middlesex (Victoria) Rifles; (Hornsey Rifles); 4th Middlesex; 9th (West) Middlesex.

Second Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsmure commanding. 1st Battalion, Captain T. Fenner—1st Hants; 2nd Hants; 16th Hants. 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel L. Cumin—3rd Administrative Battalion, Sussex. 3rd Battalion, Major Sir J. Simeon—1st Administrative Battalion, Isle of Wight. 4th Battalion, Captain H. Fowler—1st Administrative Battalion, Dorset.

Third Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison commanding. 1st Battalion, Major R. Crofton—2nd Administrative Battalion, Sussex. 2nd Battalion, Major R. Lucas—1st Administrative Battalion, Sussex. 3rd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Gage—1st Administrative Battalion, Sussex. 4th Battalion, Major Sir J. Shelley—1st Administrative Battalion, Sussex.

Fourth Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Chichester commanding; Major the Hon. D. Baird—13th Middlesex. 1st Battalion, Major Sir J. Shelley—1st Middlesex (Victoria) Rifles; 6th, and 2nd City of London. 2nd Battalion, Colonel Barrow—23rd Middlesex; 3rd Hampshire. 3rd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord G. Fitzgerald—20th Middlesex; 1st Middlesex (Queen's). 4th Battalion.

The cavalry and artillery, whose rendezvous was behind the Grand Stand, were brigaded as follow:—

The Cavalry Brigade.—The 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Eyvaile, C.B.; the 1st Essex Light Horse, under the command of Captain Bower; and a detachment of Light Cavalry of the Hon. Artillery Company to act as orderlies.

The two Artillery Brigades were under the control of Colonel Ormsby. The First Brigade, commanded by Lord Truro, consisted of the Hon. Artillery Company's Horse Artillery, two 6-pounders; and Field Battery, four 6-pounders. 1st Middlesex Artillery, four 12-pounders. 2nd Middlesex Artillery, four 18-pounders. The Second Brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Estridge, consisted of the 1st Sussex Artillery, four 6-pounders and six 18-pounders; 3rd Sussex Artillery, four 18-pounders; and 4th Cinque Ports Artillery, two 18-pounders. Total, 80 guns.

The marching past presented, as usual, many subjects of interest to professional as well as to non-military observers. A year had passed since the same corps had undergone similar criticism. But in that time, although much improvement might have been observed, nothing like determinate progress was visible, and the cheapest of 1862—the Inns of Court, the London Scottish, the City of London, and the Robin Hood Rifles—were not found to have lost their pre-eminence in 1863. Their appearance was greeted by the usual cheers with a welcome which, while it was denied to none, broke out into greater enthusiasm as each successive volunteer corps came. The London and London Scottish corps took a large share of the honours of the reception. The Queen's Light Cavalry, whose appointments and drill have met with Colonel M'Murdo's express approbation, were warmly received; while the sight of Lord Ranelagh riding at the head of his brigade raised the storm of applause.

But the great feature of last Monday's review was the large force of artillery which, in addition to the regular force, was present on the Middlesex Artillery, with their eight 18-pounders, the four 6-pounders, two 18-pounder guns of the 1st Sussex Artillery, and four of the Cinque Ports Artillery with their guns. The Artillery Brigade was also drawn by six horses—those of the Middlesex Artillery being supplied from Pickford's stud, while the guns of the Sussex and Cinque Ports Artillery were drawn by plough horses and driven by country carters in smock-frocks, who encouraged the steeds to emulate the celerity of the Hon. Artillery Company's movements.

The invading force was commanded, as before, by Colonel Brewster, of the Inns of Court Corps, by whom, in addition to his own troops, were allotted the Garrison Brigade, 32nd Middlesex, 3rd London, 4th and 5th Tower Hamlets, and 2nd Administrative Battalion, Essex, with two batteries of artillery. The gallant Colonel, who throughout played a losing game with great dash and judgment, was supposed to have landed upon the coast and to be marching upon Brighton, when he was met by a superior hostile force. At once retiring upon his reserves, he took up a position behind a brewster intrenched himself in the orchard and outbuildings of a large farmhouse known as Hollingbury Camp, and became the key of the position, and otherwise disposed his men so as best to meet the withering fire of heavy guns that was directed upon him. To storm Woodendean Farm became the first object of importance, and, while the 1st City of London Rifles that gallant officer at once led his brigade to the task before him, and, by a series of skilful movements, drove the enemy's skirmishers from their shelter and into a position where they were exposed perilously to the fire of the guns, which had now come into action, and were arrayed against them. The inferior force, compelled to retreat, kept their faces steadily to their foes, and gave ground slowly, step by step. Meanwhile the Duke of the Hants Light Infantry had been manœuvred to have placed themselves in imminent peril. Passing between two fires, and exposed to the concentrated fire of both, their efforts to advance as they galloped by with all the excitement of a real contest, they came at last upon the Inns of Court Battalion, and the Inns of Court Artillery were close upon them, poured in a tremendous volley at point blank which would have emptied every saddle. With this the hardly contested fight for the day was held to have come to an end, the Invaders, satisfied with the stand he had made, retiring in the direction of the Devil's Dyke, and the cavalry and artillery also withdrawing from the enemy's cavalry who hung persistently upon his flank to convert his orderly retreat into a rout.

So terminated the Easter Monday review of 1863. The railway authorities exerted themselves so effectually that, with no very important delay, the various corps were conveyed to their homes with as much punctuality and expedition as they had in the morning been brought to the scene of action. It is to be regretted, indeed, to be assured that the railway companies could, with equal ease and certainty, have transported fifty thousand men to the same spot.

In conclusion, we need scarcely add our meed of compliment or praise to the volunteers. As a force they are, of course, regarded, as a pastime of peace, labours which they will be just as ready to undergo if need be as a duty to the gravest exercise of the soldier's calling. Our volunteers gone far to render any more serious exercise of their fighting qualities unnecessary. But, in small proportion to what we have so much to lose, to be assured, upon the faith of official reports, that, in one branch of the service alone, we have numbers and skill enough to meet the best of the artillery practice of the best of regular troops. Of the artillery alone who made so gratifying a display at Brighton in the Easter Monday review, the substitution of one hundred orphans to the benefit of the asylum during the year.

A letter from Weimar states that a valuable discovery has just been made in the archives of the ducal library, under the house of Saxony. It consists of a great number of letters, hitherto unknown, some written by Luther, and others addressed to him. The discovery, in course of the archives, is occupied with the publication of those documents, which are considered to be of the highest interest.

Among our list of the bridal presents made to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, we have omitted the beautiful old shawls, manufactured by Claiborn, Sons, and Crisp, of Norwich, and given by the Mayor and Corporation of that city. The gift was accepted by her Royal Highness should have been mentioned. These shawls, for which the manufacturers received the Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition, and a special medal from the International, were intended to serve the purposes of a bridal shawl, a full-dress shawl, and an opera shawl.

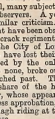
From Mr. Hyde Clarke, says the *Athenæum*, we have news of the discovery, at Sanoe, of the foundation of the famous Temple of Juno, Benavissima, which was long since confounded by Strabo for the Berlin Museum. Nothing of value turned up for the Prussian Collection, but the enquiry has led to the discovery of a number of bronzes, discovered in ancient time as one of the seven wonders, so as to develop to a large extent the Greek, that is, the Hellenic, style. Many of the bronzes were found about 12 feet below the surface; they are numerous and of gigantic size.

THE CHARLESTON *Courier* of March 7 says that the Confederate correspondent of the *Mobile Register* writes as follows:—"The struggle, when it comes, will not only be of a fearful character, but it will be one of tremendous forces, the relative powers of which are yet untried. The longboasted ironclads of the enemy are to be put to the severest practical test brought to a test more conclusive than any to which human warfare has yet subjected it. We are fully prepared to encounter them, and have reason to be the most impenetrable vessels ever constructed will necessarily come to pieces under the fire of our guns. Our experience in naval warfare has taught us that the most experienced pilots often run their vessels ashore, or run them foul of each other, or otherwise disable them, so that we cannot escape, etc.—without light. Our hardest work is yet to be done. Even when the blockade-running vessels are harbour it will be necessary to aid their exit by previously-arranged lights (shades) and signals; so that it is reasonably certain that the attacking ironclads must either enter in open day or incur the imminent hazard of getting aground upon one of the most treacherous bars on the Southern coast, which seldom yields a vessel when once it has grasped the keel. But if, perchance, despite of many chances, multiplied torpedoes, and the combined batteries of the forts, some of the nine Monitors should chance to get into port, they would still have to encounter a concentrated fire of other batteries, which, as the Yankee papers have learned from experience, "has the nasty habit of hitting the nail on the head." We will come the 'ting of war' which will determine the position of the honoured old city."

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

COFFINS IN THE HUMAN FORM.

ATTENTION has lately been drawn to several remarkable instances of buried in coffins of the human form—a mode of sepulture in England of considerable antiquity. Double leaden coffins—not of plain lead, but folded in a very curious, handsome manner—occur in the Anglo-Saxon era; and at Farley Castle are some adapted to the form of the body, like the cases of mummies, and bearing on the upper part the figure of a human face in flat relief.



REMAINS OF DR. W. HARVEY, "LAPT IN LEAD."

A leaden coffin of this description was, early last year, discovered at Worcester Cathedral, and described to the British Archæological Association by Mr. Georges Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A. At the same meeting Mr. Pettigrew, F.S.A., exhibited a drawing of the coffin of Dr. W. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, whose body, in the olden phrase, is "lapt in lead." Harvey died in 1657. "He was buried," says Mr. Pettigrew, "in the ancient mausoleum of the Medical Portrait Gallery," "in a vault belonging to his family, built by his brother Eliab, at Hempstead, in Essex, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory." A writer attended his funeral, and says,—"Hee lobpt to carry him into the vault: that he is lapt in lead, and on the coffin in great letter Dr. William Harvey." This statement is perfectly correct, and Harvey's coffin is the first in the vault along with other members of his family. The shape is similar to a rectangular box of an Egyptian mummy, but by a thumbed form without the appearance of the arms. It is entirely of lead, but there is no wooden cover, and literally on the breast is the name of the deceased, a fillet, inscribed by order, and the addition of the date of his decease—"The 3rd of June, 1657, aged seventy-nine years." The letters in which the inscription is written are those to be met with on various leaden pumps, cisterns, &c., of the 17th century. Mr. Pettigrew, engraved the sketch of Harvey "lapt in lead."

Mr. Syer Cuming, at the general meeting of the British Archæological Association, referred to other instances in which leaden coffins have been found. Among those were those were of James IV. of Scotland, buried at the monastery of Sheen in 1513; of Mary, Countess of Arundel, in the chapel formerly belonging to the College of the Holy Trinity in Arundel, in 1557; of Henry VII., who was buried in a vault on the north side of Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, in 1612; and of Thomas Sackville, first Lord Buckhurst, and Earl of Dorset, who died in 1611. This example is very singular; for on its upper part is a mask with a square Egyptian beard, as seen on the mummy-cases, having an Osirian character.

CHELSEA BUN HOUSE, described in our Journal of last week, has given name to one of Miss Manning's novels, published in 1854.

TREASURE-TROVE.—In the recent goldfinding in East Sussex, reported in our Journal of last week, the coroner's circumstances are—1, that the gold was first sold by the finders as old brass, but was recognised as gold by a salesman who had been a goldigger in California; 2, that the finders had not given notice of the matter, the power of making the investigation being vested, according to 4th Edward VI., cap. 2, in the concealment of treasure trove from the Sovereign was formerly a capital offence. At the present day it is a misdemeanour, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—In the report of Mr. Bazalgette, engineer, descriptive of designs for the Thames Embankment (north shore), we are glad to find that the very objectionable, and disfigurative structure being restored, after many years' neglect.

LOTTERY.—For some account of the obituary of the *Times* has recorded some rare instances of old age. On March 31, the deaths, among others, of six persons, whose united ages amounted to 519 years, or an average of 86½ years. The aged 6 months and 5 days being women, the youngest being 82, and two numbering 91 years each. The gentleman who died on April 1 the deaths, according to that of seven persons are given whose united ages amounted to 611 years, or an average of 87 years 3 months and 12 days; and again the ladies take the lead, three of the deaths of the six being females, the youngest being a man (82), and the oldest a lady, reaching the great age of 91 years.

EASTER CUSTOM.—At Twickenham was anciently observed the custom of dividing two great cakes in the church on Easter Day, which, being locked up in the church, the other, which was distributed by Parliament, in 1645, that the parishioners should, instead, buy with the money loaves to be given to the poor. This, according to some, is one pound's worth of penny loaves is distributed to poor children on the Thursday after Easter. They were formerly thrown from the church tower, to be scrambled for.

BOSCOBEL OAKS IN HYDE PARK.—The trees from two acorns from the Boscobel oak were planted by Charles II. in Hyde Park, grew at the north side of the Serpentine, just where the road turns off by the magazine towards Bayswater. For many years they were fenced in, but are now missing, the other, which was the smaller, was removed in 1854.—*Davies's Memorials of Knightsbridge.*

THE LAST BRITISH PARLIAMENT PERSON form a very interesting portion of historical biography. "The reason," says Addison, "I take to be this: because there is no other *single* circumstance in the history of any single person which can possibly be the case of *every one who reads it.*"

THE ROYAL SOCIETY last year attained the two hundredth year of its existence. The term of incorporation was granted on April 22, 1662, by Charles II. The second charter is dated 1663. Among the early occurrences of the society of claiming the lives of criminals executed at Tyburn, which were to be executed at Gresham College. The experiments were chiefly "anatomical," consisting of repetitions of researches already made in private; it is stated that Mr. Boyle was so frequently engaged upon these experiments that he had to write some of his letters in bed. "Some of them," he says, "I cannot be spoken with to-day." The first charter, in Latin, has the following initials, initialed portrait of Charles II., with an indian-ink. The charter empowers the president to *wear his hat* while in the chair. The charter also empowers the president to have headed till he made a sign for them to put on their hats, customs now obsolete. The *hat* also formerly played an important part at the Society of Arbitrators' meetings. The method of admission being by the president or presiding officer placing upon his head a cocked hat, which was then thrown quit more in one hand, and with the other welcoming the new fellow.

CHANGE OF NAME.—In the debate upon this subject, in Parliament, on the 3rd of March, Lord Grey stated that it appears to be the usage at the Home Office in dealing with applications for the change of name, there being no written law on the subject:—About two hundred years ago, the practice of applying for permission to change names arose; and in 1753, in consequence of the frequency of those requests, it was deemed necessary to put some check on them. A regulation was, therefore, made that all cases should be referred to the College of Arms. That regulation is not, however, necessarily decisive, as it is intended only for the information of the department. That usage has been universally adopted, subject to the modification introduced by Sir Robert Peel, that where there are no plausible grounds for an application, and it is obviously the mere result of whim or caprice, it should be refused without any reference to the College of Arms, leaving it to the applicant to change his name on his own responsibility.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

His Grace, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, in the county of Northampton, Earl of Arlington and Euston, Viscount Thetford and Viscount Ipswich, Baron Arlington of Arlington, in the county of Middlesex, and Baron Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk, in the peerage of England, Hereditary Keeper of Whittlebury Forest, Northamptonshire, and Ranger of Salcey Forest, both in the county of Northampton, Henry Fitzroy, K.G., Duke and Earl of Grafton, by his wife, Lady Charlotte Maria Waldegrave, second daughter of James, second Earl Waldegrave, and his wife Maria, afterwards

Duchess of Gloucester. He was born on the 10th of February, 1790, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1814. For some years before he inherited the family honours and estates, in the Parliament of 1826 to 1830, and from 1828 to 1830, and from 1841 to 1846, represented the University of Cambridge. He was formerly allied with the Whig party, but he sat in the House of Commons from 1812 to 1828, as a Tory, and was Thetford from 1814 to 1844. He invariably sided with the Ministry of the day, and was never a factious voter. He was always a supporter of the constitutional measures and policy of Peel. He was always a supporter of the constitutional measures and policy of Peel. He was always a supporter of the dukedom and other family honours on the death of his father, Sept. 28, 1844. He married, June 29, 1817, Eliza Susan Joliffe, daughter of Mr. Joliffe, of Merrow, in the county of Surrey, and by her, who survives him, he has issue three sons and two daughters—whom, who survives him, he has issue three sons and two daughters—whom, who survives him, he has issue three sons and two daughters—whom

SANDRINGHAM CHURCH.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales have, during their sojourn at his Royal Highness's estate in Norfolk, attended Divine service at the parish church of Sandringham, and on each occasion not only has the church been crowded to its utmost capacity, but a number of persons have been unable to obtain admittance. Sandringham Church has, within a few years, been thoroughly repaired, under the care of Mr. Teulon, and it is one of the most pleasing in the county. It has a nave, a chancel, and a tower at the west end; and is built of carstone, a kind of ironstone found on the Sandringham estate. There are four windows in the nave—two with painted glass by Clayton, and two with subjects in outline by Wilmshurst. The window in the tower is also by Wilmshurst. The east window, in the chancel, and two lancet windows, cusped, on the south side, are of painted glass by Clayton. The seats are open, modern, and of oak; the pulpit is of stone, and the reading-desk of oak. Here and there, throughout the church, are religious sentences and devices. It is paved with Minton's tiles, quite plain, and laid in pattern. The Rev. G. B. Moxon is the Rector of Sandringham parish.

SANDRINGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE: THE WINNING CREW COMING ASHORE.

OUR Engraving represents the somewhat rough landing of the Oxford crew after their gallant and successful match on the 28th ult. Upon nearing shore their boat was found to have made so much water as to be in a sinking state, and the order "Sauve qui peut!" being given by the coxswain, who himself set the example of obeying it, the winning crew left their boat and scrambled through the water to land, amid the hearty congratulations of their friends.

THE OTTOMAN EXHIBITION, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THIS exhibition of the fine arts of the East was opened on Friday, the 27th of February, by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, at Stamboul, in the presence of a large gathering of Mussulmans and Christians who had assembled to witness the inaugural ceremony.

On reaching the great square of At-Meidan, near the celebrated mosque of Sultan Achmet, the Sultan alighted, and was received by Mustapha Pasha, the president of the Exhibition Commission. Attended by the Viceroy of Egypt, the Grand Vizier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Seraskier, the Sedar-akrem, and several of the palace officials, his Majesty proceeded to the dais prepared for him at the southern end of the building. Hairi Effendi, the chief mollah of the palace, then read a long prayer invoking the blessing of Heaven on his Majesty, the Government, the Ottoman dominions, and the exhibition. To this the whole assembled multitude having responded with a loud "Amin!" the Sultan advanced a few steps and declared the building opened.

Though the contents of the building are far from being complete, the Exhibition is well worth a visit. It covers an area of 5600 yards, and is in shape an oblong parallelogram, with two side aisles and two courts at the south end inclosing one large central court. The dead lateral and end lines of the building are broken by wide alcoves, which, forming so many courts, serve to relieve the flat mural uniformity, and to facilitate the classification of the articles exhibited. The floor of the central court, which is sunk some 2 ft. below that of the rest of the building, is tastefully laid out as a flower parterre, having in its centre a handsome marble fountain, while on each side stand a couple of rifled field-pieces with their ammunition-limbers, contributed by the Imperial foundry at Zeitoun-bourno.

With regard to the architecture of the building, no one style has been adhered to; but, as in the columns and arches of the interior, a kind of Composite Mauresque predominates. The portico is dietyle, with the bases of its pillars painted green, the shafts red, and the capitals white, the body colour of the building being of a light buff. Next over these stretches an oblong panel, having the words "Serghi Osmanea" (the Turkish Exhibition) in gilt letters on a green ground; and above this, completing the elevation, rises a heavy Mauresque cornice with ornamental mouldings. Taken as a whole, the building contrasts most favourably with the heavy structure of the Mosque of Achmet, near which it stands; and great praise is due to Monsieur Bourgeois, the architect, for the good taste he has displayed in rearing this interesting little temple of industry, especially when it is remembered that the Turks are most provokingly opposed to anything in the form of innovation, even in the way of improvement.

We are indebted for the Sketch from which our Engraving is taken to Signor Fenzoni, of Constantinople; and for the above description to an English resident in the same city.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE FLEET.—Three ships belonging to the little fleet now fitting out for the service of the Government of China have already sailed—the Pekin, the China, and the Amoy; the first two despatch-vessels, and the third a gun-boat of light draught. Three others, of which one is a despatch-vessel and two are gun-boats, will almost immediately be completed by the contractors. Some other vessels are being built in America; but all are heavily-armed seagoing craft, able to buffet with the tempests of either of the stormy Capes. There are others of a lighter draught and more tender construction, intended for the narrower and shallower of the inland waters, which are to be constructed at Whampoa. When united these vessels, of which the largest is a despatch-vessel and the smallest a tiny river-steamer, will form a very respectable mosquito fleet. They have been all built and armed under the immediate eye of Captain Osborn.—*Times*.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE: THE WINNING CREW COMING ASHORE.

THE OTTOMAN EXHIBITION BUILDING, CONSTANTINOPLE

PRESENTS TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE BOUQUET AND HOLDER PRESENTED BY THE LADY MAYORESS.

The bouquet presented by the Lady Mayoress to Princess Alexandra, as her Royal Highness passed the Mansion House on her way through the City on the 7th ult., was made to represent the Danish colours, and was composed of roses, carnations, stephanotus, with moss-rose buds peeping up between white lilac and lilies of the valley. It was arranged by Mr. Harding, of Maddox-street.

The holder is of ornamental form, and reflects much credit on its manufacturers, Messrs. Garrard and Co. It is ornamented with the rose of England, composed of rubies and diamonds; with the harp of Ireland, formed of diamonds; and with the thistle of Scotland, composed of rubies and diamonds. The holder bears the following inscription:—"Presented to H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra of Denmark by Grace Rose, Lady Mayoress of the city of London, March 7, 1863."

Our Engraving of the bouquet and holder is from a photograph taken by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company.

PRESENT FROM THE LADIES OF LIVERPOOL.

The ladies of Liverpool presented to her Royal Highness a cross composed of eleven fine brilliants, weighing one hundred grains, with a loop of three smaller brilliants attached to a necklace of fine oriental pearls, having a diamond clasp. This gift was presented by 843 ladies, who subscribed over £1000. It was purchased of Mr. Mayer, Liverpool.

ROYAL BRIDECAKE.

One of the Royal bridecakes was prepared by Mr. Bolland, of Chester, and was a splendid specimen of confectionery art. It was made in three tiers of cakes. Around the base were festoons composed of the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, intwined with the Royal and Danish arms. On the tiers were placed alternately reflectors and figures of seraphs with harps, also satin flags with miniature likenesses of the Prince and Princess. The whole was surmounted by a temple embedded in orange-blossoms and silver leaves, upon the summit of which was placed a Cupid supporting the Prince's coronet and a plume of ostrich feathers. The cake was of colossal proportions, standing nearly five feet high.

ROYAL WEDDING-CAKE MADE IN CHESTER.

BOUQUET AND HOLDER PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE LADY MAYORESS.

THE MAGAZINES.

Blackwood for this month is, as usual, very well worth reading as a whole, and, as usual, comes out with one article which throws the rest into the shade. The exceptional performance this time is "The Tsang-Tai Mountains, and Spirit-writing in China," which contains a most curious (unfortunately not first-hand) account of "Spiritualism," as the ingenious Celestials have practised it for ages. Like Mr. Home, the mediums are very particular that the séances shall take place after dark, and that the spectators shall attend "in a proper frame of mind." But in one respect they have greatly the advantage of Western necromancers, inasmuch as the messages are written down through the agency of persons *ensnared of the art of writing*. This is, indeed, something like demonstration, and we trust our mediums will see the propriety of emulating it, since, on the hypothesis of direct supernatural interference, it can manifestly make no difference to the spirit whether the hand he guides belongs to an instructed or an uninstructed person. The accompanying excursions seem to be of a really romantic and poetical character, very different to our vulgarities. The entire paper is entertaining and instructive. We learn, for instance, that Hong-Kong means "fragrant streams" (query channels?). The trail of the sanguinary is simply critical. Sensation Diplomacy in Japan is merely a review; as is the paper on Sir Sir James Graham; so is that on Spedding's Bacon, the Work of an able writer, but disposed to bear too heavily on Bacon both as a philosopher and a man; so is "The Inexhaustible Capital." But here Mr. Story's genial book has fallen into congenial hands, and the article is very lively and amusing. The novelette "Mrs. Clifford's Marriage," is wound up in a style to justify warm praise and sanguine expectations of the author. The dullness of "Curtonina," on the other hand, manifests that the Pieistratus vein of Sir E. Bulwer's comprehensive, but not very profound, intellect is totally worked out, and that the sooner he betakes himself to some other department the better for his reputation and his readers.

Fraser is below the mark this month, and indebted for so much brilliancy as it has to the capricious coruscations of Mr. Ruskin. Remembering how bitterly the gentleman's economical crudities were assailed not long since in this very magazine, it seems passing strange that it should now be the medium of publishing greater extravagances rather than in the intensity or acuteness which constitutes its most ordinary manifestation in these days. There is almost a "Grandison" air about this noble work, something which repels popularity by hall fatiguing, half intimidating, the ordinary reader. It is the literary counterpart of Ingres' paintings or Gluck's music; and, compared with Mr. Trollope's pleasant negligence, it is as a Queen's throne to an easy-chair. Mr. Trollope has seldom been more rambling and desultory than in his present story, but he is all the more lifelike, and one has much the same sort of pleasure in skimming his clever pages as in turning the leaves of a photographic album. Poco chosea face; the apparent cohesion is merely the work of the binder; but every feature is from life. "A Run through the Southern States" is a singularly graphic and genial paper, the work of a British officer, but old a campaigner to be put out of temper by petty inconveniences, and whose varied experience of life seems to have divested him pretty effectually of the shell of prejudice in which the British tourist is most commonly ensconced. Like all military men who have visited the States, he speaks most highly of the universal civility and goodwill of the people, North and South, but lends no countenance to the bombastic descriptions of Southern military organisation which are rife in society. Federal and Confederate soldiers are very much alike—brave enough, and well-drilled, but with hazy notions of *meum* and *tuum*, and a native jocosity and independence which are perpetually carrying them beyond the bounds of discipline, as martinets understand it. "Oaths" is one of those long, casuistical papers peculiar to the *Cornhill*, while "Life in a Barrack" and "Corpulence" belong to that better class of agreeable essays, crowded with information pleasantly disguised, of which this magazine has also almost a monopoly. The Roundabout Paper cannot have taxed Mr. Thackeray's powers very severely. The poetry is decidedly queer this month, and the illustrations are not much better.

Macmillan is also in great force. The best contribution, and, indeed, the gem of the magazine literature of the month, is Mr. Goldschmidt's beautiful story of Danish life, intrinct with pure feeling no less healthy than delicate. The reader will assert we must place the racy Highland sketch by John Bull, junior, whom it is easy to identify with an author of deserved fame. It is a pleasure to read anything so redolent of animal spirits and the innocent enjoyment of country life. Mr. Hare's seasonable suggestions for the government of the metropolis will command attention, as proceeding from a practical thinker and philosophic statesman. Dr. Hamilton contributes some highly characteristic *marginalia* from volumes acquired at the sale of Lord Macaulay's library; and Miss Mulock supplies a most kindly and sympathetic, as well as interesting, account of the "Jewish free-schools at Spitalfields." "Sunken Rocks," after being long a dead-weight upon the magazine, kindles all at once into interest. We seem likely to assist at a domestic tragedy of the most painful nature, wrought out between the aspiring Vincenzo on the one hand and his well-conditioned but bigoted and stupid little wife on the other. Mr. Rufini's Rose is a perfect counterpart to Rosie in "The Newcomes," and seems created to illustrate Mr. Thackeray's favourite maxim that virtue may, under certain circumstances, be more mischievous and intolerable than villany itself. The lines entitled, "Be just, and fear not," posed us entirely till we discovered that they emanated from the Dean of Canterbury; that the said dignitary believes exactly what he ought, not one scruple too much or too little, and that he was thanking Heaven for these gratifying circumstances with a suspicious smack of self-righteousness and a fervour so intense as to be quite ludicrous.

Everything in the *Dublin University* is agreeable, but also mediocre, unless we except the essay on Irish ballad poetry, which contains several specimens of those laughably pretentious translations, yet really lyrical and not wholly unpoetical, compositions of which "The Groves of Blarney" affords the best-known type, and which could only have arisen in a country where the spoken language was virtually forbidden to express the habits of thought, a foreign tongue to the majority of the people. One of these pieces, however, "Gra-ma-chree," is in a totally different vein, and is as exquisite an example of simple feeling as could easily be found. Another is astonishingly, though absurdly, like Campbell's well-known ballad, "Light-read false" Fashioned to leave a lovely notion." Mr. Irwin's elegant poetical contribution enriches our language with a new word. A certain river, according to him, runs *wooplong*.

Bentley's Miscellany presents nothing worthy of remark; nor does *Good Words*, albeit a marvellous expensyworth, altogether attain its average standard of excellence.

We hope the conductors of the *Churchman's Family Magazine* are not going to try how far substantial dimensions, excellent paper and print, and, generally, admirable illustrations, will reconcile the public to habitual inferiority in the literary department. "Besides, you have views on Church matters with which I fear I could scarcely coincide," may be a very natural speech in the mouth of the Bishop of Oxford, but comes very oddly from that of Dr. Norman's Beckett.

London Society is, as usual, light, frothy, and palatable, lavishly and excellently illustrated; and this month almost every paper relates, directly or indirectly, to the Royal marriage. It is practically a ladies' magazine, and deserves recommendation as decidedly the best of its class.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.—EASTER AMUSEMENTS.

On the whole, the Easter season at the theatres and other places of amusement commenced with spirit, and in a manner highly creditable to the different managements. Many of the theatres were open during Passion Week, or part of it. Among the latter we may mention the HAYMARKET, on account of Mr. Robson's benefit, which took place on Wednesday. In addition to the character of Lord Dundreary, Mr. Robson also appeared as Windsor Brown, in Mr. Maddison Morton's farce of "Away with Melancholy," and gave as many new points to the part that no longer any doubt can exist that this eccentric actor is capable of an extensive range of characters, and we may reasonably entertain the hope that we may yet witness him as an illustrator of the drama generally.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. Falconer, with an enterprise which does him credit, reproduced on Monday his very successful drama of "Deep Calls to Deep," on a scale commensurate with the capacities of the national theatre. The occasion caused the 3,973rd time of its performance. The reproduction presents many new points, both in regard to the cast and the getting-up. In regard to the former we may state that Mr. S. Calhoun is substituted by Mr. Charles Vincent as Lieutenant Wade, and that Mr. Carlton supports the part of Harry Kavanagh with spirit and dignity. Miss Cleveland deserves especial welcome as Kathleen, and Mr. Graham, as Jack Dalton, characteristic. The scenery, by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, is excellent. For the afterpiece the farce of "Magic Toys" was selected, in which Miss Lydia Thompson proved as attractive as usual.

HAYMARKET.—A new candidate for popular favour made her appearance on Monday at this theatre. The comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" was performed, and the character of Beatrice sustained by Miss Louise Angel. This young lady is, perhaps, too young for a part of so much weight and point, yet she contrived to make her mark in it, and, notwithstanding her apparent juvenility, impressed the audience most favourably. Mr. Howe performed Benedict, and Miss Ellen Terry Hero, with considerable effect. After the play followed a farce, called "Mr. Buckstone at Home," written

CROSS AND NECKLACE PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE LADIES OF LIVERPOOL.

by Mr. Stirling Coyne, as an introduction to an extensive panorama, painted by Mr. Telbin and his son, and Mr. T. Grieve. The introduction is nearly as extensive as the panorama, being filled to repletion with allegorical characters, representing the different classes of drama, and sometimes individualising the dramatis personæ, forming a complex totality, abundant in that species of fusile wit for which the writer is celebrated. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, and Mr. Coe were especially happy in their imitations of Mr. C. Kean and Mr. Fechter. The panorama represents the tour of the Prince of Wales in the East, and connects itself with his recent marriage at Windsor, and is accompanied with music selected from David, Rossini, and Beethoven. Among the prominent scenes are Cairo, the Grand Bazaar; the Temple of Isis at Philæ; Jerusalem, including the Mosque of Omar, Mount Zion, the Golden Gate, and the Mount of Olives; the Pool of the Jordan; the Dead Sea, and the mountains of Kurumful; Nazareth, with the Latin Convent; the Sea of Galilee (viewed from the Castle of Safed),

and Mount Hermon. More elaborate combinations also were effected, such as the courtyard of a house in Damascus, with a crowd of Mohamedans listening to an Arabian improvisator; the ruins of the Temples of the Sun and Jupiter, at Baalbec; Bayrouth, with Lebanon in the distance; and Constantinople, as seen across the Golden Horn. These pictures were undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. Buckstone, and will bring much credit and profit alike to him and the artists engaged. Their beauty and their appropriateness to the time will certainly conduce to their having a prolonged run.

PRINCESS'.—After the drama of "Aurora Floyd," which still continues exceedingly attractive, two new pieces were produced on Monday. The first was a farce, Mr. Maddison Morton's clever "Killing Time," and afforded opportunity for the appearance of Mr. George Vining, who has become Mr. Lindley's partner in the management of the theatre. The action of the little piece is almost confined to Miss Sedgwick and Mr. Vining, one of whom is the lover having to court the peculiarly-wife for six weeks. Lady Millicent Mayduke, pained at Mr. Vining's coldness, and fearful of his departure, is equally suffering from ennui, gladly calls in a stranger who is seeking shelter from the storm, amuses herself with the unexpected visitor; but when she seeks to get rid of him finds it difficult. However, it turns out that he is a gentleman of fortune, and a suitor for her hand, so a happy conclusion is suddenly put to the little dilemma. The farce was succeeded by a burlesque by Mr. H. J. Byron—founded on the story of "Jack Sunu," the ballad of "Lord Bateman," and the legend poem of "Lurline"—and entitled "Beautiful Haidee; or, the Bo'sun and the Ballet Dancer." The new piece, written by Mr. F. Lloyds, is admirably painted, and the artist was more than once summoned before the audience. The piece itself is a clever piece of nonsense, drawn from the poem, the ballad, and the legend above mentioned, abounding with puns and punning jests. It is effectively acted by Mr. Vining, who as Lord Bateman; Miss Hudspeth, as his tiger; Mr. C. Seyton, as Lambro, Haidee's father; Mr. G. Belmore, as Desperado, the pirate; Miss Mc Intosh, as Haidee; and Mrs. Selby, as Mrs. Sticcers, or Coralie, a sea-nymph. The burlesque was perfectly successful.

OLYMPIC.—A new classical burlesque by Mr. F. C. Burnand, called "Ixion; or, the Rake's Progress," was produced on Monday. To those who recollect Mr. Macready's getting-up of this subject description is needless. It was magnificent, and the most striking scene was that marvellous production. Of the acting it is impossible to speak too highly. Miss Hughes, both in her singing and dancing, was admirable; and Miss Annie Kemp, an American actress, showed herself to be a well-practised artiste. Much commendation is also due to Miss Carr, as Phyllis, and to Miss Lavine, as Juno, who filled with so much indifference. The scenery is painted by the Messrs. Telbin and shows their usual power. The treatment of fate elicited from this pastoral subject is perhaps the most noticeable element in the production. It is certainly wonderful both in its scope and propriety.

STRAND.—Mr. Byron, on Monday, placed on the boards of this small but elegant theatre a new version of an old subject, under the title of "All Is Fair; or, the Temptress." In the concluding scene with the author's well-known habit of *taking one off*." The story is too well known to require more than a mere allusion. The introduction was an unquestionable success, and will command frequent audiences.

ST. JAMES'S.—Mr. William Brough, too, has taken a well-known subject for his Easter extravaganza, which is called "The Great Sensation Novel; or, Circumstantial Edits Reads." The new scenery, the new costumes, and the effective company, including Miss Mary Witton and Mr. James Rogers, were more than sufficient to secure a decisive success. The make-up of the latter for Edie Ducas is one of the most remarkable things on the modern stage.

SADLER'S WELLS.—This theatre opened on Monday in the resumption of the legitimate drama, to be supported by Mr. Herman Vezin and Mrs. Charles Young. On Monday the performance commenced with "As You Like It"—the part of Rosalind being effectively rendered by the above-named lady. It is to be hoped, now that a completed house has been given to the company, that the success that some efforts worthy of its reputation under Mr. Greenwood's management may be made, and some portion of their liberal support extended to these boards—a other way can this theatre, from its peculiar situation, be rendered successful.

SURREY.—The management here has provided an Easter entertainment suitable to the season and most acceptable to the audience. It is a new sensation drama, most complicated in its plot and startling in its incidents. Its title is "Jessie Ashton; or, Leaden by Day and Night;" and we are told that the drama is founded upon fact, and that the scenes actually passed through. Its adventures and perils that are represented in its various scenes. To follow the plot thoroughly is almost impossible, as the main incidents are so sufficiently obvious. Jessie Ashton is beloved by the Squire of Greenwood's brother; but the Squire, determined that the marriage shall not take place, contrives for to be carried off by a gang of robbers, and, however, by an apparently dumb woman named Binnes, the sister of Sigmore Boswell, who is connected with the Squire and his brother, Blodrath, had years ago attempted her murder. In due time we find Jessie seeking refuge under the roof of Mr. Sigmore Boswell, where she is attacked by Phil Boulter, the villain who had undertaken her abduction; but she is delivered from his clutches by Ernest Beardon, the hero. Having been previously arrested by Sigmore, who detects Phil in a robbery; but the rascal sets fire to the house, and again the case is rescued by Ernest, who has also been introduced to the rigmore at a casino, where the lady contrives to pursue Captain De Vere with a view to entrap him. Martin Blodrath has also an enemy in his brother Joseph, who had been convicted for the attempt on the life of Binnes, though innocent of the crime, and who escaped from transportation. At last matters seem as though Ernest are about to be married, when the Squire reveals the fact that Jessie is already a mother, having been changed for another infant. Soon after Jessie is accused of murder, Binnes having stabbed Countess, and the latter supposed to be dead. However, the injured woman, by her signs, ultimately contrives to make her confession understood. Meanwhile Ernest enables Jessie to escape from prison, and the latter encounters Phil Boulter at London Docks, who throws him down with the cue of a boat; but he fires a pistol, which, striking the boat, causes the fall of a portal that Jessie should be saved by her lover. Then ensues a struggle for life and death between Martin and Joseph; but little daughter of the latter, who had been brought up by the former, interposes and effects their reconciliation. Such is this surprising drama, which has been placed on the boards with great care, and illustrated by scenery of the well-known artists of Westminster Bridge and Lambeth which deservedly commanded applause. The performance was energetically supported by the company engaged, and may fairly be regarded as a Surrey success.

AT the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION Mrs. and Mr. German Reed, with Mr. Corney Du Furry, appeared in a new entertainment, called "A Charming Cottage." Mr. Andrew Halliday has furnished the book, which is a very pleasantly satisfactory one, and the music of these popular exhibitions to the greatest advantage. It was followed by "Mrs. Bonstead's Little Evening Party," in which Mr. John Parry, as usual, was triumphantly successful.

We have also Mr. Arthur Sketchley at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, whose "Quiet Morning" and "Mrs. Brown's Visit to the Play" continue to amuse a fashionable circle of admirers. In connection with the hall, we may likewise mention the Christy's Minstrels, whose entertainments were presented on Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Henri Drayton has been very successful at the POLY-GRAPHIC HALL with his new musical and pictorial entertainment of "Federals and Confederates," in which he gives his peculiar views of the American quarrel with considerable spirit. We may dissent from his opinions, but we not the less acknowledge the skill and cleverness of the delineation.

Mr. Edmund Yates has introduced an amusing novelty in his "Invitations" to the EGYPTIAN HALL. It is called "Twenty Minutes with a Medium," and forms altogether a capital exposé of the pseudo-spiritual manifestations which are so attractive to the numerous dupes of minds who revel in illusion and delight in mystery.

In the POLYTECHNIC GALLERY Mrs. Fanny Kemble renewed, on Monday, her "Shakespearean Readings" to a fashionable and appreciative audience.

ANOTHER NEW THEATRE.—The spirit of enterprise now sets in in the theatrical direction; and, as Mr. Bonicault has shown to the monied interest that theatres are among the most profitable of investments, more than one adventure of the kind may reasonably be expected. Accordingly we find that, in addition to the new theatre in the Haymarket, another is proposed in Holborn, the project of which a company has been formed and the site secured. The building will nearly cover an acre of ground, and is of the most splendid and elegant construction. It is intended to be built of iron. On this head the directors in their prospectus state that "at the late fire at the Plymouth Theatre the salvation after destruction may be attributed to the fact of its having an iron roof of peculiar formation." Thus they think a good reason for having the building entirely constructed of iron. A restaurant will be attached to the theatre, and it is stated that at any time refreshments of every description may be obtained within it. All the Continental inventions for facilitating the business of the stage will be adopted, and every improvement that can be suggested in the system of lighting, ventilating, and warming the interior.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. S. Orleans.—The game played by correspondence between the clubs of Nantes and Orleans is not worth publishing.

J. K., Paris.—We shall endeavour to find space next week.

W. B., Dublin.—Your solution of Problem No. 895 is correct.

J. P. Taylor.—The solution of Problem No. 895 should have move should be P to Q 6th, not P to K 6th.

Alpha, Brighton.—Your problems are under consideration.

W. B. Wakefield.—J. H. in Problem No. 894, Black plays, 1. P to Q 6th. White replies with 2. P to K 4th, and mates next move. Your solution of Problem No. 895 is correct. Your second game will be referred to *any other* way that may be suggested by the solver.

WARRIOR.—You must look upon mistakes of the kind you refer to as one of the penalties of chess.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 895, by Amateur, S. W. V., I. K., Charles, Box and Cox, Alpha, Brighton, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Wilkinson, W. B., Dublin, Rev. Wolfe Barry, J. P. Taylor, Rev. J. Owen, Dr. Gordon, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Wood, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. J. Bramston, F. R. S., Subscriber, Oscar, Dolis, H. F. N., Derevon, Tubbs, Canonicus, Cornish, D. C., Constant Reader, Mrs. Bell, Rev. J. Crake, Rev. J. Abbott, Rev. J. Wolfe, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Gumsen, N. S. S., Surby, Old Inn, A Clerk, Volunteer, Sigma, T. G. L., Ino, Tony, Acma, Constant Reader, Subscriber, Oscar, Dolis, H. F. N., Derevon, Tubbs, Canonicus, Cornish, D. C., Constant Reader, Mrs. Bell, Rev. J. Crake, Rev. J. Abbott, Rev. J. Wolfe, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Gumsen, N. S. S., Surby, Old Inn, A Clerk, Volunteer, Sigma, T. G. L., Ino, Tony, Acma, Barnacle, Wee Pawn, Frowzer, A. Stephens, Fraser, Lacy, Alexander, F. Sapion, Bryanston, Pi, Sigma, Ajax, Ignoramus, Ino, Tony, Acma, Barnacle, Wee Pawn, Frowzer, Agincourt, Sydvell, L. H., Dr. Law, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 897.

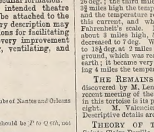
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 8th (ch)	K to B 5th or (c)
2. Q to Q 4th	P takes Q
3. B to Q 4th, and mates next move.	
(c) If Black play 1. Kt to Q 8th, then	Q to K 4th, and mates next move.

PROBLEM NO. 898.

By the Rev. J. WAYTE.

One of the prize problems in the late contest.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

A beautiful little Game between Mr. F. MONTET and Mr. C. MAURIAN; Mr. MONTET playing giving the odds of Kt to Knight's.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the Board.) Irregular Opening.

WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C. M.)	WHITE (Mr. P. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 6th
2. K to B Kt 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. K to Kt sq	P to Q 6th
3. K to B 3rd	P to Q 4th	22. Q to B 3rd	Q to K 2nd
4. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th		
5. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q 5th	(If he had ventured to capture the Queen	
6. K to K Kt 3rd	B to Q 3rd	Pawn would have lost him in four moves.)	
7. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd		
8. P to Q B 4th	Q to K 2nd	23. R to K 8th (ch)	R to K B sq
9. Castles	Castles	24. Q to K 7th	Q to K B 2nd
10. P to Q B 5th	P to K B 5th	25. Q to K 8th	Q to K sq
(This mistake involves the loss of a piece.)		26. B takes Q	R takes B
11. P takes K P	P takes P	27. Q to K B 8th	P takes B
12. P takes K P	B takes P	28. Q to K 7th	P takes P
13. P to Q B 4th	Q to K 2nd	29. B takes Kt	P takes B
14. P to Q B 6th	Q takes P (ch)	30. B takes K B P	K to Kt 2nd
(Black appears to serve the White King with some very ingenious skirmishing on both sides.)		31. Q R takes Q P	R to Q B 3rd
		32. Q to K 7th	Q to K 2nd
14. K to Kt 2nd	B to K 2nd	33. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th
15. R to K sq	Kt to K Kt 5th	(As evil not now.)	
(Well played.)			P takes P in
16. B to Q B 4th	Q to Q B 6th		passing
17. B to Q 3rd	Q takes Q P	34. R to K Kt 7th	K to R sq
18. B takes P	Q takes B	35. Kt to B 6th	
19. Q to K 2nd	P to Q 6th	and Black resigns.	

A lively Gambit between the Rev. G. MCDONELL and one of our best Players.

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M'D.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M'D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Q to K R 3rd	B to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	12. Q to K B 3rd	
3. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 4th	(Had he taken the K P even, Black would	
4. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 5th	have won a piece by 13. Q takes Kt P, &c.	
5. P to K R 4th	P to K R 4th	White could not remove without loosing his queen.)	
6. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd		
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th		B to K B 3rd
8. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 6th	13. Q takes K R P	Castles on Q side
9. P to K 5th	P to K 3rd	14. P to K 6th	B to K Kt 5th
10. B to K 3rd	B takes P (ch)	15. Q takes K Kt P	Kt takes Q B
11. K takes B	Q to K B 3rd (ch)	16. P takes Kt	Kt (Kt 5th) to Q 6th
(The customary move is to take the K P with the Queen; but we see no Q in Q B 3rd		17. K to Q sq	B to Q Kt 6th
than is perhaps equally good.)		18. K to Q B sq	Q to Q 3rd
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 3rd	19. K to Kt sq	Kt takes B
13. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th		(double ch)
14. P to Q 6th	Q to Q 3rd	20. K to Kt sq	Q to Q R 6th (ch)
15. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd	21. K to Kt sq	Kt to Q 7th
			Mate.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1317.—By Mr. ERIC PETERSEN, of Vienna.

White: K at K Kt 2nd, Q at Q Kt 4th, R at K B 5th and Q B 8th, Kt at K B 3rd; P at Q 3rd, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, B at K 4th, Kt at Q B 7th; P at K B 5th, Q 4th, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 2nd.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

No. 1318.—By F. THOMPSON.—(This stalegem was one of the competing problems in the late Tourney.)

White: K at Q R sq, Q at K R 4th, B at K B 7th and Q Kt 4th, Kt at K R 6th; P at Q Kt 3rd, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at K B 4th, Q at Q B sq, Kt at K R sq and Q B 3rd, B at Q K sq and Q Kt 8th, Kt at K B 4th and K B 7th, P at K Kt 3rd, Q 4th, and Q Kt 6th.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

MR. GLAISHER'S NINTH SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT took place on the 21st ult., in Mr. Coxwell's great balloon, at the Crystal Palace. The results of his previous ascents in July, August, and September last, having shown the inaccuracies of the theory of the law of a uniform rate of decrease of 1 deg. of Fahrenheit scale of temperature for every increase of 300 ft. in height, the British Association, in October, voted £200 to be expended in further experiments, to begin in the spring, and, if possible, during an easterly wind. Accordingly, on the above-mentioned day, "the balloon," says Mr. Glaisher, in his letter to the *Times*, "left the earth at 2h. 20m. 16s. p.m., the temperature of the air being 58 deg. At 2h. 30m. we were one mile high, with a temperature of 50 deg.; at the second mile, 42 deg.; at 3h. 30m., with a temperature of 26 deg.; the third mile at 4h. 44m., when the temperature was 14 deg.; and at 5 miles high the temperature was 5 deg. below zero. At 6 miles high, at 5h. 30m., and the temperature rose to 12 deg. at 6h. 18m.; at 7h. 12m. we passed out of the cloud, 7 miles high, where the temperature was 10 deg. below zero of Fahrenheit's scale. In descending, the temperature increased to 11 deg. at about 5 miles high, the highest point at which we again met with frost, it decreased to 7 deg. We soon passed through it, and the temperature increased to 19 deg. at 3 miles high, to 30 deg. at 2 miles high, and to 40 deg. on the ground, which was reached at 6h. 30m. The air was dry before leaving the earth; it became very moist at the height of 2 miles, and remained so, increasing 4 miles the temperature of the dew point was fully minus 6 deg."

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION, of a series of popular lectures, discovered by M. Lennier, of Havre, were described by M. Valenciennes at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. An interesting circumstance in this tortoise is its possessing nine ribs, all three hitherto known having but eight. M. Valenciennes therefore instituted a new family for Nouvelonia. Descriptive details are given in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy.

THEORY OF THE PRODUCTION OF STEEL.—M. Charles Sainte Claire Deville, the secretary of the French Academy of Sciences, commenting on the researches of M. Caron, says that the latter confirms the important remark due to Mr. Mushet, namely, that the steel which is produced we obtain as a residuum a graphitous matter, which does not appear in the case of iron and steel. M. Caron, on the other hand, by his own experiments of M. Regnault, which establish that non-compacted steel possesses a density considerably greater than that of iron, has shown that this circumstance is in perfect concordance with the theory. The steel, therefore, is produced by the combination, which had for their object the removal of the peculiar physical and chemical properties which may characterise the iron. Then, according to the chemical proportion of latent heat which results from them, Anosoff's process consists in adding that definite, and no more, which appears to form two clearly distinct categories, namely, the compounds, alloys and the experiments of M. Jacquelain, in accordance with those of Lavoisier and Hillman, authorise the following conclusions:—1. Steel and iron do not absorb hydrogen, nitrogen, or carbonic acid for the same period. 2. Although in the amount absorbed under the conditions of the experiment the considerability of the gases be present, this is not the only quality regulating the absorption of steel. 3. Steel and iron, when they absorb gases, retain them with great force, which varies with the nature of the gas, being greatest in the case of water, and slowly even at lower temperatures. 4. Charcoals differ entirely in their behaviour with gases in the capacity of saturation with oxygen, animal charcoal possessing the latter property in a greater degree than wood charcoal. 5. Mixtures of charcoal with sulphur, and by charcoal, diffuse into the atmosphere of another gas with such force as to depress the mercury three-quarters of an inch. 6. Water expels mercury from the gases of the laboratory in an instantaneous action. 9. The action of porous bodies is not indiscriminate, but elective. Dr. De Luca, of Naples, in a communication to the Academy, says "The elective nature of porous bodies may be closely allied to three properties—the condensation of the gases, the Attraction and perhaps tendency to combine, and the capacity of combination. Chemical affinity is supposed to involve an attraction between two bodies, and the proof of such an attraction as a separate power; we have only a proof of the combination. Attraction may exist without any tendency to combine chemically or without, in other terms, chemical affinity, which is only known by combination. The previous attraction has never yet been known of two kinds; and it seems more in accordance with Nature to diminish than increase the number of original powers."

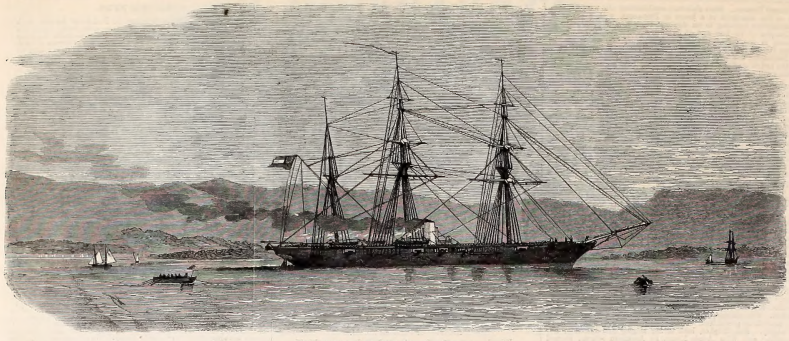
THE HONEY-BEE.—In the *Annals of Natural History* for April we have the translation of part of a paper on "The Geographical Distribution and Varieties of the Honey-Bee," by Dr. A. Gerstäcker, of which we give a few points:—Latreille, Brue, and other writers considered that our common bee, or domestic honey-bee, is indigenous to the countries to the north of Europe. An opposite opinion is also very generally held. The latest writer on the subject, Dr. Dzierzon, is of opinion that the bee is not indigenous in the hot countries of the Old World, where as almost perpetually serene sky enables it to work industriously during the whole year. In the very early period, human civilisation carried it into northern localities, where it is compelled to remain for the greater part of the year in a state of inactivity. It has no winter sleep like other animals; it needs nourishment to the country. Dr. Gerstäcker, however, rather considers that the bee is indigenous to the countries of the middle temperate zone. We must refer our spurious friends to his remarks for a very valuable account of the bee's habits. The matters showing the intimate connection of the bee with the ancient mythology, especially with that of the Greeks, who put a large value upon it, and with the Egyptians, who, as far as we either altogether omitted from the animal worship of Egypt, or at least played a very subordinate part in it. It is generally known that the bee was introduced from Egypt into Greece. Dr. Gerstäcker considers that this supposition can neither be confirmed nor refuted; but, from the great independently of the high antiquity of the bee in Greece, the difference between the Egyptian bee and that of Greece is so small that one could not be observed from the other. It appears probable that the culture of the bee in Italy was introduced from Greece, and not immediately from Egypt. Dr. Gerstäcker gives also many interesting particulars respecting the distribution and habits of the bee in East Africa, &c., collected from the writings of travellers and modern travellers.

THE WELWITSCHIA, a singular plant, is the subject of an illustrated memoir by Dr. Joseph Hooker, which has appeared in the new part of the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*. The first notice of Welwitschia was given by Dr. Welwitsch, a botanical traveller in Africa, in a letter written from Londa, in South Africa, dated Aug. 16, 1860, which was soon followed by the publication of a notice in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. It consists of masses more than the same two leaves, although it seems to be very long-lived. These leaves appear to be perennial, withering only at the tips as they extend, and giving place to ordinary leaves, are permanent, and attain to a length of 6 ft. and upwards, and a breadth of 1 ft. and upwards. They grow from a groove situated at the base of the stem, and are long-lasting. They appear to be confined to the coast region of Benguela, and to the Portuguese province of Mossamedes. In this period, has other vegetative organs that those proper to the embryo itself: the stem is a long tapering cone, covered by the rudicle, which remains undivided, and develops a root from its base, and inflorescences from its plumary end, and the leaves from its sides. Dr. Hooker has given a botanical and specialised condition." The venation of the leaves is "parallel and free; the that of parasitic tapering monocotyledons; but there is a remarkable bilateral venetic communications between the bundles," as to many conifers.

THE DISCOVERY OF ALLOTROPIC PHOSPHORUS is generally attributed to M. Schrötter, of Vienna, in October 1845. We learn from M. Nickles, in the new recitalin periodical *Les Mondes*, that M. Kopp stated, in 1844, in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy of Sciences, that, in preparing the hydrated ether of iodine—by means of alcohol, phosphorus, and iodine—he had encountered an insoluble matter in the form of a red powder. When well washed this substance was insipid, inodorous, and readily acted on by the oxygen of the atmosphere. M. Kopp thought that this phosphorus which could be dried in the sand-bath without sensibly oxydising, but to wax cloth difficulty from the ordinary phosphorus. When ordinary phosphorus is heated in the absence of air, it undergoes a change which M. Schrötter has termed isolation; it was transformed into ordinary phosphorus.' In 1845 Berzelius confirmed M. Kopp's experiments. This was the discovery of amorphous phosphorus of Schrötter; but M. Kopp did not then see that this form of phosphorus was the same as that which Schrötter had obtained. The allotropic condition of phosphorus is no longer determinate temperature, and that, when so obtained, it is not poisonous, and may be employed with perfect safety in the manufacture of the lucifer matches.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—On Thursday next, the 16th inst., Professor Ansted will commence a course of nine lectures "On the Relations of Geology with Allied Sciences." Professor Marshall will resume his lectures on "Animal Mechanics," on Tuesday; and Professor Max Müller his lectures on "The Science of Language" on Saturday. The Friday evening discourse will be given by Mr. Frank Buckland, "On the Culture of Fish."

MEAN DENSITY OF THE EARTH.—In a memoir on this subject by M. Pope, read at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, the following valuations, from pendulum experiments, are given:—1 by Carlini and Plana, 5·77; by Giulio, 5·44; by Kater, 5·66; by Hutton, and Playfair, at Schehallien, in Scotland; H. James, at the same place; 5·44 by Reich, 5·48; by Baily, at Arthur's Seat, and by Baily, by means of the torsion balance; and 5·66 by Airy, at the summit and bottom of a coal mine.



THE ALABAMA AT PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA.

THE ALABAMA AT PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA.

OUR Engraving represents the Alabama as she put into Port Royal, Jamaica, for repairs after her sharp and decisive engagement with the United States' gun-boat Hatteras. Our Correspondent, a young officer of her Majesty's ship Challenger, to whom we are indebted for the sketch from which our Engraving is taken, has also forwarded us a spirited account of the engagement as narrated to him by one of Captain Semmes' officers. "The Alabama," writes our Correspondent, "was trying to break the blockade off Fort Galveston, and came suddenly upon the Yankee fleet at anchor. She immediately put about, but not before she was espied and a large gun-boat was after her; but, being a good sailer, she kept her position without any material distance being gained or lost on either side. However, when Captain Semmes thought he was sufficiently clear of the Yankee fleet, he determined to shorten sail and fight his pursuer. So, 'easing his sheets a little,' to use their own words, up comes this gun-boat, *only* a vessel of 1200 tons, with eleven guns, with a hail, 'Ship ahoy! What's your name, and where bound?' Of course, the Alabama was all ready prepared, and Captain Semmes answered the hail with 'Alabama, and bound to the ——!' and a broadside. The action lasted seventeen minutes, at the expiration of which time the captain of the Yankee vessel, the Hatteras—for that was her name—hailed for quarter, saying that she was sinking, and that he wanted assistance. They saved 101 men and 17 officers; but there is every reason to believe that some must have perished, but how many Captain Semmes never could find out, as a strict silence was kept by the Federals on the subject. The Alabama came in here under French colours; but at eight next morning she displayed the Secessionist flag. She came in on the evening of the 20th of January, and started again on the 30th of same month, after having coaled, revictualled, and repaired damages. She was struck in five places; three may be seen in the Sketch I send you. They present a jagged appearance. One little incident speaks greatly against the efficiency of the Yankee shells, one of which was found in the Alabama's stokehole, after the action, with the fuse burnt down; but instead of there being powder in the shell it was full of black sand. The action was fought at seventy yards' distance, the Alabama being under sail, while the Yankee was under steam. They landed all their prisoners on the afternoon of the 22nd."

LAUNCH OF THE OCEAN.

THE armour-plated screw-frigate Ocean was safely launched on the 19th ult., at Devonport, by her builder, Mr. Peake, in the presence of a large concourse of persons, including the Admiral-Superintendent, Admiral Tucker, Major-General Hutchinson, and Colonel Owen, C.E. She was named by Mrs. Symonds, wife of Admiral T. M. C. Symonds, C.B., Superintendent of the Dockyard.

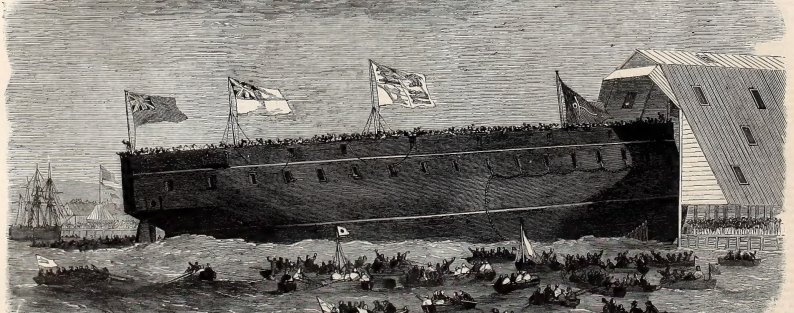
The Ocean was originally designed as a 100-gun ship. However, by the time her frame was nearly up the Admiralty had arrived at the conclusion that as such she would be useless; and therefore sent orders for her conversion to a 35-gun armour-plated frigate. The first duty of Mr. J. P. Peake, the Master Shipwright, on receiving these instructions, was to lengthen the ship 27 ft. The Ocean was then cut in two amidships, the fore section was hauled up 20 ft., and five pairs of frames were inserted. The original framework of the stem and stern was taken down, and both were made sharper. The Ocean is classed with the Prince Consort, Caledonia, Royal Alfred, and Royal Oak, all of 6045 tons burden. The three first named will have engines of 1000-horse power; in the other two engines of 800-horse power will be fitted. She is of quite a different construction from the Warrior class, being a two bowed ship. Her stern, in fact, is as sharp as her bow, which bevels off to an edge. All her ports are embrasured, which affords a much greater protection to the gunners. The ports will also be strengthened with an additional thickness of iron plating. She is to be plated with six rows of plates—one row above the maindeck ports, 3 ft. wide; one row between the ports, 3ft. 10in. wide; and four rows under the ports, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. The lower edge of armour-plates will extend to 5 ft. 4 in. below her load water-line. The number of plates will be 275, of which 168 will be of a parallel thickness—viz., 4½ inches, and will be fixed on the midship part of her; and the remaining 112 will be fixed at the bows and stern, and will taper from 4½ to 3 inches in a distance of 40 feet from bow and stern, except in the less exposed parts—viz., under the buttocks, where it will be reduced to 1½ inch thick. The total weight of the plates is nearly 935 tons. Her upper deck beams are of iron, on which are placed a ¾ iron plate, and then an oak deck on the top. She has also an iron rudderhead. She has no knee or figurehead, but will be fitted with carved work both on bows and stern. The following are her principal dimensions:—

	Ft.	In.
Length between the perpendiculars	278	0
Length of the keel for tonnage	232	8½
Breadth extreme	58	0
Breadth for tonnage	57	2
Breadth moulded	56	4
Depth in hold	19	10
Draught of water when ready for sea,—forward ..	24	7
Ditto .. .. .. aft ..	26	9

The number and power of her guns will be as follow:—On her main deck she will carry twenty-four 68-pounders, 95 cwt.; and eight 110-pounders, 82 cwt., Armstrong. On her upper deck, three 110-pounders, 82 cwt., Armstrong.

The Ocean will be barque rigged. Her lower masts and bowsprit are being made of iron at Chegstow. The mainmast will be 83 feet long, 37 inches diameter, and will weigh about 20 tons; foremast, length, 77 feet 6 inches, diameter, 36 inches; mizenmast, 67 feet 8 inches, diameter, 24 inches; bowsprit, 20 feet outboard, diameter, 36 inches.

Her engines are being made by Messrs. Maudslay Sons and Field, of Lambeth, and are collectively of 1000-horse power (nominal); the cylinders are 92 inch diameter, with a 4-feet stroke of piston.



LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S IRON-CLAD FRIGATE OCEAN AT DEVONPORT.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1199.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE CZAR'S PROCLAMATION OF PARDON.

Is it owing to a clearer apprehension of the difficult work cut out for his Government by the Polish insurgents, to a desire of forestalling the pressure of Western diplomacy, or to a personal leaning to clemency, that Alexander II. of Russia has seen fit to publish a manifesto offering an amnesty to "all Poles in the kingdom who shall lay down their arms and return to their allegiance by the 13th of May," and declaring his Imperial intention "to open a new epoch of political life, based upon the rational organisation of administrative local self-government?" Perhaps the fact is due in part to each of the above causes; but, whatever may have conduced to it, the fact itself is one of primary significance.

It may be reasonably doubted whether the amnesty, the publication of which signalised the Russian Easter Sunday, will exercise any conciliatory influence upon the hostile relations of the parties now engaged in strife. Documents of this kind seldom weigh much with men who have taken up arms in vindication of their national rights—unless, indeed, they are addressed to a people who have consciously lost their last chance of success. The Poles have not yet been so decidedly worsted and demoralised, in their ostensibly unequal struggle with Russia, as to put them under any very strong temptation to commit themselves once more to the tender mercies of a Government, which could discern no moral objection to resort to a process of kidnapping for the purpose of consigning the whole liberal political manhood of Poland to a living tomb. The recollections which crowd the last thirty years are not such as will plead eloquently with the Poles for their acceptance of proffered pardon. The mere proposal to blot out the present, that the future may be as the past, is not at all likely to stir, in the hearts of the insurgents, intense yearnings, nor to kindle brilliant hopes. This generation—the people now in actual rebellion against foreign domination—never once tasted Russian clemency, know not what it is, and therefore cannot have any fond thoughts of it, as an asylum to which it would be desirable to return. The ruler never thought of so using his undisputed power as to gain the sympathy of the ruled. Poland has not, within the memory of the living,

THE LONDON SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS AT THE BRIGHTON REVIEW—SEE PAGE 428.

been suffered to see Russia in any light but that of a spoiler devoid of every trace of humanity. She can hardly be expected, therefore, to cast herself at her tyrant's feet at the first vague promise of forgiveness.

Nor does the foreshadowing in this manifesto of "administrative local self-government" assume either a definite or an attractive form. "We have already laid the foundations of this in the institutions which have been granted"—so the telegram summarises the text of the document—"the efficacy of which has not yet been put to the test. It is our desire to maintain those institutions, while reserving to ourselves the right of proceeding with their future development, according to the requirement of the age and of the country." Words like these, in the mouth of Russia, can hardly be characterised as delusive, for they will deceive nobody. The most elocidatory comment upon them will be found in the course pursued by the Imperial Government towards Poland from 1830 down to the present moment. Paper Constitutions, the efficacy of which has never yet been tested, and which are to be developed according to what may be an autocrat's notion of the requirements of the age and country, can hardly be considered a bait at which a people in full revolution will be eager to rise. Their utter uselessness has been too well attested by experience to warrant their being readily or highly appreciated in the dim prospect. Not a syllable can be discovered in this announcement calculated to bind the Czar to anything beyond his own good pleasure. The exceptions to his amnesty are so drawn as to place every Pole to escape it at the bare mercy of the offended Government, and the promise of administrative local self-government is so light in substance and so nebulous in form that it may easily be dissipated by the first serious attempt to reduce it to a fact. The expatriation of Count Zamoyski, the military slaughter of unarmed crowds in the streets of prayer and praise in the churches at Warsaw; the midnight execution of a conscription, justly stigmatised by civilised Europe as a proscription: the appointment of General Berg to supreme authority; and the uncontrolled barbarity of the Russian soldiery in Poland, have raised a tempest to be reversed by one of which will probably prevent any such indistinct utterances of mercy as those of the Imperial manifesto, from making the smallest impression upon those to whom they are addressed.

But, while the amnesty is likely to have a small influence upon the future of this terrible struggle, it throws a flood of light upon the present position of it. It is a revelation which turns into certainties a number of suspicions. The insurrection that was to have been stamped out "in ten days" by order of the Emperor, but which is now acknowledged against itself within thirty days, cannot be so trifling an affair as the official pen has so frequently described it. From the fact that the manifesto is addressed, not only to all Poles in the kingdom, but also to those of the western provinces, it is clear that the conflagration spreads in a alarming manner. Lithuania, Podolia, and the Ukraine appear to be in as disturbed a state as any part of the Duchy of Warsaw. Ninety thousand men have hitherto been able to do but little towards the pacification of a wide extent of country swarming with guerrilla bands which can almost every where find shelter in woods and wood. The autocrat of all the Russias is powerful, but even he cannot do as he will with impunity. That the Polish insurrection is telling upon his fears we may gather proof from this proclamation; that it is formidable enough to justify those fears, evidence is pouring in from various quarters.

We can hardly think, however, that the astute counsellors who surround the Emperor cherish the faintest hope that an insurrection which gains head in spite of fire and sword will succumb to the grant of an amnesty. Indeed, they may have deemed it worth while to try the chance of severing all connection between the combatant and non-combatant portion of the Polish population. But is it not far more consistent with our knowledge of Russian statecraft to regard this ostentation of clemency as mainly intended to affect the protest of the Western Powers? An amnesty is probably what the Czar was well aware would be pressed upon him by Austria, France, and England; administrative local self-government would be the extent of the change recommended by the three combined Powers. The proclamation is an answer beforehand to diplomatic interference—cleverly takes the wind out of its sails—shuts it up, as it were, to future silence and inaction. The less ground there was for supposing that the Poles would avail themselves of this offer of mercy, the more reason there was for parading it before the eyes of Western Europe. "See," exclaims the Czar, "it is not my will to prolong this lamentable contest. I am ready to do all that a Sovereign may do, without a surrender of his honour to anxious to give effect to the engagements made by Russia in the Treaty of Vienna." We know not how the protesting Governments can meet this bland profession. It cuts from under them all ground for international complaint. It baffles their interference by a nominal withdrawal of the causes of it. It is a clever countermove by which the diplomacy of St. Petersburg seeks to checkmate that of St. James's and the Tuileries. We will not go the length of affirming—for, of course, we are not in a position to prove—that it never had any other object; but we fear that, in all human probability, it will have no other result.

A diplomatic victory, however, may be too dearly purchased. Neither France nor England, nor even Austria, will be at a loss to comprehend the real character of this move; nor is it the least likely to impose upon the insurgent Poles. Russia has yet to learn that governments gain no permanent strength from the triumphs of chicane, however perfectly it may answer its immediate purpose. To be technically right, but morally wrong, will satisfy no instincts but those of semi-civilisation. Possibly, the result of these over-ingenious tactics may not answer the expectation with which they seem to have been resorted to. Governments never relish being outwitted. If the impression produced upon the English and French Cabinets by the Czar's manifesto should be that it was designed rather to baffle the remonstrant Powers than to pacify the people of Poland, the Emperor's position will be not a little weakened thereby. Half his chances consist in the reverence entertained for his Imperial pretensions by more enlightened Potentates. That reverence once broken down, he runs the danger of being roughly called to account. Europe has a strong and strong interest in putting an end to the pleasure the encroachments of Tartar barbarity upon her settled civilisation. Her forbearance has been great. Her respect for the Empire has had in it a dash of superstition. But if once she gets into her head the suspicion that she is being hoodwinked as well as gravely inconvenienced, it will not be long before the Emperor will be compelled to swallow the bitter fruits of the diplomatic legerdemain of his statesmen, and Russians perhaps may have even greater calamities to deplore than the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Queen Victoria has forwarded, through Lord Cowley, a letter of thanks to the Emperor for the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour sent to the Prince of Wales.

It is asserted that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the Emperor at the Palace of Fontainebleau about the middle of May.

The races at the Bois de Boulogne were largely attended by the presence of the Emperor and Empress. The course was crowded by an immense number of smart equipages and thousands of pedestrians.

According to a letter from Paris, the Emperor entertains the idea of offering himself, either before or after the completion of his work on Cæsar, as candidate to the Academy.

Paris telegrams state that Prince Napoleon will start on his much talked-of journey to the United States. The vessel which is to be built by the Prince in the Avenue Montaigne, Paris, is advertised for sale in the *Times*. The price named is 900,000f. (£36,000).

A State banquet was given at the British Embassy, Paris, on Wednesday week, by Lord and Lady Cowley, in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. All the chief members of the Corps Diplomatique, the Ministers of the Emperor, and other high functionaries, were present, to the number of sixty or seventy persons. In the evening the hotel of the Embassy was brilliantly illuminated, and an evening reception took place, to which invitations were issued to about 1500 persons, including amongst them many English residents, the clergy, professional men, and others.

An Imperial decree has been published, prorogating the Corps Législatif to the 30th of April.

On Sunday last the Archbishop of Paris took the usual oaths, between the hands of the Emperor, in the chapel of the Tuileries, in the presence of the Ministers of State and Public Worship.

On Thursday week was celebrated, at the British Embassy at Paris, the marriage of Captain Robert Maurice Robertson, of the 60th Rifles, with Lady Augusta Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth.

Amongst a large influx of foreign visitors at present in Paris are Signor Rattazzi and his wife, married wife, the Duchess of Sutherland. The lady, it will be remembered, is a Bonaparte, of the Lucien branch.

Count Walewski, returning Equerry to the Emperor, has just died at the palace of St. Cloud.

A new illustrated weekly paper, *Le Moniteur Illustré*, is about to be started. It will be published on the 1st and 15th of every month. The standard for this new series of coin will be 835 thousandths of pure silver. This is rather inferior to the old standard, but has been adopted in order to bring the coin of France into harmony with that of Belgium, Germany, and Swiss, who collect is and sell it abroad at a premium. The value of the new coin is fixed at 5f. 25c.

A short note written and signed by Martin Luther, and bearing the date of 1537, was sold last Saturday in Paris for 500f.

Workmen are actively engaged in repairing two large rooms at the Louvre, on the side towards the colonnade, formerly occupied by the Spanish Museum. To receive the paintings of the Chronological Collection. Workmen have likewise been employed for some days in taking soundings of the floor of the basements of the long gallery of the Louvre, to serve as models in the outside decorations of the new buildings of the Tuileries.

The French Minister of War has authorised several French officers to proceed to Madagascar to give instruction to the troops of King Radama II.

The *Gazette de France* announces that the pupils of the School of St. Cyr have opened a subscription in favour of Poland. Seventeen are leaving Paris for Poland almost daily, to take part in the insurrection. Among these are French as well as Poles, and it appears that they are all well supplied with money.

SPAIN.

The new Premier, the Marquis de Miraflores, has made his Ministerial declaration before a political faith in the Cortes. The Administration will, he said, be "Liberal-Conservative" and "Constitutional." It will respect the rights of the Crown and the existing constitutional reforms." In foreign affairs it will preserve neutrality, but will maintain the dignity of Spain.

PORTUGAL.

The Chambers have been prorogued till the 20th of May.

It is reported in Lisbon that Prince Auguste is to be married to one of the Princesses of Italy.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has commenced a tour in his provinces. On Thursday week his Majesty arrived at Florence, accompanied by three of the Ministers, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the town having decorated for his occasion.

A circular has been issued by the Minister of Justice, calling upon the public prosecutor to "keep a vigilant watch upon the subversive tendencies of the Federalist and Radical press."

The Chamber of Deputies is occupied with the debate on the Budget of the Minister of the Interior.

TURKEY.

The Sultan reached Cairo on Wednesday week. Besides visiting the Pyramids, he has paid a high mark of respect to the Viceroy of Egypt by offering up prayers at the sepulchre of his great predecessor, Mehemet Ali, during a visit to the tomb of Said Pasha. The Sultan has also given a proof of his liberal ideas by conferring on the chiefs of the Jewish, Greek, Catholic, and other religions the rank of high officer of one of the Turkish orders, his Majesty observing on the occasion that he made no distinction upon the score of religious belief.

Fuad Pacha has proposed the creation of an Ottoman militia, or national guard, which, under the command of the Sultan's subjects, of whatever religion, shall be liable to serve, and the idea has so far commended itself to his Majesty that he *irade* sanctioning the force has issued, and a commission will shortly be named to agree upon the organisation and superintend the embodiment of the new landwehr.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Inman steamer Etna we have accounts from New York to the morning of the 6th inst.

WAR NEWS.

The Federal accounts of the partially successful attempt of Commodore Farragut to pass the Fort Hudson batteries have at length seen the light. The Hartford, the flagship, accompanied by the Albatross, advanced to the attack, followed by five other steamers. The Fort Hudson batteries opened upon them, and an engagement ensued, which lasted from ten o'clock at night until daybreak on the following Sunday. The Hartford and the Albatross passed safely. All the other vessels were driven back, except the steamer Mississippi, which grounded immediately opposite Port Hudson, and was blown up by order of her commander. Sixty of her crew were killed or missing. Upon the other vessels ten men, including Commander Cumming, were killed and thirty wounded. Confederate accounts state that only two men in the Port Hudson batteries were wounded. Fears are entertained by the Federals lest their two isolated vessels fall a victim to the three steam-rams in the possession of the Confederates.

The camp opposite Vicksburg is abandoned, the Confederate cannon commanding the whole of its length.

General Sherman's expedition to the rear of Haines' Bluff, by way of Smallwood Landing, has resulted in Yazoo City and Yazoo River in accomplishing its object. The obstructions placed in the river, and sharpshooters along the shore, rendered an advance impossible.

The Federal General Gilmore reports that he encountered a body of 2000 Confederate Cavalry between Kentucky and Green rivers in confusion across the Cumberland River. He took 400 prisoners. His own loss only amounted to thirty.

The Confederate General Forrest reports that he visited Brentwood, in Tennessee, burnt the bridge, took all the property and arms, and captured 600 prisoners, including 30 officers. Brentwood is nine miles from Nashville and Franklin.

The correspondence of the New York *Evening Post* states that the Federal soldiers on the occupation of Pensacola burned the town when ordered to evacuate it by Colonel Dyer, their commanding officer. Both men and officers are represented to have been in a state of great demoralisation. Colonel Dyer in vain attempted to stop the work of destruction.

The privateer Florida has captured and burnt the ship Star of Peace, from Calcutta, for Liverpool. The Florida has also captured another American schooner. She was chased by the Vanderbilt, off Barbadoes, but escaped.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

President Davis is reported to be suffering from an abscess in the eye, by which it is feared he will lose his sight. He lost the sight of one eye some years ago.

The people of the Confederate States are suffering from want of food, while yellow fever has broken out in the extreme south of Louisiana. It is feared that it will appear in New Orleans, which has been free from it since 1858.

The Charleston *Courier* reports the arrival and departure of a number of steamers and sailing vessels, notwithstanding the blockade. Charleston is enjoying a larger direct foreign trade than she ever had before.

WASHINGTON.

President Lincoln has appointed the 30th inst. as a day of fasting, prayer, and humiliation.

The captain of the captured steamer Petershoff has laid the facts attending her capture before Lord Lyons, who, it is reported, will make a formal demand for the immediate restoration by the vessel and indemnity to the owners.

The Legislature of Kansas has carved a new territory out of Oregon, Dacotah, and Washington, to be called Idaho. It embraces 4 degree of latitude and 11 degrees of longitude. It is very rich in mineral wealth. A very few years ago no white man existed within the territory. It now contains a numerous mining population.

THE NORTH-EASTERN STATES.

The New York Legislature has passed a bill providing that only foreign creditors should receive interest on the State debt in coin; others will be paid in paper.

The State election of Rhode Island has resulted in the success of the whole Republican ticket.

General Butler was received by the "Loyal League" at the New York Academy of Music, on the 2nd inst. The address was delivered by the Mayor. Judge Daly, in his speech, enjoyed advocated the extermination of the "rebels," the confiscation of the estates of the planters and the liberation of the negroes as soldiers of the U.S. It was particularly bitter against British Government and aristocracy, and the degradation of England and the Florida, in consequence. It remarked that non-intercourse with England be proclaimed, so that not an ounce of food should be exported to her ports. It was now getting into a condition to remember that case. He advised retaliation for the depredations of the Alabama and the Florida, in proclaiming

The *Moniteur* of Monday, in its bulletin, says:—"The Austrian Government having displayed views upon the Polish question in contrariety with those of the Western powers, an understanding has been established between the three Courts for acting in concert towards the Cabinet of St. Petersburg."

The Paris papers speak variously respecting the manifesto of the Czar. *La France* and the *Nation* find in it the commencement of the satisfaction decided to the wishes of the Powers. The *Patrie* says:—"The diplomatic action of the Powers is engaged, and will be carried out without being arrested by the false calculations which a fatal delirium rose seeks to throw in its way." The *Siècle* does not think that the manifesto will satisfy either Poland or the Powers. The *Pays* has not an article to the same effect. The *Opinion Nationale*, in an article signed by M. Guéroult, says:—"France will never allow herself to be misled respecting the value of the Russian answer."

The Government of Prussia has issued a rescript, according to which the military reforms so Prussian and are to be sent back to Poland, or, where that is not practicable, they are to be arrested and imprisoned in Prussia.

Rumours assert that the Swedes are positively demanding action of a definite kind on behalf of Poland. A Stockholm journal accuses the Ministry for inclusiveness in the affairs of Poland, and calls for an energetic action in the interest of Sweden herself. Russia is believed to be particularly indignant at the attitude of the Swedish people. Indeed, it is said that the Russian Ambassador at Stockholm has peremptorily demanded explanations from the Swedish Government, and threatens in the case of not receiving a satisfactory reply to demand his passports.

Langlewicz has declared to the authorities that he can no longer be bound by his parole. It is expected that he will, therefore, be placed under a stricter guard.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 24.

THE past has been rather an exciting month in our colonial world, but outside the colony our doings are comparatively unimportant, save and except the tension in our political conduct (or, as it is also called, want of consistency) as we shall calculated to teach. Mr. Duffy, the Minister of Lands and Survey, has been attacked by one of the Democratic newspapers for his breach of faith in the administration of his department. It was stated that, to favour a well-known squatter, named Hugh Glass, Mr. Duffy caused alterations to be made in the survey maps of a valuable part of the country, by which malpractice Mr. Glass obtained the possession of a mile and a half on the banks of the River Loddon, without a single reserve for the benefit of the public. The matter was brought before the Assembly in the form of a motion, by which Mr. Duffy gave what appeared to be satisfactory replies, in which his own conduct, as well as that of Mr. Glass, in the transaction, was entirely exculpated.

In deference to the views of the Duke of Newcastle, the Governor's Salary was reduced from the handsome annual sum of £5,000 to £4,000 per annum, which, in the second time, the salaries of future governors of the colony have been fixed at £4,000 a year—the same amount as the others. Sir Henry Barkly has guaranteed the amount now paid him (£15,000) so long as he is continued here.

The Australian cricket-match, between Victoria and New South Wales this year played in Sydney, which was by 81 runs, under circumstances, however, not creditable to our cricketers or to key generally. It is stated that during the second day's play, when the tide of fortune seemed to have turned in favour of Victoria, a disgraceful scene took place the men rushed on the ground and ill-treated the Victorian Eleven, the consequence of which was that two of their best men (one of them being the captain) were disabled, and immediately took steamer for Melbourne. The remaining nine played out the match, but of course lost it.

Our volunteers have again been under canvas—this year on the banks of the Barwon, near Geelong. Their conduct was highly creditable to the colonists, and showed the marked improvement which is taking place in their discipline. There have been no deaths in the camp, but a few cases, which have done a great deal of change.

In Queensland, which suffered so much from dry weather during the summer, there have been extensive floods, cutting off communication between the different towns in the interior.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

The sum of £125 has been forwarded to the Lord Mayor by her Majesty and the Prince of Wales for the relief of those who had suffered by the calamitous conflagration of the Illustrations.

Mr. Mark Lemon has consented to give a dramatic reading in aid of the funds of the Printers' Almshouses, in the hall of the Whittington Club, on Saturday, May 2.

The great rifle-shooting race for the championship of the Thames took place on Tuesday between Robert Chambers, of Newcastle, the champion of last year, and George Grevenor, of Greenwich. Chambers won easily.

On Thursday evening Cardinal Wiseman officially announced this year's consecrated a new Roman Catholic church in Hatton-wall. The church, which is a handsome and substantial structure, is dedicated to St. Peter.

Easter Term commenced on Wednesday. In consequence of a recent bereavement, the Lord Chancellor did not give his customary breakfast, and the Courts proceeded to business early in the morning.

The second exhibition of spring plants and flowers this season in the grounds of the Botanic Society, Regent's Park, was held on Saturday last. The chief feature of the show consisted of azaleas, of which there were many fine and well-grown plants. There was a numerous attendance.

The thirty-fifth anniversary festival of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum was celebrated on Wednesday at the London Tavern; the chair was occupied by Admiral Lushington, Esq., and his genial presidency was attended by many old and zealous supporters of the charity. A number of ladies took part in the proceedings in the convenient gallery at the back.

At a numerous meeting of the Royal Thames Yacht Club on Wednesday, presided over by Lord Wilton, Lord Alfred Paget was unanimously re-elected commodore amidst great applause. The office of vice-commodore, vacant by the death of Richard Gilpin, was filled by a large majority, by Sir Gilbert East; and the office of treasurer to Mr. S. Cleve.

Sir George Grey has given notice that he intends, on Tuesday next, to move a motion to bring in a bill for the amalgamation of the City of London police with the metropolitan police. Ward meetings have been held in various parts of the city to protest against the proposed measure, and in every case resolutions were passed in accordance with the object of the meeting, and which were to be presented to Parliament by the representatives of the Independence of the city.

Lord Palmerston, M.P., presided on Tuesday evening at a meeting in the Vestry Hall, Marylebone, called to express sympathy with Poland. Mr. Harvey Lewis, Mr. C. Robert Gilbert, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Chambers, M.P., were present. The first resolution, which charged the Russians with a systematic violation of the rights of Poland, and urged that proper representation of the matter Poland to her place in the family of nations in Europe, was carried; as were resolutions expressing sympathy with the Poles and Swedes.

The third of the spring flower shows announced this year by the council of the Royal Horticultural Society took place on Wednesday in their gardens, South Kensington. The seasons were resplendent by every variety of colour, and the show was one of the most successful of the horticultural and some pretty and delicate ferns. Among the more distinguished visitors were the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

From papers officially published on Wednesday, it appears that Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, and Admiral Washington, of the Admiralty, acted as the umpires in the line of railway that now runs from Greenwich Park. There are two lines contemplated, which pass within a few hundred feet of the Royal Observatory, and, consequently, the question of transporting within a the vessel fast of the Observatory would disturb the operations. They therefore recommend that both the lines should be rejected.

Last week the births of 2180 children—1131 boys and 1049 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding week of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1977.—The mortality of London continues to be unusually high for the season. In the week ending with last Saturday the deaths recorded were 1610, in the weeks of ten years 1853-62, corresponding with the same week, the average was 1110, showing a constantly increasing population, was 1576. The deaths of ten nonagenarians were returned in the week; the greatest age was 96 years, at which ten deaths occurred.

The London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, held its jubilee commemoration festival on Wednesday, at Merchant Taylors' Hall. During the half-century which the charity has been the means of affording gratuitous education, and clothing to nearly 3000 fatherless children; and the managers have resolved to commemorate the jubilee by electing 100 orphans within the ensuing twelve months to the benefits of the institution. This large addition to the charity of the institution will entail an expenditure of £6000, independently of the cost of the adaptation of the building for the reception of the increased number of inmates, which is estimated to cost between £5000 and £6000. The charity has already disbursed about £262,276, and there are at this moment 437 orphans under the benefits of it. The report for the present year records the gratifying fact that the efforts of the institution are cordially recognised and appreciated, and that the old subscribers continue to afford keeping and subscriptions, in fully equal proportion to those received in past years. The company numbered over 200—his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presiding. The subscriptions announced amounted to £970.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues in good health. Her Majesty drove out in a carriage-and-four on Saturday last, accompanied by Princesses Helena and Beatrice, attended by the Duchess of Athole, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge on horseback.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Prince Louis of Hesse, with the ladies and gentleman in waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, walked and drove in the grounds of Windsor Park.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the grounds. This was the anniversary of the date of the accession of Queen Victoria. Major-General Bouverie also arrived at the castle from the Ranger's Lodge, Greenwich Park, and returned to the same residence.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Helena, drove out in a carriage-and-four. The Prince of Wales, Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice went to London and visited the Zoological Society's Gardens.

On Thursday Lord Ely has succeeded the Duchess of Athole as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Cremorne and Captain Sir W. Hall have succeeded Lord Talbot and Lieutenant-General Kingscote as Lord and Groom in Waiting. Major-General Seymour has succeeded Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey as Equerry in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales walked and drove in the vicinity of Sandringham on Friday and Saturday last. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with their suite, attended Divine service at Sandringham Church. The Rev. Canon Dr. Stanley officiated. The Rev. G. B. Moxon preached the sermon. It is expected that their Royal Highnesses will leave Sandringham on Friday (Saturday) for Windsor on a visit to the Queen, after which they will take possession of their London residence, Marlborough House, which has undergone an immediate thorough, and we may say workmen, under Messrs. Holland and Son, will proceed with the decorations and furnishing.

Admiral Seymour, Commander of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, has been on a visit at Sandringham.

PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

The following bulletin of the health of Princess Louis of Hesse, signed by Drs. Locock and Farre, has been issued:—

Darmstadt, April 13, 1863.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse has had a most favourable recovery. The infant Princess continues well. No further bulletins will be published."

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. van de Weyer and family have arrived at their new residence, in Grosvenor-square, from their seat, Leeds Park, Maidstone.

The Countess d'Appony has issued cards for a dance at the residence of the Austrian Minister, on Friday.

The Earl and Countess of Derby came to town on Saturday from Tunbridge Wells. The noble Earl has greatly improved in health.

The Earl of Shelburne will shortly, it is averse accident from the kick of a horse at the volunteer review at Brighton on Easter Monday. His Lordship is going on well.

Viscount Palmerston has returned to London from his seat Broadlands.

Lady Chelmsford has issued invitations for a fete assembly on Thursday, the 23rd inst., and for a dance on the 4th proximo, at the family residence in Eaton-square.

The Hon. Mr. Grey is suffering from an attack of measles taken from his sister, Lady Mary Wood. Both Sir Frederick and her Lady are proceeding to Tunbridge Wells to-morrow (Saturday).

Sir Robert Peel, M.P., arrived in town on Saturday from Nice. Lady Emily is expected home in about a fortnight.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has quite recovered from his recent accident.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., and Mrs. Disraeli returned to town on Monday from their seat in Buckinghamshire.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The members of the Convocation of the Province of York have been sitting for the dispatch of business during the past week.

The Bishop of Rochester preached on Easter Monday on the occasion of the anniversary of the Metropolitan Visitation Society.

The Mayor of Ipswich (Mr. G. C. E. Bacon) is restoring the Church of St. Mary Tower in that town, at a cost of £700.

The Duke of Newcastle has presented to the University College has been conferred upon the Rev. Arthur Henry Faber, M.A.

The foundation-stone of the new Church of the Holy Trinity at Dove, near Uttoxeter, was laid last week.

The fine old Church of St. Nicholas, at Great Yarmouth, is to be restored.

It has been determined to enlarge the parish church of Cheltenham, so as to accommodate 2000 persons.

The parish church of St. Andrew-the-Wood, Torrington, was reopened on Thursday week, after having been all but rebuilt. A new chancel has also been added, and the old one being incorporated in the nave.

The Rev. W. H. Podmore, M.A., late Assistant Master of St. Mary's, Hulme, Manchester, has been appointed Organising Secretary to the National Society for the Education of the Poor.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of Durham, Llandaff, and Ripon, will hold their next ordinations on the 20th of September; the Bishops of Oxford, Lincoln, and Rochester, on the 27th; and Bangor, on the 21st of June.

The Rev. Charles Bagot Oswell, of Leighton, Salop, has had presented to him a handsome library clock on his leaving the neighbourhood; and the Rev. Thomas Jones, curate of Leighton, on the Rev. Bagot, upwards of £20, the third offering which he has received.

The Bishop of Lincoln has engaged to preach in French, at the French Protestant Episcopal Church in Bloomsbury-square, on Sunday next (to-morrow), in the afternoon. The right rev. preacher will advocate the cause of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Westminster.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay held an ordination in the cathedral church of St. Thomas, Bombay, on Sunday, the 15th ult., when four missionaries connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts were ordained, one to the office of priest, and three to the office of deacon.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the members and friends of the Church of England's Young Men's Society was held on Wednesday at Exeter Hall—Mr. John Macgregor in the chair. The report detailed at great length the progress and present state of the society, which has for its object the union of young men who had become members during their period of residence at the universities. The society numbers a total of 1000 members. The receipts had been £247, being about £10 in excess of the expenditure. The report concluded with an earnest appeal for support.

The second general meeting of the friends of the West Connaught Church Endowment Society was held in the Rotunda, Dublin, on the 8th inst. There was a large and respectable attendance. The report stated that the object of the society was the endowment of districts in the west. The sum of £2500 had been allocated for the endowment of a district called Carrigaroan, in the parish of Castlekeeve, in the county of Roscommon, and another district called Castlekeeve. There were, however, twenty other districts in the diocese of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, in which the proposed endowment, and about £40,000 was required to effect this desirable object. The meeting was addressed by his Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland, who presided; the Rev. W. C. Plunket, honorary secretary; the Right Hon. J. Whiteside, the Earl of Courtenay, and Dr. Geary.

A grand festival, in connection with the cathedral, is to be held at Cologne in October next. The King and Queen of Prussia, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, have accepted invitations to be present.

The project has been received of making either a canal or a railway across the Isthmus of Kraw, in Siam, and so shortening the transit between India and the far East.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE opened on Saturday last with an edict which promises brilliant and successful season. Mr. Mapleson is showing himself an able and spirited lessee. The first sign of good management was apparent on entering the theatre. It is entirely "renovated"—newly painted, decorated, and rendered in many respects more commodious and comfortable, as well as more elegant, than it has been these many years. As the performance proceeded, it was seen that similar attention had been paid to the world behind the curtain. All the scenery was new, much of it was beautiful; and everything belonging to the spectacle was rich and gorgeous. The house was crowded to the doors, and the audience comprehended the elite of the aristocracy assembled in London. When the splendidly-dressed occupants of the boxes rose during the National Anthem the coup-d'œil was dazzling. The opera chosen for the occasion was the "Trovatore"—a piece certainly sufficiently "hackneyed," to use the word usually applied to it. But this merely means that the "Trovatore" has been more frequently performed, and is consequently better known to the public, than any other production, old or new, of the musical stage, than the work of a great composer. But if it means that the piece is "weary, stale, and unprofitable," then it is entirely erroneous. That the opera is not stale is proved by the crowds who flock to it whenever it is announced. That it is neither weary nor unprofitable is proved by the enthusiasm which it excites whenever it is well performed, and by the ample sums which it brings to the treasury. Mr. Mapleson, therefore, did well in selecting it for the opening of his theatre. Titiens, the reigning Queen of Song, appeared in all the power and splendour of her genius. Giuglini shone as the greatest of living tenors. Ardoni was the finest representative now on the stage of the wild and picturesque gipsy; and our countryman Santley made a good début to continue his career with. His great (real) Italian baritone on the opera stage. To enter into details respecting an opera so universally known, or performers so familiar to the public, would be superfluous and idle. We may add, however, that Verdi's chef-d'œuvre never was more magnificently performed, and never had a more brilliant audience. It was, in fact, a concert in honour of the nuptials of the Prince and Princess of Wales, written by Mr. John Oxenford, and composed by Mr. W. G. Cusins, was introduced between the second and third acts of the opera. It is needless to say that the performance of a work by Mr. Oxenford and Mr. Cusins was a success. Mr. Oxenford has shown as one of our most elegant poets; and, in the poem of this scenata, though a *morceau* of occasion, he has displayed his skill in touch the flowers of fancy into a chaplet for the Royal pair was worthy of his name. The music, too, from the pen of one of the most distinguished among our young and rising musicians, was worthy of the poem in melody, freshness, and grace. Yet it failed to produce the expected effect; and the reason was very evident by this was the case. On the first place, its production was too late—the excitement caused by the Royal marriage had subsided. In the second place, the manner of its production was not judicious. It was stuck between two acts of the opera, which was thus interrupted at the most interesting point; a thing which displeased the audience almost as much as it displeased us. Nobody was provided with books of the words, and it was evident, when the piece was finished, that very few persons knew a word of what it was or what it was about. The performance was in every respect excellent. Mdlle. Titiens, Signor Giuglini, and Mr. Santley, who sang the solo parts, were earnest in their exertions; the chorus was strong and effective, and the orchestra did justice to the composer's fine instrumentation. The scenata, as a concert piece of performance, could contend with such disadvantageous circumstances. Its merit, however, has been established, and its worth will be recognised by every one competent to judgeinto whose hands it may come; and several of its movements—especially the duet sung by Titiens and Giuglini, the trio for the three solo voices, and the ballad sung by Santley—will be found delightful things for the concert or the drawing-room. On Tuesday evening the opera of "Ernani" was given the "Puritani." In the character of Elvira Titiens displayed all her powers as an accomplished and impressive actress; and Giuglini sang with incomparable beauty, the part of Arturo being one of his finest characters.

We have already given an account of the opening of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. On the second night a new singer, Mdlle. Fioretti, appeared in the character of Elvira, in the "Puritani." This lady is of high Continental reputation, and is not a novice on the stage. She is a most accomplished singer, gifted with a voice of no great power, but of exquisite sweetness and perfect truth of intonation. She is also a great power as an actress, but she has much intelligence and feeling, and is always interesting and pleasing.

Miss Carlotta Patti has been engaged by Mr. Gye, and appeared on Thursday at a concert, of which we shall next week give some account.

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, interrupted by the Easter holidays, have been resumed with their usual crowded audience. Last night of Monday last was altogether excellent, and derived a special interest from the appearance of Vieuxtemps, the great Belgian violinist, after an absence from England of nearly seven years. He is looking well, and we have never heard him play more beautifully. The concerted pieces were Haydn's quartet in C (No. 1 of Op. 64); Beethoven's quartet in G, the third of the Razoumofski set; and the same composer's great quartet in E flat (No. 1 of Op. 74), in which Mr. Ware the pianist. M. Halle also played Beethoven's pianoforte sonata in G, op. 96, in his usual finished and masterly style. The singers were Miss Edith Wynne and Miss Eyles, both of them deservedly favourites of the public. St. James's Hall was crowded, as usual.

The MUSICAL UNION had the first matinée of its nineteenth season on Tuesday at the Hanover Square Rooms. Our musical readers are well acquainted with this institution, as we have recorded its proceedings during the whole period of its existence. It continues to be under the management of its able founder, Mr. John Ella, by whom its concerts are carried on with undiminished spirit and success. The programme of Tuesday last consisted of the following pieces:—Mozart's quartet in E flat, No. 4; Mendelssohn's duet in E flat for violin and pianoforte, No. 2, Op. 58; Spohr's duet in E minor; and a pianoforte solo of Chopin. The violins were Sainton, Ries, Blagrove, and Watson; the viola, Webb; and the violoncello, Piatti and Paque; and the pianist, Halle. The hall was crowded, and the audience, as usual, was aristocratic and fashionable.

"PRIZE OF HONOUR" WINNERS AT POISSY.

THE twentieth show at Poissy came off on the 1st inst., and was attended with more than usual éclat. The annual French exhibition, than the Great International of 1862. Most beautiful spring weather favoured the proceedings, and the number of the judges were terminated on the evening of March 31. As on the last occasion, M. Lefebvre de Sainte Marie, Inspector-General of Agriculture, was the president of the jury. Among the jurymen were M. Le General Baron de Béville and the Count de Bouillé, both distinguished breeders of cattle, and M. de Saint-Pierre, Count H. de Sergorlay and the Marquis de Torcy, members of the Corps Législatif. The entries were numerous, and the show of the present year was accorded to the thoroughbred Durham oxen and to the Durham crosses with French breeds; while the Devon, Hereford, and Scotch cattle had but few representatives. The Durham cattle breeds mustered well in the different classes, and the Charolais, Nivernais, and Limousin cattle were also well represented at the head in the show. The most weighty beast was a giant five-year-old Garonnais, fed by Mr. Martineau, of the department of Gironde. This immense beast, by the side of which even Mr. M'Combie's ever-memorable ox would have been dwarfed, stood 5ft. 9 in., and weighed 1210 kilos. (2666 lb. or 333 st.); but the colossal proportions procured it no favour from the jury, who might well be startled at the amount of offal in perspective.

The prize of honour for the best beast in the yard fell to the lot of M. Normanet, the well-known breeder of the department of the Nièvre for his Durham-Charolais ox, which we engrave. Its age was thirty-four months, and its weight 900 kilos. (1980 lb. or 247 st.).

POISSY CATTLE SHOW.

PRIZE OF HONOUR (COTSWOLD-BERRICHON) SHEEP, EXHIBITED BY M. LALOUEL DE SOURDEVAL.

This fine beast was bought for 2000 francs (£80), by M. Fleschalle, the celebrated butcher of the Place Geillon, who has for many years past purchased the bœufs gras, which figure in the fat-ox processions during the carnival.

Forty-two pens of sheep comprised the whole of the ovine division, and included merinos and Metis merinos, Dishley merinos, Cotswold berrichons, Southdown berrichons, and a few other breeds. The Cotswold blood held its own right well, and M. Lalouel de Sourdeval's splendid pen of ten Cotswold berrichons, one of which we engrave, bore off not only the prize in their class, but the prize of honour as well. His pen of ten were twenty-six months old, and weighed 892 kilos. (1960 lb.) It will be remembered that the same prize was awarded to this gentleman for the same cross last year.

There was only a small exhibition of pigs and calves, and the prize of honour for the former was won by a goodly nine months old Normon *cochon*, weighing 660lb.

The prizes were distributed at Poissy with the usual form on the afternoon of the public show (April 1), by M. de St. Marsault, Prefect of the Department of the Seine at Oise, who, in the absence of M. Rouher, the Minister of Agriculture, ably presided at the ceremony. Among the numerous breeders present, there was but one opinion as to the steady progress which had been made during the last two or three years by the judicious crossing of the most valued English breeds with the best native French races.

PRIZE OF HONOUR (DURHAM-CHAROLAIS) OX, EXHIBITED BY M. TIERSONNIER.

THE BILBAO-TUDELA RAILWAY, SPAIN: THE TECHAS PASS.—SEE PAGE 432.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 25.

SUNDAY, April 19.—Second Sunday after Easter. St. Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered by Danes, 1012. The electors of Saxony and Brandenburg "protest" against the Imperial decree at Spires for the maintenance of Romanism (origin of the term "Protestants"), 1529. The American War begins at Lexington, 1775. The Emperor and Empress of the French entertained at Guildhall, London, 1855.

MONDAY, 21.—The Long Parliament forcibly dissolved by Cromwell, 1653. The Emperor Napoleon III. born, 1808.

TUESDAY, 22.—Pope assigned for the Foundation of Rome, 753 B.C. Great meeting of the Tenders' Union in Copenhagen-fields, near London, 1834.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—Warren Hastings acquitted by the Lords of all charges, 1795. Battle of Eckmühl; the Austrians under the Archduke Charles defeated by the French under Napoleon, 1809.

THURSDAY, 24.—St. George the Martyr, 290. The Order of the Garter said to have been instituted, 1349. Savoy annexed to France by a formal vote of universal suffrage, 1860.

FRIDAY, 25.—Mary Queen of Scots married to the Dauphin of France, 1558. The University of Edinburgh chartered by James VI., 1582.

SATURDAY, 26.—St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr. The Princess Alice (now of Hesse) born, 1843.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0	3 30	4 0	4 30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.: Height above sea 24 feet.

DAILY MEANS OF THERMOMETERS. WIND.

DAY.	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Minimum on Grass	Maximum in Shade	General Direction.	Resultant Velocity in Miles per Hour.	Rain in Inches.
8	29·766	43·6	90	9·0	34·6	52·2	WSW. to NW.	9·0	·083
9	29·771	49·4	88·9	10	43·3	55·4	SSW.	3·16	·093
10	29·781	49·2	93·1	10	43·2	52·6	SW. to W.	2·16	·116
11	29·835	54·1	83·5	7·5	49·3	57·7	NNW. to W.	1·84	·073
12	...	...	...	...	47·9	57·9	...	0·00	·000
13	29·763	48·5	85·5	·04	5	62·4	36·4	ESE. E.	3·37	·000
14	29·748	47·3	87·5	6·5	41·2	56·2	E. to ESE.	2·33	·000

The following are the readings of the thermometers at intervals for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches corrected)	29·800	29·800	29·753	29·803	29·822	29·784	29·774	29·843
Temperature of Air ...	49°	51°	48·9°	51·9°	49·7°	52·9°	49·1°
Temperature Evaporation ...	45·5°	47·5°	46·5°	48·5°	47·5°	49·5°	47·5°
Direction of Wind ...	W.	WSW.	SW.	SW.	SSW.	NNW.	E.

THE THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE (Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED HALCOMB).—Each Succeeding Night of the Engagement of Mr. Sims Reeves and During the Week. FRIDAY, and on Saturday Next, Donizetti's Opera, in Four Acts, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia (for the last time), Miss Louisa Thompson; with the Original Cast.

THE THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED WIGAN are engaged at this Theatre for a limited period, and will appear on MONDAY, April 28, and every Night during the Week, in the new Drama, entitled WITHIN AN INCH OF HIS LIFE; after which, RICHESSE AT HOME; or, the Manager and his Friends; including Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Leigh Murray, and Mr. Rogers, concluded with BOBBING AROUND.

THE THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A STUDENT ATTACK—Hoses, Shoes, Garden, Windsor; and Miss Rosina Wright, Mrs. Lee. After which, at 8 precisely, the Grand Christmas Pantomime, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUCKS' REVOLT, by Paul Feval and John Hollingshead. Harlequin, Mr. Wilmshurst; Clown, Mr. Paulo; Pantaloon, Mr. Lewis; Columbine, Miss A. Wilmshurst. Scenery by Messrs. Grieve, Telbin, and Pitt. Dresses by Mdlle. Marie Cornelia Lorieux, Miss Katty Rowe, Lacaze, and Brownbridge. Dance open at Half-past Six, performances to commence at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged, and will shortly appear.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. E. WEBSTER.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Seven, THE SURVIVING SIX.—Messrs. J. L. Toole and F. Robinson. After which commencing at Eight o'clock, a Farce. Concluding with the Burlesque of ALADDIN. Aladdin, Mr. J. Addis; Abanazar, Mr. H. Cox.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, will appear in their ENTIRELY NEW ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, Saturday Morning at Three, and Wednesday Morning at Half-past Two, in this and the following THURSDAYS, April 26, 27, and 28, at 8 o'Clock. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM PLACE, REGENT-STREET. Unreserved Seats, 1s. 3s.; Stalls, 5s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the READING will be issued, as usual, for the Season. The next EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Mr. Harold Power will be one of the party. Mr. Edmund Yates will read the Story of "Mrs. Jones's Second Floor," and Sing the Song of Mr. Gadsby, in "The Rat-trifle-a-year Club" from Reform, 104, Piccadilly.

POLYTECHNIC.—Great additions to, and new experiments by, PROFESSOR PEPPER'S LECTURE on OPTICAL ILLUSIONS, Ventriloquism, &c., the last gymnastics of the Arabian Troupe, and the Original Entertainments will be given as the following THURSDAYS, April 26, 27, and 28, at 3 o'Clock. GALLERY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, 14, REGENT-STREET, Universal Suits, 1s. 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

POLYTECHNIC.—Professor PEPPER is prepared to make arrangements with large Institutions in the country for the delivery of his CHRIST LECTURE.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the exclusive property of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, IS NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

MR. DAVID FISHER'S FACTS and FANCIES, MUSICAL and DRAMATIC(ALLY) ILLUSTRATED, Three-o'clock Seven Every Evening at Eight, except Saturday. THE GREAT JENKINS. His Marvellous Manifestations, with autobiography, MR. DAVID FISHER'S FACTS and FANCIES. Stalls, 3s.; 2s.; Tickets, 2s.; of Cramer, Mitchell, and at the Hanover-square Rooms.

MADAME ALBONI.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—Mr. J. BOOSEY has the honour to announce that MADAME ALBONI, Mr. HALLE, Signor ARDITI, Mdlle. de Reda, Signor Severi (all of Her Majesty's Theatre), and the Grand Orchestral Performers, will appear.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—Patroness, her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, May 7, at Eight o'Clock, in the chair of which will be elected a Steward for the ensuing year. Mr. Benedict, Mdlle. Titiens, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Hughes, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lewis Thomas (and Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Santley, by kind permission of Signor Arditi). Admiral Tyrwhitt, C.B., and the principal Music Publishers.

BERTHOVEN ROOMS, 27, Bayley-street.—Mdlle. BONDY has been so generous that her THIRD CONCERT will not take place on Monday, but on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of April. Full particulars will be duly announced. Tickets, Half-a-guinea each. Address, Mdlle. Bondy, 27, Bayley-street.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. Programme of M. Vieuxtemps, assisted by Mdlle. Parepa, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Charles Hallé, Signor Piatti, Mr. Viennese Symphony, Signor Piatti, Quintet, Mr. Miss Rita Favanna, Mdlle. Conduction—Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets to be received with as much enthusiasm on Monday last, will be included in the Programme for Monday, April 28, when Mdlle. Parepa, Madame Sainton-Dolby, and Charles Hallé, and Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley, by permission.

MUSICAL UNION.—VIEUXTEMPS and LUBECK are ENGAGED for the SECOND MATINÉE, APRIL 29.

MR. SIMS REEVES—EXETER HALL—ORATORIOS DURING THE SEASON—NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. G. W. MARTIN.—Hall and Chorus enlarged. Mr. Sims Reeves's Concerts will stay in the following Oratorios to be given this season by the above great Choral Society:—Handel's Messiah, Mr. Sims Reeves; Mendelssohn's Elijah, Mr. Sims Reeves; and Haydn's Creation, Mr. Sims Reeves. Mr. Sims Reeves's Grand Selection from Handel's Messiah, Mr. Sims Reeves, Wednesday, June 18, and Mr. Sims Reeves's Grand Selection from Mendelssohn's Elijah, Mr. Sims Reeves, Wednesday, June 25. Subscription Tickets for the above Concerts, for which immediate application should be made to Mr. Sims Reeves, 19, Soho-square

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

WHEN the Royal Academy opens a large share of public attention will be attracted by a painting about to be sent in by one of our greatest artists, and to which a melancholy interest will be found to have attached itself when the work was within a few strokes of completion. It represents the political chiefs of our day grouped around the Speaker, and listening to Lord Palmerston's advocacy of the French Treaty. The very foremost, and the most prominent figure, will be in the likeness of a slight, calm, thoughtful man who is leaning forward, and intent upon the argument of the Premier, is now the last memorial of one who, three weeks ago, was actively doing his duty in the place objected for Mr. Phillip, but who has been suddenly taken away at an age when promotion and the continuance of valuable service. Sir George Cornewall Lewis had gone down to his Radnorshire mansion for the Easter holiday, and was there seized with a severe cold, whence congestion of the lungs ensued, and he was dead before the Queen's Writ was expired. The news was known to but few until Tuesday afternoon, and, when the Commons met for the second time since the recess, Mr. Walpole, the departed statesman's intimate friend and political opponent, moved the adjournment, as a mark of respect for one who was a true gentleman, under strong emotion, seconded the motion, and Mr. Disraeli supported it in a felicitously-worded eulogy, the more graceful from its having been unstudied, the leader of the Opposition having but a few minutes before heard of the loss which he said "the country could ill bear."

In a sense, we may assent to Mr. Disraeli's tribute. This nation, happily, is too great, too strong, and enjoys institutions too firmly founded in the living rock of liberty to be injuriously affected by the loss of any citizen. Our greatest, wisest, our wisest Prince, our keenest statesman, our bravest Admiral might depart, as they have departed at critical moments in our history, and yet, genuine as might be the grief, and serious as the loss, the fortunes of the country could never materially suffer. Under a despotism, where one man is the heart, head, and hand of the country, his death is a shock to order; under a democracy, where jealousies prevent any really great man from rising, the loss of the best man who has been permitted to rise means a disorder. But in England, where merit can always come to the front, the ranks are filled calmly, noiselessly, whenever a foremost man has fallen. We depend on no single man,

and hold Britannia's blade,
Britannia's cause, and her aid.

Yet the death of a wise, able, and good man, whose best faculties are employed in serving the nation, must ever be a national calamity; and it is no exaggeration to say that we can ill spare Sir George Lewis. He was a type of the statesman for whom violent party passions and the unreasoned ideas, have small esteem—a fact which, in itself, is no small honour to him. Mere orator he was not, though his straightforward English talk, and, above all, his deep sense of justice, made his speeches far more acceptable to thinking hearers than are the showiest or the most adroit exhibitions of Parliamentary gladiators. We knew him as a man of high mind, of deep learning, and of a kind heart. We knew him not only superior to prejudices and superstitions, but also to the order of conscientiousness which permits a statesman to avail himself of both for the purposes of business. Such a lover, indeed, was he of fair play that he instinctively did the work of both sides in laying a case before his hearers; and though he had made up his own mind, he arrayed all the arguments against himself as well and so justly, that his opponents had to thank him for giving them so many chances with less occasion than himself. This is not the place to speak of the scholarship which gave him so high a position in the learned world. Slight justice is done in this country to men who follow two pursuits; mercantile people probably think better of them. Mr. Gladstone if he did not write books about Homer; and scholars speak only tolerably of Lord Derby's translations from Horace, because he runs horses and makes speeches. But now that Sir George Lewis no longer defends Estimates, the public will be taught to recognise his varied learning and sound philosophy.

It is, of course, no secret that a large number of persons, whose sufferings are very potent, looked forward to the time when a gallant octogenarian statesman should claim his well-earned coronet and retirement, and probably think the highest political office should be designated, and that these persons had thought that a very efficient Ministry, good for all working purposes, might be formed with Sir George Lewis as its chief. In a time of violence, or of strong party action, such a leader could not have held his own, but a man requiring a man who is much more "in evidence;" and who, moreover, is much less scrupulous in aiding friends and demolishing foes than the late Secretary for War could ever be. But in smooth times, those, we think, in which that is needed in a Premier is sound sense, ready vigour, and the good opinion of the nation, there might have been no reason against Sir George Lewis's accession to the highest office. He would have neglected no point of duty; he would have resigned in an instant, had he seen that his opinions of the country demanded a different kind of leadership; and he would have been one of the first to see this, when the case stood so. Hispriciples were Liberal; and though he has been reproached as too Whiggish, his intellectual perceptions were too keen to let him be fettered in action by any household traditions. His method in matters of dealing with the questions which the Disseigning interest has forced forward during the last two years was in perfect accordance with Liberalism, though his philosophic habit of thought inclined him to a sort of talk on those subjects which gave high offence to fanaticism on more than one score. He would have made a very practical Premier, and, unless stormy times arose, he would have navigated the ship to the satisfaction of the best class of passengers. More than this even our admiration for one of the ablest and most upright of men will not permit us to say, and it is no slight tribute to a statesman to allow that, under certain circumstances, he might have been trusted with the interests of England.

England deplores his loss, and if a world of the most respectful sympathy may be counted upon for the bereaved, a statesman regard as a stranger, thanks to her own contributions to its enjoyment, we would offer that word to the accomplished lady whose kindred tastes with those of her distinguished husband made her not only his best friend but his best companion. Sir George Lewis departs in the full possession of all his powers, and at a time when we were all becoming more and more aware of his merits. His premature demise is a subject of unmixed regret to his fellow-countrymen; but to his household there may be consolation in the thought that our memories of the lost statesman will be intellectually, of a piece "at his best," and, physically, of our great painter's *sic sedebat*.

Berlin now possesses four libraries for lending books to the working classes, containing 18,000 volumes. During the summer of persons who borrowed books was 511.

Prince Christian and his family arrived at Copenhagen last Saturday, and were received at the station by several of the Ministers and high officers of State.

At Louisville, in Kentucky, there is an annual tobacco show, at which prizes are given for the best specimen of manufacturing-leaf, chipping leaf, cutting leaf, cigar-leaf, &c. At the show in 1861 there were 1,000 casks and ten set of plated silver were for the lady in whose name is entered the best hogshead of leaf tobacco.

The men employed in making cuttings for the railway from Corbeil to Malun have recently found, about half a league from the latter place, a great number of columns and capitals, supposed to be the remains of one of the Merolah palaces which formerly existed in the neighbourhood of Corbeil.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BRIGHTON REVIEW.

On the next page we present our readers with an Engraving of "The Gallop Past" of the horse artillery division of the Hon. Artillery Company, and that of the "regular" cavalry at the review at Brighton on Easter Monday. When the whole body of infantry had performed this essential part in the programme of the day, Colonel M'Murdo rode across from the spot which the Staff occupied for inspection of the troops to the opposite side of the racecourse immediately in front of the Grand Stand, where the band was stationed, and told them to "play a quick time," as the artillery and cavalry would go by at the "gallop past." This manœuvre was given with telegraphic rapidity from one end of the Stand to the other, and thence to the spectators without who were next to this focus of

THE BRIGHTON REVIEW: CAPTAIN JAY'S TROOP OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY PASSING THE STAFF.

attraction. All eyes were immediately directed with intense eagerness towards the course; and the first notes of a most lively air had scarcely died away before the horse troop of artillery belonging to the Hon. Artillery Company, headed by Captain Jay, came up at a dashing pace. The men were well mounted, and in an evident cue to follow their leader at whatever pace he liked to take them. Each of their guns was drawn by four horses which are kept specially, and used only for "gun work," and better horses for the purpose were never chosen or employed in the service of "The Royal Horse." From a gentle canter they gradually increased their pace till it reached a racing gallop, when no little anxiety was manifested for the safety of this amateur corps, from the knowledge that "drivers" of artillery require long and continuous practice before they can skilfully manage their difficult and dangerous duty. Confidence was, however, soon restored to the over-anxious spectators, and cries of "Bravo, bravo, H.A.C.!" were reiterated on all sides as they witnessed the "gallop past," not only unattended with any kind of mishap whatever, but proving in itself a perfect triumph of volunteer skill in the science of horse artillery, and an earnest testimony to the pluck of English gentlemen in the act of riding and driving, even though that driving be the very hazardous experiment, to amateurs, of a heavy gun-carriage, with its ponderous accompaniment. The efficiency of Captain Jay's horse troop has been repeatedly tested at reviews, but on no occasion more successfully than on Easter Monday. The idea of such a troop first originated with the late Prince Consort, and in its progress and development his Royal Highness took a deep and sincere interest. The formation of it was intrusted to Captain Jay, and to his indefatigable perseverance in keeping the members punctual to their drill and obedient to the able tuition of Mr. Reed, the riding master attached to the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, and a picked Sergeant of the Royal Artillery, is their present high character as volunteer horse artillery essentially due. The 9th Lancers followed them, but at a pace which was comparatively slow when contrasted with that at which the Hon. Artillery Company had led the way.

This closed the ceremony of "marching past," and then the troops moved onwards to the scene of action, to take their respective parts in the "sham fight"—an incident in which, a charge of the London Scottish, is depicted on our first page. Slowly the enemy retreated up the hill, making a stand now and again, but with little chance of success, for under cover of the plantation Lord Elcho's brigade formed column, the London Scottish at their head, and advanced steadily up the hill. In vain Colonel Brewster brought up his main body and endeavoured to receive them in line. The Westminsters were hurrying up still further to the left, and in a few minutes he would have been outflanked. A crushing volley which the London Scottish delivered halfway up the hill completed his discomfiture, and he ordered his force to fall quickly back to gain the shelter of the 18-pounder battery on the opposite hill.

"A PRACTICAL JOKE," BY J. HAYLLAR, IN THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE PAGE 433.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House assembled for the first time after the Easter recess.

Mr. Gregory gave notice of a Motion as to Turkey, and another as to Ireland.

Mr. Fergus asked that he whilst Monday next to be given up for the discussion of the state of the cotton-manufacturing districts.

The Local Government Act (1858) Amendment Bill passed through Committee, and reported.

The Telegraphs Bill, as amended, was considered, some amendments made, and the House adjourned.

The Lords' amendments to the Salmon Fisheries Bill were considered and agreed to.

Sir H. Willoughby obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relative to the internal management of prisons.

SUPPLY.—On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates, Votes 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Mr. Acton Ayrton called attention to a recent account of the growing disposition on the part of the Government to take the House by surprise by voting the public money in the absence of Members. Resolutions had not been in the hands of members more than two or three days. With a view to improving the matter, he therefore, he moved as an amendment, that the Administration case 1 be referred to a Select Committee. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Tenlawny, Mr. Peacocke, Mr. Hennessy, and others rose to take the House by surprise, and said that if the House would consent to proceed with the Civil Service Estimates this evening, they would not divide, but he was quite willing to postpone the first class. After some further discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the House went into Committee on each of the various items of which were agreed to—£7,780,000 being voted for the administration of law and justice.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House reassembled after the Easter recess.

The Metropolis and the Marine Stores Bills passed through Committee.

Post Office Savings Banks Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Earl of BEAUFORT.—The House was engaged for some time in a lively discussion on the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation of Benefices bill—Lord St. Leonards contending that the bill proposed to take away Glebe lands before it was passed, and added that the Crown ought to be consulted before any such measure was agreed to.—Lord DERBY supported the bill at some length. He considered that it would interfere with the working of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and entered into details with a view of showing that the benefices which had been chosen for sale were not the poorest in the city of the Lord Chancellor.—The Lord CHANCELLOR defended the bill from St. Leonards, said he had taken care to ascertain that the assent of the Crown would be given to the bill. As to the criticisms of Lord Derby, he received them as sugg estions for the improvement of the bill—The Select Committee to which the bill was to be referred was then appointed, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE DEATH OF SIR G. C. LEWIS.—ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—The House assembled as usual at four o'clock, but soon afterwards adjourned, as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir G. C. Lewis, who died on the last on Radnorshire on Monday. The adjournment was moved by MR. WALPOLE, who cleverly read the paper from the Home Office announcing the melancholy incident of the Secretary for War.—Lord PALMERSTON, who appeared to be deeply affected, then moved that the House should adjourn as a mark of respect to the noble Lord, and in a few happy sentences summed up the virtues of the deceased statesman and scholar.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Sir G. Grey stated that the Government proposed to fix the 17th inst. for the discussion of the question concerning the Electoral Disabilities removal bill.

The Gaming in Towns Protection Bill passed through Committee, as did the Oaths Relief in Criminal Proceedings (Scotland) Bill.

A new writ was ordered for the return of a member for the borough of Thetford, in the room of Sir G. C. Lewis, who has accepted office.

An interesting debate took place upon the motion for the second reading of Sir Morton Peto's Burial Bill, the object of which is to allow the performance of divine offices at funerals in parish churchyards. Lord R. Cecil moved that the bill be read this day six months.—Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer and the opposition of Mr. Disraeli. On a division, the bill was rejected by 271 votes to 98.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Alkali Works Regulation Bill, after some discussion, was read a second time.

THE CROWN OF GREECE.—The Earl of MALMESBURY inquired of her Majesty's Government what was the present state of the negotiations respecting the Crown of Greece and the union of the Ionian Islands and Province of Corfu to that country. The noble Earl, in a speech of some length, commented upon the conduct of the foreign Minister in the case of the appointment of Prince William of Denmark to the throne of Greece.—Earl RUSSELL defended the course he had taken in regard to the candidature of the Danish Prince to the throne of Greece. The nomination of his Royal Highness was entirely conditional upon the consent of the Emperor of Russia and Prince Christian. In reference to Corfu, it should be recollected that England was only the trustee of the Ionian Islands, and therefore she was in a perfect right to propose its cession to Greece if she thought proper. If the Ionians wished to be united with the other Greeks, they were entitled to do so, subject to such an arrangement.—After some further conversation, in which the Earl of Derby and Lord Granville took part, the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PRINCE ALFRED AND PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE IN THE HOUSE.—Soon after the Speaker passed in the House, their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse entered the gallery appropriated to distinguished strangers, and took their seats immediately under the Throne.

THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—MR. FERRAND gave notice that it was his intention on the following evening to call attention upon the state of the discussion on the Lancashire distress:—"That it is the duty of the Government to take into consideration, without delay, what measures can be adopted to relieve the distress which prevails in the cotton-manufacturing districts."

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ARGOSTOLI.—MR. HORSMAN stated that it was his intention, on the 24th inst., to call the attention of the House to the seizure of the Alexander Liverpool.

CONFEDERATE AGENTS WATCHED BY OUR DETECTIVES.—Lord R. CECIL asked the Right Hon. the Home Secretary whether it was true that spies had been appointed to watch the movements of certain persons supposed to be Confederates in this country; and, if so, whether it was in consequence of an official letter received by the Foreign Minister from the United States Government complaining of the conduct of certain persons connected with the Confederate States in this country, in connection with the fitting out of vessels for privateering, the noble Lord wished to know whether such was the alleged fact. The result was the appointment of some members of our detective police to act as spies, which appeared to be contrary to the spirit of the law of this country. That proceeding was perfectly justifiable under the circumstances. There was no particular law from which foreign ambassadors were to be paid for their services beyond that usually set apart for the purpose.

THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose at twenty minutes to five o'clock to make the financial statement. He observed that the last two years had been years of unusual pressure and anxiety, which might have led to serious expression in a resolution of the House of Commons, which stated that, while it desired that every practicable economy should be introduced into every part of the country as well as for the efficiency of the public service, it was likewise the feeling of the House that an effort should be made to reduce the taxation of the country. The Government, through the noble Viscount, acknowledged that that resolution was well founded, and that it was their duty to carry out, in the interest of the public, that particular attention should be paid to the subject. The reduction of income which followed the Victorian war necessarily exceeded the expenditure before that event. It was £4,664,000. In 1853-62 it increased to £9,000,000, showing an increase in those two years of £4,336,000; it rose to £2,845,000, being an increase in those two years of £1,511,000. But the average increase from 1861 has been £3,000,000, and the total estimates for fortifications, £1,135,000, and without the fortifications £1,000,000 increase in the expenditure of the year. He would now make a brief statement for the year 1862-3, and then, in order to avoid any trouble with regard to the figures, instead of comparing the whole expenditure, he compared that portion of it which was matter of discussion in the early part of the Legislature, because a large part of the ordinary national expenditure was due to the discharge of the necessary engagements of the country, whether they were liable, and a large part of the public funds guided by fixed rules, and which did not vary from year to year, the upward movement of which he had reverted. After striking off two important items which were to be regarded as fixed, we arrived, according to our calculations, at the ordinary charge of the debt and the charge of 4,000,000*l.* or 5,000,000*l.* for the collection of the national income, the expenditure depending upon the rate of taxation, and the votes of Parliament amounted in 1848-9 to 41,021,000*l.*, and in 1859-1 to 56,000,000*l.*, being an increase of 15,000,000*l.* in the last ten years on the whole. If they made the comparison with the year immediately preceding the Russian war, they found that that epidemic had increased from 29,311,000*l.*, the increase in the seven years up to 1861 being 15,614,000*l.* or more than 50 per cent. The causes of that increase were well known—namely, the growth and progress of naval and military science, the progress of parliamentary views in regard to the condition of those serving their country, which had led to great expense, the changes which had taken place in other nations, and the general growth of a spirit of expenditure. He did not think that the outlay by the Government had exceeded the public desire; but there could be no doubt that it had led to a great tension of the revenue. Last year, when he submitted the Estimates, the income and expenditure nearly balanced each other; but there were particular circumstances at that time which had a tendency to disturb that balance in an unfavourable sense. The Revenue to which he was much in excess the considerations of the House was remarkably hopeful one; but, in order to judge how far it was so, it was necessary to bear in mind the specialties of the case. In the first place, deep and wide-spread distress had been prevalent in Lancashire, the manufacturers of the cotton famine every Englishman had referred to Lancashire with pride and satisfaction as meaning the most remarkable of all the symbols which could be presented of the power, the progress, and the prosperity of England. Towards Lancashire, the whole country now felt even more warmly than at any former period, in consequence of the noble manner in which the people of that district had borne their privations and sufferings. The price of cotton in 1860 had been 7*d.* and 8*d.* per pound; it rose to between 13*d.* and 14*d.* in 1862, and in January last it was 27*d.* per pound. That extraordinary calamity, when as a whole, had not only continued at the point it reached in 1862, but had, in part, increased. Accordingly, 1*d.* per pound represented a million sterling. The other special cause of depression had been the state of Ireland. Up to 1719 it was known that Ireland was increasing in wealth and population by exports; but then the state of progress was materially checked. Between 1719 and 1729 the exports were at the rate of 1,500,000*l.* and 1730 was 2,947,000*l.* per annum. In 1860-1 the value fell to 18,893,000*l.*; in 1861-2 it fell to 18,000,000*l.*, and in 1862-3 it would be 17,000,000*l.*, a decrease of somewhat more than 12,000,000*l.* The effect first fell on the agricultural interest, and the consequent reduction of income-tax in the 1861-2 the exemption amounted to 2,463,000*l.*, whilst in 1862-3 it had risen to 3,000,000*l.* The total reduction of income-tax in the two years was 7,038,000*l.* The real expenditure was 69,202,000*l.*, being less by 800,000*l.* than the estimate. The total revenue was 70,602,000*l.*, showing a surplus over the expenditure of 1,400,000*l.*, and in 1861-2 the surplus was estimated at 1,700,000*l.*, but he calculated that there would be a deduction in the actual receipts of 300,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 1,400,000*l.* The actual revenue, therefore, was estimated at 70,450,000*l.* The actual produce was 70,602,000*l.*, showing an increase of 152,000*l.* upon the estimated receipts, a but large when considered with reference to the peculiar circumstances of the country. In the estimates presented to the House in 1861 the Government had produced an excess over the estimate of 467,000*l.*; the amount of credits taken in 1861-2 was 1,000,000*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 533,000*l.* In the 212,000*l.*; the excise showed a large deficiency in comparison with the estimates, and the stamps 100,000*l.* The total deficiency in the year to be deducted the drawback on hops;—the principal deficiency must be attributed to the cotton famine. The total revenue for 1862-3 was estimated at 70,600,000*l.*, but produced only 5,392,000*l.*, showing a deficiency of 1,208,000*l.* The expenditure for the year was estimated at 69,202,000*l.*, and produced 9,394,000*l.*, showing a deficiency of 606,000*l.* The difference in respect to the year 1862-3 was owing to changes which had occurred in the time of assessing the duty, which rendered it impossible to make an accurate estimate. The duty on tea was more than 100 per cent; the duty collected was a million less in the excise. The wonder was that there had not been a far greater deficiency in the revenue than had occurred. It was a fact that the whole amount of the revenue which he had anticipated from the spirit duties would be lost. The consumption of spirits in Ireland had fallen off 1,000,000 gallons; but the 600,000*l.* which he anticipated on foreign and colonial spirits would be lost. The 1,000,000 gallons of spirits which had been withheld from consumption in Ireland had been distilled in England, and the duty on them would be lost. The duty on spirits, in 1861 it was 9,702,000*l.*, in 1862 it was 9,300,000*l.*, and in 1863 it was 9,100,000*l.* The reason for this, which was the first year of the new duty, had the failure to receive the full amount anticipated from the additional duty to be levied on the 10th of April. He had calculated that the loss on that occasion he believed that there never had been a period when there had been less risk of failure in the receipt of the revenue. He had endeavoured to draw a contrast between the effects of the duties upon the excise revenue and upon the customs and stamps and taxes. The excise revenue principally consisted of articles, such as spirits, beer, malt, hops, tobacco, sugar, coffee, chicory, tea, spices, and tobacco. The gross revenue of 1861-2 was 23,000,000*l.*, and the net revenue was 20,000,000*l.* The charge upon the Consolidated Fund to 7,840,000*l.*; any remission of duty, therefore, was met by a corresponding reduction of charge. The miscellaneous items, 7,092,000*l.* There was a reason which he was not able to state, but which he understood, as there was a large amount of which were yet doubtful. For instance, the packet estimate had not yet been settled with the contractors. It was therefore impossible for him yet to be instructed as to enable her Majesty's Government to make a positive proposal, as to the amount which would be required to do a part the arrangements with regard to the West India mail service which had been under consideration. He therefore thought it right, for the precise figure; but the items, together with the charge which would to be paid to the Bank of England for the Queen for the further issue of notes now held by the National Debt Commissioners, would amount to somewhere between 1,000,000*l.* and 1,100,000*l.* The charge for the Civil Service Estimates, the gross amount would be 6,762,000*l.*, and the total estimated expenditure would be 69,202,000*l.* The sum for fortifications, which Parliament had decided should be paid for in annual votes of 1,000,000*l.* sterling, was 1,135,000*l.* The total charge for 1862-3 would be 70,337,000*l.*, but still higher than the estimate of 1862-3 by 1,135,000*l.* The receipts of which would amount to the following:—

Customs	£24,185,000
Excise	20,400,000
Stamps	9,500,000
Taxes	1,100,000
Income Tax	10,900,000
Post Office	3,500,000
Crown Lands	360,000
Miscellaneous	2,500,000
Chinese Indemnity	450,000
Total	£71,450,000

As the total amount of estimated expenditure was 69,202,000*l.*, there was a difference in favour of estimated income over estimated charge of 2,247,000*l.* This sum he came to propose to the House to give. In the first place, he proposed to raise the duty on chicory to that which was now levied on coffee. He proposed to raise the duty on chicory to that which was now levied on coffee. He proposed to raise the duty on chicory to that which was now levied on coffee. He

COUNTRY NEWS.

A formal contradiction is given to the rumour respecting the intended retirement of Sir A. W. Buller from the representation of Devonport.

Mr. Hamilton, one of the members for the county of Dublin, has intimated his intention of resigning his seat in consequence of ill-health.

Lord Palmerston attended a meeting at Romsey on Saturday last for the purpose of adopting active measures to protect the salmon in the river Test. The Test rises through his Lordship's park at Broadlands.

There were great festivities last week in the neighbourhood of Worcester, consequent on the eldest son of Mr. Allsopp, of Hindlip Hall, near that city, having attained his majority on Wednesday.

Mr. John Bywater, cotton-waste merchant and general dealer in Liverpool, has just received the sum of £200,000, after being a disputable question for above forty years.

On Wednesday morning at six o'clock an explosion took place at the new arsenals, the property of Mr. John Sharpe, at Purse Caundle, when Killed, and the corning-house was destroyed.

A statue of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, purchased by subscription, is about to be erected in one of the principal thoroughfares of Portsmouth.

The Town and Harbour Trustees of Whitehaven have resolved to adopt Mr. Rendel's plan for a wet dock on the north side of the harbour.

A Sheffield engraver, named Edwin Hides, and one of his workmen, named Light, have been arrested on a charge of forging Federal Government bills.

The Town Council of Halifax have resolved to invite the Prince of Wales to honour the town by his presence on the occasion of the opening of the new Townhall in June next.

Last week, during the performance of a burlesque on "Tam O'Shanter," at the New Adelphi Theatre, Liverpool, Miss Elton, who represented the character of Ann Kavanagh, fell from an artificial eminence on to the stage and broke both her legs.

A meeting in furtherance of financial reform was held in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, yesterday week. Very few persons were present. Resolutions were unanimously passed calling for a reduction of expenditure and for the repeal of the duties on coffee, sugar, &c.

The branch line from Grimsby to Cleethorpes, which has been one time in course of construction, has been opened for traffic. The line runs from the Grimsby Dock almost to the Pier Office, on the south side of Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, of which it is an offset.

The Liverpool Scottish Society presided over the 77th anniversary of the annual soirée of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution. He strongly advocated promotion of national education on the principle of the Irish plan proposed for accomplishing this great result which was not preferable to the existing state of things.

A singular trial for inciting to murder has been before the Dublin Criminal Court. A man named Harcourt was charged by two witnesses with having written to them in Dublin and offered them £5 each to shoot a gentleman at Newry, on the plea that he libelled his wife, whom, it was stated, the accused had married to marry. The prisoner was found guilty, and remanded to ten years' penal servitude.

Mr. R. W. Sibthorp, the artist, has just presented to the Hunterian Library and Scientific Institution a portrait of its president, Mr. W. F. Donkin, M.D., Oxon. The portrait was painted by the late Mr. Sibthorp in 1840, and by whose munificence it has been largely sustained. The portrait, an excellent likeness, is "as right mannerly and worthy a gentleman as Dantsaghe," says Mr. Williams, "that he shall ever bear in mind that they were the first to encourage him at his commencement of his artistic career."

The Commission of Inquiry into the working of the scientific institutions in Dublin met at the Bankruptcy-court yesterday for the first time. The Commissioners are Archbishop Whately, Sir Thomas Larcom, the Rev. Dr. Lardner, Gilbert, Jellicoe, Parke, and De Wilton were among the other gentlemen present. The Commission has been issued to inquire into the £100 and upwards. The second one is carried forward, in consequence of the Bankruptcy-court not sitting.

On Sunday night the Seaton Carew life-boat, belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution, was the means of rescuing the crew of seven men belonging to the brig Regalia, of Whitby, from Hamburg, in ballast, which, during the night, ran ashore from the west and in a heavy gale stranded at the mouth of the River Tees. The vessel's crew burnt tar-barrels as signals of distress, and were having been observed by the life-boat crew, they immediately launched the boat to the assistance of the distressed sailors. The cost of this vessel, which was contributed to the National Lifeboat Institution, three or four years ago, by William M'Kerrell, Esq. She has since been the means of saving the crews of the following vessels:—The Lord Nelson, 30 tons, Middlesborough, 7; Brig Mary Flower, of Newcastle, 8; Brig Providence, of Shields, 8; Brig Mary Ann Watson, of Sunderland, 12; and Brig Regalia, of Whitby, 7: total number of lives saved, 35.—The Rev. W. M. Kingsmill Eastmead Chaplain of Dover Castle, near Deal, Surrey, has received from the Life-boat Institution £21 12s., being the amount deposited in the Mint-box of the parish church of Deal for their institution.

A large meeting was held last Saturday, in St. George's Hall Liverpool, under the presidency of the Mayor, at which resolutions unanimously passed expressive of sympathy with the Poles, and indignation at the conduct of Russia in Poland. On Thursday week Mr. Rathbone presided at a meeting of the Sheffield committee for raising subscriptions in aid of Poland. He congratulated the members of the committee on having received a donation from the Poles. They might assist Poles to get back to their country, but once there they would be delivered into the hands of Russia. He thought the whole conduct of Russia with respect to Poland with the deepest abhorrence; but, balancing all the evils of the case, he felt it to be the duty of Poles to stay rather conclusion than that the revolt would be put down with an iron hand. Mr. Rathbone then moved a resolution in favour of an independent Poland. Russia and Prussia were resolved to stick to their ill-gotten territory. A European war in the interests of Poland was out of the question. Poland must help herself, because the republican of Poland would decline to send representatives; and his opinion was that the country, so far as this country is concerned, was not dead in the hands of the Government, which had promised to do everything that diplomacy could accomplish to ameliorate the condition of Poland.

Sir A. P. Gordon Cumming writes to the *Elgin Courier*:—"In answer to the Inverness and Perth Railway Company's application to Parliament, Mr. Aligye, we have unceremoniously trespassed on the privacy and retirement of a numerous colony of ancient hawks. The estate of Altyre, from 1790 to 1795, deep, the lower part being through from 10ft. to 16ft. of ironstone and sandstone conglomerate. The remaining old residences are from 8ft. to 12ft. deep, and about 10ft. to 20ft. below the surface, where they certainly must have been severed unwittingly by the labourers at the time of the work. They are to be preserved as the heavy handpick or the green iron crowbar; but a blast of powder, of course, cannot be spared, some of the rocks are so large. Several nests in the establishment, as a shot is sometimes the means of exposing so many as a dozen of the sleepy old fellows. They must not be left to die a long repose, but, after giving a few winks at the 'new light' thus suddenly let in upon them, and having several gasps of the unwonted air, they are carefully and deliberately proceed to hop and crawl down the line along the sill of watercourse to some of the lower beds. I have seen them in considerable numbers the nests have awaited above forty at once.

On Saturday night week the Scottish Union, and Nationalbank, Chamberlain, of the gentlemen who invited the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science to hold its meetings in that city, developed the plan which for procuring the necessary funds for defraying the expenses connected with the meeting. The plan was a liberal and influential subscription, and the steps taken by Treasurer Cowper, convener of the Finance Committee, in the absence of the Lord Provost. Professor Archer one of the committee gave to the assembly intimated that the estimated expenses of the meeting of the association would be from £600 to £1000; and, as they were in the position of hosts who invited guests to visit the city, it was necessary that steps should be taken forthwith to raise funds to entertain their guests in a proper manner. In Glasgow the plan adopted was a very simple and efficient one—namely, that the requisitionists made themselves guarantees to the extent of £10 each. The number of requisitionists in Edinburgh was over 300, so that a much smaller sum would require to be raised by each. Perhaps the best method would be to recommend the requisitionists to obtain subscriptions to the extent of £5 each, so that the full sum required would be raised even though a number might not obtain subscriptions to the full extent of £5. On the motion of Bailie Blackadder, seconded by Mr. Samuel J. Wood, the recommendation of Professor Archer was adopted unanimously, and the meeting separated.—*Scotsman*.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Edwin G. Eastman as Consul at Cork; of Lord Dacre of Austria; and of Mr. Eduardo Clifton Conran as Consul at Falmouth, and of Mr. Diego Lloyd as Vice-Consul at Liverpool, for the Argentine republic.

The friends and supporters of the Manchester School of Art assembled at the Royal Institution yesterday week, and an hour was pleasantly spent in examining the works of art lent by the Department of Science and Art and by various local contributors, with which the rooms devoted to the institution were filled. At eight o'clock the ladies and gentlemen present assembled in the theatre, where Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., Mr. Cobden, Mr. Muckley, the Head Master, read the report, from which it appeared that, notwithstanding the severe commercial pressure under which the district and the neighbourhood, the numbers in the artizan classes were on the increase. Thirty schools of design, with an attendance of 3,000 pupils, and more than 2,000 individuals were receiving instruction in drawing through the aid of the School of Art. Of those attending the classes, 1,000 were females. At the second school, 202 prizes had been awarded by the department to the whole of the pupils. Mr. Muckley's report, which was read, stated that the new buildings had been selected by the Government Inspector for national competition All the buildings in the competition were selected by the Board of Trustees of Science and Art in removing from the Manchester school the customary annual exhibition of works in the Industrial Exhibition, which consisted of books, models, trees of colours, and of mathematical instruments, to the Government School of Art at Somerset House. This was done to give a definite purpose in life, to win their way step by step, and to encourage the students to look forward to the time when they would be called upon to do the industrial art of this district.—*Manchester Guardian*.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting yesterday week, adopted a report of the committee to the effect that the Reciprocity Treaty was virtually at an end by the withdrawal in British ports manifestly contravened the intention of the Foreign Enlistment Act; that the Act was inoperative, and that the report of the Commissioners was no easy evasion, and that its insufficiency in this respect tended to excuse our Provincial Government in the eyes of the Independents of the United States, credents which in future might be turned with harassing effect upon ourselves. It was resolved that the report be forwarded to Lord Elgin, and to Mr. Rich Russell, and his attention called to it; and that the president of the Chamber, Mr. Moses Judah, and Messrs. Henry Lunn and Thomas Cramp, members of the association, and furnishing them with a copy of the report. At the commencement of the meeting Mr. Cramp, the vice-president, was unanimously elected to the chair, and it was decided not to entertain a report from the Board of Trade, but to refer the matter to the Council, with the whole country of war ships for the Confederates.—Sir William Brown, of Liverpool, in a letter to the Mayor of that town, dated from Paris on Saturday last, says he has advocated, through the agency of a poli several, resolutions of certain anti-slavery meetings held in Paris, and which he has acted; and he considers that his firm has acted as Federal agents for the supply of warlike stores, and that the Federal Government has not violated the neutrality of the and American bonds, as it has shipped any of the articles which may usually be employed for warlike purposes. He has also written to Mr. Seward to point out that this is no infringement of the law or the Queen's neutrality proclamation, which he says he has read with attention, and that no substantial contradiction is given to the statement that the Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, are building vessels of war for the Confederates. He says that he is sure the Government has ordered the workmen employed upon the alleged Confederate vessels to desist, in the hands of the authorities.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

At the meeting of the Central Committee in Manchester on Monday it was announced that the subscriptions amounted, including £1,000 from the Queen, £40,000; leaving a balance in hand of £412,535 9s. 2d. Mr. Farnall reported further applications for relief from Ashton, Hyde, and Dukinfield, and from districts in the cotton-manufacturing districts; but he also shows that 114,439 individuals, or a total number of 22,887 families, in the districts from which he included in his tables, are supported either by the poor rates or by charity. The total amount received by the Central Relief Committee, from the country or the various workhouses, who number 11,458. Various grants were made.

The Manchester Commercial Association met on Tuesday week at midnight. The total amount received is £478,000, and the total disbursements £317,000, leaving a balance in hand of £161,000, exclusive of the £40,000 and those from the colonies to-day. The committee discussed the question of emigration, and the opinion was expressed that it would be better to give a considerable sum from the fund as their disposal to assist Lancashire people to emigrate than to allow the emigration fund to be used for that purpose. Grants to the amount of £5785 were made.

An influential meeting was held in the Manchester Townhall, at which a resolution was passed in favour of assisting them of the unemployed to emigrate to Australia, and a committee was appointed to take further measures.

Edmund Potter, Esq., M.P., presided at a meeting held, in a speech at Whitehall, he pronounced a warm eulogium on the Lancashire operatives, and on the manner in which they had borne the distress. He said that the entire Lancashire population, with the exception of a few thousands, were subscribers in Ashton-under-Lyne, when the recent riots which have taken place in Ashton-under-Lyne, when the recent riots which have taken place in the doings of the Lancashire operatives, and as address was adopted for presentation to the Queen. Upwards of 10 delegates attended, representing almost every school in the three towns.

EPSOM RACES.—Thursday, 1

Trial Stakes.—Buckenham, 1, Argonist, 2.
Heathcote Plate.—Poland, 1, Rose Bloom, 2, Rapsody, 3.
Great Metropolitan Stakes.—Molly Carew, 1, Alumed, 2. Narbonne, 3.
City and Suburban Handicap.—Adventurer, 1. Umpire, 2. General Haze, 3.
Member Handicap.—Ascot, 1. Lady Evelyn, 2. Achilles, 3.
Ackerman Plate.—Portland, 1, Turrigona, 2.

Interesting experiments in the growth of cotton have been made in the Van district, New South Wale.

The Canadian Court of Queen's Bench rejecting Lord Lyndhurst's Act as inequitable to Canada, has recognized the validity of a marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

There are 228 money-order post towns in Canada, 65 in Victoria, 46 in the Cape of Good Hope, 39 in South Australia, 24 in New Zealand, 21 in Western Australia, 17 in Tasmania, and 6 in Adelaide, 1 at Inkerman Plate.—Portland, 1, Turrigona, 2.

Negotiations have been reopened between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, with reference to the proposed conference on the subject of an intercolonial tariff.

The Provincial Government of Canterbury, New Zealand, have passed a resolution in favour of the Executive raising a loan to the amount of the sum of £19,700, voted for erecting five passages to a limited number of immigrants, selected from the list of applicants, who are desirous to participate in the loan as nearly young women sent to domestic service.

The Governor of Victoria, Sir *Charles Hotham* is dead. He was a naval officer who had already distinguished himself in the Black Sea. He was born in 1806, and entered the navy at the age of 13. He was appointed Governor of Victoria in 1854, and died on the 31st of January last.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

This increasing abundance of money, the low rate of discount, the more limited demand for bullion for export purposes, together with the large supply of that precious metal offered for sale by the Bank of England at the present state of the Continental exchanges, have produced greater firmness in the value of the public securities. The Funds, however, have been kept down by means extensive, and the Unfunded Debt has continued inactive, at its present high rate of quotation. The measure proposed to be submitted and introduced into the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and embracing the principle of certificates and coupons for the bulk of the National Debt, will have considerable influence upon the market value of Exchequer Bills; consequently, there is very little disposition shown to invest in them.

In the Stock Exchange the rates for advances on Government Securities have declined to 2 and 1½ per cent.

No change of importance has taken place in the value of money on the Continent, and the demand, generally, is far from active. According to the last return, the stock of bullion in the Bank of France was £14,769,972, being an increase since the 1st of January last of £4,338,240.

The quotation for bankers' bills at New York, at the latest date, was 4¾, and the premium on gold 1¼ per cent.

Advices from India report a further improvement in the value of Government Securities. At Calcutta the Five-and-a-Half per Cents have been dealt in at 118½, and at Bombay 119½.

There was a moderate business doing in Home Stocks on Monday. Prices, however, were a shade higher, and all Indian Securities were very firm. On Tuesday there was a slight advance in most of the securities. Wednesday's business was moderately active, at full quotations. On Thursday the markets showed increased firmness. Consols, for Money and Account, realised 99¼ to 99⅜; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 99½ to ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 6s. dis. to par. India Five per Cent Stock sold at 103½ to ¾.

Increased firmness has been observed in the markets for Conference Scrip, and the quotations have ranged from 1 to ¼ premium.

Rather a limited business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares; nevertheless, prices have been firm.

There has been a fair demand for Colonial Government Securities, and the Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady.

The Railway Share Market has been tolerably firm, and, in some instances, the quotations have slightly improved.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE April 15.—The quantity of home-grown wheat on offer here to-day was very moderate, but in fair average condition. The general samples of both old and white were taken off steadily; at full quotations; but low and damp qualities ruled very inactive, and 1s. per qr. lower. Foreign wheat was in good request, and 1s. per qr. dearer than on the late rates. The sale for barley was slow, and the quotations were 1s. per qr. lower than last week. Good sound oats were held at extreme rates. Inferior sorts met a dull inquiry, and were realised former quotations. Beans and peas the inquiry for them was rather moderate. The finer lots were steady.

MARK LANE, Monday.—Business doing in our market, to-day, was much restricted and inactive, compared with last week. Fine wheat was in good request, and 1s. dearer.

English.—Wheat, finest sorts, new, red, 48s. to 51s.; fine, white, 50s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s. to 50s.; ryes, 30s. to 32s.; Essex and Kent, white, 50s. to 54s.; grinding, 40s. to 44s.; malting, 48s. to 52s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 42s. to 45s.; brown ditto, 40s. to 42s.; Chevalier, 50s. to 54s.; Scotch, 42s. to 46s.; Irish, 40s. to 44s.; beans, old, 34s. to 36s.; pale ditto, 36s. to 37s.; tick beans, 34s. to 35s.; grey peas, 36s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; blue beans, 36s. to 38s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; Egyptian, 32s. to 34s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; Scotch, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 20s. to 22s.; Irish, 19s. to 20s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 22s.; country meals, 30s. to 34s.; per 280 lbs.; American, 33s. to 35s. per 280 lbs.; flour, 40s. to 42s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 36s. to 38s.

Liverpool, this Week.—Wheat, 5,000 qrs.; barley, 1,000 qrs.; oats, 3,000 qrs.; flour, 700 brls. Foreign: wheat, 4210 ; barley, 340 ; oats, 73,276 ; flour, 30 sacks.

Liverpool, Monday.—Fine wheat was in good request, and 1s. per quarter dearer; ordinary qualities ruled very inactive, and 1s. per quarter lower. Barley, 1s. per quarter dearer. Linseed, English, crushing, 40s. to 42s.; foreign, 40s. to 42s.; rapeseed, 42s. to 44s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 18s. per cwt.; canary seed, 50s. to 52s. per quarter; tares, 6s. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 7os. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cake, £6 10s. to £6 15s. per ton; rape cake, £5 5s. to £5 10s. per ton. Linseed oil, 32s. 6d. per cwt.; rapeseed, 34s. to 36s. per quarter; red clover seed, 40s. to 54s.; white ditto, 60s. to 80s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d. of household flour, 6½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Newcastle, this Week.—Wheat, 1,000 qrs.; barley, 350 qrs.; oats, 300 qrs.; flour, 200 sacks.

The Six Weeks Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 6d.; barley, 32s. 8d.; oats, 21s. 6d.; rye, 32s.; beans, 35s. 6d.; peas, 36s. 6d.

Smithfield Cattle and Sheep Market, Monday.—Although the supply of beasts in the United Kingdom is very large—viz., 34,560,000 lb., against 34,903,993 lb. at the corresponding period in 1852

Liverpool.—The demand for raw cotton is moderately active, and in some instances a trifle higher. The sales of the week are 40,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales are on speculation, and 2,000 bales for export. In Yarns and Fabrics there is no change. There is more doing in refined goods, at very full prices. Common brown lumps are selling at 43s. per cwt.; crushed, 44s.; grocery ditto, 45s. per cwt. In the sugar market, to-day, refined sold 3,000 loaves last week.

Manchester.—Yarns and fabrics are off steadily, at quite last week's prices. The supply in warehouse is very large. Business is restricted to retail.

Hops.—The market is tolerably firm, at previous rates. The stock is 34,843 tons, against 18,276 tons last year.

Provisions.—Irish butter is still very inactive. In prices, however, the fluctuations are trifling. Foreign qualities are in fair request, at full prices. Bacon is in moderate supply, and the prices per cwt. have undergone no change. Hams are in good demand, and the rates for them have been

Lard.—The demand is very inactive. Y.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 42s. 6d. to 43s.; and for May, 44s. per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. per 8lb. The stock of butter is 42,938 casks, against 34,362 casks last year. Rough fat, 2s. 2d. per 8lb.

Tallow.—The demand for Town Tallow is steady, at 41s. 6d. per cwt. for Y.C. on the spot; and for delivery over the next three months, at 42s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is 24,830 casks, against 20,892 casks last year. Town Tallow, 41s. per cwt. Soap Tallow, 42s. per cwt. Yellow Rosin, 14s. to 14s. 6d. for Fine Soda. Rough fat, 2s. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in moderate request, at 29l. 10s. per tun. Palm oil is steady, at 43s. 6d. per cwt. Cocoa-nut oil is dull, at £3 10s. per tun. Rape oil is dull, at £39 10s. per tun. Sperm oil is in moderate request, at £85 per tun. Whale oil is dull, at £36 per tun. Turpentine is in fair request, at 46s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed oil-cake is in fair request, at £6 5s. per ton. Rape cake is dull, at £5 10s. per ton. Rosin is quiet at 14s. 6d. per cwt. Hemp is quiet, at £41 10s. per ton. Jute is dull, at £20 per ton. Clive is quiet, at 34s. per cwt. Sugar is in good request, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per quarter.

Coals.—Newcastle, in the river, £3 to £4 4s.; sliver, £3 10s. to £3 15s.; and stiver, £1 10s. to £1 15s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 14s. to 15s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 14s. per ton; small coals, 9s. to 10s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—The parcels are in moderate request, at full prices, but all other kinds are very dull. The duty is £140,000. The stock is 34,843 tons, against 18,276 tons last year. Duty in 1854, £140,000; and in 1853, £145,000.

Wool.—There is very little business doing in any kind, and the quotations are nearly nominal.

Potatoes.—The supplies are unusually good, and the trade is steady, at from 6s. to 10s. per cwt.

Manchester Cattle Market, Monday.—The unfavourable weather which prevailed on the to-day's market was only limited, the demand for all breeds ruled very inactive, at Monday's prices. Beasts, sheep, and calves, from Lincolnshire, were only moderately good. In pigs, in pens, however, no further change took place. The best Downs, in the wool, sold at 5s. 2d. per 8lb. Lambs, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. per 8lb. Calves, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. Pigs, 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8lb. Of foreign cattle, 1,000 head were imported, the veal trade was heavy, at 5d. per 8lb. less money. Pigs and milch cows were very dull, at late rates. Per 8lb., to sink the offal—Inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime large oxen, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; second quality ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime large Downs, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large pigs, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; lean stock, dull. Supply of beasts, 2,000; sheep, 12,000; calves, 300; pigs, 270 in the pens. Total supply—Beasts, 4,615; cows, 132; sheep and lambs, 6989; calves, 300; pigs, 270; foreign animals, 1,000 head.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Monday.—The supply of cattle was moderate, but the sales, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 3s.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 5s. to 7s.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. per 8lb. to sink the offal.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

B FACHER, Northampton, shoe manufacturer.—E. SOANDMAN, Liverpool, car proprietor.

BANKRUPTS.

J. VICKERY, Rushford-grove, Peckham, boot retailer.—G. J. ELLIS, Barnes-lane-street, Rushworth, linendraper.—J. WILLIAMS, Bristol, boot manufacturer.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bath and lodging-house keeper.—F. G. DARRAT, Amersham, Bucks, grocer and banksman.—H

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

THE TOWN AND FORTIFICATIONS OF SAVANNAH.

Our View of Savannah is taken from Fort Bloggs, looking up the Savannah River. "Fort Bloggs," writes our Special Correspondent, "is the left flanking work of the land defences of the city; and below it, in the event of an attack, the river batteries may be expected to do all that is required of them. As I write news has been brought in that the Northern Sothis are moving out of Port Royal, and from appearances it is presumed they are going into the Savannah River. The long-looked-for fight may come off within the next forty-eight hours. I shall be there whenever it takes place with General Beauregard, who has invited me to accompany his staff. Foster and Hunter, the Northern Generals, have between forty and fifty thousand men, but I don't think they will meet with any better success than Burnside did at Fredricksburg."

PLANTATION NEGROES WORKING ON THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON.

Since the breaking out of the civil war there has been but little planting going on near the seaboard of South Carolina in consequence of the too close proximity of the Northern forces. The planters, therefore, are glad to turn over gangs of their negroes to the military authorities, by whom they are usefully employed in constructing earthworks. There seems little reason to doubt that the negroes work contentedly enough at the task of riveting their fetters still more tightly upon themselves. Nor is their ragged look to be in any way attributed to the existence of want or misery among them, to their masters' neglect, or to their own indifference to their personal appearance. The negro is perfectly willing to go about his work in rags for six days in the week provided that on the seventh he may attire himself in a garb of outrageous brilliancy. "The very men," writes our Correspondent, "portrayed in my sketch have more than once made me feel uncommonly mean and shabby when I have met them on Sunday in all their splendour and been forced to contrast my own well-worn and somewhat shabby attire with their brilliant costumes. The old uncle in front, who is shown leading off with his rammer, is what is here termed the 'boss' nigger or head man of the party. The rest are under his especial control, and over them he exercises his power in a right lordly fashion. As those who are working below throw up the earth, the labourers above, headed by the boss nigger, pace slowly forward and backward with their rammers, keeping perfect time, and accompanying their labour with some such ditty as the following :—

I don't like the lowland gal;
Tell you de reason why?
She comb her hair wid a herring-bone,
And dat dont please my eye.

But I do like de mountain gal;
Will you but hab de reason why?
She comb her hair wid de tortoise-shell,
And her movements am so spry!

As a rule, the negroes appear to be the most contented labourers at this and similar work imaginable, and, what with their singing and constant chattering, do as little for their living as any class of men I ever saw."

THE ATTACK ON FORT M'ALLISTER.

Our Correspondent writes as follows respecting the attack by the Federal gun-boats on Fort M'Allister, which took place on March 2 :—"As I was making up my packet, ready to send off by the first chance, I heard of a movement of the Federal gun-boats from Port Royal towards Savannah. Leaving the envelope open, I started to Fort M'Allister, on the Ogeechee, 150 miles off, believing that to be the point threatened, and arrived there just in time to be present at the attack. There were three turreted ironclads and a mortar-boat engaged, each ironclad being armed with a 15-inch and 11-inch gun. After eight hours of incessant firing the ironclads drew off, leaving, however, the mortar-boat still engaged, which kept throwing shell into the fort the greater portion of the night. To-day (the 3rd) none have resumed the attack, but how long it may be before the ball is renewed it is impossible to say. The Federals are exceedingly anxious to take the position, as it will enable them to turn the right of the Savannah defences by reaching the Gulf Railroad. The damage to the fort was trifling—the parapets and revetments somewhat knocked about, a gun dismounted, and a few men injured. It is calculated that at least fifty tons of metal were thrown into the work. My sketch is very rough, as it was made amidst flying sand and earth, besides which I had to keep dodging pretty briskly. We hear that the Federal transports are landing troops lower down; if so, we shall have it hot and strong."

"A PRACTICAL JOKE."

We have already, in our notice of the British Institution exhibition, offered a few critical remarks upon the clever and amusing picture now engraved.

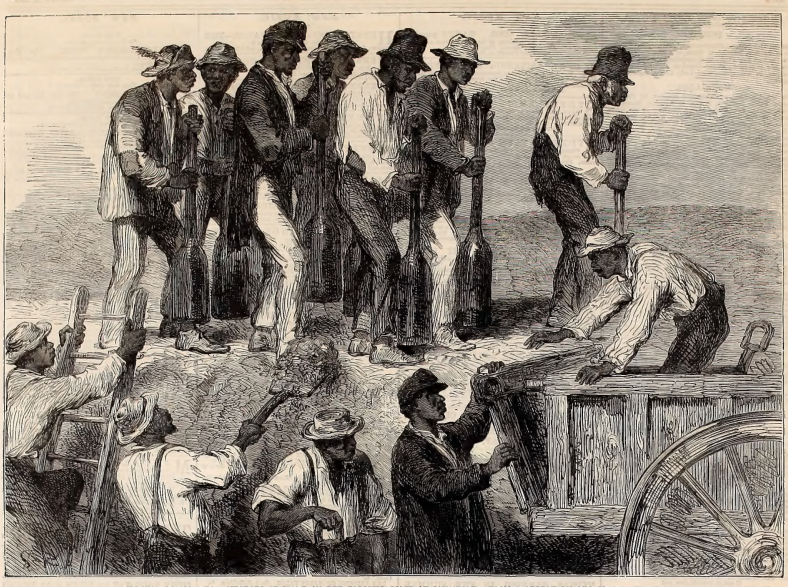
THE WAR IN AMERICA: THE TOWN AND FORTIFICATIONS OF SAVANNAH.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

What we then said need not, therefore, be repeated. In those remarks, however, we observed that there are several versions of the incident represented; and that between the rather questionable authority quoted in the catalogue—viz., "The Landmarks of English History"—and the story as re'ated in Noble's "Memoirs of the Cromwell Family," the only authority which then occurred to us, there were some trifling discrepancies. We have since been reminded (thanks to the courtesy of the editor of *Notes and Queries*) that the incident is narrated in Oldmixon's "History of England." And as this is probably the origin of all the subsequent versions of this well-known story, including that given by Noble, we will quote it in the quaint words of the author:—"One of his (Oliver Cromwell's) domestick chaplains, Mr. Jeremy White, a sprightly man and a top Wit of his Court, was so ambitious as to make his addresses to Lady Frances, the Protector's youngest daughter. The young Lady did not discourage him; and this Piece of innocent Gaiantry in so religious a Court, cou'd not be carry'd on without spies. Oliver was told of it, and he was much concern'd at it, obliging the Person who told him to be on the Watch; and if he cou'd give him any substantial Proof, he should be well rewarded, and White severely punish'd. The spy followed the matter so close that he hunted Jerry White, as he was passarily term'd, to the Lady's Chamber, and ran immediately to the Protector with this News. Oliver, in a rage, hastened thither himself, and going in hastily found Jerry on his Knee kissing the Lady's Hand, or having just kiss'd it. Cromwell, in a Fury, ask'd what was the Meaning of that Posture before his Daughter Frank? White, with a great deal of Presence of Mind, said, 'May it please your Highness, I have a long Time courted that young Gentlewoman there, my Lady's Woman, and cannot prevail; I was, therefore, humbly praying her Ladyship to intercede for me.' The Protector, turning to the young Woman, cry'd, 'What's the meaning of this, Hussey? Why do you refuse the Honour Mr. White wou'd do you? He is my Friend, and I expect you shou'd treat him as such.' My Lady's Woman, who desir'd nothing more, with a very low Courtesy reply'd, 'If Mr. White intends me that Honour, I shall not be against him.' 'Stayt thou so, my Lass,' cry'd Cromwell, 'call Goodwyn, this business shall be done presently, before I go out of the Room.' Mr. White was gone too far to go back. The Parson came. Jerry and my Lady's Woman were marry'd in Presence of the Protector, who gave her 500 Pounds for her Portion; and that, with the Money she had sav'd before, made Mr. White easy in his Circumstances, except in one Thing, which was that he never lov'd his Wife, nor she him, tho' they liv'd together near fifty Years afterwards. I knew them both, and heard this Story told when Mrs. White was present, who did not contradict it, but own'd that there was something in it." It is said in Noble's "Memoirs" that there had been some talk of marrying this Lady Frances to the young Charles II.; but Cromwell would not hear of it, thinking his character too loose, and that "the son would never forgive the death of the father."

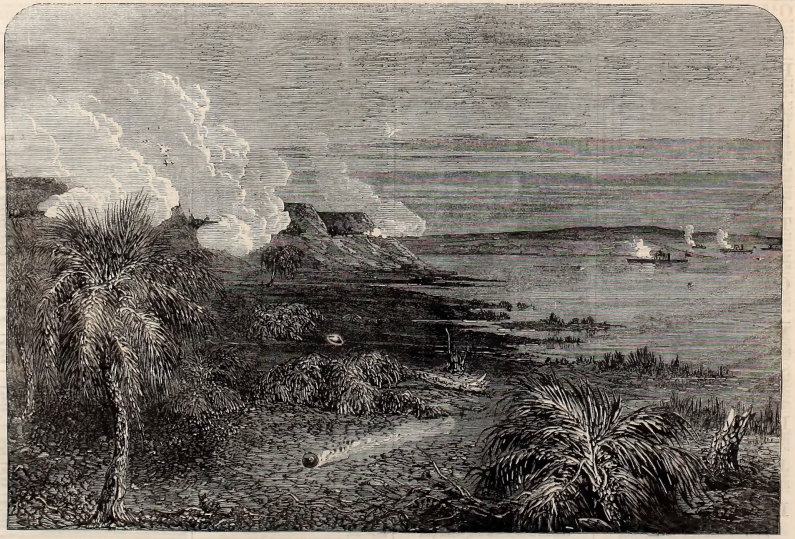
From the extract we have given, and from other less direct evidences, it would seem that Jerry White was not exactly the lean, sneaking, ill-favoured fellow Mr. Haylar has represented him; and, moreover, that the young lady herself was not unfavourable to his suit, and not likely, therefore, to so readily become a party to the Protector's grim and mercilessly "practical joke." The story, however, whether based on truth or not, is one which we may be sure has not suffered by repetition, and the artist was perfectly justified in giving it a new reading, especially since he has illustrated it so admirably. It supplied, we may add, the late Mr. Egg, R.A., with the subject of a picture exhibited in 1842, with the title "Cromwell discovering his Chaplain, Jeremiah White, making love to his Daughter Frances." We do not remember this work, and cannot, therefore, say whether Mr. Haylar's picture bears any resemblance to it.

THE TECHAS PASS, BILBAO-TUDELA RAILWAY, SPAIN.

Of the many scenes of remarkable beauty and interest which the completion of the Bilbao-Tudela Railway will open to the traveller in the north of Spain there is none which will be more attractive to the English tourist than the pass of which we have given a representation, from a drawing by Percival Skelton. So bold and able a work as this railway is must excite considerable admiration. Its execution is due to the well-known professional skill of Charles Vignoles, Esq., engineer-in-chief of the line. It may be remembered that a large model, showing the peculiar difficulties of constructing this railway through a chain of the Cantabrian Pyrenees, was exhibited at the late International Exhibition, and attracted much public attention. In the Techas Pass a tunnel of some seventy yards has been carried through the solid rock. The River Bayas, which forces its way through the narrow channel of the pass, is crossed obliquely by the bridge seen in the illustration, and the railway is then carried along the opposite side of the gorge, for two-thirds of a mile, to the village of Subijana, at the other extremity of the defile. There is much to excite the curiosity and conjecture of the geologist in the study of these rocks, which bear upon their huge buttresses evident proofs of the action of water at an astonishing elevation above the present course of the river at their base. But the chief interest in the Techas Pass is the historical fact of Wellington having held, in the house still standing at the entrance of the gorge at Subijana, his head-quarters on the night before the battle of Vittoria. It was by the rough mountain road seen in the illustration that the Anglo-Spanish corps, strong in artillery, defiled through the pass, and, following the valley of the Bayas, descended into the plain of Vittoria at a critical moment and turned the right wing of the French army. From the summit of these rocks a general view of the plain of Vittoria may be gained, and Napier's graphic description of the battle can be realised from its beginning to its glorious close. We hear with much gratification that on the completion of the works of the line the numerous staff of engineers have presented two handsome vases, executed by Messrs. Elkington, as a memento of their great personal regard to Charles Vignoles, Esq., C.E., under whose able guidance this difficult enterprise has been brought to a completion. After a most satisfactory inspection on the part of the Spanish Government, the line was opened on the first of this month.



THE WAR IN AMERICA: NEGROES AT WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS AT SAVANNAH.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE WAR IN AMERICA: ATTACK BY FEDERAL GUN-BOATS ON FORT M'ALLISTER, OGEECHEE RIVER, NEAR SAVANNAH.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at Highland-road, Milton, Portsea, the wife of the Rev. Anthony S. Webb, of a son.

On the 13th inst., Lady Southampton, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at the Countess of Galloway's residence, in Portman-square, Lady Louisa Agnew, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at Winchcomb Minster, by the Rev. George Vallis Garland, Rector of Langdon Matravers-Parsed, and Rural Dean, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. F. C. Plumptre, D.C.L., Master of University College, Oxford, the Rev. B. Bennett, Rural Dean, of Northcotes Rectory, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Prebendary Swaine, the Rev. H. Good, the Rev. H. P. Cockeril, officiating clergymen of Winborne Minster, the Rev. Robert Wyndham, Rector of Corfe Mullen, Dorset, to Helen Blanche, third daughter of J. Bingley Garland, Esq., of Stone, and Ashmore and Manor-house, in the county of Dorset.

On the 14th inst., at Knaresborough, Godfrey Elward Alaster, fourth son of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart., of Buddings Park, Yorkshire, to Geraldine Mary, youngest daughter of the late Anthony Wright Biddulph, Esq., of Burton Hall, Sussex.

On the 14th inst., at St. James's Church, the Hon. Emily Egerton, daughter of Lord and Lady Egerton, of Tatton, to Mr. Percy Milford.

DEATH.

On the 24th of February, at St. Hilda, Victoria Constance Laura, infant child of R. R. Gibbs, Esq., aged two months.

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6 Table forks	...	0 18	0	1 Pair sugar tongs	0 1 0
6 Dessert spoons	...	0 12	0	1 Salt spoon	0 1 0
6 Dessert forks	...	0 12	0	1 Butter knife	0 1 0
6 Tea spoons	...	0 6	0	1 Sugar sifter	0 1 0
6 Egg spoons	...	0 6	0	1 Cheese knife	0 1 0
1 Soup ladle	...	0 3	0	1 Pair of meat carvers	0 7 0
1 Fish fish slice	...	0 3	0	1 Pair of chicken carvers	0 5 0
1 Bonne ladle	...	0 2	0	1 Pair bread-knife steel	0 5 0
1 Mustard spoon	...	0 1	0	1 Oak chest, as cut	0 5 0
Carried forward, £5 5 0				Complete	£10 0 0

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12 Table Forks	2	12	0	12 Table Forks	3 5 0
12 Dessert Ditto	2	7	6	12 Dessert Ditto	2 17 6
12 Tea Spoons	1	16	0	12 Tea Spoons	2 8 0
1 Fair Gravy	0	10	6	1 Fair Gravy	0 12 6
1 Sauce ditto	0	10	6	1 Sauce ditto	0 12 6
1 Salt Spoon	0	1	6	1 Salt Spoon (gilt)	0 2 0
1 Pair Spoons (pierced)	0	2	0	1 Pair Spoons (pierced)	0 2 6
1 Fish Slice	0	10	6	1 Fish Slice	0 12 6
1 Pair Sugar	0	1	6	1 Pair Sugar	0 2 0

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COLONEL ROCHEBRUNE.

THE COMMANDER OF THE POLISH ZOUAVES.

WHEN Langiewicz broke up his camp and crossed the Austrian frontier his chief officers accompanied him. But it was not their intention, nor that of their late Dictator, to abandon the struggle. Content with laying hands on Langiewicz, the Austrian authorities appear to have shut their eyes to the presence of his subordinate officers, who at once betook themselves to where their presence seemed of most use to the cause they represented. Some recrossed the frontier at once and continued the struggle in more favourable positions; while Rochebrune, the gallant Colonel of the Polish Zouaves attached to the little army of Langiewicz, took advantage of the transient lull to hurry to Paris, hoping, perhaps, that his representation might be heard in high quarters, certain that among his old comrades he would find many who would accept his invitation to take the field with him against the Russians. Nor have his expectations been disappointed. The latest news from Cracow represents him as being expected there daily, bringing with him from France a good supply of rifles and a number of non-commissioned officers of his old regiment of Zouaves, who, having obtained leave of absence for the purpose, are bent on crossing bayonets with the Russians.

The career of Rochebrune has been, according to a contemporary, a curious one. Having taken part in the Italian campaign and in the expedition to China, he left the French army and accepted an engagement as governor in a Polish family at Cracow. He was here when the insurrection broke out. It was a temptation which the French soldier's nature was ill adapted to withstand. The youth of Cracow were arming openly. Every night bands left to join the insurgents. It was by no means an uncommon thing for a Cracow gentleman, student, or tradesman to take up his rifle, cross the frontier for a fight, and return the same evening to supper. Nay, the story is told that guests at the Cracow inns might be heard instructing the chambermaids to be sure and rouse them in good time in the morning, as a fight might be expected to come off early. Anyhow, at the first sound of firing across the Galician frontier, Rochebrune, with eleven work before him, threw away his books, and, obtaining the help of a few foreigners like himself, organised a band of young men and soon made the Polish Zouaves known and feared wherever fortune gave them the opportunity of coming within reach of the enemy.

His command seems to have become the most popular in Langiewicz's army. It was not, certainly, because he spared himself or his men. His first regiment is said to have been battered to pieces by the fire of the Russian artillery; his second, numbering 450 men, was reduced to a skeleton at the battle of Grochowitza. Rochebrune himself, although he never hesitated to share the perils to which were exposed his devoted followers, has, as yet, escaped unhurt. Should the same good fortune still accompany him, he is likely to be found one of the most active and dangerous of the many gallant men who are preparing to carry something more than sympathy and good wishes to oppressed Poland.

COLONEL ROCHEBRUNE, THE COMMANDER OF THE POLISH ZOUAVES.

WRECK OF THE ORPHEUS.

(From a Correspondent.)

I HASTEN to send you the appalling intelligence of the total wreck of H.M.S. Orpheus on the west coast of New Zealand, with the loss of Commodore Burnett, C.B., twenty-three officers, and one hundred and sixty-six sailors, Royal Marines, and boys, only seventy lives being saved out of a complement mustering 260.

The Orpheus, a new steam-corvette of 21 guns, and 1706 tons, was commissioned at Portsmouth late in the year 1861, for the broad pennant of the Commodore in Australia, and was at Spithead waiting orders when the news of the Trent affair reached England. Commodore Burnett was at once dispatched to convey the Melbourne transport, with a valuable freight of rifles and ammunition, across the Atlantic, and remained on the North American coast, doing good service in directing the disembarking of the "little army" of Canada all through the winter months, when he received orders from the Admiralty to proceed to his command in Australia, arriving in Sydney in July, 1862.

During the detention of the Orpheus in dock, completing a necessary refit and replacing copper torn off in the ice, the Commodore proceeded in the Pioneer to ascertain the most favourable site for a new settlement near Cape York, and to select the most eligible harbour and outlets for the new country recently opened up on the north-eastern shores of Australia. Subsequently, the Commodore proceeded to make the rounds of his station in the Orpheus. Having just returned from a visit to the beautiful colony of Tasmania, he left Sydney for New Zealand on the 31st of January, and, after a very fine passage under canvas, made the land of the Manukau Harbour on the 7th of February.

The harbour of Manukau, situated on the west coast of New Zealand, is but little known. It is a large sheet of water, 100 miles in circumference, formed of innumerable mudbanks, which are dry at low water, intersected by intricate channels, more or less deep. It derives what little importance it has from its position with respect to the capital, Auckland, the two harbours being separated by a narrow neck of land only six miles wide. It has recently come into note as a place for embarking troops, and as a station for men-of-war, when employed against the natives in the Taranaki operations.

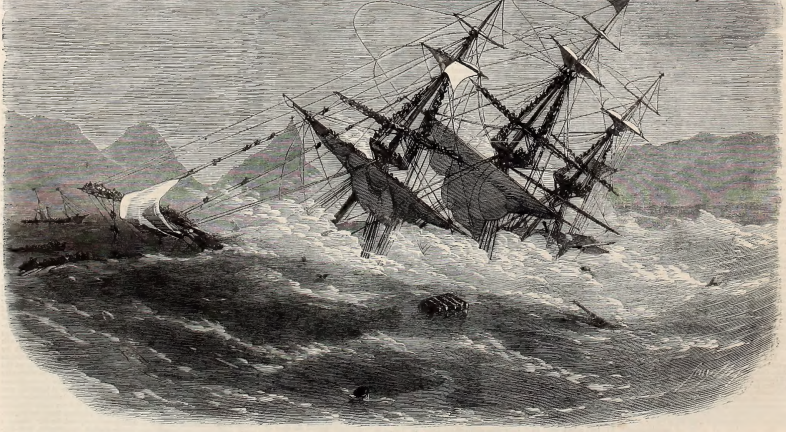
A bar, with 30 ft. at top of high water, extends, at a distance of three miles, right across the entrance, inshore of which are large shifting sandbanks, upon which the sea is constantly breaking, with the uninterrupted force of the great Pacific Ocean. Charts of the deep-water channels, compiled from the elaborate surveys of Captain Drury, R.N., are published, to which additions and corrections have been made from time to time by the New Zealand Government. A pilot look-out, with a semaphore signal-station, is in existence near the entrance. Navigators are instructed to pay attention to the signals in their approach through the outworks of shoals and sandbanks, towards the Heads, where they are boarded by the pilot.

As before stated, the Orpheus made the land about eleven a.m., in beautiful, fine, clear weather, with a moderate breeze from the south-west. Soon after was observed the signal-station, with the signal flying, "Take the bar;" the ship being under all plain sail. Steam was got up for half-speed, and she proceeded across the bar, the tide being just on the turn to ebb. Steering by the Admiralty sailing-directions, the pilotage being altered now and then in obedience to the signals, all precautions were taken with the steerage, and to keep the ship under perfect command, keeping, as was thought, in mid channel, making at a good rate for the entrance. It appears that either she was not kept far enough to the northward, or that the middle bank had very recently extended itself unknown to the pilots, for very shortly after passing the bar, and when about two miles from the Heads, at about 1.30 p.m., the ship struck on what was subsequently discovered to be the extreme northern edge of the middle bank, and at about fifty feet from the deep water.

The order was given to back astern, but the engines never moved; the ship immediately broached to, with her head to the north, and the rollers made one complete sweep over the port broadside, tearing to pieces and sweeping everything before them, whilst the heavy bumping of the ship forced up the hatchway fastenings, and she consequently soon filled with water.

All hands were employed lightening the ship of her heavy broadside guns, and getting out the boats.

Just at this time (two o'clock) a small steamer was seen coming out



THE WRECK OF H.M.S. ORPHEUS ON MANUKAU BAR, NEW ZEALAND.

of harbour; but, finding she did not intend to near him, the Commodore dispatched, first of all, a cutter, with the records and valuable papers, and in half an hour another boat, with Lieutenant Hill and Mr. Aimblett, to obtain the services of the life boat at the Head, and to give the alarm to H.M.S. Harrier, known to be in the port.

Mention should here be made of the perfect coolness and judgment of Commodore Burnett, of the discipline and quiet order maintained throughout this trying occasion; and the absolute good feeling displayed by all, from the chief to the smallest boy, speaks well for the service.

With great difficulty, and in imminent danger of swamping in the rollers, the life boats succeeded in reaching the Harrier, and the moment she was on board the pilot, and observed the small steamer Wonga-Wonga, which had a few hours previously left the harbour, approaching the ship from the eastward, and on most with a sense of bewilderment. Of course, the Harrier, with her steam up, could not leave, and no one was prepared to hear of the death of a statesman whose name, while living, was a guide, at least in Parliament, at once of present content and satisfaction and of future hope. It was singular to observe the effect produced on a large body of men of various attainments and diverse opinions by the first announcement on Tuesday afternoon. Men walked with a stealthy pace and spoke with bated breath, and every one who had occasion to present petitions one could detect a gravity of tone and a seriousness of demeanour. The House had not reached the dignity of a House, being far in the majority. At the time Mr. Disraeli entered, his usually immobile countenance, and his unusually quick gait as he walked up the House, betokened excitement. The House was not full, but Lord Palmerston had not arrived. The preliminary business having been disposed of, there was a pause, and then Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Kinglake describes as occurring along the English line the moment before the Russian battle-force began its battle of the Alma. Mr. Walpole, who appeared struck with grief, went behind Mr. Disraeli, whispered a word or two to him, and, receiving a gesture of assent, departed from the House.

At length the Speaker called, in a reluctant voice, on Mr. Buxton, whose business was to put the usual questions. That gentleman rose, but Mr. Walpole waved his hand to him and presented himself to the House. Strange to say, Mr. Walpole, not at once, even then, understood for a time or two, until cries, not loud and distinct, as usual when rival members contend for a hearing, but smothered and subdued, though audible, were heard proceeding from the Irish benches on his seat. Mr. Walpole then rose. This right hon. gentleman has at all times a great command of words and expression, but on this occasion he was objected to him that he was somewhat too profuse in his use of them.

But this time this quality was appropriate, and no one could be said to have spoken in the House, during the time which dictated his mournful accents and his mournful words. While he was speaking, and looking at the Treasury bench, and that of showing their sense of the loss they had sustained, in the high manner in which the late Lord Palmerston had conducted them, and agitated; and when he followed Mr. Walpole, in seconding the motion for the adjournment of the House, his voice was choked with emotion, which he made no effort to conquer, but there were evidently wanting those who believed that if the failure of his speech was, in the result, unfortunate, it was not to be attributed to any physical distress. No man ought to feel, or probably does feel, the loss of Sir George Lewis more than Mr. Gladstone, because, perhaps, more than from the most selfish point of view, for that lamented gentleman was the very keystone of the Ministry, and gave it all the unity and real strength which it possessed. Lord John Russell, when he spoke, held his head bent to his knees and his face buried in his hands, and there was a sadness and solemnity in every sentence of his. Mr. Horsman, which were most impressive. Again, at the close of Lord Palmerston's few broken sentences, which, while they were full of feeling, were rose, and, for the first time in the history of his attempts at mortuary eloquence, was successful. He had had no opportunity for constructing elaborate sentences, and was, in fact, unable to finish those which he felt, neither more nor less, he said what might have been expected from a man who had been all his life a debater, and with something funcreal in their movements, members passed in body from the House, and the sitting was over.

It was a remarkable scene; its very simplicity adding to its intensity and its effect. Perhaps the House might have paid a similar tribute of respect on the death of Mr. Canning, but it could not have while holding so prominent a station in that assembly; but in this instance the tribute was rendered to a statesman whose loss was felt and evinced was not for the Minister, but for the man. Otherwise the motion for adjournment would not have come from a chief man amongst the Opposition, but from a member of the Government, or on a political opponent by a leader of the Conservative party.

The position of Parliament, and the loss which Sir George Lewis was a peculiar one. If we were called upon to signify in a word what was the chief quality of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, we should say that it was with trust. Men believed in his singleness of purpose, his honesty of opinion; in the steady thoughtfulness of his nature, and in the soundness of his judgment. He was a man whose words in the House were uttered for the purpose of conciliating an angry feeling which was not reasonable, or of explaining the intentions of the Government in dealing with the Estimates, and, Sir George Lewis having been a man of peace and economy, his task, however unpleasant was apparent, he did it by a candid agreement with the discontent body in their condemnation of what had occurred, and by expressing, in a manner which was peculiarly his own, the hope that future chicanery would be again attempted. This is scarcely the place to speak of the vast amount of intellect, of intellectual force, and of power of labour, which enabled Sir George Lewis to combine the elements of a high philosophic mind with the knowledge of classical literature, with the practical statesman, the man of business, and the laborious master of details, which made it possible for him to combine the duties of Secretary at War with those of an argumentative, somewhat rhetorical, and at times even a witty, speaker in Parliament, and a diligent student of history, and to expend into fulness he was employed in the public service, in offices which continually demanded, at least in a man of action, capable of shaping affairs in the minutest degree, rather than inclined or prone to the abstract considerations of a speculative theorist, essentially a man of business, and accustomed to deal with matters, Sir George Lewis, by sheer force of labour, became an excellent and effective administrator, and, when he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, a competent Secretary to the Board of Control, an efficient Secretary at the Department of War, and at the Exchequer who surprised everyone by his knowledge of finance, when that knowledge, by his safe and judicious dealing with the fiscal business of the country; and a Minister who, without pretension to genius, but not so easily as not to be well done. Even when he undertook an office the duties of which he discovered, in his modesty as to his accidents, that of Secretary for War, he within a comparatively brief space made himself master of its duties in all their bearings. And this year, in his conduct of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, he showed that he was once more at home in the discharge of his official duties, and that he was the same safe and able man of business to all parties in the House, and at the confidence in his abilities and knowledge in the House of Commons, that, on his death, it was generally expressed, there can be no doubt that in the next session Mr. Gladstone must have been the leader of the House of Commons, if he did not hold office as a mere name in the cabinet, the office of Prime Minister. It is possible that in the country the value of a statesman of Sir George Lewis's stamp may not have been appreciated so much as it ought; but in Parliament and in the political world it is thoroughly understood that his loss is nearly, if not altogether, irreparable.

For the rest, even if the mournful incident had not stopped the return to business by Parliament, as a mere matter of form, members were as unwilling as schoolboys after their holidays to take to work. Probably everyone was waiting for the Budget, of which hereafter.

The amount required for public works and buildings for 1863-4 is £893,523, being an increase of £201,308 as compared with last year.

The Board of Trade have presented beautiful bronze medals and a reward of £7 to Charles Maddick and William Thompson, master and apprentice of the smack Rusty, of Hull, who so gallantly rescued the crew of the schooner Commodore, of Ipswich, which vessel foundered at sea during a gale in January last.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THURSDAY before the interment of the present generation the House of Commons has shown, in the only mode open to that body, its sense of a shock to its feelings and its sympathies. Twice when manikin traitors did their best to threaten the life of the Queen, and once when the foremost statesman of his time and the greatest member of Parliament that ever lived passed prematurely from the scene he loved so well, the House expressed its inability to proceed with its business and sojourned. This week it has been the sad lot of the House to follow to the grave another painful event. It was known about two o'clock on Tuesday in the precincts of the Palace at Westminster that Sir George Cornewall Lewis was no more. Men started and turned blank faces to each other when the news was first whispered up with all melancholy suddenness, and on most with a sense of bereavement. Of course, the House was not full when the news first passed, and no one was prepared to hear of the death of a statesman who, though he was failing, at least in the House, appeared at once of present content and satisfaction and of future hope. It was singular to observe the effect produced on a large body of men of various attainments and diverse opinions by the first announcement on Tuesday afternoon. Men walked with a stealthy pace and spoke with bated breath, and every one who had occasion to present petitions one could detect a gravity of tone and a seriousness of demeanour. The House had not reached the dignity of a House, being far in the majority. At the time Mr. Disraeli entered, his usually immobile countenance, and his unusually quick gait as he walked up the House, betokened excitement. The House was not full, but Lord Palmerston had not arrived. The preliminary business having been disposed of, there was a pause, and then Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Kinglake describes as occurring along the English line the moment before the Russian battle-force began its battle of the Alma. Mr. Walpole, who appeared struck with grief, went behind Mr. Disraeli, whispered a word or two to him, and, receiving a gesture of assent, departed from the House.

At length the Speaker called, in a reluctant voice, on Mr. Buxton, whose business was to put the usual questions. That gentleman rose, but Mr. Walpole waved his hand to him and presented himself to the House. Strange to say, Mr. Walpole, not at once, even then, understood for a time or two, until cries, not loud and distinct, as usual when rival members contend for a hearing, but smothered and subdued, though audible, were heard proceeding from the Irish benches on his seat. Mr. Walpole then rose. This right hon. gentleman has at all times a great command of words and expression, but on this occasion he was objected to him that he was somewhat too profuse in his use of them.

But this time this quality was appropriate, and no one could be said to have spoken in the House, during the time which dictated his mournful accents and his mournful words. While he was speaking, and looking at the Treasury bench, and that of showing their sense of the loss they had sustained, in the high manner in which the late Lord Palmerston had conducted them, and agitated; and when he followed Mr. Walpole, in seconding the motion for the adjournment of the House, his voice was choked with emotion, which he made no effort to conquer, but there were evidently wanting those who believed that if the failure of his speech was, in the result, unfortunate, it was not to be attributed to any physical distress. No man ought to feel, or probably does feel, the loss of Sir George Lewis more than Mr. Gladstone, because, perhaps, more than from the most selfish point of view, for that lamented gentleman was the very keystone of the Ministry, and gave it all the unity and real strength which it possessed. Lord John Russell, when he spoke, held his head bent to his knees and his face buried in his hands, and there was a sadness and solemnity in every sentence of his. Mr. Horsman, which were most impressive. Again, at the close of Lord Palmerston's few broken sentences, which, while they were full of feeling, were rose, and, for the first time in the history of his attempts at mortuary eloquence, was successful. He had had no opportunity for constructing elaborate sentences, and was, in fact, unable to finish those which he felt, neither more nor less, he said what might have been expected from a man who had been all his life a debater, and with something funereal in their movements, members passed in body from the House, and the sitting was over.

It was a remarkable scene; its very simplicity adding to its intensity and its effect. Perhaps the House might have paid a similar tribute of respect on the death of Mr. Canning, but it could not have while holding so prominent a station in that assembly; but in this instance the tribute was rendered to a statesman whose loss was felt and evinced was not for the Minister, but for the man. Otherwise the motion for adjournment would not have come from a chief man amongst the Opposition, but from a member of the Government, or on a political opponent by a leader of the Conservative party.

The position of Parliament, and the loss which Sir George Lewis was a peculiar one. If we were called upon to signify in a word what was the chief quality of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, we should say that it was with trust. Men believed in his singleness of purpose, his honesty of opinion; in the steady thoughtfulness of his nature, and in the soundness of his judgment. He was a man whose words in the House were uttered for the purpose of conciliating an angry feeling which was not reasonable, or of explaining the intentions of the Government in dealing with the Estimates, and, Sir George Lewis having been a man of peace and economy, his task, however unpleasant was apparent, he did it by a candid agreement with the discontent body in their condemnation of what had occurred, and by expressing, in a manner which was peculiarly his own, the hope that future chicanery would be again attempted. This is scarcely the place to speak of the vast amount of intellect, of intellectual force, and of power of labour, which enabled Sir George Lewis to combine the elements of a high philosophic mind with the knowledge of classical literature, with the practical statesman, the man of business, and the laborious master of details, which made it possible for him to combine the duties of Secretary at War with those of an argumentative, somewhat rhetorical, and at times even a witty, speaker in Parliament, and a diligent student of history, and to expend into fulness he was employed in the public service, in offices which continually demanded, at least in a man of action, capable of shaping affairs in the minutest degree, rather than inclined or prone to the abstract considerations of a speculative theorist, essentially a man of business, and accustomed to deal with matters, Sir George Lewis, by sheer force of labour, became an excellent and effective administrator, and, when he was appointed Chancellor of a competent Secretary to the Board of Control, an efficient Secretary at the Department of War, and at the Exchequer who surprised everyone by his knowledge of finance, when that knowledge, by his safe and judicious dealing with the fiscal business of the country; and a Minister who, without pretension to genius, but not so easily as not to be well done. Even when he undertook an office the duties of which he discovered, in his modesty as to his accidents, that of Secretary for War, he within a comparatively brief space made himself master of its duties in all their bearings. And this year, in his conduct of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, he showed that he was once more at home in the discharge of his official duties, and that he was the same safe and able man of business to all parties in the House, and at the confidence in his abilities and knowledge in the House of Commons, that, on his death, it was generally expressed, there can be no doubt that in the next session Mr. Gladstone must have been the leader of the House of Commons, if he did not hold office as a mere name in the cabinet, the office of Prime Minister. It is possible that in the country the value of a statesman of Sir George Lewis's stamp may not have been appreciated so much as it ought; but in Parliament and in the political world it is thoroughly understood that his loss is nearly, if not altogether, irreparable.

For the rest, even if the mournful incident had not stopped the return to business by Parliament, as a mere matter of form, members were as unwilling as schoolboys after their holidays to take to work. Probably everyone was waiting for the Budget, of which hereafter.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Ancient Lancs, by D'Arcy W. Thompson (Edinburgh: Edmeston and Douglas). Taste is the predominant characteristic of this exquisite little book, both outside and inside. It is pleasant to the eyes, and its outward and visible pleasantness corresponds well with its inward and intellectual grace. Not only is Mr. Thompson a ripe and good scholar, but he has apparently studied the genuine honeyware. Mnemosyne herself smiled sweetly on his birth, else it were hard to explain the truthfulness with which she has rendered the printed leaves, as well as diction of his originals; for "Ancient Leaves" is a collection of translations, but translations such as are not often met with. And it must not be supposed that the reader will suggest that "Ancient Leaves" will be found withered as well as old; they belong to the evergreen class discovered by Horace, Sophocles, Euripides, and others, and as tenderly has Mr. Thompson dealt with them that they have suffered little, if at all, by the English garment in which he has wrapped them.

The Story of Elizabeth (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Great as was the interest which this story by its own intrinsic merits excited during its career in *Fraser's Magazine*, there can be no doubt but that it was much heightened by the report which was generally believed that Elizabeth Barrett Browning penned the story of our greatest living satirist. The reprint, in a complete form, does not clear up the question, for no name whatever appears on the "author's place" upon the titlepage; but it will be hard to inform the curious that it is dedicated to the three initials "J. M. T." from the last two of which we are inclined at once to refer the story to a conclusion. As to reading it, we feel disposed to express our feelings by quoting the line—

Cras ancet qui nunquam amavit, quique amavit cras amet,

simply requesting that the necessary alteration in the verb may be made, for it is a little too sentimental. It is a homely tale; it is not a triumph of artistic skill or of grammatical accuracy; in fact, the denouement of the story is left to conjecture, and there are rules of poetical justice which are supposed to regulate fiction, nor with the hints towards solution which are here and there suggested. For Sir John had no more right to endeavour to marry Elizabeth, had such an expression as "*who* had she ever lived for but herself?" is a brilliant solution of the difficulty of English. In conversational passages, "*can* it be *so*?" and "You here, John!" Why not *me*, as well as you?" may be allowed on the ground of colloquialism, but when the author speaks in *propriâ personæ*, as narrator, or judge, or philosopher, or in any like capacity, the appeal of grammar should, we think, be listened to. The characters in the novel might be taken as a model by many celebrated writers (to their great advantage), and Elizabeth herself is drawn by many an experience which discloses a poetical mind; a tenderness which reaches pathos; a poignancy which is at times bitter when it is pursued by an air youthful freshness and artless innocence which, however appropriate it may be to that rank undergrowth of "sensational" incidents which the feverish appetite of the public demands, is hardly tolerable, wholesome, and exhilarating.

Journey of an Austrian Secretary of Legation at the Court of Czar Peter the Great (2 vols. Bradbury and Evans). The mere fact that this book is the original of which it is a translation, was so distasteful to Peter the Great that he prevented the destruction of as many copies as the Austrian Government could lay hands upon, would be sufficient recommendation to the general notice. But when we add that, according to the evidence of a competent authority, it is full of information which are not to be found anywhere else "touching the life of the Imperial shipwright, we feel sure that we shall raise inclination to see it to the right of avidity. The author of this book was Count Augustin Angel and Invincible Emperor of the Romans, Leopold I., sent on an embassy to the Czar Peter, to announce the accession of the Grand Duke of Muscovy, Peter Alexiowicz, in the year 1698, a noble gentleman called Johann Georg Korb, Baron von Anckirst und Hall, and Johann Georg Korb went in the capacity of Secretary to the Legation. Korb on his return published in slovenly Latin what, being interpreted, is a "Diary of the Journey into Muscovy," to which is added, according to the words of the translation, "The return of his Majesty the Czar from Vienna, and the state of affairs in Muscovy since the dangerous rebellion of the Strelitz, the sentence passed on them, the bloody executions, and the manner of their punishment, with accurate account of Muscovite affairs." Now this work, as we have already mentioned, fell under the displeasure of Peter the Great, and the consequence was that it became extremely scarce. There is a copy in the British Museum; there is one in the Imperial Library at Vienna; there is another in the Ducal Library at Wolfenbüttel, where it is chained (as valuable stuffed animals are under glass), and there are supposed to be four or five other copies scattered about. One of these attracted the attention of Lord MacDonnell, on a sultry summer day during the late Crimean War, as he sought shelter somewhere in the College Library at Petersburg. He discovered it amongst the books left to that library by Henry, Cardinal of York, and Grand Prior of the Order of St. Benedict the Count, "seated day after day in the identical arm-chair in which, so said the living local tradition, fifty years previously, the crownless heir of three kingdoms had sat and read." Lord MacDonnell translated the work for the benefit of our generation. Count MacDonnell's translation has been rendered necessary because it suits the English men, in their own language, many marvellous details of that great (as some men would have called it history, who laid the basis of the foundations of a foreign policy which, whether it aim at universal dominion (as many believe) or not, is certainly gigantic in its views, and is said to be powerful in its day's work through its great persistency, and with a disingenuousness of conduct resulting, no doubt, from that same persistency. Count Augustin and perjury for Korb declares the Muscovite remarkable.

Leaves from a Journal; or, Extracts from the Journal of the Hon. Josiphine Gubington (Murray). Twenty-three caricatures, accompanied by humorous letterpress, make up the contents of this handsome volume. The Hon. Josiphine is a lady who occupies a goose in a pork-pie hat, is, we suppose, a type of those ladies who visit travel abroad in order to travel, and who, when they visit Rome wear costumes which they have no business (in those latitudes) to wear; who will go to Switzerland in the month of May, and, according to physiognomy, as romance suggests, and not by the advice of friends, as common sense would dictate; and who come to grief after a fashion of which the pictures are an exaggeration. The title is, of course, a parody of that adopted by Lord Dufferin in his own quiet, delightful way. The book is by pencil and pen, and a few degrees above those which might be found in a private sketch-book; and the fact that they are the work of a lady not only of hereditary genius but of title by marriage also will, no doubt, recommend them for drawing-room display. The same fact will, we hope, plead successfully for the author's being allowed to consider a few of the scenes broad, if not slightly indelicate, and not to make a conscientious objection to the publication of "Leaves from a Journal."

Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Residence in New South Wales and Victoria, &c. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) This is not a book by a competent authority upon a subject of great importance to all of us be a thing to be desired we here have it. Australian history, past and present, is a thing to be known by Englishmen. Transportation and the ticket-of-leave system nearly concern all who have to do with the Colonies, and we have the general knowledge of knowing friends who have been subjected to that process, and for thirty years Mr. Thurvy has been living there, and apparently becoming acquainted with the history and observing the effects of the systems. For, during that period of thirty years, he filled successively the offices of Clerk to the Attorney-General, Judge of Port Phillip, and Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Mr. Thurvy has been deeply interested in the matter by giving personal sketches of some of those more notorious convicts whose names have found their way into the newspapers of late as the fame of the greatest heroes. Amongst these is conspicuous the gentle Quaker Tawell, opposite to whom Mr. Thurvy had once the happiness and distinction of living. We would willingly, were it possible, give extracts relating to all those (in) famous gentry; but definite space will not hold an indefinite quantity of matter, and we must therefore content ourselves with referring the reader to the book itself for information which is both curious and important, and for Mr. Thurvy's own opinions upon emigration, transportation, sheepwalks, gold-diggings, and other matters, in number as the sand upon the seashore.

FINE ARTS.

THE EXHIBITION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The exhibition of works by foreign artists, just opened at the so-called French Gallery, Pall-mall, consists of a large proportion of Belgian, German, Dutch, and Danish works than in any previous year. The French school is still well represented, but the International Exhibition probably prepared the way for the many contributions from our last immediate neighbours on the Continent. As a whole, however, the collection is less numerous than usual, but it contains fewer small unimportant works.

The great advantage of the exhibitors in this gallery is that they afford opportunities that should never be neglected, of comparing Continental with English art. The conclusion forced upon us by these comparisons, and especially by the present selection, is, that on the whole, all they are remarkably free from the tendency to exaggeration of various kinds and the vulgarity so painfully prevalent in our public exhibitions. A certain class of French "boudoir art" is very objectionable; but, contrary to what our ardent reformers would lead us to expect, it exists in very small quantities. The painters abroad evince as genuine a love of nature as we find at home. On the whole, therefore, we must conclude that the Parisian public, like all young painters to complete their artistic education in the atelier of a master, is not adopted here. Several artists who live at Rome, Venice, Bruges, and the centres of minor schools has culminated through the system of making the acquirements of one generation the vantage ground for the next.

One great Continental artist supplies, however, an apparent—but only an apparent—exception to the rule. This is Meissonier, a master, who contributes the largest and (for its singularity) most remarkable picture in this gallery. He has chosen a subject that reproduce the art of Memling and Holbein at the same time that he attempts to depict an incident from the every-day life of France at the beginning of the sixteenth century. M. Leys has, to a very great extent, really done in relation to the Netherlandish painters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries what, from his style, we might have expected from, but has not been attempted by, the modern pre-Raphaelites in relation to the early Italian masters. But, not bringing accurate as are the reflexes of early Flemish art in all the works of Leys, undoubted as is the influence of Memling on the early Belgian painter—when compared with M. Gallait, Paul Delaroche, and some other historical painters—has paid a penalty for seeking to revive the natural order of progress. Antiquarianism, as it was in M. Leys, not content with the legitimate employment of antiquarian research in correctness in costumes and accessories, has gone so far to the extent of actually reproducing the ignoble types of face almost invariably found in the productions of the early Dutch art. Hence, in this series of pictures there are two grave objections—first, it is nature at third hand; secondly, it is the reproduction of, in all probability, very imperfect representations of the grotesque features, the coarseness, and the exaggeration of character to the verge of caricature are found in the early art; but the positive approximation to nature in the early Northern schools indicates the want of that sense of dignity and beauty which is the glory of contemporary Italian art. Having defended, on what, in accordance with the principles of criticism of which the exhibition of any work by this eminent painter naturally leads, we may consider as the few remarks we have to make on his picture, we come to description. The subject of the present picture is the Archduke Charles (afterwards Charles V.), before his "Joyous Entry" into the city of Antwerp (then the chief city of the marquisate of the Holy Empire), taking the oath to observe the existing laws and respect the privileges of the future subjects—an oath by no means unfrequently taken by the Emperor, his lieutenants, and successors. All the principal figures are grouped (high up in the picture) upon an elevated platform, erected for the occasion, in the centre of which is an altar-table, supporting a crucifix, with the sacred Bible, open. Behind this young Archduke—then fourteen years old, and who stands with his hand on the New Testament—is his aunt Marguerite d'Autriche, "gouvernante" of the Netherlands, and seated on each side of her are her sisters, the Princesses Eleanor and Marie, subsequently Queens of France and Hungary. The magistracy, left of the picture, are followed by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite. Inclining towards the Archduke is the Burgomast r Jean Van Immerseele, who, on the right are other dignitaries (religious, civil, and military) of Antwerp, and white-robed assessors of the Abbot of St. Michael, one bearing the mitre, another the crozier, all assisting at this solemn ceremony. The whole of the upper part is very fine in colour: the kneeling figures keep their place well, and the drawing is excellent. The heads have extraordinary character. Nevertheless, few, except the pale and unsympathetic head of the Burgomaster, and the scant-looking young Court lady, seem studied directly from nature, or, at all events, from the nature selected by other living Belgian painters, not followers of the same antiquarian crotchets. The whole of the lowest third of the picture is occupied by steps, up which, in half a carpet, and in front of the altar, are two of Eyck's pictures; and two seated heralds, conceived in the taste of the Flemish illuminators, the darker one bearing the shield of the arms of Spain, the other a similar shield of the simple, municipal arms of Antwerp. That the most important space in the picture should be occupied by a great fault in the composition is, however, if the theory of Leys were consistently worked out, the very threads of the carpet should be rendered as they are by Van Eyck, and one of the heralds finished with the careful "stippled" precision of Memling or Mabuse, which they certainly are not. The picture, which is one out of six (the series to be purchased for, we believe, £10,000, by Mr. Gambart, the enterprising director of this gallery), from which frescoes commissioned by the Belgian Government will be painted in the Townhall, Antwerp. The influence of Leys is seen in Leyens's "Voyage de Noces," in the Belgian Gallery, but it is not to be found of higher power, interest, and suggestiveness by Dasot, a Belgian artist, formerly pupil of Flandrin and Lamothe, in "Dante in Hades or Death," "Young Luther at Church," and "Faust and Marguerite in the Garden." In the last, however, the figure of Faust is most unpainly, and the German character is lost by the introduction of a view of picturesque housetops, which seems borrowed bodily from one of M. Leys's backgrounds of sixteenth century Dutch towns. Faust is a lugubrious repetition, with no new element, of the oft-recurring Dutten Leys of the fifteenth century.

Other eminent Belgian painters are represented. Alfred Stevens whose single-figure subjects were unsurpassed in the International Exhibition for perfection of workmanship, has contributed three ladies at a low window, one seated without, containing fine passages of tone and tender colour. Wappers, also, contributes a single, charmingly imitated, but, on the whole, not up to his usual level. He sends two pictures, founded on the period when the Netherlands were under the dominion of Spain, one representing a young hidalgo seeking an introduction to that one of two young Flemish ladies who seems to turn her back on him, and a similar Spanish gallant proposing to another fair and half-frightened Flamande. The painting has a considerable look of the school of Terburg and Netscher; it is rather fat and poor, and the figures are wanting in vitality to the same class belong the works of Knarren (in one of whose pictures the chairs are painted certainly not meagre) and De Noter. Madou, the Belgian Wilkie, has a "Gipsy Telling Fortunes in the Guard-room," good in character but poor in colour. Dillens, whose "Winter in Zealand" we engraved from the International Exhibition, has a well-painted picture of an archery meeting, the costumes in which are of the same locality. Koller's "Church Porch" contains some very admirable painting, though rather black in tone, and there are examples of De Block, Verschuy, and Verboeckhoven. The Dutch painters Springer (whose architectural subjects are always excellent), Van Lier, and Van Hove, are also exemplified. From German painters we have "The Village Politicians," an (apparently rather early work, by Knaus—rather vigorous but inclining to caricature; and a beautiful picture of "The Bay of Naples," full of enforced sunlight, by the younger (Oswald) Achenbach. The Danish school is represented by Sorenson, who paints the sea in movement as we never saw it painted; and Mdme. Jerichau, the wife of the distinguished Danish sculptor.

The most important French work is a picture by the deceased painter, Decamps, "Turkish and Appraisers" represents a party of monkeys inspecting a landscape. It is said that this picture was painted in revenge for the rejection by the jury of the exhibition of this very picture under similar circumstances, and that the apes were identified as members of the jury. The old satirist sat very with his room shade, perhaps with a magnifying-glass into the landscape instead of viewing it at the proper distance, was recognised as a portrait of Horace Vernet, one of the leading classical academicians, who opposed the innovations of Decamps and the Romanticists. The character and satirical humour displayed in it are extraordinary: but the "quality," as it is technically termed, of the execution, is unenviable. By "painting up" from a dark ground, and by plentiful glazing and varnishing, the modern artist has lost the texture, the jewelled richness and depth of an old painting, and yet not lost the smoothness and opacity of a modern production.

By Meissonier there is a picture, "The Etcher," marvellous for its minute and microscopic finish of elaborate accessories. Colour is the chief deficiency of Knipser. Plassan is pleasing and rich, but rather monotonous in his shadows.

Edouard Frère is even more than usually felicitous in "The Arrival of the Child," a family group in a village cottage, surrounding the contents of a basket, given to solace him on leaving home, to a bigger boy; a boy possibly not above suspicion of a gluttonous capacity that may result either in calomel or gingerbread for the little new comer. The amenities of school-life are illustrated by the inexpient fight in the background. Such a subject ten years ago would have been rendered repugnant; here the unforced naturalness redeems it from this most objectionable fault. The head of the boy carrying home the early morning light is given with great truth in another picture by Frère, of "Breakfast-time in the Farm." Duverger is very near Frère in the subject, "Going to the Village School," but Jerome contributes a picture, "Camels at the Fountain," which, giving no hope for the future of the painter, is perfect in its present state. "The Duel after the Masquerade," and many well-known subjects from classical history by Jerome, are absent. Gerome has a fine picture in colouring of this artist more apparent. By Robert-Fleury there is a large important picture representing a procession—half religious, half military—in honour of Pius IX. The heads, the expressive faces of the popular troubles, the victims of the plague, of fanaticism, and of Inquisitorial tortures, by this artist, Paul Delaroche, Troyon has never surpassed, for truth of cold daylight breaking through mountain mists, in a picture he sends, his "Paturages Bords." Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur does not contribute a full-grown Bonheur has a remarkably luminous landscape, with cattle and sheep. Yvon contributes a picture of Napoleon I. and an equestrian scape, by Lambinet: richly-painted groups of large-horses, by Veyrassat, and Meissonier's "Napoleon I. in 1814," a picture, in finely-toned interior by Lungee: "Henri III. and his Minions the Evening before his Murder," by Grenier de St. Martin—which, with better colour, would be of very considerable merit; and several cleverly-painted works by Henri Schlesinger.

The trustees of the National Gallery, having come into possession of the £10,000 bequeathed by Mr. Lewis, have, we understand, decided to devote the whole of it to the purchase, generally for the good of the collection. By his will Mr. Lewis left a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of Lord Heathfield, the defender of Gibraltar, a favourite of George IV., to the nation, and, on condition of its acceptance and proper preservation, he bequeathed the handsome sum named. There was a picture by Reynolds exhibited at the Manchester Exhibition of English works were the English portion of the Angerstein Collection, bought as long back as 1824. Last year, however, as many as five important Reynolds were purchased for the nation, the best portrait of Mrs. Siddons (perhaps Gainsborough's finest masterpiece), purchased at the sale of Mr. Fuller Maitland's pictures; the "Infant Bacchanalian" (£1000), by the same fascinating painter; the famous "Children as Cupids" (£2,100), from the Northbrook collection; and a rivalry of Paul Potter's "Bull," at the Hague, and, we think, the finer of the two; "Mousehold Heath" (£420), the very fine example of Old Crome, which was in the Bicknell collection, and a work by Reynolds (£210). This will justify living artists in hoping that the National Gallery may yet be fitted to receive a modern collection. I shall shortly offer our readers an Engraving from Gainsborough's exquisite picture of Mr. Fitzherbert.

Mr. Frith, R.A., has been released from his engagement to paint three pictures for Mr. Gambart, of Morning, Noon, and Night in London. He has undertaken to paint a picture of the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales for her Majesty. Mr. Filmer (who commissioned the "Railway Station"), has purchased the copyright of the Royal wedding picture (intended for under-stand, a replica of the painting) for 5000 guineas. We have heard, also, that Mr. Gambart has had this, large as the amount, is the actual sum to be paid to the artist.

The reduced copy which we announced would be made by the artist who painted Mrs. Princess of Wales, for the Prince of Wales, has been, by permission of her Majesty, executed for the Art-Union of London, and will be a present to subscribers. Moreover

PEASANTS OF PODOLIA.

PEASANTS OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CRACOW.

As regards Austria, we learn that in her mode of governing her Polish provinces she seems at present to steer halfway between the Russian and Prussian systems. In spite of recent reforms—in spite of liberty of the press almost as great as in Prussia, and perfect liberty of speech in the Galician Diet—there is still, on the whole, far less political liberty in Galicia than in Posen; though, of course, far more than in the Russian provinces, where there is none at all. On the other hand, of that kind of freedom scarcely appreciable by those who have never felt the want of it, which consists in being able to speak, learn, teach, and transact all kinds of business in the national language and without the interposition of foreigners, there is less in Austrian Poland than in that portion of Russian Poland called "the kingdom," where every one speaks Polish; where Polish money circulates, and accounts are kept in the old Polish currency; where such phantoms of journals as appear are all printed in Polish; where Polish is the language of the public offices, churches, and schools; and where, until quite lately, when in consequence of the Poles refusing to attend, it was closed, there was a national Polish theatre, at which Polish pieces were played by Polish actors.

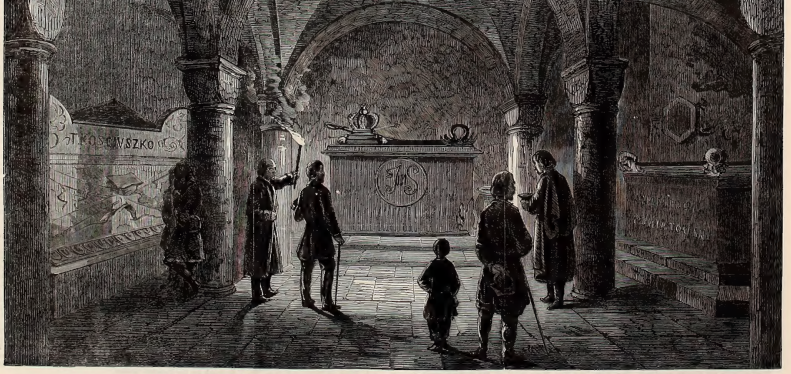
With this summing up of what may be called the political part of the subject, we leave these volumes, only adding that in them will also be found much illustration of the history of Poland, her political institutions, and her social life, past and present; and, generally, we think that the work is a valuable contribution towards the elucidation of a question which now occupies so large a share of the attention of the world.

From the numerous pictorial illustrations with which these volumes are interspersed, we have engraved three in our Journal of this week—namely, "The Vaults of the Cathedral of Cracow"—the burial-place of Kosciusko, Sobieski, and Poniatowski: a picture of "Peasants of the Neighbourhood of Cracow;" and another of "Peasants of Podolia."

THE NEW PARISIAN TERMINUS OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY OF FRANCE.

THE entrance to Paris by the Northern Railway station has not hitherto impressed the traveller favourably. Although not ill chosen as to site, the old Embarcadère du Chemin de Fer du Nord has long been looked upon almost as an eyesore on account of the difficulty of access to it, and the state of delay into which it has fallen. This was partly owing to the great increase in the passenger and goods traffic, an idea of the extent of which may be gathered from the fact that this line transported, in 1861, 8,479,885 passengers and 2,542,402 tons of merchandize. As the direct means of communication between London and Paris, and other parts of the Continent via Belgium, this line cannot fail to continue its career of prosperity; and, although several new branches have been added of late years, the mileage, contrary to the general experience of other lines, and especially of British railways, has materially increased. Nearly all the French railways pay good dividends—some even more than the Northern; but the prestige surrounding the family of the Rothschilds, many of whose members take an active part in the administration and direction of this important line, renders it a very favourite investment.

The comfort of travellers by this railway is especially studied; tickets and information may be procured at bureaux established in all parts of the capital, at which omnibuses call at stated times to convey passengers and their luggage to the stations, returning thence to their respective quarters with fresh arrivals. Owing to the great extension of the business on the northern line, its council of administration, consulting the interests of the shareholders as well as the convenience of the public, decided upon erecting a new terminus near



VAULTS OF THE CATHEDRAL OF CRACOW, THE BURIAL-PLACE OF KOSCIUSKO, SOBIESKI, AND PONIATOWSKI.

THE PRINCIPAL FAÇADE OF THE NEW NORTHERN RAILWAY STATION, PARIS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

the site of the old one, but opening out upon one of those immense avenues which Paris is now being constructed.

The plan of the new Parisian railway-station, of which we give an Engraving, presents a quadrilateral of about 180 × 200 yards, thus comprising a superficies of 34,000 yards. It includes five principal parts, as indicated by the facade—namely, a grand hall, on the right of the Engraving, the *salles de départ*, followed by what we may call the station proper, where the tickets are distributed; and on the left the *salles d'arrivée*, and covered accommodation for the vehicles in waiting. In the inferior are nine lines of rail, separated by four large and six smaller platforms. The building composing the facade comprises the *Salon Impérial* with its accompaniments, the post and telegraph offices, the bureaux of the station-masters, and waiting-rooms for the convenience of the passengers of the first class, raised over the hall give it a very characteristic appearance, and is a fresh proof of the progress made in covering extensive surfaces with airy and elegant. The architecture of this new *embarcadère* is as unpretending as it is graceful; a large entrance crowns the centre of the facade, which is decorated with eight pilasters, rising 47 by 7 by 7 by 7

THE THEATRES.

NEW ADELPHI.—In a new farce produced at this house Mr. J. L. Toole has an original character, which almost entirely depends on his ingenuity or humour. The piece is entitled "The Trial of Tompkins," and is an adaptation by Mr. T. J. Williams of a French drama by MM. Adrien Decourcelle and Jules Adenis, called "Le Meilleur des Fères." Tompkins undergoes the trial, in the course of which he makes an effective speech, in which the prisoner, Sharpshins a love affair, in which he gets wounded. Mr. Pepys (Mr. Sharpshins (Mr. Bedford) is determined to test his future son-in-law to the utmost, but confides his plans to a written document for his own guidance. Tompkins gets sight of the manuscript programme, and is accordingly forearmed. By means of bluster he assumes an air of courage which, in the first instance, answers well enough, and Pepys's document is thrown aside. Tompkins has a rival in one Henry Mowbray (Mr. Sefton), who leads real pistols with real balls, and Pepys, who is not prepared to encounter such desperate men, has pretended valour at once evaporates, and he surrenders the lady without further struggle. The versatility displayed by Mr. Toole in connection with the character hardly exhibit his powers to the full, as the effect which this actor produces depends upon the minutest accessories. The old Gentlemen of Verona," in which he accompanies himself on the piano, producing a series of trills and arpeggios with the greatest gravity and perfect sang-froid. Next he appears as a sailor, to sing the extremely risky drinking song of "The Mermaid;" and then as Mr. Jenkins, a poor journalist, with the manuscript of a sensational drama, called "The Mysterious Malediction"—the composition, we understand, of Mr. James Bruton. The reading of the drama proved to be a triumph, and we feel sure the success of the entertainment will mainly depend on the merits of this very effective interlude. "A Story Without an End." A variety of dramatic characters, both male and female, then attends Mr. Fisher abundant opportunities of showing his versatile powers. The principal characters in this production are supplied by the musical talents of Miss Kate Mellon and Miss Sarah Lonnen. The former has been specially engaged, and is well fitted up. Mr. Fisher is a curiously-accomplished man; and, altogether, the public will be surprised at his entertainment. He also presents points of novelty, over and over and above, possesses a charm which was as little to be expected as it is to be described.

We are happy to find that Mr. W. S. Woodin is progressing prosperously with his entertainment in Edinburgh. His appearance at the Waterloo Rooms on Monday week commanded a crowded and appreciative audience. The journals inform us that since his last visit he has changed his line of characters, and now portrays the social habits of the country during the four seasons of the year. They much approve of his personation of Lord Dundreary, and commend generally his performance to the attention of the Edinburgh public.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Fourth Newmarket Biennial showed us Harlequin in the same form as when he won that desperate, winning race with Carbineer over the B. C. last year, and Chaswell again secured the five pee cents for third; but the finest race of the meeting was that in which Sam Kenyon, on Melwood, caught Brother to Morocco in the last stride, and silenced all the Cassidia cavils. The 2000-guinea Zetland made his own event good, and was easily beaten in the Chester Plate between and Clarisimum, second and third for the St. Leger; while Stradella was the best of the rest on her own mark, and, easily receiving 7lb. for sex, to deprive The Marquis cleverly of the Fort. Except in the Derby, this is the only time that Mr. Hawke's horse has been beaten, and those who watched the performance thought that he showed a white feather. Such a finish as the St. Leger requires a deal of forgetting, and, with such cattle as Stradella, The Whaffler, and Harlequin, his chance of Cup honours seems small indeed. Brown Duchess finished her racing career with this week; and it is curious, as we look over the winners of the three great events, that since West Australian, from infirmity of legs or throat, none of them, save Thormanby, have been able to win any of the three great Cup races of the year.

With Mr. Burton up once more, Bridegroom has won the Liverpool Hunt Club Steeplechase in his old style, in the presence of the veritable "Lord Dundreary." At Thirsk the Mowbray Stakes was a hard-and-fast affair between three: and two Colsterdales, one of them bred by the late Sir Tatton Sykes, were winners on the first day. Rapprare has been sold to the stud for a thousand; and a most fashionable attempt to make August by some sort a Derby and the stable by an unlooked window, has, thanks to the horse's plunging, signally failed, although the wound was fully four inches deep.

Six steeplechase meetings are set down for next week: but, save Newcastle Spring, there is nothing of importance in the April programme. So far there are scarcely any matches on the list, and Lord William Fowler, seeing what form Asteroid is in, has wisely determined to sell out. Tim Whiffler at once was weighed against him for The Whip, but to wait till the Ascot Cup, where he receives 9lb. from him for his Derby. With the exception of the Derby, Asteroid is, in which Tim Whiffler carries 7lb. extra—putting him at even weights with Donovan and the Two-year-old Phaleron. The Derby was an interesting race on paper at Newmarket except the Two and One Thousand. For the former Hospodar, Saccharometer, Blue Mantle, Rapid Rhone, and Merman, are likely to be the principal runners, and general opinion seems quite to point to Hospodar and Blue Mantle for first and second. Donovan, Carnage, Sandia, Cadenza, and Merman are the principal winners among "the ladies' lot."

Meanwhile, London ought to be great scullers' match on Tuesday, when the winning-gun sounded. Chambers's forty-third victory. This is the third time he has successfully rowed for the championship of the Thames. He first performed the feat originally, and was born in 1832, two years before Everson, and is 5 ft. 10 in. by 11 st. 4 lb. Peter Craven he took the stream, as usual, with a spurt of his tremendous strokes, put his opponent in difficulties. At the Crabtree he led by a couple of lengths, and all was over; and Everson, who rowed a very game stern chase, troubled on every side from the wash of that chartered nuisance the steamers, was beaten by several boats' lengths. The time was 20 min. 14 sec., and the victor was met with expectation as to the meeting of Chambers and Green, the Australian champion. The latter has stated £50 a-side, and a deal will most probably come off in May.

Mr. Arthur Coventry, the celebrated M.F.H., died very suddenly on Easter Sunday, at his home, Snydale Hall, near Pontefract, in his seventy-first year. It is nearly fifty years since he succeeded Sir Bellingham Graham with the Badsworth, which he has since had to take the Holderness country, with Will Danby as his first whip and hound breeder. He also had over a few days—a new country could be worked on such a pittance as £800, and now 30 couple of hounds are kept. Mr. Coventry hunted the Holderness himself, as he held for two seasons (1830-41), was not his sphere; but still he showed some excellent sport with his "lady pack" of 29 couples, which were kept for 1000 gs. to Lord Downe. Soon after these, principally through Mr. Foljambe's interest, and the remembrance of what sport he had shown under difficulties in Holderness, he was appointed to the West Riding registrarship of deeds, after a severe contest with one of the Lascelles family. In Yorkshire he was very popular, and quite looked to as a Nestor on hunting matters, which no one understood more thoroughly. He kept a broad mare, Eclogue by Emilius, and trained two or three of her stock, one of which, Virginius, showed some good form; and to the last, when other duties did not call him away, the well-known great figure and white hat would be seen at the cover-side on his pony or in a four-wheel. Like Sir Tatton and Mr. Gully, he was one of that rare old school of sportsmen we are very loth to lose.

The season with her Majesty's staghounds closed yesterday (Friday). Mr. Davis scarcely recollects a finer succession of good runs, and the hounds have only once been stopped by the frost. They had their annual Stoner Derby day in Oxfordshire on Friday (April 10), and the deer Cranwell, the same that was uncarted there last year, swam the Thames three times, and was finally taken some three miles from Oxford. The Easter Monday run with Lilly conquered two hours, and was the best of the season. Between Ascot and Windsor, Richmond, Punch, and Harry—are still going well in their several and eighth seasons; and The Dane and Volunteer have proved excellent performers.

The French journals speak very rapturously of the Duke of Beaufort's hunting turnout; but the Duke's stables are divided as to their chance with the wolves. The only accounts we have are that they had found some feces and a fine mane with them. We understand that the first whip is to hunt the Blackmore Vale hounds next season.

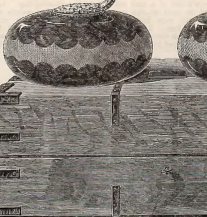
The *Sporting Magazine* illustrates its annual list of sires with a portrait of Dagobert, after R. Corbet; and *Bailey's* has the Hon. Mr. Pomeroy, M.F.H., on a grey cob over the moulds. Both have issued their wonted black and red sides-de-camp in the shape of *Ruff* and *Bailey's Turf Guide*.

THE FARM.

The Dublin Spring Shows, where the older bulls quite surpassed their seniors, started most extra well. Never was the renewed presence of cracks from the other side of the Channel, as in the days when Rosette used to take her annual trip, or Master Butterfly had his tremendously protracted contest with Douglas's Captain Balco. Out of the 167 shorthorn entries only 41 were from beyond the sea, but their quality was most deficient one we have had for many years,' and estimates the actual deficiency at fully one-third of the average of the five and a half million quarters, with the only set-off in the increased breadth of wheat grown in 1862. The crop of barley was better than that of wheat, but still hardly an average. Oats were of extraordinary productiveness, "the best crop for many years;" and as regards beans and peas, considering that amateur cultivators are recently given to overcropping, there seems little to complain of. The "bottle sheaves" of America do not seem likely to produce so much serious inconvenience this year, and, notwithstanding the upward loss, the shippers have made a good profit on their enormous consignments of about eleven million quarters last year.

The anomaly is thus explained :—"Suppose the price of flour 30s. per barrel in New York, and wheat 6s. in London: the New York merchant pays for it in green-backs, which are at least at 60 per cent discount; he receives for it in London, at the present rate, 30s. in green-backs, and this pays him a good profit after all expenses of freight are deducted."

A case at the Leicester Sessions will, it is hoped, serve to warn farm servants and others against giving arsenic to their horses to make them fine in their coats. Here the man had got hold of some which remained after dressing the wheat, and five horses died from its effects. As there was, however, not the slightest evidence of a malicious intention or any premeditation of the practice by the prisoner from the lad who helped him, he was very properly acquitted, with a severe reprimand from the vice-chairman, Sir Frederick Fowke.



PAIR OF CURLING STONES PRESENTED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SKATING-RINK AT MONTREAL.

OUR Engraving of the Victoria skating-rink at Montreal shows how the Canadian country relieves the tedium of a winter that, beginning early in December, extends to the end of April. As the heavy falls of snow to a great extent preclude skating in the open air, that enjoyment is likewise carried on in buildings erected for the purpose, and which become a fashionable resort for both ladies and gentlemen. The building which our Artist has selected to illustrate this Canadian custom is one of the best of its kind. It is 250 ft. long by 100 ft. broad. The roof is supported by unincumbered, double roof, 50 ft. in height, which, springing from the ground, is so constructed as to give an apparent lightness of effect combined with great strength. The space adopted for skating is surrounded by a promenade, with a raised recess on one side for the band, while commodious dressing and cloak rooms are attached. At night the building is well lighted with gas, and, with many hundreds of persons gliding through all the mazy evolutions that skaters delight in, the scene presented to the spectator is striking in the extreme. Messrs. Lawford and Nelson, of Montreal, were the architects of this building.

CELEBRATION OF THE ROYAL WEDDING DAY ON THE ICE OF BURLINGTON BAY, LAKE ONTARIO, CANADA WEST.

In the dominions upon which the sun never sets the manner of celebrating the wedding day of the Prince of Wales was frequent by every variety of climate. The great and last of the ice races for the season of 1891-92 was held on the last day of May, and was run on Burlington Bay, near Hamilton City, as also the frozen surface of the bay in front of the city of Toronto, with social life and gaiety in consequence for the day. Thus the Queen's son-in-law Prince of England and the Royal Lady of Denmark. The citizens of Hamilton and Toronto, as also the surrounding country, from Lake Erie and Simcoe, Catherine's, near Niagara frontier; of London—happy, thriving, Canadian London—and from the Grand River, thirty miles southwest: with the Red Indians of the Tuscarora district, flocked to the spot. Guelph and Galt, also, two wonderful little towns springing out of nothing into the wide proportions of streets, squares, and the commercial and manufacturing activities of large cities, with houses, and wigwams for that joyous day. And though all had military parades of militia, volunteers, and other attractions of their own, many of their people mounted their sleighs, cutters, carioles, and, to the tuning of the jingling bells and harness of their fast-trotting horses, made tracks, scouring, careering over river, over lake, through forests, and over hill and snow, to be present at the ice-boat and ice-race meeting, in front of Hamilton.

Nor were these all. The horses to be trotted in harness, as seen in the Engraving, were animals whose breed had sounded far beyond Canada. Some were natives of the State of New York, and some of the State of Michigan. Their names belong to the sporting history of America, and their genealogy to the studs of England. Remarkable horses attracted notable men. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, in "York State," was present to befriend our frontier. The railways brought them from Milwaukie, in the State of Wisconsin; from Chicago, in Illinois; from Detroit, in Michigan; from Cleveland, in Ohio, and in the State of Ohio. Some came to see what the horses of Canada were like, that they might purchase or make their own stock of the "trade off" their own horses; and some had skeddaddled, not intending to be "in home" until the end of June.

The different bodies of volunteer militia paraded in the forenoon: rifle volunteers, artillery volunteers, Wentworth cavalry (so called from the name of the county), the Governor-General's Body Guard, Alexander Russell, commanding the British regulars of the garrison, gave the 1st battalion of H.R.H. 60th rifles brigade a holiday for the sight of the volunteers; but the battery of Royal Artillery turned out, with their Armstrong guns and their gunpowder smoke, and the Canadian Artillery came sleighing over the ice from St. John, New Brunswick, into Canada, in the winter of apprehended trouble, 1861-2. They made their way to the mountain, and from the top fired a Royal salute at noon, at which time of day the sun was in the meridian of Burlington Bay.

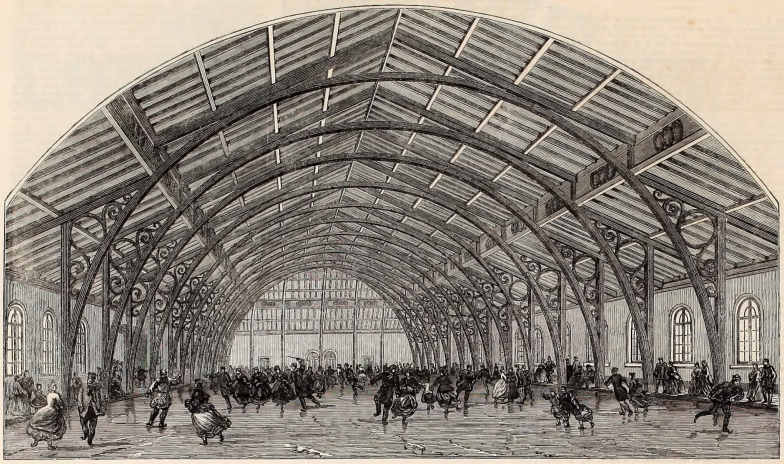
No other part of British America is so thoroughly English in nomenclature of places as the country round Burlington Bay, which was laid out on the 10th of March. The bay itself bears a Yorkshire name, to begin with. The people in thousands—the ice being twelve to fourteen inches thick, and deemed strong enough to bear any number of vehicles, horses, and people—came from Flamborough, from Grimsby, from Saltfleet, from the county of Welland, from the county of Lincoln, and from many other places bearing such fine old English names.

The workshops of the Great Western Railway of Canada at Hamilton and London, and of the Grand Trunk and Northern at Toronto, Kingston, Belleville, and Montreal, were closed for the day; thereby giving about three thousand mechanics a holiday, excepting only those necessary to work the traffic of the lines; as traffic, be it

CURLING STONES

PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES BY THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN CURLING CLUB.

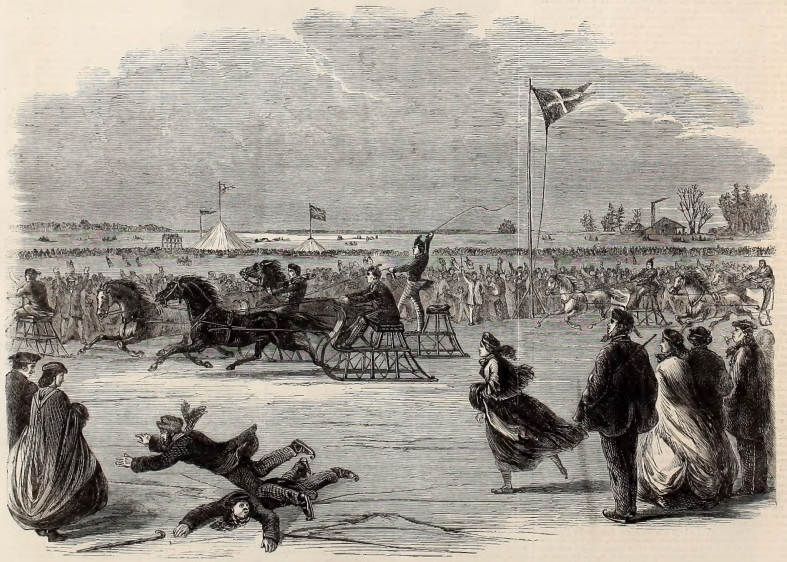
At the annual meeting of the Representative Committee of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, held in Glasgow last July, it was announced that the Prince of Wales had signified, through the Earl of Mansfield, his acceptance of the office of patron of the club, formerly held by his illustrious and lamented father the Prince Consort. At the same meeting it was resolved to present the Prince of Wales with a pair of curling stones, which his Royal Highness has graciously accepted. They are made of green serpentine, found near Crieff, Perthshire, and generally known to curlers by the name of Moffat stone. The handle, the knob of which is of oak from Linlithgow Palace, are richly mounted in silver. The plates, which screw on to the stone, are elaborately chased with thistles, forming shields in the centre, which bear the following inscription:—"Presented by the Royal Caledonian Curling Club to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Patron, 1863." They have been designed and executed by Mackay, Cunningham, and Co., goldsmiths, and to the Queen, Prince's-street, Edinburgh.



THE VICTORIA SKATING-RINK, MONTREAL.

remarked in passing, chiefly coming from the Western American States towards the seaboard at New York, Boston, and Portland.

To return to the races, little need be said of how "Tow Boy," of St. Catherine's, beat the crack trotter from Buffalo by a head; nor of how knowing ones came from long distances expecting to bet with the English aristocracy of the ride brigade—"rich fellows, good at paying up"—and make a purse, but who betted and did not make a purse; a race on the ice not being always to the swiftest, nor to the strongest, but generally to the spanking trotter that can best remain on its feet, and carry the light, the airy, fairy cutter, and the fast youth perched on the crow's-nest of a seat safely past the winning-flag. Little more need be said of the races than that many people were very cold, yet very happy, while some pocketed the money which others lost. I prefer to say something of the bay, on the ice of which the races were trotted off. Already its shores are covered with squared logs of white oak and elm brought down from distances of one to two hundred miles by railway. These are now in process of being built into drams; six of the drams are put together to form a raft, the rafts are towed by steam-tugs from here, the head of Lake Ontario, to Kingston, lower end of the lake, whence they float on the river stream to Prescott, at the head of the rapids. There the rafts are taken to pieces, and run the rapids in single drams of about a hundred squared logs each. Below Montreal they are again put together as a raft, and so float on to Quebec.



CELEBRATION OF THE ROYAL WEDDING DAY ON THE ICE OF BURLINGTON BAY, LAKE ONTARIO, CANADA WEST.

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No. 1200.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE BUDGET.

THE Minister of Finance of England has very nearly placed himself in that position which has been said to be one of special danger, for all men speak well of him just now. Everyone knows that while delivering those spoken State papers which are known by the name of Budgets Mr. Gladstone carries away his audience, and that the most watchful and incredulous of his predetermined critics sit enchanted into admiration beneath the wand of the magician. Each word that he speaks is a pleasant promise to the ear; every sentence is pregnant of future golden fruition; and, truth to say, so completely have members of the House of Commons been enthralled by the art of the rhetorician, that they have begun of late to draw a distinction in their own minds between his facts and his speeches, and they assemble to enjoy an agreeable evening with him, but with a predetermination to suspend their judgment until the next morning. While they hear him they are ready to take all that he utters for granted; but every man is under the influence of a mental reservation to read carefully the chronicle of that to which they have listened before they pledge themselves to the acceptance of its subject-matter. It was, probably, in some such vein and temper that the *soi-disant* guardians of the public purse came down this year to receive the annual account from their steward. Rumour had, as usual, been busy with Mr. Gladstone's projects; and there was a notion abroad that he was about to be more fantastical than ever, and that the national finances were about to pass through a process of experiments which would be as nearly crucial as he could make them. Those who expected a Budget of surprises were, however, happily, disappointed; and if they experienced any surprise at all, it must have been caused by the singularly unambitious character—speaking comparatively, of course—of that dissertation of three hours which the Chancellor of the Exchequer bestowed upon the House. Essentially business-like in its tone as well as in its details, the financial statement, with a rare exception or two, to be noticed hereafter, was remarkable for its simplicity. The philosophy, not to say the romance, with which it has been Mr. Gladstone's humour to invest his Budgets was nearly, if not altogether, wanting. In the main, having a straightforward course to pursue, he told the House a plain tale, and, conscious that in his conclusions he was about to satisfy every reasonable expectation, and perhaps something more, he was, for him, unusually calm, in good humour with himself, and in excellent sympathy with an appreciative House. Dwelling

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL WEDDING PRESENTS AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE PAGE 469.

for a moment on the abstract merits of the Budget, it may be said that our Finance Minister, amongst his other qualities, possesses that of suggesting, in his treatment of the subject of the national resources, matter for after-meditation, and that he seldom fails, while providing for the present, to stimulate thought and prevision for the future. The business of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, viewed with a certain strictness, is rather to mete than to restrain expenditure; but Mr. Gladstone does not take so narrow a view of his duties. He never fails to point out to Parliament and to the country the exact nature of the course they are pursuing in regard to expenditure; and he insinuates, even if he does not broadly state, that unless prudence and economy are taken as the rule, and not adopted fitfully and spasmodically as the exception, the time will come when, unblessed by the services of such a master of the art of making both ends meet as he himself is admitted to be, there will be deficiencies which will weep upon ruin. He does not hesitate to declare that high expenditure means high taxation. And although he admits the elasticity of the resources of the country which makes the task of the Minister of Finance a comparatively easy one, Mr. Gladstone does not conceal his conviction that the strain upon these resources may yet one day prove intolerable.

Something has been said of the agreeable surprises which were experienced by those who had assembled to listen to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and amongst these perhaps was his statement of the amount of the surplus at his disposal. The calculations which had been made did not place it so high as £3,741,000; but he made that out, to his own satisfaction at least. With his eye upon remission of taxation, he had conceived a scheme by means of which he did not choose to have disturbed by the want of a few hundred thousand pounds. He had fixed upon four millions as his object, and accordingly, by the imposition of a few minor duties, he attained his end, and at the same time indulged a propensity strong within him to exhibit his more delicate elephantine quality of picking up financial pins and needles. In the first place, every one welcomed with a laugh of recognition our old friend chicory, which seems fated to occupy in all Mr. Gladstone's Budgets the position which is held by the donkey which acts in advance of the Eastern caravans. There was a change in the duty on chicory, and that article typified, as usual, the eager haste of the Minister to do something practical by being made the subject of an immediate and the only resolution which we were destined to hear to-night. The proposal to license clubs to drink their liquor on the premises was probably a shock to the sensibility of Pall-mall, but it can hardly be made a cause of party contest. The bringing endowed charities within the reach of the taxgatherer, and the other miscellaneous but valuable subject matters, were doubtless intended as a consolation to Mr. Gladstone for his cession of his pet penny imposts on small packages, as well as to make up the required totality and rotundity of his surplus. Perhaps the only real grumble in this respect will be the carrier by, cyclops's eye, and the hawker, as he is, takes passengers who ought to go in stage-carriages, and so will have to pay a duty. If he could not make omnibus proprietors happy in their own way, he could minister to one of their feelings by putting their little competitors in a like case with themselves. All this was, as it were, the tuning of the instruments before they burst into that grand symphony which described the reduction of some two millions and a half in the income tax, and a million in the duty on tea. Everybody wished for this result, but few speculated largely on the doubt whether it was the more welcome when it came. The reduction of the 9d. income tax to 7d., and the return to uniformity in that as a general rate, was as much or more than could have been expected; while the plan of relieving the holders of incomes below £300 a year, by allowing to each a deduction of £60 off their gains. Before they are assessed, was something more than a relief; for it was an admission of the principle that there can be grades in the tax, and that its inequalities can be equitably adjusted. Coming from so strenuous a maintainer of the mathematical infallibility of the tax as Mr. Gladstone, it was a concession, and will elicit songs of triumph from some speculative financiers who have laid down that such a thing could be done, although their way of doing it may not have been the best. This reconstruction of the income-tax, or a reduction of £400,000 a year of its burden, and it is a substantial boon to thousands of persons by whom the pressure was keenly felt. We believe that it will also tend ultimately to add to the revenue from the tax, for evasion and shuffling will probably be in some measure cases.

No one expected that the tea duty could be reduced lower than the rate of one shilling on the pound, and therefore every one has got as much as he bargained for in this respect. There was a demand for this diminution, somewhat fanciful, perhaps, arising out of the long being connected in the minds of the public with war taxation, and it has been duly complied with; and there is an end of a high customs duty on tea for ever; that is, so long as we are blessed with a mere peace expenditure. Notwithstanding so large a remission of taxes, Mr. Gladstone is able to retain not an imaginary, a shifting, and an illusory, but a real, substantial, tangible, surplus of something over half a million, which he emphatically declares he means to hold against all comers. And here we must be forgiven if we indulge in a comment and raise an objection, which will seem to these who are enchanted with such a Budget of easement to border on hypercriticism. The Minister of Finance did not fail to point out that, wonderful as was the buoyancy of the national resources, there were actually existent in the social and threatening in the political, atmosphere, elements of danger. In the state of Lancashire, in the diplomatic relations between this country and America, there is much that renders a certain readiness of cash a necessary duty on the part of the national treasurer. It is on this account that Mr. Gladstone retains his available half million. We confess that we should have preferred his holding in hand double that sum. In giving up a portion of the duty on tea he has yielded to a sentiment rather than to a real want; for it is questionable whether the actual consumer will benefit directly by the reduction. No doubt, by abstaining from touching the tea duty, he would have given his opponents a handle of offence, and there would have been debates which cannot now arise; but we hardly believe that Mr. Gladstone has so tamed down his Parliamentary combativeness as to be seriously glad that, in the passing of his Budget through the House, he will find no foe to fight withal. It may be that he is right in the thinking that the sum of two serious calls on the taxable capabilities of the people, half a million more or less in the Treasury chest would make little difference. And, therefore, with this summing up of the arguments against our own suggestion, we heartily and sincerely concur to the duty of accepting the good which he has provided for us.

On the whole, it is impossible to deny that the Budget is based on sound principles of political economy; that it carries out in their integrity the principles which have regulated our finance and our commercial legislation for years past; and that it relieves the taxpayer largely. Furthermore, it is characterised by a feature which has been wanting in those which it has been Mr. Gladstone's fate to enunciate since the last accession to office, inasmuch as it is declaratory of considerable reduction, while it possesses the element of providence in the shape of a substantial surplus. And so, with sober satisfaction, we leave it to the commendation and the acceptance of the country.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There was yesterday in the Bois de Boulogne of 30,000 men on the ground on which the Emperor and Empress were present.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has addressed an autograph letter to the Emperor of Spain, couched in rather pressing terms, on behalf of the imprisoned Protestants, in whose favour diplomatic representations have been made.

The *Europe* states that the Emperor Napoleon has written a letter to the Emperor of Austria upon the state of European affairs, and the receipt of the letter has created a sensation from the insurrection in Poland.

The Foles in Paris have presented to Prince Napoleon an address expressive of their gratitude for the sympathy he has manifested with the cause of Poland.

The Parisian papers are still engaged in discussing the Polish question in terms generally hostile to Russia. A pacific article in the *Pays*, republished in the *Constitutionnel*, pointing out that the present circumstances are very different from those which preceded the outbreak of the Italian War, and that there is no danger of war at present, appears to have had no effect on public opinion, which is treated with contempt by the *Opinion Nationale* and the other Polish advocates.

The report of M. Busson on the Budget of 1864 has been presented to the Corps Legislatif. The receipts are estimated at 1,789,487,986f., and the expenses at 1,776,141,054f., leaving a surplus of the gross sum of 5,343,982f. An additional account has been opened for expenses not classed in the Budgets of 1863 and 1864, to the value of 13,000,000f. for the departments, which amount to 221,934,192f.

The *Journal de Paris* has published a somewhat warning, and the *Journal des Villes et Campagnes* a first warning.

Mgr. Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, on Sunday received the pallium from the hands of the Apostolic Nuncio in the small church of the Lazarists, in the Rue de Sèvres. The ceremony took place in the middle of a numerous body of the clergy, among whom were four Bishops.

At the Sorbonne, on Saturday last, a young lady (Mdlle. Emma Chenu) passed a brilliant examination, and was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. This is the first instance of a woman being allowed to take honours in the University of Paris. An example was set at Lyons a short time ago.

Mdlle. Chenu was formally congratulated by M. Rhins Dowsard, who put the chief at her examination, and loudly cheered by the crowd of students.

The *Moniteur* of Monday publishes the full text of the treaty of friendship and commerce concluded between France and Madagascar, on the 12th of September, 1862. A special stipulation accords the most favoured nation treatment in France to the Queen of Madagascar are to be thrown open to the world, and customs duties entirely abolished.

BELGIUM.

The Budget of Ways and Means for 1864 has just been distributed. It amounts, according to the calculations of the Finance Department, to 157,837,790f. for the receipts, or 1,891,000f. more than in 1863. The sum of 157,837,790f. is the general aggregate, which is distributed as 6,867,847f., which will be appropriated to covering a part of the extraordinary expenses decreed by different laws for the execution of works of public utility.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Peers has approved of the abolition of majorats (landed property descending with the title to an heir).

The *Journal de Lisbonne* has published the abolition of passports in Portugal already mentioned as being in contemplation.

ITALY.

Signor Farini, the late Prima Minister, has been voted by the Chambers a pension of 12,000 francs (£480) "for his life and death, in so rovert to his mother, and as many to his wife; also a "national grant" of 100,000 francs (£4000). The Chamber adopted the proposal by 190 votes against 11; it was likewise accepted in the Senate by 65 to 25. Unhappily, there is little chance of Signor Farini living to enjoy the national bounty: the latest telegrams announce that he is dying.

According to a despatch from Turin the French Government has addressed a note to the Cabinet of Turin inviting the co-operation of the Italian Government in the diplomatic solution of the Polish question.

The Italian Ministry have received a defeat in the Chamber of Deputies. Signor Lovito introduced a bill authorising the Ministry to expend certain sums to meet the urgent wants of the Administration, and although it was supported by Signor Rattazzi, it was opposed by constitutional forms. The measure was objected to as unconstitutional, and rejected.

The Grand Duchy of Baden has recognised the kingdom of Italy.

PRUSSIA.

The communal treaty with Belgium was adopted on Saturday in the Chamber of Deputies, only two members voting against it.

In the sitting of the Chamber on Thursday week, Herr von Twesten asked the Government whether it considered the late Danish proclamation relating to the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies as an infringement of the assurances given by Denmark in 1852. Herr von Bismarck-Schonhausen replied in the affirmative, and said that the Government would concert with its Federal allies, and especially with Austria, the steps to be adopted. In reply to an observation of Herr von Twesten, that no step beyond a disclaimer could be taken, as the internal dissensions of the country rendered war impossible, and that the House would oppose hostilities, M. Bismarck said that if the Government felt disposed to embark in a war it would do so without the consent of the House.

During the debate in the Chamber on Wednesday upon the bill respecting Ministerial responsibility, Herr von Bismarck declared that the present time was unsuitable for the adoption of such a measure, and that the Government therefore must refuse to sanction it. Despite this declaration on the part of the Premier, it is believed that the Chamber will pass the bill.

DENMARK.

The Legislative Assembly of Denmark and Schleswig was opened on Wednesday by the President of the Council, who read the Speech from the Throne. The Speech alluded to the marriage of Princess Alexandra, to whom it invited the Chambers to vote a dower. It also adverted to the opposition offered by the great European Powers to the proclamation severing Holstein legislatively from Denmark; but declared that that opposition should not affect the course of the decree.

Simultaneous and identical protests have been dispatched by Prussia and Austria to the Government against the Royal ordinances of the 30th of March relative to Schleswig and Holstein.

We learn from Copenhagen that the difficulties which had hitherto opposed the acceptation of the Greek throne by Prince William of Denmark have been overcome.

SWEDEN.

It is stated that the Cabinet of Stockholm have resolved, in order to constitute more expeditiously the iron-clad fleet of the country, that five sailing-vessels from 68 to 72 guns should be transformed into the former class of steam-frigates. In about twelve days the Swedes will have an effective naval war squadron. *La France* asserts that Sweden is maintaining her neutral pretensions, and is strongly fortifying Carlscrona, her most important maritime fort.

A communication from Stockholm says:—"Prince Constantine Czartoryski continues to be the object here of the popular ovations which greeted him on his first arrival. His every day receives invitations to dine with the heads of our principal families. He is also received with great consideration at the Palace, and has already, on two occasions, been the guest of King Charles XV."

TURKEY.

After making an excursion some little distance up the Nile, the Sultan left Alexandria yesterday week on his return to Constantinople. The Viceroy, Ismail Pasha, remained on board the Imperial yacht till the last moment, and the parting, says a telegram from the spot, was most cordial.

The Sultan arrived on Monday at Smyrna, where he was received with great enthusiasm. To-day we learn by telegram from Ephesus that his Majesty turned the first turf of works extending the Ottoman Railway.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer Hansa we have received New York journals to the 11th inst.

WAR NEWS.

President Lincoln has reviewed the army of the Potomac by brigades. The inspection occupied the whole of Saturday and Monday, and Sunday the 7th inst. In the early part of the day four of the Federal ironclads were engaged. In the afternoon seven took part in the bombardment. They withdrew at five o'clock in the afternoon without having effected their object. The Confederates speak of one man killed and five badly wounded in Fort Sumter. The Federal ironclad Keokuk was injured. The Confederate ironclads took no prominent part in the engagement.

The negro expedition has evacuated Jacksonville, Florida, and, after burning the town, returned to Port Royal.

The Confederates under Generals Hill and Pettigrew, 10,000 strong, have surrounded Washington, North Carolina, which is defended by the Federal force under General Foster, estimated at 3000 strong. The Confederates have erected a battery five miles below Washington, commanding the Pamlico River, which takes place entirely their cutting off the Federal communications with Newbern. General Foster sent to Washington for reinforcements. Reinforcements left Beaufort for Washington, but was fired at by Confederate batteries on shore and compelled to return.

The siege of Vicksburg continues. General Grant had succeeded in placing a battery of 84-pounder Parrott guns beyond the levée in a position to command the Louisiana canal, which is only a few miles in length, has been commenced across the peninsula near Vicksburg, but is not yet finished. Confederate batteries on the Admiral Farragut is safe, and commands the Mississippi between Port Hudson and Vicksburg. He is thus able to stop the current of supplies which the Confederates have hitherto received from Texas by way of the Red River.

Admiral Farragut's official report of his attempt to reach Yazoo, by way of the Sunflower River, is published. During eight days he worked his way up the river, but made only seven miles. The channels were exceedingly narrow and filled with obstructions. The expedition was finally checked when within 800 yards of the point Admiral Porter had reached. He estimates that the Confederates burned 20,000 bales of cotton along his route, besides what he himself burned. Many plantation houses were also set on fire after the sack, and the negroes were unanimous in devotion to it.

The Confederate General Morgan has defeated Federals on the Tennessee River, and captured the Federal steamer Diana on the Atchafayala River, after a sharp engagement, in which the Federal Captain and several others were killed.

On the other hand, the Confederate gun-boat Vicksburg broke from her moorings during a storm, and drifted down the river until she fell into the hands of Admiral Farragut.

The Confederates have sent the Rio Grande into Mexico, and captured two Federal officers and three privates (probably "loyal" refugees from Texas). The Mexican authorities, however, having demanded the surrender of the prisoners, they were released, except one, who was reported to have been hung by the Confederates.

It is understood that no further efforts to raise negro regiments will be made in the Free States.

WASHINGTON.

The joint Committee of both Houses of Congress on the conduct of the war have presented their report. It censures General M'Clellan's whole military course since his appointment as the commander of the army of the Potomac, and ascribes to him as the cause of the failure of the army to take Richmond. General Burnside's plans for dislodging the Confederates at Fredericksburg, subsequently to the battle in December, are declared to have been thwarted by the interference of the President and of the Executive Government, acting against General Burnside from subordinate officers, and countermanded his orders for an advance.

Washington correspondents agree in stating that the relations between the British and Federal Governments are very much strained by the questions of rights of search as at an issue between them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Governor Tod, the Republican Governor of Ohio, has been arrested by order of the grand jury of Hartford County, Connecticut, on a charge of kidnapping Dr. Gilbert, a prominent Democrat, who was arbitrarily arrested and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. The Governor was permitted to bail.

A large meeting has been held in New York in aid of the distress among the operatives in the cotton districts of England. Archbishop M'Clellan, Archbishop Hughes, and Judge Daly addressed the meeting. An appeal to the American people has been issued by the Central Committee for the relief of Irish distress.

In Connecticut a Republican Governor and Republican State officers have been elected. Three out of the four Republican nominees for Congress have been elected, and the Legislature is also strongly Republican. The Democrats have a majority of one.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail brings intelligence from India to the 28th of March. The suppression of the progress, Lord Elgin reached Meerut on the 7th ult., and thence proceeded to Roorkee on the 10th. At the former city he was joined by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose. It was supposed they would reach Umballa about the 27th ult.

It is reported that rebellion still lurks in several districts of Oude, and several persons have been arrested for circulating letters inciting the Mohammedans to rise against the British Government. The war in the Jyntesch Hills was nearly, if not quite, at an end, after a good deal of hard fighting. Several emissaries of the notorious Nana had been apprehended. The rebel leader, Feroze Shah, is said to have been sent at Surat.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

AMERICA.

[The dates by the Nova Scotian are the same as those of the vessels whose telegrams we publish in another column, and the news of the attack on Charleston is similar, with differences, however, which impart to them additional interest.]

NEW YORK, April 11, Evening (per Nova Scotian).

The Cincinnati papers state that a fast Southern steamer has just been received in Nashville containing news to the effect that the Federal ironclads had been repulsed from before Charleston, and that a terrible battle between the land forces was progressing within sight of the city.

The Richmond *Whig* contains Charleston despatches, dated the 8th inst., saying that the people and troops were in high spirits at the result of yesterday's fight. The Keokuk is certainly sunk. The fighting was chiefly at a distance of 900 yards, and the Monitors cannot pass Fort Sumter without running within 600 yards. An impression prevails that the enemy will renew the attack after repairing damages. Seven Monitors are still in Charleston harbour. The machine for the removal of torpedoes floated ashore, and was captured by the Confederates.

A despatch from Charleston, dated the 9th, reports all quiet. The Monitors still in sight. Pieces of the Keokuk have floated ashore. An impression prevails that the slaughter on board the ironclad was terrible.

General Grant went to Vicksburg in person, under a flag of truce, on the 6th inst. His mission is unknown.

The British ship Surprise, and the British schooners Jon Williams, Florence Nightingale, and Scotland have been captured.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

TRIESTE, April 22.

An Imperial ukase has been published ordering a general levy in the seven governments bordering on the Polish provinces now insurrated with Russia. Each government is to furnish 8000 men.

TRIESTE, April 23.

An engagement between the insurgents and the Russian troops has taken place near Wyskow. Two bridges upon the Warsaw and Vienna Railway have been rendered impassable. Several fighting has occurred at Radomsko.

TRIESTE, April 24.

The reply of the Italian Government to the French note on the affairs of Poland has been dispatched to Paris. It is said that the reply, although expressing a desire to see the support of Italy may co-operate with good effect in the steps taken by France, insists, nevertheless, on the liberty of action demanded by the special political position of Italy.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

It is reported from Warsaw that the text of the amnesty which has been officially published there is in accordance with that given in the St. Petersburg journals, and that the leaders of the movement are excluded from its terms.

The insurgents are carrying on their operations with increasing vigour, and the Russian Government is concentrating large forces to oppose them. On Sunday last two serious engagements took place between the insurgents and the Russian troops in the forest of Kampinos, six German miles from Warsaw and Vallanow. The latter place was burnt by the Russians during the engagement.

A collision has occurred between a party of Prussian soldiers and a band of Polish insurgents. It appears that a detachment of troops was sent to seize some waggons laden with arms which the insurgents intended to make use of in the insurgents in Russian Poland. An engagement ensued between this detachment and a band of insurgents who had attacked the Prussian convoy for the purpose of carrying away these supplies; and some thirty Poles were captured, though it seems uncertain that any lives were lost.

We learn from Warsaw that Count Edmund Wielopolski has been requested to tender his resignation, on account, it is said, of the challenge he sent to Prince Napoleon; and it is rumoured that his father, Count Wielopolski, has requested leave to resign his post, owing to a disagreement with the Council. The Polish National Committee of Warsaw also has issued a circular proclaiming against the language held by Count Wielopolski towards Prince Napoleon. The committee declares that it is bound to protest against the conduct of the Wielopolskis, who now contend with their country at home, have insulted a foreign Prince remarkable for his generous devotion to the cause of Poland.

Mr. Hennessy, M.P., has received an oration at Cracow as an expression of gratitude for his service to the cause of Poland. At a dinner given him on Sunday last the orator he made a speech declaring that the sympathies of the whole English people, and Government as well, were with the Poles, and that on this question Russia stands alone in Europe.

The Courts of Italy and Portugal have conveyed to Mr. Peterburg their adhesion to the notes of the three Powers in the affairs of Poland.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that orders have been transmitted to Admiral Lessoffski to act as squadron to cruise in the Baltic and round the Baltic, for the purpose of preventing any landing of the Poles.

The Queen has approved of M. le Comte de Castelnau (Consul-General) as Consul at Melbourne for the Empire of Austria.

In some parts of Australia the dingo or wild dog is extinct, and wallaby, paddy melons, and other bush animals are likely to be troublesome in the future.

The town of Victoria, in Vancouver Island, already contains 10,000 inhabitants, and settlements are being formed all over the island.

Mr. J. Bruce Norton, the well-known barrister of the Madras Presidency, has been appointed to the office of Advocate General, vacated by the Hon. T. S. Smith, who has left for England on sick leave.

The Library Prince of Saxe-Weimar, son of the Grand Duke, has just arrived at Heidelberg to enter the University of that place. He will remain a year, and proposes to study law and political science.

The Queen has appointed Charles Stewart Scott, Esq., now Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Copenhagen, to be a third secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.—*London Gazette*.

Mr. B. H. Horne, the poet, who has for some years resided in Australia, has returned to spend on the banks dear and kept for his sons and Wife, the Australian explorers.

One of the most scientific astronomers of Italy, Batista Amici, died a few days since at Florence, at the advanced age of seventy-nine. He was known at all the learned institutions of Europe for his observations upon the planet Mars, by the aid of a new micrometer, and for the construction of the polar and equatorial diameters of the sun, he had made himself a valuable correspondent to his fellow-labourers, especially in the department of optics, connected with his science, upon which subject he was a writer. He was professor of astronomy at Florence, director of the Observatory at Pisa, and member of many of the scientific societies of Europe.

The following return to Parliament in detail of £800,000, estimated for commercial bankers, was issued on Monday last:—Humber, £4,000; Hull, £30,000; Sunderland, £20,000; Stockton, £5,000; Whitehaven, £10,000; Ramsgate, £6000; Dungeness, £19,000; Poole, £6000; Torbay, £6000; Dover, £40,000; Swansea, £6000; Bristol, £30,000; Exeter, £6000; Mersey, £40,000; the Clyde, £10,000; Aberdeen, £12,000; the Tay, £10,000; Dundee, £10,000; Montrose, £6000; Kingstown, £10,000; Belfast, £10,000; Shannon, £10,000; military purchase, £30,000. The description of each commercial banker is in accordance with the special requirements of each district.

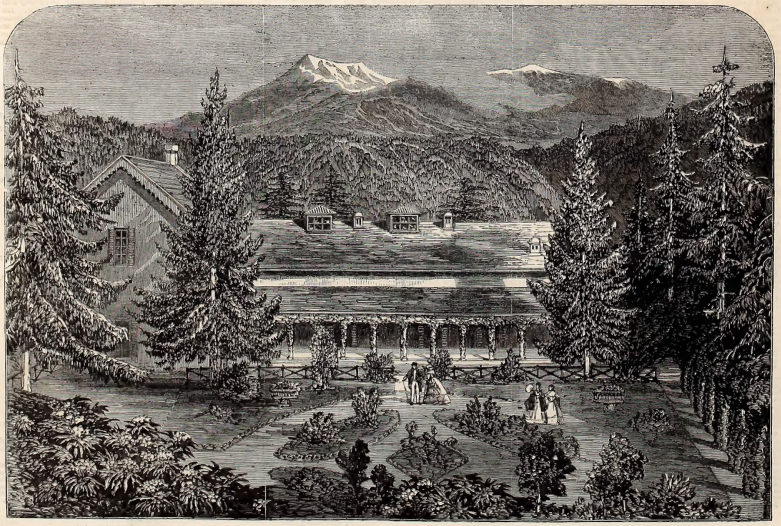
The Madrid journals of the 10th say that the fancy-dress ball given by the Duchess of Fernan-Nuñez, which took place on the previous evening, was a most magnificent affair. More than 10,000 persons of the highest rank were present. Their Majesties arrived at midnight. The Queen wore the costume of Queen Esther, and looked admirable; the King had the exact dress of Philippe V. The Duchess de Medina-Coli represented Queen Athalie of Racine. Amongst the other costumes were a great number of the Courts of Louis XIII., XIV., and XV. The wife of the French Ambassador was in the costume of the wife of Rubens; Madame Lagrange was the Hungarian; Mdme. Ozway, Anne Boleyn; and Mdme. Lagrange were the dress of Norma. The Count de Fons Bulnis appeared as Cromwell.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Essays on the Drama, by William Bodham Donne (Tinsley Brothers). The stamp of a certain kind of excellence has already been impressed upon these essays, for they are reprinted from the *Quarterly* and *Westminster Reviews* and from *Fraser's Magazine*. Moreover, the reprint has reached a second edition, which is a proof that the public appreciation has not cancelled for. We have derived considerable pleasure from reading his essays; and, though we do not share his enthusiasm for the drama, do not consider it of such account as a means of popular instruction, and do not cherish any sanguine hopes of its future, we can fully appreciate the cheerful, hearty, manly, healthful, and glorified, we can, nevertheless, sympathise with him in his lamentations over its decay. It seems to us, however, that the decay is owing to his own excellent reasons why it should decline and why it should never regain the position which it held (in his opinion) once, as a medium whereby the people were taught and amused. That, again, is, we think, a little more bitter than was necessary against managers and actors. We do not think that they are more culpable than readers and also against burlesque writers. We are not able to see the wide distinction between burlesque, or even Christmas pantomime, and the legitimate drama. He should inveigh, if against any one, against those who are pleased with the trash—if it is trash—which is supplied to them by the cultivated or educated classes.

The Odes and Carmen Saeculare of Horace translated into English Verse, by John Conington, M.A. (Bell and Daldy). The Corpus Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford, in putting forward such a version as this, might have expected to be a target for the arrows of the lexicographer, the critic, the grammarian, and the scholar. Mr. Conington has not done his professorship the discredit to produce an original poet to translate a poet (even of Horace be in the highest sense a poet), and that the merits of the original should be so apparent as to make the presumption to criticise his labours. It is, therefore, with great humility that we shall venture to make a few remarks upon Mr. Conington's laudatory, upon his conception of what should be considered of the highest importance by a translator of Horace, and upon his literal translations. We cordially agree with Mr. Conington in very much that he says upon the subject of translation, and especially in his remarks upon the Alcaics of Horace, and upon his forms of the hexameter, alcaic, sapphic, &c., measures hopeless; but we differ from him when he would restrict his criticisms to the form of the verse, the

PETERHOFF, SIMLA, THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—SEE PAGE 469.



BARNES COURT, SIMLA, THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF SIR HUGH ROSE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.—SEE PAGE 469.

PUBLIC FUNERAL AT MELBOURNE OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORERS BURKE AND WILLS.—SEE PAGE 463.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND: INSURGENTS BIVOUACKING.—SEE PAGE 463.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 2.

SUNDAY, April 26.—Third Sunday after Easter. Parliament Magdalen, the great navigator, killed at Mataa, 1521. Moon's first quarter, 5h. 8m. a.m.

MONDAY, 27.—Battle of Dunbar; the Scots under John Balliol totally defeated, 1296.

TUESDAY, 28.—Captain Cook, Sir Joseph Banks, and others land at Botany Bay, Australia, 1770.

WEDNESDAY, 29.—Joan of Arc raises the siege of Orleans, 1429. Alexander II., Czar of Russia, born, 1818. Laws proclaimed between Russia and England and France, 1854.

THURSDAY, 30.—Battle of the Loch: Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden defeats the great Imperialist, General Tilly, who is mortally wounded, 1632. Battle of Fontoy: The French under Marshal Saxe defeated the Allies, mostly through a charge of the Irish Brigade, 1745. The London University founded, 1826.

FRIDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James, Apostles. Prince Arthur born, 1850. Opening of the International Exhibition of Works of Art, 1862.

SATURDAY, 2.—Joan Bocher, of Kent, burnt for heresy by a Protestant Government, 1550. More Covers of Scots executed from Lochleven Castle, 1568. Battle of Lutzen: The Russians, Prussians, &c., defeated by Napoleon, 1813.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 2.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
9 17	9 58	10 38	11 18	11 58	0 38	1 18
9 39	10 19	10 59	11 39	0 19	1 0	1 40

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 41″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Barometer corrected	Temperature of Air	Dew Point	Humidity	Direction of Wind	Maximum	Minimum	General Direction	Miles in 24 hours	
	Inches	Degrees	Degrees	Saturation=1		Degrees	Degrees			Inches
15	29·903	50·1	39·6	·70	0	57·3	39·9	W. SW.	78	·000
16	29·763	47·3	42·9	·87	0	51·9	42·2	W. SW.	191	·000
17	30·110	53·1	41·2	·68	0	62·2	41·1	W. NW.	152	·000
18	30·260	51·7	42·7	·74	0	57·3	42·0	SW. NW.	132	·000
19	···	···	···	···	···	53·5	40·5	···	130	·061
20	29·721	52·4	47·1	·82	0	57·6	47·4	S. SW. WSW.	161	·000
21	29·829	49·9	41·7	·75	0	57·4	37·9	W. NW.	247	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past 9 A.M.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·904	29·805	30·113	30·267	..	29·918	29·824	29·897	29·829	
Temperature of Air	...	51·0°	52·0°	49·0°	51·0°	54·0°	52·0°	49·0°	49·0°	
Temperature of Evaporation	...	40·0°	40·0°	39·0°	40·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	
Direction of Wind	...	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED WIGAN are engaged at this Theatre for a limited period, and will appear on MONDAY April 27, and for the Week, in the following Comedies:—On MONDAY and TUESDAY, MEN AND WOMEN. WEDNESDAY, MRS. BUCKSTONE AT HOME; or, the Message and his Friends; introducing CONCEALING THE Fourteen Portraits of "The Four of the Fifth in the Box;" concluding with BOREDOWNE A RUSHOUT.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, at HALF-PAST SEVEN, the Drama, entitled, Widgeon Hall Rhymes, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at 8, Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Two Acts, entitled, THE ROSE OF RAVENSWOOD. Mr. Fred. Vining, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Edmund Phelps, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Swinbourne, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Bigwood, Mr. Wildbrook, Mr. Austin, F. Charles, Gardner, Hayward, and Redmond; Miss Isabel Bateman, Miss Lavinia Bateman, Miss Terry, and Miss Kate Terry. After which, a Comedietta, entitled, A QUIET LIFE. Performances to commence at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged, and will shortly appear.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster. By desire, the powerful Adelphi Drama of "Jane Eyre," Every Evening, and during the Week, at HALF-PAST SEVEN. Mr. Charles J. S. Young, Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Addison, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Billington, Mr. Franklin, Miss Amelia Jones, and DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Mrs. Poynter, Miss Woolgar.

MDME. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—Mr. and Mdme. Goldschmidt's farewell concerts, previous to their departure for Italy, will take place at the above Hall on FRIDAY EVENING MAY 1, commencing at Eight o'Clock. The Sole Part of the following selected Artistes:—Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Enderssohn, and Mr. W. H. Weiss. The Band and Chorus of the Royal Italian Opera, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Leslie, Conductors. Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt, Tickets, 1l., 10s. 6d., and 5s.; and Gallery, 2s. 6d. Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; at Messrs. Addison and Lucas's, Bournebridge; at the principal Librarians and Musicsellers; and at the Offices of the Hall, No. 28, Piccadilly.

MADAME ALBONI—AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—Mr. J. B. SUSSELL'S THIRD GRAND CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 2.—Malle. Ilma de Murska, of Her Majesty's Theatre; Madame Rudersdorff, Mdme. Culverhouse (her first appearance), and the renowned Mdme. Alboni; Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Santley, and Signor Belletti. Solo Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé; Solo Violin, Herr Joachim (of the Conservatorium, Leipsic); and Solo Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Herr Joachim will perform a movement (Andante), by Ander, entitled "La Gracieuse"—Signor Piatti, Beethoven's Beautiful Air and Variations in Military Style. Conductors—Mr. Benedict and Mr. Leslie. Grand Promenades by Lanner, Conductor—Mr. Benedict and Mr. Leslie. Tickets: 3s., 2s., and 1s. Programmes, Reith, Provins, and Co.'s, and at the Doors. Commence at Half-past Seven.

NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—MR. SIMS REEVES.—EXETER HALL.—Concerts during the Season.—Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Next and last Concert on MONDAY NEXT, 27th inst., at Eight o'Clock. The following Artistes will sing in the full-song Cantatas to be given this season by the above great Choral Society, viz.:—THE CHASE and THE WAR-SONG, from Romberg's Lay of the Bell; and Mendelssohn's 95th Psalm. Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, JUDAS MACCABÆUS, Thursday, May 28, and FRIDAY, May 29. Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., and 5s. The names of the Artistes who will sing in the Miscellaneous Selections will be announced in the usual manner. Mr. Sims Reeves will also sing for the National Choral Society during the whole of the Season, from January, 1863, to July, 1863. Tickets for the Season, 2l. 2s. each, to be obtained (on and after 15th inst.) at the Offices, 14 and 15, Exeter Hall. Subscribers' Tickets for the Season, 1l. 1s. each, to be obtained

The Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851, which has been erected in the Royal Horticultural Gardens, is to be inaugurated on the 10th of June, and not on the 6th of June, as had been intended. The Prince of Wales will uncover the statue, and the Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family will be present.

His Royal Highness the Duc de Chartres, second son of the late Duc d'Orleans, has formed a matrimonial engagement with his cousin, Princess Francoise, daughter of Prince de Joinville.

The Duchess Dowager of Sutherland has arrived at Stafford House from Cliefden, near Maidenhead, for the season.

The Duchess of Athole has left Dunkeld for Blair Athol, Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived from Blenheim Palace for the season.

Earl Clarendon returned to Manrigy's Hotel from Thornton-le-Street, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

Field Marshal Viscount Combermere and Viscountess Combermere are expected to arrive in London on Tuesday next for the season.

Lord and Lady Aveland and family have arrived at their mansion in Belgrave-square, from Normanton Park, for the season.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A railway tunnel, 2200 yards long, has just been completed under the Clyde Basin.

The annual festival of the St. George's Rifles was celebrated by a dinner on Thursday night in St. James's Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay presiding.

The ancient ceremony of "churching the Judges" took place in St. Paul's Cathedral last Sunday. Lord Chief Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Baron Martin, Mr. Baron Channell, and Mr. Justice Keating being present.

A dinner was given at Willis's Rooms on Saturday evening, by the members of the United Service Institution, to Major-General Lindsay, M.P., who is going out to Canada to succeed Sir Fenwick Williams, C.B. Sir John Pakington occupied the chair.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider the question of making a new street from Blackfriars to the Mansion House, in connection with the proposed embankment on the northern side, held on Tuesday, Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, stated that the cost of the street would be £75,000.

The anniversary festival of the St. Ann's Society—established in 1792 to afford a home, clothing, maintenance, and education to orphan and other necessitous children of persons once in prosperity—was celebrated at the London Tavern on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Marquis of Bristol. There were 100 children of the Society present. The meeting was held on Monday 1851, at which only fifteen can obtain admittance. Nearly £1300 was subscribed.

The twenty-first anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum was held on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by the Honourable Berkeley, M.P., Vice-President of the Institution for the revenue of £10,000. The number of patients last year was 146. The number at present is 140. When 78 are dismissed at the home at Putney, and 71 are out-patients. The subscriptions amounted to £1300.

A meeting of the masters and wardens of the various livery companies in the city of London was held at the Mansion House on Monday to protest against the Government bill for amalgamating the metropolitan and City police. Mr. Lord Mayor presided. The meeting was most numerously attended, and was completely unanimous in its resolutions to oppose the measure introduced by Sir George Lewis.

Last week the births of 2080 children—1052 boys and 1028 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding week of the years 1856-62 the average number (corrected) was 1977.—The deaths in London last week were 1317. This number shows a decrease of 54 on that of the previous week, which was 1610, but is still unusually high for the middle of April. The average number of deaths calculated from the last seven years is such of the last ten years corresponding with last week, and corrected for an increasing population, is 1181. But a consequence was mentioned last week as recorded, two had attained the ages respectively of ninety-five and ninety-six.

A Parliamentary return has just been issued, showing the present financial condition of the British Museum, and giving the corresponding details connected with it. It appears that the amount expended during the last year, ending the 31st of March, 1863, was £70,341. The total sum for which the expenditure for publishing catalogues inscriptions, amounting to £179 9s. 7d. The receipts have amounted to £14,145. 15s. 6d., of which £10,000 was granted by Parliament. The estimated amount that will be required for the year ending the 31st of March, 1864, is £70,341. The total number of persons visiting the Museum during the year has been 1,024,620, an increase over those of the year 1862 of 200,262.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the bill to empower the Corporation of London to take certain powers for the purpose of a new one assembled on Tuesday. Mr. Hope Scott, Q.C., the Recorder, and Common Serjeant appeared for the bill, and stated that the bill had been approved of by the Thames Conservancy and the Corporation, and that the funds for its construction would be raised upon the security of the Consolidated Fund. Mr. Cubitt, C.E., Mr. Rumsey, and Mr. Brand, City Comptroller, were examined in favour of the bill. The plans are to be deposited on the 30th of April 1864, Bankside, two at 1737l. upon and 23ft. headway, and one at 183ft. span and 27ft. headway over Trinity Highway and Commercial-road, which are required to be ample for the navigation. All requisite arrangements to facilitate the navigation would be made in constructing the bridges; in connection with the adjacent one being built by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

On Wednesday the first report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Metropolitan Railway communications was issued. This important document states that the committee, without any consideration as to their merits, see no reason why the London and North-Western Railway Company should not be empowered to make a junction with the Great Northern Railway; Hammersmith and City Railway Company, and Metropolitan District Railway Company, at the Paddington station; Hammersmith and City Railway Company, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (with the exception of the Victoria Station), at Kensington Station; Metropolitan District, Brighton, and South Coast Railway (exclusive and alterations), and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (exclusive of Victoria Station), at the New Cross Station; Metropolitan District Railway Company, and London Bow Railway Bill, Metropolitan, Tottenham, and Hampstead Railway Bill, Rotherhithe Railway Bill, and London Railway Bill, at Farringdon Street.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Court of Queen's Bench has refused an application, made on behalf of the publisher of the *Saturday Review*, for a new trial in the case of Chantrey *v.* Spottiswoode. The Court of Justice considered the article complained of decidedly libellous.

The Rev. Mr. Bell, a non-juror Episcopalian, has failed from the verdict of the jury which found that he was a director in the British Columbia Overland Transit Company, and had assisted with the expenses of the party who started themselves to fit guidance through the American wilds. Mr. Berkeley pleaded that he promised to become a director at the next meeting, which never was fulfilled, and the Court granted his application for a new trial on that point.

Mr. Chute applied to the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench for leave of his petition of right in respect to an alleged infringement by the Admiralty of his copy right in Nelson's Shipbuilding.—The Lord Chief Justice said that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. Mr. Chute made some strong comments upon the conduct of the defence for the Crown. The Court refused to grant the rule for which he asked.

In the Exchequer, in the great Middle-level drainage case tried at the recent Norwich Assizes obtained a rule for a new trial last Saturday in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the application of the rule was that there was misdirection and that the verdict for the plaintiff was against the evidence.

In the Court of Chancery, on Saturday, the petition of Mr. Hall was argued with, was argued. The point was, whether in a will the word "or" ceases to be disjunctive and "and," and vice versâ. Vice-Chancellor Stuart reserved to consider their judgment.

Vice-Chancellor Stuart has given public warning in his court that there is a person going about extorting money from poor and incautious persons, as "office fees," which are sums quite a pretended right of the Bankruptcy Registrar and worded in the style of a notice in Chancery.

Mr. Charles Pignott has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor Keene, barrister-at-law, to be Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy in London, in the room of Mr. William Vincent Wilkins, deceased.

Colonel Wade brought last Saturday before the Bankruptcy Registrar. He had not surrendered to the bankruptcy; but, returning over Trafalgar-square, he was arrested by a creditor for 13l. 10s., and lodged in White-conduit House. As he had not surrendered to the Bankruptcy the Registrar declined to interfere, and the Colonel remains in prison.

Mr. Charles Pignott and Mr. Stanton Mayrick, charged with circulating placards misrepresenting the evidence of Lord Rosslyn on the volunteer force, appeared at the Westminster Police Court on Tuesday, and, having made ample retractions and tendered a written apology, which Lord Rosslyn accepted, the summonses was withdrawn.

A girl named Elizabeth Hunley, who had been guilty of misconduct, was placed in the vagrant ward of the St. George's-in-the-East (London) workhouse yesterday (Friday). Soon afterwards she set fire to a mattress in the lunatic-ward, and the result was the destruction of the ward. She has been committed for trial.

Spring.

(IMITATED FROM THE GREEK OF MELEAGER, B.C. 90.)

WINDS sleep, snows melt, the sea's revolt is quelled,
The blue of Heaven unveiled, and Spring beheld,
Scattering glad boons, a wreathed and fair-robed thing.
Whose path is life, as o'er the carpeting
Of emerald earth she moves with gracious tread.
Now leaves transparent with soft light are spread
Forth from the quickening branch that sways and droops
With blossom; now the meadows bloom with hoops
Of nacre and pastoral flowers. Never sits in peace
The shepherd piping for his flock's increase.
The port is void, the issuing vessels strew
A moving whiteness o'er the mirroring blue.
With shouts and wild dishevelment of hair
Bounding, the lived Bacchante hails her God.
Forth sally the thick bees; the feathery crowds
Assemble on the branch, or from high clouds
The song descends; the river teems with swans;
The thatch her swallow harbours; halcyon days
Talk softly to the sea; and brake and dell
Sequester the sweet throat of Philomel.
Then—if the leaf be new, the bare earth clad,
The flock prolific, and the shepherd glad,
Furrowed the soil, and flooded with songs
The hive satir, the heavens with winged throngs
Peopled, and music breathed from every tree,
Silent, alone, and thankless shall be he
Whose gift and boon all men is melody?
Nay, rather let him smite his lyre and sing
Hymns, with a happy heart, to genial Spring.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

WITH the Chancellor of the Exchequer succeed in his adventurous proposal to take off the duty on paper, and with Lord Granville full if a design so unprecedented be persisted in? Is the right honourable gentleman quite right in his logical appreciation of the estimate of the general fitness of things when he attempts to class establishments for the promotion of social intercourse among the vices and middle classes with bowling-and pin palaces? And there are questions which, in any state of public feeling less exceptional than the existing one, would divide opinion pretty well equal party spirit to run high, would breed the most envenomed controversy between opposite sections of the press. But in these times one is lucky, and there appears to have accepted the mission of setting them right. Language and lassitude are the rule in political and in social circles, and the latter is especially the case this season. Apathy drowsy lull is predominant. Everybody is waiting for the next move in the game; yet there are some exceptions.

Lord Chatham, with his sword drawn,
Is waiting for Sir Richard Strachan.
Sir Richard waiting for a wind
Is waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

It is whispered, however, that the Government proposition (which, if successful, could not be productive of anything but a combustible addition to the revenue and a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction among industrious people) was brought forward partly to checkmate Mr. Roebuck, who had registered a threat to move for the closing of the clubs on the Sunday. If so, the manœuvre reached a second reading, and partly to deter the agitators who had proclaimed their intention of obtaining the opening of museums and picture-galleries for the enforced closure of public-houses on the Sabbath by establishing poor men's clubs, with nominal subscriptions, where fermented liquors could be obtained at the lowest rate, and refreshments could be vended at all hours. The wholesale organisation of such public-houses in degrees, and clubs only by name, would undeniably be a great evil; but, on the other hand, the subjection of the existing and bona fide clubs would be to the most arbitrary and vexatious measure. The seventeen pounds odd proposed to be levied for permission to sell wines and spirits would be but a feathered arrow to the bull-dog tenacity of the clubs in collection. The modest and struggling middle-class clubs (generally the resort of professional men) would be exempt from the committees, anxious to escape from the restraint and extortion of a tavern, often hire a small house, or the upper part of one, for the privilege of lodging in their own stock of liquors for their own consumption. The 21l. tax would break up many such social and friendly associations. Moreover, let it be borne in mind that in the metropolis, large or small, there is no trading in alcoholic beverages. Beer, wine, and spirits are bought by the consumer at the hands of the licensed victualler. The consumption of any fermented liquors on Sundays is infinitesimal; and, although a few thousands of labour members may be out in the cold on Sunday, the clubs are kept open on the Sabbath mainly for reading and for conversation. It would be both cruel and absurd to allow a member to read the *Observer* or the *Illustrated London News* and prohibit his refreshing himself with a chop and a glass of sherry.

The principle of the Sunday Trading Bill is, in fact, that it is an attempt to get in the "thin end of the wedge," of which sentimentalists are so fond, but which is much likely to be rendered more subject to the thick end of licensing rules. It may be entered by authority. Fancy the magistrates refusing to renew the license to the Strollers because it appeared at nothing less guines points was habitually played there. Is Mr. Gladstone aware that at every Sunday evening concert at Exeter Hall the doors open and frequently an Oaks and an Ascot Cup one, of which the prizes are the same as those at Epsom and Ascot? Are the lord-licensing lotteries tolerated at the "Pig and Whistle" or the "Elephant and Shoestrings"? Again, have not the police a right of entry to all licensed houses? Will they be much liked by the smoking-room of the Garrick or the Army and Navy? If the Athenæum is to be closed on a "public day," will the Saturday ever show his face there? The Carlton and Reform are open to members during the whole of Parliamentary visit; and the Star and Garter, Richmond, and the Trafalgar, Greenwich, are open all the morning. Or are they to be licensed as "nighthouses," like the models of propriety known as the Cafe parisien Morlet?

If Mr. Gladstone be really serious in his club-licensing whimsey, it might be at least practicable to adopt a middle course. With the existing set of clubs he could not do much, but he might put a difference; but all future contemplated ones might be called upon to prove their bona fide character—that is to say, exclusiveness, the payment of an annual subscription, the non-admission of any strangers and the non-vexation of any ailments, liquid or solid, to any but the members and their friends introduced by them. The principle on which could now show that it was conducted on these principles should be considered as a Sunday-house, and be licensed accordingly.

We have dwelt at this length on the club-licensing question (which, if it "arrived" would be a leading article, instead of a mere "echo") because a curious and mischievous apathy has appeared in the press on the subject. The *Times* has pooh-poohed it as something never intended to be carried out, and the other journals have scarcely alluded to it at all. Part of the reason may be that journalistic attention is just now preoccupied by another and bolder endeavour to introduce the "thin end of the wedge." The Government bill for amalgamating the City and metropolitan police under one head (a Whitehall head) has been read a first time in the Commons. Sir George Grey is anxious to have the corporate police upon a footing of efficiency, and to get rid of jealousy, and not from a reverse of their own in the Old Jewry. The City are up in arms to resist the formidable interference with their ancient privileges and immunities, and they have hit upon the ingenious device of frightening all the corporate boroughs throughout the kingdom with foreshadowings of the sinister designs entertained towards them by the Home Secretary. "It is our turn to-day," they cry, "that to-morrow will be the turn of Manchester and Salford, of Liverpool and Birkenhead. The Medes and Persians are at the gate. *Delenda est Carthago.* Aldermen Sidney has been reading up history assiduously, in order to confute the Government by an array of precedents; Mr. Anderton has been thundering in the Common Council; ward meetings have been held and alarmist circulars by thousands distributed; and, whatever may be the result, the Police Amalgamation Bill will be the one engine to which the Government draws most of this *furor arma*, and the one great fight of the dullest Session on Parliamentary record.

We are glad of the opportunity to the unpopularity—the abhorrence mingled with contempt—felt by the Londoners for the force called the "new police," established by Sir Robert Peel in 1829. Now, there is no doubt that this police force was established for a distinct political purpose—viz., to put down the Radicals and the trades' unions; but the passing of the Reform Bill put the Radicals and unionists down much more rapidly than the police could have done. Hence a region of *ferri* organised for purposes of repression, the new police grew to be an admirably disciplined, and essentially public and beneficent, civic body of guardians of the public peace and property. As there were brought, however, Roman citizens who wept for Nero, or even there cockneys who regretted the old watchmen and their quarterly "charlies." Few people nowadays deny the usefulness and general efficiency of the London police, both in the City and in the West-end and suburbs; *but both City and metropolitan police stand in needof thorough improvement and reform.* The principal fault of the metropolitan police are that they are indolent and overbearing, and that they are not wholly exempt from imputations of taking bribes and perjuring themselves before magistrates; and the particular, the systematically fail in doing that which the City police as systematically succeed in—viz., in hunting down criminals to their lair, and in rooting out nests of vice and infamy. Nearly ten years have passed since, in *Household Words*, the hand which pens these lines drew attention to an abominable *case des meurles*, called George-street, St. Giles's; described as a hotbed of profligacy, theft, and drunkenness, and a forcing-house for murder's and burglary's most skilful and desperate professors. *Within twenty yards of the abandoned place*, and asked whether it was worth anybody's while to look after it. Years have gone by, and this same street, St. Giles's, has continued to nestle under the wing of the adjacent police-station, with what results every one knows.

But the police of the City would not always be in "doleful, dismal dumps." While the grim proclamation "Murder: £100 reward" was posted on the walls, the detectives were busy with the mysterious miscreants with "weak eyes and round bullyock hats"—why, our own eyes and our own ears have witnessed the wear a "bullyock" of fabulous felons in "pilot coats bottomed up to the chin," who are supposed to be hiding in hollow trees in Epping Forest, with the intention of making for no "Hue and Cry" on the coast of sighting a homeward bounding South Kensington to gaze upon the magnificent bridal gifts presented to the Princess of Denmark. Nay, we have in our eyes are a gathering of testimonials of the love and loyalty of a great nation has never been equalled.

By-the-way, an irresistible appeal has been made to our gallantry and love of justice to call attention to the fact that among the bridal presents accepted by the Princess Alexandra, but which, for some reason or another, has not found a place in the glass cases at South Kensington, is the beautiful bouquet holder of Mesdames Delaporgues exhibited in class 24 at the International Exhibition. This counterpane, made of several yards of Miss Jane Barker's lace, is such an indefatigable little lady she must be!—contains a total of stitches in roses, leaves, grapes, stars, and flowers amounting to 2,921,824. The quantity of cotton employed was 32,000 yards: the time taken for the entire completion of the counterpane was three months, and the average of stitches per minute was 1000. The only exception to the Princess a committee of ladies subscribed to line the counterpane with rich crimson silk, and to add silk, having to affix the Princess's crest and a true lover's knot, with the initials "A. A.," all worked in gold. *Sic vos, non vobis multiplicatis, apes.*

Both of our notices of the correspondents in America may have received an exceedingly humorous and caustic weekly publication called *Vanity Fair*, which, according to the *New York Herald Tribune*, *Vanity Fair*, after an existence of three or four years, has just expired. It has evidently died of starvation. It carries its own epitaph in the dearth of comic writers in America, and states that an express was sent to England to implore Mr. John Brougham and another Transatlantic humorist to come and help it out. York and even Richmond journal. We don't think that the reason given is the correct one. There is no lack of humorous writers in America. Like the Scotch, our cousins have a natural turn for grim humour and saturnine *persiflage*. Their present struggle, and almost every struggle in America has to struggle, and which must ultimately overwhelm it, lie in the paucity, if not the actual non-existence, of clever caricaturists and comic draughtsmen. Brougham as well as Leech. In England even we can count the really first-rate caricaturists on our fingers. When Gillray, Rowlandson, Cruikshank, Doyle, Meadows, and Tenniel have been enumerated, how many remain? In France, with Cham, Gavarni, Daumier, and Henry Monnier (we don't hold Gavarni or Couture Dori to be caricaturists at all), the catalogue sinks into mediocrity. But in America there are as yet no comic draughtsmen of the first rate of the talent which even our second-rate pictorial satirists possess.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON-MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Mr. Commissioner Furnall, in his weekly report, read on Monday at the meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee in Manchester, made the gratifying statement that "the relief fund still lasts. The decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the twenty-seven unions in the cotton districts during the week ending the 11th inst. numbers as relieved in the previous week, of 2356." The hon. secretary stated that twelve hundred operatives in Ashton-under-Lyne, 1001 married in Stockport, and sixty-five boxes of bacon had been sent off during the week. The total receipts for the week had been 2,000l.

The Mansion House Committee have responded to the appeals made to them to assist in promoting emigration to Canada and Queensland. They have made a sum of 2,000l for that object. One-fifth of the whole amount has been given by the Lord Mayor. Mr. Alderman Lawrence and Mr. Alderman Hale have each already voted 400l of the own funds for the purpose. Mr. Alderman Lawrence stated that the number of persons for whom financial statements showed the total amount received in the week was 42,175, of which 2,000 l. was from the Mansion House Fund, 1,000l. from Stockport, 400l. each from Mr. Alderman Lawrence and Mr. Alderman Hale. The following grants, with several minor ones, were made:—Ashton-under-Lyne, 1200; Salford, 1000; Stockport, 1000; Bolton, 1000; Oldham, 1000; Stockport, 1000.

There has been another disturbance in the manufacturing districts. The workpeople at Preston were dissatisfied with the work allotted to them and, though they all assembled at the factory gates at the usual hour in the morn, not more than a hundred engaged in it. The guardians of the poor refused to pay any relief to the idle hands. On Monday, and the commencement of the week, the disturbance was also assembled in the streets, and the windows of the policemen were broken. The authorities were obliged to call in the military, who quelled without theft and. On Wednesday morning rioting again commenced. The fire engines were not allowed to work, and, being placed on the others, proceeded to the residence of the Mayor, who, however, refused them an interview, and threatened to fire on the mob if they did not disperse. They were forcibly removed by the police, but in the course of the day the office at the magistrate's was attacked by the mob. Several persons were taken at the police. Some of the rioters have been committed for trial. The men returned their work on Thursday.

Three of the Ashton rioters were tried at the Salford New Bailey Sessions on Thursday week. Their offence was that they made common cause with the men tried at Chester, and the evidence was also similar. Two of the prisoners were sentenced to three months' and the other to six months' imprisonment.

The Council of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland have decided on holding their congress this year in the city of Rochester; and the arrangements to make the meeting one of the most attractive ever held are proceeding most satisfactorily. The meeting will be under the patronage of the leading nobility and gentry resident in Kent and the adjoining counties. The Corporation of Rochester have placed at the disposal of the institute several of the public buildings in the city, in which to hold their meetings, and the Dean and Chapter have kindly offered to open their cathedral, as which the collection of antiquities and other objects of interest will be exhibited. The congress will be held during the last week of July.

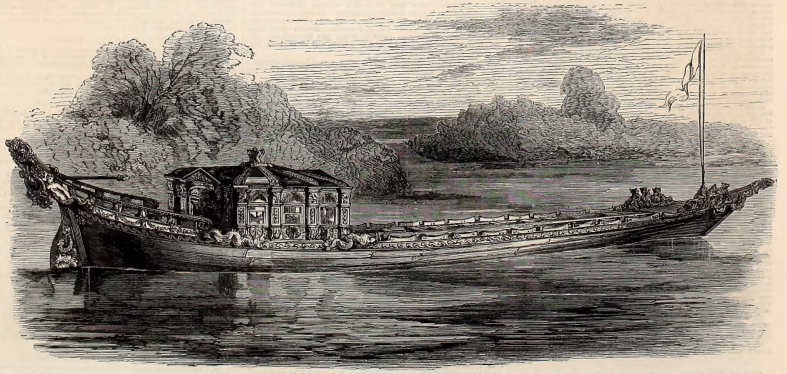
"SPRING," FROM A DRAWING BY A. HUNT.—SEE PAGE 451.

SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS.

MINGLED with the feeling of regret which every one has experienced at the premature death of Sir George Lewis there is much of wonder at the extraordinary aptitude for labour which his whole life exhibited. Men of letters have, not infrequently, culminated into statesmen; but there are few, if any, instances in which, side by side, in two continuous currents, ran the labour of the Government official and the multifarious author. Fitted by taste for the recluse life of a scholar and a philosopher, by sheer perseverance he engrafted on his nature the character of a statesman. In accomplishing this object he overcame the shyness and reserve of his constitutional tendencies, and, ungifted with the surface qualities which stand for so much in a Minister and a member of Parliament, he yet became an excellent administrator, and held a universally influential position in the House of Commons. Quiet student as he was, the ambition of distinction in public life was strong enough within him to place him in the front rank of those whose happiness it is to govern men and guide the State. A trifling illustration will often give the best clue to a man's character; and there is an anecdote recorded of Sir George Lewis which is eminently characteristic of the man:—He was once observed, when in a railway carriage on his way to an audience of the Queen at Osborne, as soon as the journey began, to look carefully over a journal of the day, and, its columns exhausted, he drew from his pocket a small volume, in which he became absorbed for the rest of his journey. An excusable curiosity enabled a fellow-passenger to discover that the book was—*Euclydus!* Born early in the present century, Sir George Lewis was educated at Eton, and Christchurch, Oxford, where he closed a distinguished undergraduateship in 1826, when he took his B.A. degree with a first class in classics and a second class in mathematics. In 1831 he was called to the Bar; but it was never his intention to follow that profession, and it was adopted only as a standpoint, from which he might pass into public life. Having, no doubt, to struggle with his studious tendencies of mind, and some defects, half physical in their nature, which interfered with that readiness of speech which is indispensable to public men, he subjected himself to a course of training which was calculated to give a practical side to his intellect. Eschewing for the present the ordinary method of preparation for statesmanship—by an apprenticeship in Parliament—he, in 1835, accepted the office of Assistant-Commissioner to report on the working of the relief of the poor in Ireland; and in 1836 he was a member of a commission of inquiry into the affairs of Malta. Subsequently he became Secretary to the Poor Law Commission, and in 1839 he succeeded his father as one of the Commissioners of that board, which office he held until 1847. With a probable prescience of the coming change in the constitution of the administration of the poor law, he resigned his office in that year, and became Secretary to the Board of Control, in Lord John Russell's Government, whence he was shortly transferred to the under-secretaryship for the Home Department. In 1850 he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and held that office until the retirement of Lord John Russell's Ministry, in 1852. From 1847 to this time he had been one of the members for Herefordshire; but at the general election in that year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of the county, and subsequently failed in an attempt to get a seat for Peterborough. He remained out of office and out of Parliament until 1855, when, on the death of his father in that year, he succeeded him as member for the borough of New Radnor, which place he represented until his death. He re-entered Parliament at a critical moment for his future political fortunes, for, soon after, the Aberdeen Cabinet was disrupted, and, Mr. Gladstone having retired from the Ministry which Lord Palmerston had formed, Sir George Lewis was placed in the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is certain that his elevation to an office of so much importance, and of special responsibility at that time, the period of the Russian War, was viewed with some surprise; his antecedents, so far as they were known, scarcely justifying in the mind of most persons his appointment. But he showed great financial capacity, and exhibited a prudence, a caution, and a practical dealing with the public purse, which ere long won for him the confidence of Parliament and of that commercial class which is designated by the representative phrase—the City. On the return of Lord Palmerston to office in 1859 Sir George Lewis yielded his claims to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer to Mr. Gladstone, and contented himself with the Home Office, the duties of which he conducted with the same care and absence of pretension which had marked his previous career. On the death of Lord Herbert the difficulty of supplying his place at the head of the War Office was not by, as we think, a sacrificial act on the part of Sir George Lewis in accepting it. No more unongenial position could have been selected for him. Unendowed with the versatility, or rather that adaptability, which enables less able and less conscientious statesmen to fill showily offices different in kind and degree, he had once more to go through the labour of training; and, truth to say, the process was somewhat slow, for it was not until this year, and in this Session, that we could perceive that Sir George Lewis had at length mastered the duties of the War Office. That he had done so there was ample evidence; but who shall say how much the tax upon his mental system and his bodily power, which the process implied, contributed to the breaking down of his physical strength in the last twelve months. In no public office which he held did Sir George Lewis fail, and in one of them, at least, he approached to excellence.

As a scholar and an author, as a man of erudition and vast knowledge, Sir George Lewis stands confessed. In the intervals—when and where they were it is not easy to discover—of an active, busy, laborious, painstaking public life, he managed not merely to keep up his scholarship, but to dive deep into literary subjects, any one of which often, if not always, suffices for the occupation of the undivided attention of one man. With ancient literature and early Roman history he was so familiar as to have become a sceptic with regard to them; and, in common with some modern philosophic students of history, he contributed not a little to the disillusion of those who had rested their belief in past times on chroniclers who had drawn on their imaginations for their facts. His works, besides, comprise a perfect miscellany of subjects—politics, political economy, jurisprudence, astronomy, antiquities, and general literature. His earlier productions were in the shape of papers contributed to the *Classical Journal* and the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, and as early as 1828 (being then only twenty-one years old) he published a translation from the German of Boeckh's treatise "On the Public Economy of the Athenians." As a critic he dealt with the Ethics of Aristotle and the

THE LATE SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, BART., SECRETARY FOR WAR.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. HERBERT WATKINS.



ANCIENT ROYAL STATE BARGE, NOW ON VIRGINIA WATER.—SEE PAGE 462.

treatise of that philosopher, "De Animâ;" he reviewed an edition of "Herodotus" and wrote numerous articles on German literature; and contributed papers to various philological and classical periodicals. In 1830 he published a translation of Müller's "History and Antiquities of the Doric Race," in a preface to which he laid down the principles by which he was afterwards guided in one class of his productions, that of clothing historical truth out of mythical narrative. Evincing even then that faculty of blending the labour of authorship and officialism, when employed on the Commission in Ireland, to which allusion has been made above, he published a dissertation on the causes of the local disturbances in that country, in which he laid down some strong opinions, and enunciated remedies which were decidedly radical in their nature. A list of his contributions to the Edinburgh Review would be too long a task to transcribe in full. "The Use and Abuse of Political Terms," on "The Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," on "Machiavelli," on "Standing Armies and Military Policy," and his "Remarks on the Government of Dependencies." These all evidently had their origin in the thoughts and studies of the scholar into the statesman which Sir George Lewis so sedulously and so successfully pursued. To these may be added his essays "On the Connection of Church and State, and the Principles of that Connection," and on, "The Extradition of Criminals." As a philologist he produced "Essays on Provincial Languages," in which he elaborately deals with the theory of the Provincial in the schism of those languages, and his "Glossary of Provincial Words used in Herefordshire," the product, perhaps, of some brief vacation in the county in which he resided, combining, in a most remarkable manner, a more relaxation from labour. An "Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History," and a treatise on "The Astronomy of the Ancients," may be considered as the two works which he put his strength; but evidently a more recent edition of a long-forgotten work—that which our old friend Dogberry was at such pains to classify—was his "The Credibility of Roman History"—was a simple plaything of his leisure hours. All these books, and more besides, were wrought simultaneously with the labours—to other men engrossing—of official and Ministerial life.

When, by the course of events, Sir George Lewis was wholly without occupation as a public man, he took up the doubtful and congenial task of editing the *Edinburgh Review*, in which he was a constant contributor, and Member of Parliament and Chancellor of the Exchequer at a great crisis in the fortunes of England. If, however imperfectly, we have been able to trace the life of Sir George Cornewall Lewis, there is little need of summing up his claims to the respect and the admiration of his countrymen. To the world, however, to be added that in private life he was remarkable for the gentleness of his manners, and for the blameless and even serene tenor of his life. He was called to public life for his integrity, his consistency, his high principle, his moderate opinions, and his large toleration. Esteemed by his friends, and respected and trusted by his political opponents, he was defeated, as we believed, for a still higher position in the State than that which he held at his death. We will not doubtless come when his loss to the public service will be more signally recognised than it is at present, however practically it may even now be felt.

SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT.

MR. GLAISHER made his tenth scientific ascent in Mr. Coxwell's balloon from the grounds of the Crystal Palace on Tuesday last. The wind was due north, and the balloon was carried so rapidly towards the ocean that the aeronauts were compelled to descend very quickly, in order to avoid falling into the sea. As it was, by dint of coming to the ground at express railway speed, they were just able to alight on the extreme verge of the land at Newhaven, Sussex.

Mr. Glaisher gives the following account of the voyage:—

We left the earth at 1h. 17m.; within two minutes afterwards we were 2000 feet above the earth, and at 1h. 22m. we were one mile high; the second mile was passed at 1h. 29m.; the third mile at 1h. 35m.; the fourth at 1h. 39m.; and the highest point was reached about 2h. 30m.—four miles and a half nearly. At 2h. 50m. we passed below four miles; at 3h. 10m. four miles were passed at 3h. 40m., and at 3h. 50m. we were two miles from the earth, which we reached at 4h. 30m., so presently will be seen that we descended from the earth the temperature of the air was 64° deg.: at the height of one mile the thermometer read 41 deg., as we had passed up through 23 deg.; it is most likely that the reading was higher than the true temperature; at the height of two miles the reading of the thermometer was 32 deg.; at three miles the temperature was 21 deg.; at four miles, 16 deg., and at the highest point reached it was 12 deg., which was the lowest temperature observed. The results generally confirm the law as found by the combination of all the preceding observations—namely, that the decrease of temperature with increase of elevation would be abandoned.

The air was found to be extremely dry at the height of four miles, as found in all the preceding ascents. On reaching the highest point I observed the sun through glass, then, the sea of shining white clouds, extending to the horizon, was, as usual, very bright. At 2h. 30m. to 2h. 50m. I devoted myself almost entirely to observing the black line in the solar spectrum, which was thicker than the bulkiest wire ever drawn by hand that I succeeded in adjusting the slit of the apparatus to the sun, and kept my eye to the telescope whilst the balloon continued to rise. Immediately after the light entered the slit from the sun itself the lines in the spectrum were inordinately thick, and were leaving the earth's surface with the greatest velocity. The nebulous lines (H) were both seen, and the spectrum a good deal lengthened on the violet end, as also on the red end (A). When the sun came from the sky, in the immediate vicinity of the sun, the spectrum was shorter; lines were visible from H to G, or from H to G', and also the sun's spectrum shortened very quickly, and when opposite to the sun there was no spectrum—in fact, no light at all.

For the purpose of learning something of the action of the chemical rays of light I took strips of sensitized photographic paper, and commenced this similar sign mode at the same time should be exposed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and the amount of exposure should correspond exactly five minutes, so as to have some simultaneous observations with experience of bright and dull days in the balloon. The paper in the balloon appeared to be full rays of the sun, and with this remarkable result, that when above three miles high the paper did not colour in the least, although it was on the dark grounds of the Royal Observatory in the same time.

At 1h. 45m., at the height of 2½ miles, the solar radiation thermometer, accidentally fell over the car, from the sudden displacement of one of my instruments. I should be obliged to any one who finds it to return it to me by informing me wherewhile it fell. We were nearly at the time over Reigate, but as the clouds were so dense I was unconscious of the place at once, from which the air had been exhausted, it would not fall very rapidly, and may have fallen between Tunbridge and Hastings, or even as far as the sea coast.

The Crystal Palace remained some time in view, it was at first expected that the upper current was at rest with us here; but on reaching the highest point we found, and believed ourselves to were moving directly towards the coast, but the motion was actually against the wind, as the clouds were observed over-head. Mr. Coxwell, who was in charge of the balloon, was perfectly cool and collected on occasions (Mr. L.) to keep a sharp look-out for the land.

Immediately after we descended at 4h. 30m. Mr. Coxwell let out some gas, and said he felt assured that there was not a moment to be lost in getting within view of the earth. At 4h. 45m. we were at the height of three miles, so that we descended a mile in four minutes.

At 5h. 30m. we were 4 miles from the earth, the barometer reading 21·30 in., when Mr. Coxwell caught sight of Beachy Head, and exclaimed, "What shall we do?" and then added, "Shall we descend?" I at once exclaimed, "There is not a moment to spare; we must descend rapidly, and save the land at all risks." He said it was a bold decision, but we were in a critical position, and I do not see what else could have been done. Mr. Coxwell rent out the valve rope, and we descended rapidly; we could have alarmed any one who had not perfect confidence in his skill. I was requested to pack up the instruments quickly, and we prepared to the best in getting ready a large amount of ballast to throw away at the last moment. The descent was terrible; the clouds we appeared to be already over the water, but as the ground came up to us, or seemed to do so, we found that we had not reached it. Mr. Coxwell requested me to sit sitting up the neck lines, and in clearing the ballast for immediate delivery, so as to lessen the violence of the descent. Two orders were given to me and sand we did so simultaneously, which gave a favourable check, and, at the lower part of the balloon itself assuming a pendulous form, the shock was not so bad as might have been expected. Most of the instruments, however, were broken, owing to their delicate construction, and the concussion which arose from them; yet, strange to say, two large glass vessels of air, collected at the highest point of the ascent, remained uninjured, and are now in my possession, and commende which Mr. Coxwell had placed in the air.

We descended the last two miles by four minutes, and had we done so less rapidly the land would have been missed altogether, and we must have fallen into the sea. The descent was within half a mile of the railway station at Newhaven.

Mr. Coxwell's decision and experience were put to so severe a test as it is possible to imagine, and certainly he is entitled to my best acknowledgments.

Lord De Grey is the new Secretary for War. The successor of Lord De Grey in the Under-Secretaryship is the Marquis of Hartington. Mr. Stanfield, R.H., Hailsham, has been appointed one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty in the room of the Marquis.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

One of the most curious effects of an exceptional Budget has been that everybody ceased to talk about it from the day after it was produced. It is only when its details come to be considered, for it seems as if they will scarcely be discussed, that it will be resuscitated that, on the morning of its production, the hopes and fears of the public were represented in the following terms:—Mr. Gladstone is ascending in St. Stephen's Hall at unheard-of hours in the morning, and were content to sit until four o'clock; in order to get first into the House Gallery; that others, more provident and knowing, hired boys of sedentary habits—singular beings, to be sure—to keep places for them in the queue reaching from the door of the very lichtest literature, who kept places till the original holders could come up. Then, for the first time, the Hon. one of the Queen's sons—Prince Alfred—accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse, was present in the Diplomatic Gallery, and the cheer the words of the Lords of Commons assembled to hear Mr. Gladstone convert arithmetical figures into figures of speech. All this, and much more, was to have been expected. What was not expected was that, in fact, Mr. Gladstone never delivered a line connected with the Budget, or made any statement in financial statement. Of course, it would be difficult for him to speak curtly, or without due regard of periods; but, even when he was indulging in those parts of his statement which may be called philosophic finance, he was unusually simple in his style, and the force of his statements was not obscured to any extent by the gathering up of grand language and hurling it, like stones out of a catapult, at the very heads of his hearers. The fact is that distinction one ought, from the comparative gentleness of his tone and the ease of his demeanour, the absence of anything like exaggerated energy, a confidence that he had a "bon bouche" in store for the taxpayers, and that he could come down heavily in the way of remission. Indeed, while he was trying to explain the complications of duties, which probably were inevitable to his financial happiness—for he could not have dived into a trade which he did not know—the microscope is his official eye—he contrived to make one understand that there would be able compensation in his gross for this little trouble and for his own fatigue. No doubt there was a sensible groan and an excited stir on the Opposition side, especially when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he almost unconsciously indicated their members could imbibe their curious wines and their recondite cigars without paying duty. Nothing could be more simple and lucid tion, in ipping accents devoid of the letter r, as to the enormity of putting the close dwellington into the same category as that of the Bonfield. Nothing, in fact, could be easier than may be said to have been the only instance of real sensation which occurred in the course of the evening was when the Chancellor remissions in the income tax and the tea duties, if not in a just-as proportion to the duty on the articles, at least in a way that the public expected; certain it is that at the end of two hours their Royal Highnesses were not observed to yawn, and that Mr. Gladstone and Disraeli was still more palpable. As it was with him now, he digested his figures, and then proceeded to the task of criticism, and that careful subordinate sat with an elaborate declaration of notebook and pen. But as the speech went on, more stern and fixed became the face of Mr. Disraeli, more vacant the blanker and more lengthy grew Sir Stafford Northcote's face; his pencil dropped from his fingers, and the look of weariness and demeanour denoting that his occupation as second critic of the Budget was gone. Mr. Lowe, on the Treasury bench, was stay to the end of the speech; but as soon as Mr. Gladstone got to what may be called the supplement of his address—that which dealt with the Income Tax—he, too, left the House entirely, which, with some want of tact, he placed at the end instead of at the beginning of the speech, and which, as it was the part of the main interest was gone—the leader of the Opposition groped under his seat for his hat, and disappeared, and Sir Stafford Northcote followed, which all was over, and not a word to throw to a dog: and but for Mr. White interposing a long speech which he had written for the occasion, and which he delivered to empty benches, it would be as a lecture to his constituents at Brighton, the Budget on its first night would have been delivered to three hundred and fifty, of which Mr. Gladstone would have had three to his share; for he spoke exactly for that time. Where, however, was Mr. Richard? and had he no word of triumph on finding the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who quoined him so terribly three weeks ago for attempting to do the same thing, and indulging in the luxury of a speech on the tax, actually did the very thing himself on that night, eventful in more senses than one to the Nonconformist?

Three hours is a long time to talk; but it is excusable when the question is so complicated as the Budget. Three hours is not a speech of more than two hours when the subject is—savage? Enthusiasm rightly moulded as a political and a Parliamentary virtue, but when it takes the form of a blind worship of a man, and a belief that it has its origin; but a taste for such a subject, cultivated with unceasing industry and unflagging energy, and with a spirit as honourable and scientific—more or less—member the other night was delivered of a speech of three hours and a half upon the subject of the tax, actually did the very thing himself on that night, eventful in more senses than one to the Nonconformist?

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Sir George Grey is an excellent man and a very tolerable administrator, but he has unhappy in the House of Commons to get up opposition to his measures in every section of the House. It seems as if the Princes Ministers Bill, which is a very simple Bill, and to the point. In the chief sinks of the Bill, which is the unpleasure with singular variety; opponents jump up in all sorts of unexpected places in the House, and the Bill has to run the gauntlet repeat at equally unlocked-for points. Why should it have roused somewhat the ire of Mr. Roebuck? Why should it have called forth evidence which he has almost uniformly preserved since 1852, when Mr. Gore Langton was first returned for Bristol? They say he does not like the Bill because it is a measure of Ministerial reform, and adverse to his appearance and performance the other night, one does not see why he should. Why should Mr. Newdegate hesitate to vote for a measure like Sir Charles Wood, though, of course, he does not equal that gentleman in the art of political dissection? Why should he not? and indeed. There was droll solemnity—if any one can understand such an apparent contradiction in terms—in Mr. Henley's manner of speaking to the Bill. He is the chief Conservative champion of Protestant Church and State, to support a measure which they mostly participate in the Roman Catholic Church, and he is the friend of Mr. Disraeli taking the same line, but in the manner in which he did it. He was in close proximity to Mr. Disraeli, and he was observed to say, and, if the truth is to be told, never made such a moss as he did in the speech which he delivered, of the nature of which some idea may be formed when I say that Mr. Henley's manner was in the spirit in terms which went direct to the appreciation of all who heard him. Mr. Bright—Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Lowe—Mr. Gladstone—in a little too bad to have it discovered that his attachment to that institution is not of the most enthusiastic kind, and his opposition; and that Mr. Newdegate should have been the discoverer. We are always glad to bring modest merit from the shade if we can; and we will do our best to let the outside world know how well Lord Edward Howard performs his duties as a member of Parliament in a very peculiar position, inasmuch as he is the only Roman Catholic returned by an English constituency, and therefore, in some sort, represents the whole Roman Catholic community in England. Here could be found strong temptation to a zealot to make himself disagreeable, and notoriety could be easily gained; but Lord Edward is possessed of such large sympathies, such good sense, so much tact, and such simplicity of demeanour, that he brings the whole matter to a practical issue for the goodwill of the House, and no one is listened to with more respect. He does not give up to his creed what was meant for mankind. The debate on which we are dwelling culminated in a speech from Mr. Whalley, which was delivered to his audience by means of his arms, for not a word could be heard for the yells and positive howling of two or three hundred of the dinnerless, whose feeding-time had long passed by, while they were cooped in the division, and whose mutinous use of those that may be heard, about five o'clock, in the vicinity of Regent's Park.

The discussion on the bill for the amalgamation of the City with the Metropolitan Police is tempting, as a subject for dissection; but it is one of those cases in which the House of Commons, after which fact of forbearance, and we desire to resist its allurements. Hating that Mr. Alderman Salomons spoke for an hour and a half to the House know what this means—briefly and generally stating that for a proposition to amalgamate the City Police with the Force of taste—to have been present at a debate in the Common Council, might have decided himself there again; and, remembering that all the bill will be fought a dozen times over in that House, and that the discussion of the measure will be all regrodused, perhaps in greater detail, we forbear now to dwell upon that unsavoury theme. Mr. George Grey was eloquent in his description of the innate strength of the Corporation of London, but what attacks made upon it, and he enumerated several of the sources of that strength; but we think that Lord Alfred Paget, in his droll, rough-and-ready way, hinted out the whole philosophy of the thing when, with mock pathos, he implored the Lord Mayor not to exclude him from the hospitality of the City because he supported the bill. The Lord Mayor himself of the Corporation is without supporters. If they are triumphant in this House, they are disposed to be magnanimous to direct the Police Force to place on either side of their escutcheon a turtle and a deer rampant.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—Selmas Exportation, Bills of Sale (Ireland), Bankruptcy (Ireland), Militia, Mutiny. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sydney, and Earl of St. Germans.

The Courts of Church of Scotland Bill was read a third time and passed.

The report to the Queen on the marriage of Lord Lorne with her daughter was considered and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of SOMERSET, in reply to a question from Lord Ellesborough, said the existing statutes relating to the Orphans Fund authorised the receiving officers of the Orphans that at the time Commissioners of Audit might direct. He had no doubt that the Commissioners were pointing out that the bar had shifted, and that the out channel should be made to the Consolidated Fund.

NAVAL COURTS OF INQUIRY.—The Earl of HARDWICKE called attention to the subject of courts of inquiry. The Admiralty appeared to have taken part in them of setting aside the verdicts of courts-martial. He brought under their Lordships' notice the case of Captain Lord Ellesborough, who commanded the Vigilant upon the Gunfleet Sand, and strongly condemned the treatment which Lord Ellesborough had received from the Board of the Admiralty.—The Duke of SOMERSET defended the Admiralty, and observed that the steering of the vessel in broad daylight upon a well-known shoal as the Gunfleet Sand was so great a blunder, and exhibited such gross negligence, that the Court of Inquiry had no alternative but to consider their duty to censure Lord Ellesborough. They had sent to the noble Lord a copy of the evidence taken on the inquiry, which he declined, and had offered him the option of a court-martial, but he had declined it. After some observations from Lord ELLESBOROUGH, the Duke of SOMERSET said his only object was to extract an opinion as to the capacity of those courts of inquiry, and he thought that the noble Earl at the head of the Admiralty had, in answering him, availed himself of the opportunity to cast fresh reproach upon Lord Ellesborough. He was sorry that the noble Lord Ellesborough had been worse treated by his friends, who had completed his ruin, than by his enemies. He regretted the censure, both on the Admiralty itself.—The Earl of DERBY thought it right to contrary to our notions of British justice to try, condemn, and punish a man unheard. He regretted the censure giving him an opportunity of defending himself. He was of opinion that the Admiralty had acted with Lord Ellesborough with kindness.—Lord GRANVILLE defended the noble Earl who spoke last that Lord Elphinstone himself had declined to avail himself of the opportunity of a court-martial.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, Cranworth, and Denman, the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Gardens (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The English Church service in Wales Bill, which came down from the Lords, was read a first time.

Lord C. Paget stated, in answer to Mr. Longfield, that the iron-plate Committee had reported that the Admiralty were justified in their application to country and brought each of a principle which was already in operation in the Navy. The Committee had also recommended that the Government that a very large number of the private plates should be brought gauge of Sheffield and Birmingham. He could not, however, state what steps had been taken by the Government to carry out the recommendation.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Local Government Act (1858) Amendment Bill, the object of which is to prevent members of the Corporation of the City of London from being members of the Local Government Act merely for the purpose of escaping the operation of the Highway Act, was read a second time.

A copy of the report upon metropolitan railway schemes, made to the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, was ordered to be referred to the Select Committee of their Lordship's House now sitting.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Bockett gave notice that, on the discussion of the Government proposal relating to the Princes Ministers Bill, he should move as an amendment, that in the opinion of the House the tax imposed upon precarious incomes should be reduced to the same rate as other incomes.

Lord Palmerston, replying to Mr. Dawson, said the Government had no precise information as to the number and scope of the summary to the Poles proclaimed by Russia. He said, however, that the Poles had not been treated with the severity which a large arrear of mercy and indulgence in the case.

Mr. A. Smith moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the Office of Woods and Forests and Public Buildings, with a view to the better management of the Act by which these were constituted different departments. Mr. F. Peel seconded the motion, which, after a few observations by Mr. Cowper, was met by a few words from Mr. Cahal, the motion was negatived without a division.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.—Mr. CHANCE moved for a Select Committee.—Sir G. GREY moved for leave to bring in a bill for the amalgamation of the city police force with the police force of the metropolis. In doing so he drew his hearers without the House to understand that the measure was by no means to be regarded as a party or political measure, as it was supported by a host of hot mouth, although undoubtedly these events showed a great want of order and efficiency in the force of the Metropolitan police on the part of the authorities of the City of the nature of the emergency that was likely to arise. But a Royal Commission and a Committee of the House had reported in favour of the scheme enumerated by the bill, and successive Governments had given it their support. It was not, however, a measure which, in fact, by the absorption of the metropolis, which, in point of population and area, had vastly outgrown the limits of the City, and which, in fact, included Westminster and the London differed from every other in the kingdom. Its position was entirely exceptional, and it was impossible to apply to it the principles which were in force in every other district; in that no other Corporation need be under any apprehension that the measure could possibly be applied to them.—Mr. CRAWFORD seconded, and, on the second reading, he should move the rejection of the bill.—Mr. ALDERMAN Salomons, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Norris, and Sir G. Bowyer defended the City from the imputations cast upon it, and opposed the bill.—After some further debate, leave was given to bring in the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Lord A. Churchill gave notice of his intention to ask the Solicitor-General, on Friday night, whether British merchants trading between neutral ports would be justified in defending themselves by force of arms against the ships of War.

The Innkeepers Liability Bill was read a second time; as were also the

Election during the Recess Bill and the Borough Residence Uniform Measurement Bill.

The Marriages, &c. (Ireland), Bill passed through Committee.

The Metropolitan and City of London Police Bill was brought up and read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Alkali Works Regulation Bill passed through Committee.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN CRUISERS.—A discussion took place, originated by the Marquis of Clanricarde respecting the right of capturing British vessels supposed to contain contraband of war and the seizure by the Federal fleet of the Peterhoff, Commerce, and Karl Grey took part in it. It was of a precisely similar character to that which took place in the House of Commons, of which we give a brief summary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

SEIZURE OF BRITISH VESSELS BY AMERICAN CRUISERS.

Mr. ROEBUCK called attention to the conduct of Admiral Wilkes in seizing British vessels, and strongly commented upon the unwarrantable course of proceeding of that officer.

Lord PALMERSTON said the question was one of great importance, and all he could say at present was that it was the intention of the Government to lay before members on the opposite side of the House, particularly after the explanation of the noble Lord at the head of the Government, the whole of the papers which preceded to read the correspondence which had taken place between Earl Russell and Sir Frederick Bruce Gough, in which they would see, as a ship was liable to seizure by the Americans for any letter to the Confederate States that might be in the letter-bags, and that vessels that were under such circumstances would be compelled to carry these letter-bags. He then defended the Government, generally, in the course they had taken in their correspondence with the American Government.

Mr. WYNDHAM said, however surprised the hon. Under-Secretary might be at the conduct of members on the opposite side of the House, he might rest assured that it was not from any want of confidence in the Government that some of the members of that House would not be deterred by any feeling of surprise on the part of the hon. gentleman, or of the Government generally, from asking those questions which they deemed necessary in order to gain information which it would guide them in their conduct.

Sir H. CAIRNS wished to know whether the Government had really asserted to the privilege that the American might seize any of our vessels loading with neutral ports, drag them into a prize court in the United States, and subject them to undergo a lengthened adjudication before justice could be done to the owners.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that, so far back as November last, Earl Russell communicated the seizure of our vessels by American cruisers, unless after careful search and reasonable grounds to justify the interference, found no cause for it. Earl Russell had never admitted the right to justify the indiscriminate seizure of our merchant vessels, and had sent out instructions to the American officers to be very careful not to seize upon any vessels but those that were carrying contraband of war.

Lord R. CECIL said that the Federal navy had a very small proportion of our ships, and, while our Government was considering what it should do, Mr. Adams was doing it in the field, and committing enormous wrongs by their conduct. Already the insurance rates were raised on our shipping in consequence of the fear of our relations with America. He had seen the representations of Mr. Seward were not of much value, when it was notorious that Admiral Wilkes was making the most plundering and piratical seizures.

Mr. D. DORRIEN hoped that the House would repose their utmost confidence in the integrity and discretion of the noble Lord at the head of the Government, and deprecated a continuance of a discussion calculated to precipitate this country into war.

The subject then dropped, and the motion was withdrawn.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT'S MEMORIAL.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply—

Lord PALMERSTON, pursuant to motion, moved that a sum of £50,000 be granted to Her Majesty in aid of the funds which have been raised by subscription to commemorate the late lamented Prince Albert. The noble Viscount said the whole object of the memorial sympathised with her Majesty's feelings, and was one, as well as the country, had sustained; and, as a proof of that feeling, as well as of the respect in which the memory of the late Prince was held, he should not object to the erecting a substantial memorial to the late Illustrious Prince Consort. It was deemed desirable, owing to the selection of the design not having been made, the memorial to be given hereafter. Her Majesty intimated her desire to confine the memorial to the erection of a statue or a cross, to be erected on that part of Hyde Park near Knightsbridge Barracks. It was originally intended to combine such a monument with the erection of a hall to be dedicated to the cultivation of science and art; but, for the present, he would only refer to the memorial to the late Prince. The estimated cost of the monument to be constructed was £110,000, of which £60,000 had been already contributed by voluntary subscription.

After a short conversation, the vote was agreed to.

Several other votes were considered after the reminder of the night.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

AMERICA.

Lord BEDESDALE wished to know whether he understood rightly from the noble Earl the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the British Government had not recognised the British Government to authorise their Consul to open the mail-bags of vessels sailing under the British flag, and whether any information was being carried on in this question at home between North and South America, that it might be communicated to the United States Government.

Earl RUSSELL was understood to say that no such demand had been made.

The Earl of DERBY expressed himself surprised that such demand had been made, and he learned made by the United States Government. He would ask whether they really wished the sealed mail-bag opened with the endorsement of a Consul, which might justify them in condemning the vessel in a prize court. The noble Lord wished to know whether that was a doctrine seriously to be held by the Government.

The MARQUIS of CLANRICARDE thought that such a question deserved a very careful and deliberate consideration on the part of the Government before any reply was given. He wished to know what authority the British Consul had to open a bag? He failed that he had any authority.

Lord CHELMSFORD said he had seen in the evening papers that four more English vessels had been seized, and he wished to know if any information had been received in reference thereto.

Earl RUSSELL said he had not had any official information on the subject; but it was certain that for many months English vessels had attempted to run the blockade, and had succeeded in doing so; but the number that had been of theirs in having done so; and others had been unsuccessful. Some of those who had been unsuccessful had been captured by the Federal fleet, and he would ask the opinion of the law officers of the Crown upon the matter.

Lord BROUGHAM asked how the British Government was to come to a better conclusion respecting of a treasonable nature. Was he to open it, or refer from the Government?

Lord HARDWICKE thought it would be placing the British Consul in a very unpleasant position if he were to open letters.

Lord TAUNTON commended the Government for their prudence. He hoped nothing would be done to keep the country in suspense on the question for several days.

Lord MALMESBURY wished to know whether the Government admitted or rejected the claim.

Earl RUSSELL said a modified order had been given, and, until he had obtained the opinion of the law officers of the Crown upon the question, he would reserve his reply. In the meantime the country might rest in full confidence with regard to such cases, and give his reply on Monday night.

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE BILL.—The Qualification for Office Bill was on the motion of the Earl of DERBY moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Upon a division the bill was lost by a majority of 80 against 43.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY

The ALBERT TESTIMONIAL.—Mr. CUNINGHAM gave notice that on the resolution for Albert Testimonial, he should inquire whether the promised amount was sufficient, and to move that the vote laid on the table of the House regarding that subject.

The AMALGAMATION OF THE CITY AND METROPOLITAN POLICE.—Mr. HENLEY gave notice of the motion for the second reading of this bill that he should move that the second reading take place that day six months.

ARMSTRONG GUNS.—Mr. CHURCHILL asked whether merchant-ships in the prosecution of a voyage between neutral ports were liable to be seized and detained on the ground that they were conveying guns of the Armstrong pattern for the service of the Federal States of America.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that, under the circumstances would not be justified in detaining themselves by arms. That decision was laid down in the well-known case of the Swedish ship.

FACTORY HOURS.—On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. H. SYDNEY moved that the Board of Trade, or some other department, be empowered to give pecuniary assistance to certain schools, in order to enable many facts in connection with those "homes."—Mr. M. GIBSON said the funds for this purpose were not sufficient to enable the Government to make proposition.

THE CASE OF JESSIE MACLACHLAN.—Mr. SURLING applied for copies of the proceedings at the trial of Jessie Maclachlan, convicted of murder at the Circuit Court at Glasgow, in September, 1862, and of the evidence taken at the subsequent inquiry before Mr. Young. The hon. gentleman detailed at some length the circumstances of the case, and commented upon the conduct of the Home Secretary and the Lord Advocate in prosecuting to conviction the woman Maclachlan; afterwards committing the sentence of death pronounced upon her, and finally as it is to be inferred from the correspondence which succeeded the inquiry.—Mr. Young that as old a man named *Fleming* was really guilty of the murder of Mrs. Wilson. Considering the circumstances of the case, he thought he was bound to call for the production of the papers, and, failing that, declare to investigate any alleged facts that might be offered. He could not but think that the Government had taken a very unusual course in this matter. It was their duty, have pursued any other course than that which he had taken. Upon the evidence at the trial it was the duty of the jury to find a verdict of guilty, for it was conclusive as to the woman's guilty participation. The inquiry afterwards instituted was undertaken in consequence of a statement of the prisoner read at the trial, admitting her own share of the crime, but charging old Fleming as the principal, and in accordance with the almost universal feeling that prevailed in Scotland on the subject. The result of the inquiry was to leave upon the public mind that there was the most serious doubt as to the share actually taken by the woman in the murder, though she was clearly guilty of robbery. In order, therefore, that a capital sentence should not be carried into effect, but that she should be subjected to penal servitude for life, he thought it necessary that the case should go to the country. He took upon himself the sole and undivided responsibility of advising the Crown to exercise the prerogative of mercy; but he could not consent to produce the document, because his doing so would establish the objectionable precedent of constituting the House of Commons a court of appeal in criminal cases.

THE LOSS OF THE ALEXANDRA AT LIVERPOOL.

Mr. HORSFALL called the attention of the House to the case of the seizure of the Alexandra at Liverpool, and moved for papers and correspondence connected with the subject. He thought the case was a most serious one, and that the proceedings which had been taken were both illegal and unjust. Mr. Miller, a highly respectable shipbuilder of fifty years' standing, had built the vessel in question, and on behalf of the owners, that on the board of the ship was prohibited, and that, by the orders of the Confederate agents, made against them, on the plea that the case was under consideration by the Government. The Government, however, was very proper with respect to the acts of the Federal cruisers, in such a case as this the owners would be entitled to compensation. Neutral ports are active, and common towns have advanced to the 4s. 6d. per cwt. Foreign, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per cwt.; Canada, 3s. 6d. per cwt.

Flour.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d. per 4lb. loaf.

Meat.—Per 8lb. loaf.

Coals.—Most agricultural seeds are in good demand, and prices quite firm. Linseed is rather lower; but rape is in steady request, at late rates. Foreign cakes move off freely, but linseed cakes move is slow at late rates.

Hops.—Pockets of new, 6l. to 6l. 10s.; Colombia, 6os. to 70s.; Sampsonel, 42s. to 45s. per quarter; Canadian, 1s. to 1s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 35s. to 36s. per last; white ditto, 5s. to 5s.; tares, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 35s. to 36s. per last; white ditto, 40s. to 42s.; linseed, 42s. to 44s. per last; Baltic, 42s. per last; Calcutta, 42s. per last; Egyptian, 42s. per last; canary, 42s. per last; coriander, 42s. to 45s.; white mustard, 10s. to 12s. per cwt.; brown ditto, 8s. to 9s. per cwt.; rapeseed cake, 6s. to 7s.; white ditto, 8s. to 9s. per cwt.; linseed cake, 6s. to 7s.; white ditto, 8s. to 9s. per cwt.; cotton cake, 6s. to 7s.; white ditto, 8s. to 9s. per cwt.; linseed, 42s. to 44s. per last; Baltic, 42s. per last; Calcutta, 42s. per last; Egyptian, 42s. per last; canary, 42s. per last; coriander, 42s. to 45s.; white mustard, 10s. to 12s. per cwt.; brown ditto, 8s. to 9s. per cwt.; rapeseed cake, 6s. to 7s.; white ditto, 8s. to 9s. per cwt.; linseed cake, 6s. to 7s.; white ditto, 8s. to 9s. per cwt.; cotton

THE REV. H. M. BIRCH.

THE Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, eldest son of the late Rev. H. Rous Birch, of Southwold, Suffolk, was educated at Eton, whence he proceeded, as captain of the school, to King's College, Cambridge, of which society he became a Fellow, having gained the Craven scholarship and several University medals. He then became one of the masters at Eton, and while there had the distinguished honour of being selected by the Queen and Prince Consort to undertake the education of the Prince of Wales. Mr. Birch was subsequently presented by the Earl of Wilton to the valuable and important living of Prestwich, Lancashire, and, on leaving the Court, was made Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. He is an Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral, and is one of the recently-appointed chaplains in the household of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Eastham, of Manchester.

THE REV. HENRY MILDRED BIRCH, CHAPLAIN TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"THE LADYE'S CHAMBER, TOWER OF LONDON." BY F. H. CALDERON.

THE lady prisoner in the suggestive little picture we have engraved is intended evidently to be Lady Jane Grey. It is, we think, surprising that incidents from Lady Jane's career—whose life and death is one of the most romantic and touching in our history — are not more commonly chosen as themes by our painters. Our artists need no longer search for the most striking episodes in the life of Marie Antoinette or Mary Queen of Scots while the sad story of Lady Jane Grey's untimely fate remains almost untouched. The materials are all at hand, from the portraits of herself and nearly all her contemporaries by Holbein, Nicholas Hilliard, or other painters and miniaturists of the time, to the minute and various accounts of her short but eventful history left by the chroniclers and her numerous biographers. Even the cells in the Tower remain to this day the same as they were centuries since, as we see, indeed, by our Engraving; for we understand this is an exact representation of one of the apartments, even to the names of noble prisoners scratched on the wall, some of which, including "JANE" and "DYDLEY," are legible even in our Engraving. Apropos of this name of Jane which occurs in the prison-room of the Beauchamp Tower, and is repeated on another of the walls of the same apartment, it may be pertinent to remark that doubts exist as to its having been incised by the hand of Lady Jane herself. The repetition of the signature has been fancifully assumed to convey an intimation that by it she at once styled herself a Queen, and that even the horrors of a prison could not force her to relinquish that title. But this idea is not borne out by history. On the contrary, there is documentary proof that Lady Jane accepted the regal title very reluctantly, and only upon the urgent and imperative requirement and plausible representations of her tyrannical father, the Duke of Suffolk, and her ambitious father-in-law, the Duke of Northumberland, probably aided the affectionate solicitations of her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley. But doubts, as we have intimated, exist whether this name was cut by the hand of the illustrious victim to royalty. Mr. Bayley, in his "History and Antiquities of the Tower," says "however severe might formerly have been the treatment of State delinquents, a sense of delicacy seems always to have been preserved towards the weaker sex; and when a female of distinction had the misfortune to be committed to the Tower she was usually confined in the private house of the Lieutenant or some other respectable officer of the fortress. It is, therefore, highly improbable that this room could have been the place of confinement of Lady Jane; indeed, we are almost certain that it was not, for at that period we have proof that it was the prison of some, at least, of the Dudleys; and it is hardly to be imagined that she should have been placed in the same apartment with them. There seems better reason to conjecture that these two inscriptions, instead of having been made by Lady Jane Grey herself, were cut by one of the sons of the Duke of Northumberland; and, supposing the unhappy Guildford to have been immured here, as were his brothers, nothing can be conceived more natural than that he should have thus dwelt upon the name of her who was so near and dear to him—to whom he was bound by the strongest ties of affection, and whose fate was so closely interwoven with his own." For our own part, we do not entirely subscribe to this view, although we thought it right to give it. Nor if it be so need we allow an antiquarian objection to prevent our enjoyment of even an artistic license. Mr. Calderon has certainly realised the loneliness and anguish of the beautiful and accomplished prisoner by her position and attitude, and the boldness of composition, suggesting the solitary vacancy of the room. From the window out of which she looks, wrapt in prayer, she is said to have seen, on the very day of her execution within the precincts of the Tower, the corse of her husband brought from Tower-hill; but another account, in which she is represented to have met it as she was on her way to the scaffold, is more probably correct. The old folio books and the illuminated volume lying about the chamber remind us of her extraordinary learning. The reader will remember Roger Ascham's account of finding her reading the "Phædo" of Plato in Greek, instead of joining her family, who were hunting in the park at Bradgate. Sir Thomas Chaloner tells us that, although scarcely eighteen years of age when she was beheaded, the Lady Jane was well versed in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, French, and Italian languages; that she had a natural wit, which was improved by art and study; that she played well on instrumental music (note the flute in the Engraving), wrote a curious hand, and was excellent at her needle; and that, notwithstanding all these rare endowments, she was of a mild, humble, and modest spirit, and never showed an elated mind till she showed it at her death.

This admirable little picture was lately in the collection of Mr. Morby, Cornhill.

"THE LADYE'S CHAMBER, TOWER OF LONDON," BY F. H. CALDERON.

INSPECTION OF THE GARRISON AT PORTSMOUTH BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE 4TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY PASSING THE DUKE IN GRAND DIVISIONS.

THE 4TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY IN ACTION.—SEE PAGE 463.

BIRTHS.

At Loodiana, Punjab, on the 12th ult., the wife of Charles F. Elliott, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Hyde Park-gardens, the wife of Algernon Bathurst, Esq., of a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Major-General Drought, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd inst., at the Old Church, Edgbaston, Charles Bray, only son of Alderman Hodgson, solicitor, of Birmingham, to Jane Vere, younger daughter of William Lacy, Esq., J.P., of Mont Mount, Edgbaston. No cards.

On the 14th inst., at St. James's, Paddington, William Perry, eldest son of William Perry, Baronet, Freemen, Bury, of Fylewell Park, Lymington, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Hermon Merivale, Esq.

On the 18th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, Ernest de Fellenberg Ree, of Westminster, Esq., Barrister, to Rebekah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard William Walpole, of Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Chelmsford, the Hon. Louisa Wentworth, widow of the late William Cavendish, Esq., and sister of the late Duke of Devonshire, in her 85th year.

At Lisbon, Mary Georgina Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of Lady Augusta Spencer, Bury Hill, and the late Right Hon. Elizabeth Spencer, and granddaughter of George, Earl Spencer, K.G.

In Grosvenor-square, Charlotte, Dowager Countess of Yarmouth, in her 95th year.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, founded, 1831, as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, SNOW GEESE. GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The TWENTY-SECOND EXHIBITION of PICTURES by the Artists of the French and Flemish schools—NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING, at Eight, and MONDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Regent-street. Illustrated Programme, 1d.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MR. C. HALLÉ'S MORNING PERFORMANCES and CHORAL MEETS, Thursday next, April 23, at Three o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Signor Foli. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Tickets, One Guinea; Single Tickets, Half a Guinea. Tickets (Nos. 1 to 50, and No. 81 to Auditor's, 29, Piccadilly, and all Musicsellers.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, April 28, at Three o'clock precisely, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Quartet, No. 3, Mozart; Quartet, No. 2, Beethoven; Quartet, No. 3, Haydn; Sonata, in B flat, No. 16, Haydn. Pianoforte Solos, Lobeck. Artiste—Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard. Violin—Herr Joachim. Viola—Herr Ries. Violoncello—Signor Piatti. Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Cramer and Co., Regent-street; and Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 29, Piccadilly.

MR. SIMS REEVES at the MONDAY POPULARS.—A CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 27, when he will sing Mendelssohn's "Is it true, O lovely form" (Duet), Blumenthal's "Message," and "I heard the nightingale," Sullivan. Violin, M. Vieuxtemps; Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 5s.; Admission, 1s. Area, 3s. Tickets, Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 29, Piccadilly.

MR. DAVID FISHER'S FACTS and FANCIES, illustrated by Dissolving Views, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, EVERY EVENING, at Eight, except SATURDAY. THE GREAT EXHIBITION of 1867 and MONEY MATTERS, on MONDAY, MAY 4, and MONDAY, MAY 11. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Balcony, 1s.; Admission, 1s., at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 76, HARLEY-STREET.—MADE BONDY has to announce that her THIRD MORNING PERFORMANCE will take place on SATURDAY next, the 2nd of May, at Three o'Clock, assisted by Miss Marian Moss, Mr. Henry Holmes, Signor Piatti, and Mr. Charles Hallé. Tickets, One Guinea each. Family Tickets, Four Guineas. Single Tickets, Half a Guinea each, to be had at 11, Duke-street, Portland-place.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERING and NOT, Wednesdays, May 13, June 3, and 24. AMERICAN PLANTS, Tuesday, May 5. Fellows have the privilege of admitting a friend on these days. Fellows of the Society. May last is the last day upon which Fellows can compound. After that day the fee will be £20. By order of the Council, JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND.—REMITTANCES.—The Bank of New Zealand (Incorporated by Act of General Assembly), 64, Cornhill, grants letters of Credit, and transacts every description of Banking Business throughout the several Provinces.

Terms and particulars on application to
EDWARD WILLIS, Manager.
By the Bank of New Zealand, 64, Cornhill, LAW and HART, Managing Directors.

ACCIDENTS by Road, River, or Railway, assure in the Full, the Steam, or at Home, you by providing against Accidents of all kinds with the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, London. Accidents and Special Acts of Parliament. £100,000 have been already paid as compensation.

Apply at the railway stations, to the local agents, or at the head office, 64, Cornhill, London. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—Notice is hereby given that all the SCULPTURE and MODELS intended for exhibition this year at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM must be delivered at the Royal Academy (Burlington House Entrance) on Monday next, April 27, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock precisely. Any sculpture not properly received in the said Museum on the above day and hour will not be exhibited. By order of the Council, C. R. LESLIE, R.A., Secretary.

ST. JAMES'S HOTEL, Corner of Bridge-street, Westminster, Piccadilly.—This HOTEL will be OPENED to the PUBLIC on MONDAY, the 4th of MAY, NEXT. Meals served at moderate charges.
By order,
Dated, April 17, 1868. G. T. OLDFIELD, Secretary.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Supported by voluntary contributions. Liberal and continuous support is required to meet the increasing demands upon the Charity.
Bankers—Messrs. Prescott, Dimsdale, Cave, and Co.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords general advice to Inventors. Printed information grátis. F. M. LATHAM, Sec.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES.—6d. per bottle. Any one can use them. The boldest colours. May be had of all Chemists.

SANGSTERS' FANCY SUNSHADES, Parasols, Umbrellas, en Tout Cas—Patentees, 140, and 7, Regent-street (corner of Vigo-street). Sangsters' New Registered Fan, 1s. Fleet-street Branch, 94, Royal Exchange, E.C.

NEW BOOKS.

MR. READES NEW FORM.
Early in May will be published,
THE LAURELTÉ WREATH, AND POEMS.
By JOHN EDMUND READE.
London: LOVELL REEVE, and Co., 5, Ludgate-hill.

NOTICE.—CAPTAIN DANGEROUS, by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. Revised and Corrected throughout, with New Illustrations, is now ready at every Library.
London: TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-street.

This day price 3s., ornamental boards,
THE PEARL ANDES, By GUSTAVE AIMARD. As a record of life on the pathless prairies of South America, unrivalled.—Athenæum.
London: TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-street.

COMPANION TO THE BALLROOM. By MRS. LEONORA GRANT. Second Edition is now ready. Published by the Author, 2, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park-street. Sold also by the Booksellers and Musicsellers. Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 1d.

Third Edition, 2s. 6d. cd cand plates, 48. 6d. plain,
THE SWIFT: Her Experience in Training and Racing. By Mrs. FERGUSON BLAIR, of Kinnaird, Perthshire. Awarded the Society's silver prize at various Fenciy Shows. This volume contains the Practical Instruction for Training, Racing, and Management of the Swift, in varieties of Poultry.
London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co.; and Simpkin and Co.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE, No. 41 (for MAY), will be published on Tuesday, the 28th inst., price One Shilling, with Four Illustrations.
CONTENTS.
Romola. (With Two Illustrations)
Chapter LIV.—Tito Melema.
LV.—On Shipboard.
LVI.—Savonarola and the Monks.
LVII.—The Oaks Villa.
Westminster Abbey. (With an Illustration)
Thoreau.
Dunwoody. By E. Lutherbrow.
Trying Yields to London with the Japanese Ambassadors.
Midwifery. By William Smith. (With an Illustration)
The Cornhill Gallery. (With Four Illustrations)
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MUTU COOMÀRA SWÀMY MUDELIÀR.

Mutu Coomàra Swàmy Mudeliàr, the first non-Christian Hindoo gentleman who has been called to the English Bar, belongs to one of the most distinguished families of the *haut monde* of the East. He comes of the Tamil race, which, comprising a population of no less than fifteen millions of Hindoos, form the principal inhabitants of not only Southern India, but also of the best portion of the adjoining island of Ceylon. The Tamils are the most enterprising and energetic of the numerous "nationalities" of India. Not only have they forced their way to the neighbouring islands of the Mauritius, Reunion, and Pulo-Penang, but colonies of them also to be found in Aden, the West Indies, and, in small numbers, even in Australia. As wealthy bankers and merchants, the Tamil chettias are well known to European merchants in India. Being the capitalists of the land, it is they who principally purchase all European commodities wholesale for distribution to the different districts of Southern India. They also enter into large contracts with Europeans for the supply of cotton; and the American crisis has in no small degree conduced to the acquisition of large fortunes even in India and amongst the Indians. There are to be found also large landed proprietors and semindars amongst them. The industry and skill which they bring to bear on the cultivation of their fields and gardens, especially in the north of Ceylon, where, from the absence of rivers and works of irrigation, wells have to be sunk and the paddy and tobacco lands supplied with water therefrom, have extorted the admiration of every observer. Nor have they been unmindful of the benefits of English education. Their youth have shown great aptitude for the study of mathematics, mechanics, and jurisprudence. A Tamil engineer is now employed in the construction of railways in the Madras presidency, and there is another in Ceylon who was publicly thanked by its Governor for his services in the construction and completion of an important bridge in the island. Nor is it difficult to find among them men who can correctly predict an eclipse, explain the calculus of Newton, or propound the laws of navigation. As lawyers, while they have, in the French settlement of Pondicherry (in India), raised themselves to the position of avocats and judges of the "Supreme Tribunal," and plead and deliver judgment in the best Parisian French, they have also displayed equal versatility as pleaders and magistrates in the English courts of Madras and Ceylon.

The flower of the Tamil race is perhaps to be found in the north of Ceylon. Here undoubtedly the purest Tamil is spoken in the present day; and since Madura, in the Madras Presidency (reputed in ancient times, and under the august influence of the Pandian Kings, the Ptolomies of India, to have been the Athens of Southern Hindostan), ceased to be a seat of learning under repeated aggressions from the barbaric hordes of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sahib, Jaffna, the capital of the north of Ceylon, has become the great focus of the Tamil savants. Here Oriental learning yet flourishes side by side with Occidental seminaries and colleges. The American Mission have been long at work in Jaffna, and there are converts to Christianity now engaged in disseminating the truths of the Gospel amongst their countrymen. There are few places in the East where one could find a community of men as orderly, intelligent, and industrious as the Tamils of Jaffna. The Government of the district is happily placed in the hands of a civil officer of great ability and disinterestedness—Mr. Dyke, a gentleman who, unlike those whose object, in taking employment in the East, is to amass a fortune and return home, has been with the Tamils for nearly thirty-five years, and who, refusing all promotion that should remove him from among them, is determined to devote the rest of his life towards the amelioration of a race whose fine qualities have made him their warm friend and champion.

After the cession of Ceylon by the Dutch to the English, a Legislative Council was established for the better administering of its Government. Each race had its representative there. Aromogatta Pulle Coomàra Swàmy Mudeliàr was the first member for the Tamils. He was appointed to this distinguished post, not merely from his high status amongst his countrymen, but also as a reward for the important services which he had rendered to the British Government and to the Tamils for upwards of forty years. In the different expeditions which the British Army had to make to Kandy, before the hill country of Ceylon was finally subjugated; in the entering into treaties with the Kandian Tamil Princes, as well as in the pearl-fisheries of Aripo and in the council board of Colombo, Coomàra Swàmy Mudeliàr had shown such abilities and attachment to the English rule as to have induced the British Government to present him with several gold medals, and to have drawn public approbation from successive English Governors of Ceylon.

His only son is Mutu Coomàra Swàmy Mudeliàr, who lost his father during his infancy. His education was, however, not neglected: he had the benefit of several English tutors, and he completed his education in Queen's College, Colombo, under the presidency of the Rev. B. Hooks, M.A. In 1851 M. Coomàra Swàmy became the successful competitor for the "Turnour Prize," awarded by the Ceylon Government for the best student in Greek, Latin, and English classics. Since then he had the advantage of a course of reading under the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, who was at the head of the Scotch Church in Ceylon, and who is known as a metaphysician and natural philosopher of great ability, and as the author of several recondite works on various branches of human knowledge. Mr. C. Swàmy studied for the profession of the law, and became an Advocate in 1856. In the practice of his profession, and in the study of other European languages and literature than the English, he devoted his time till 1862, when, a vacancy occurring in the Legislative Council of Ceylon, the Tamils petitioned for his appointment to the seat of the Tamil member which his father had first filled. Sir Charles MacCarthy, Bart., the present able Governor of this thriving colony, a gentleman of exceedingly liberal views, ever ready to encourage merit and talent amongst the natives, promptly acceded to the wishes of the Tamils. After having served in the council for some time, and given great satisfaction to the constituency which prayed for his appointment and the Government which appointed him, Coomàra Swàmy has now visited Europe.

Coomàra Swàmy Mudeliàr has, since his arrival in England, been called to the English Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Not being a Christian, he had many difficulties to encounter before admission; but he has at last succeeded in surmounting the difficulties raised, and he has now the satisfaction of having pioneered the way for the admission of his countrymen to the English Bar. He is thus the first non-Christian Hindoo-English barrister. The *Times*, in alluding to his call and in discussing the general subject of Indian education in a recent article, makes the following apt remarks on the subject:—"As a mark of the progress which the Hindoo aristocracy has of late made, we may mention that only a few days ago our journal announced, among those called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, the name of an Indian gentleman of rank and position in the East—Mutu Coomàra Swàmy, who is a member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, and the representative of the Tamil nation in it—the first non-Christian Hindoo who has gained admission into the ranks of the English Bar. This shows that Indians are no longer content to remain in idleness, but, appreciating the advantages of our Government and institutions, are prepared to qualify themselves by every means in their power for the various posts of distinction and honour, which, under the last proclamation of the Queen to the Hindoos—their Magna Charta—they are entitled to fill." We may add that Coomàra Swàmy has taken great interest in the proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society of Ceylon, to the journal of which society he has contributed several interesting articles on Indian religions and literature. He has the satisfaction of having been elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain. During his short stay in England he has gained many friends, and we trust that he will carry back with him to his native country a pleasant impression of his sojourn amongst us.

MUTU COOMÀRA SWÀMY MUDELIÀR, THE FIRST NON-CHRISTIAN HINDOO BARRISTER AND THE TAMIL MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON.

BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES AT HINDLIP HALL.

THERE are few spots more beautiful in the picturesque district surrounding Worcester than Hindlip Hall, the mansion and park of Mr. Henry Allsopp, head of the world-renowned firm known as "Samuel Allsopp and Sons," so long established at Burton-on-Trent. Hindlip is situated about five miles from the ancient city of Worcester. The original edifice—one of those quaint mansions of the olden time which Nash and Cattermole loved so well to draw, belonged to the Tudor period, and was rich in turrets and carved gables. From the house at Hindlip, so runs the folk lore of the county, was written to Lord Montegle that famous missive which led to the discovery [of the Gunpowder Plot. When the old place was pulled down, early in this century, and the structure—a very handsome one—erected on its site, numerous secret chambers, entered by trap-doors and sliding panels, with other occult contrivances, were discovered; and even now the cellars retain all the peculiarities belonging to mediæval times. Hindlip Hall is approached from the Worcester road by a drive through a shrubbery of nearly a mile in extent, at the end of which is the pretty church of the hamlet, with its ivy-

BIRTHDAY REJOICINGS IN HINDLIP PARK, WORCESTERSHIRE.

mantled tower and rustic graveyard, the latter containing numerous memorials of the old Catholic possessors of the estate, the Southwell family.

Within the last fortnight Hindlip Hall has been the scene of festive doings, and of demonstrations of the most gratifying character. On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the eldest son of Mr. Henry Allsopp attained his majority, and the event was celebrated by a series of fêtes in every way worthy the wealth and position of his family. On the morning of Wednesday a recognition, characteristically English, of the joyful nature of the occasion was given in the form of a breakfast, to which the tenantry were invited at Hindlip, and—the apparent solecism must be excused—a "field" of about three hundred gentlemen partook of breakfast in the "hall," which, in point of architectural grands rands, and a fox killed near Alcester. Meanwhile most extensive preparations had been made at Hindlip for the entertainment of about a several hundred guests had been invited, it was absolutely necessary to add to the capabilities of the house by the erection of a temporary pavilion on the upper front. This was intrusted to the practised hand of Mr. Benjamin Bellgrove, of London, and upon a visit to it we can unexpectedly that if ever the *Decorative Journal* is to be collected, he should be raised to it, with the additional grade at a *Marquee*. This impertinent *aside de deux* was not to be. The pavilion, at Hindlip, Hindlip, with crimson and white drapery, and brilliantly lighted. Beyond the pavilion, triumphal arches, conspicuous among them and other floral decorations, spanned the various approaches to the house, and the "coming events" of the host and hostess's hospitality "cast their shadows before"—or rather their lights, in the guise of a "Welcome" inscribed in a colossal illumination composed of variegated lamps. The arms of the family, with the Allsopp monogram of the young heir, worked out in various ingenious heraldic colours, were among the decorations, all of which exhibited colours, were among the decorations, all of which exhibited colours, were among the decorations, all of which exhibited

FINE ARTS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

We are engraving the façade of the entrance to the new gallery of the body of Painters in Water Colours, heretofore known as the "new" society, but now styling themselves as at the head of their notice. With the illustration, which we purpose offering next week, we shall furnish the new gallery of the "Institute," and give a few notes on the history of the artistic association.

The Institute is inaugurated with an exhibition of a somewhat monotonous character, but collectively of more than average excellence. The older and better-known members appear to have made no unusual effort on this occasion. We may, however, except Mr. Tidey. This artist contributes a religious work, the subject "Christ Blessing Little Children" (245), which, whatever may be thought of the suitability of the medium for an important sacred theme, deserves recognition as a work of higher aim than most other works in the gallery. We are cognizant of his drawing, and shall, therefore, have a better opportunity for describing it. As if to test the capabilities of water colours in every degree, Mr. Tidey also sends an expressive bit of "Study" (164) of a female head; we confess, however, we see no corresponding advantage gained by the enlarged scale. Mr. Rose of Warrow, the President of the Institute, is seen to greater advantage than in his recent illustrations of Dove's poetry, in two pieces of English rustic life in the last century, "The Morning Beam" (36) and "The Sunny Side of the Wall" (44). The "motif" of the first—a girl shading her eyes from the sunlight—is one we have frequently given, seeing that the morning ray falls on the trees rather than the face; but the more graceful standing figure of the girl in the second drawing is consistent throughout, and in both the colour is full and rich. The "Camels approaching a Desert Well" (109) gives a view of Eastern subject upon which Mr. Warren's reputation chiefly rests; but it is not a very favourable example.

Mr. R. Corbould's "Ladie of Orchynwell House" (3), a full-length portrait of a lady in an interior, rich with stained glass and quaint device of carving, has extreme difficulty overcome. It is a work of great sacrifice of relative and characteristic truth. The "stippling" of the face (which, by-the-way, is somewhat less insipid than usual), differs from the execution of any other part of the picture; the dress and the accessories are painted with a dark opaque and gummy vieidity which is in direct contrast with the flesh and the glass. The whole, without attaining the transparent depth of oil, the aerial quality, the distinctive beauty of water colours, produces neither the one nor the other. Cleverness and richness, some conventionality both of feeling and execution must also be urged against "The Fete Day" (72), a Knight in armour, two Ladies of no particular age, and a Page, grouped in front over a tapestried balcony on a procession supposed to be passing beneath the latter window which similar to many of the others, is also too are grouped. Mr. Corbould's third and most elaborate drawing exhibited "A Baronial Festival" (84), "Drinking to the Health of the Virgin" given takes the form of a Gothic altar, with triptych, reredos, sostchoons, inscriptions of German legend, &c., and has some affinity in composition to the new altar and stained glass window in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The doors of the central compartment of the triptych are opened, and the baptism of Jesus is seen in the visionary representation of the late Prince Consort as a Christian warrior, two Archangels standing on each side as supporters of the good fight. On the inside of the opened doors are subjects intended, it must be inferred, as ideal types or symbolical suggestions of the Christian nobility and his work, and the Duchess of Kent, under the garment of the Last Supper, the bronze serpent, and Moses striking the rock. The knee-shield above contains the Our Saviour in glory "in his majesty," as similar mediæval subjects are termed, at whose feet the princely figure has his own name and shield; while the side are of St. George and the Dragon, and Michael and the Dragon.

Mr. Absolon—who, after an interval of oil painting, returns to the medium in which he has been most successful—has a very pleasant "pretty, though rather superficial, attractiveness—sends a large drawing, "A Lesson in the Ring at Hampstead Heath" (5). The same effect, a bourn donnel is asleep in a fern-brake, with, however, no trace of previous sadness in face or figure to account for the lines "When Sorrow slumbers Wake it not" (263). Two contributions by Mr. Wehnert have much of the artist's usual solidity and power of colour, save (when unexaggerated) the two technical qualities of his earlier work. In one of these (85) Dr. Quarles is shown among the tombs of generations from the family armour. The other (301) represents the bockshiding monk Fra Filipo Lippi, whose adventurous life reads like a dark tale of Italian romance, making love to her patient in the cloister doors, to Lucretia Buti, the nun who sat to him for a picture of the Virgin, and who afterwards escaped from her convent with the painter. Lippi, it must be remembered, was a painter in *tempera*, the ancient form of water colours; hence the drawing assumes a mediæval look in the easel. This tempting but dangerous subject is rendered hopelessly offensive by the vulgarly-lewd expression of the misnamed Lucretia.

Mr. Louis Haghe, who so much increased the interest of his admirably-painted interiors by the animated groups of figures he introduced so appropriately, and the incidents of character so skilfully, has two large and elaborate works. One is "The Doge, Andrea Dandolo, Leaving the Church of St. Mark after Matins, the Cross" (62). The gloomy old Byzantine interior, and the enthusiasm of all classes of Venetians at this signal for joining the procession, make a capital picture. The other drawing, "Count Collini and Francis I. at Fontainebleau" (273), is an incident suggested by the great sculptor and mural-painter's biography. Mr. Haghe has, however, taken an unwarrantable liberty with his authority. The passages quoted in the catalogue (and, we suppose, the same to any visit to Fontainebleau, as Mr. Haghe represents, but when Collini was upon the King at Paris to show him his improvements for the gates and the model of the fountain at Fontainebleau. Later in his narrative Collini describes his visit to Fontainebleau with (not the model of the fountain and in this drawing, Mr. Haghe has the statue of Jupiter, which he was directed to place in the magnificent Renaissance gallery that Mr. Haghe has painted so well), and where the offended Mûme. d'Etampes had secretly, but in vain, as the event proved, contrived, for his expenditure, to have a number of bronze copies from antique works previously placed. The picture, Mr. Haghe as a figure-painter and colourist to greater advantage in subjects from his native Netherlands, than even in many more striking drawings.

Herr Carl Werner has been filling his portfolio in the East, and exhibits a number of extremely effective drawings, chiefly architectural, of the scenes in and about Jerusalem, the Temple, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Bethany, &c. Mr. Werner has evidently expressents the famous "Wailing-place of the Jews" (88)—the wall composed of immense blocks of stone that are supposed to be part of the substructure of the original Temple of Solomon, and at which pilgrim Jews, male and female, pour out their lamentations. Another and even greater builder still hears them, certain specially sacred stones of the wall, even the wonder, let us remind the reader, of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon two years back) sends seven or eight drawings of Roman studies, free from the photographic rigidity we have observed in previous drawings—"The Madre col Bambino" (124), a Roman mother and child, with a stained-glass window like a nimbus round the whole group, and a lovely profile of a girl entering a church and dipping her fingers in the *aqua benedetta* as she enters to the customary prayer, "O, sancte Madonna, ora pro me!" (178). With the mention of a dashing and vigorous, though rather disproportionate, representation, by Mr. E. Murray, of a burly Spanish priest, plied for "Choral Service" (149) by an ugly woman, the vendor of church trinkets on the one side, and a pretty dealer in lottery tickets on the other, and apparently inclining to the latter; a very well painted "Village School" (9), by Miss Farmer; and some rustic pieces by Mr. Lee; we think we have included the most noteworthy figure subjects in this exhibition.

We very much regret that the pressure on our space compels us to postpone our remarks on the landscapes in this exhibition till next week.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

The seventh annual exhibition of this society has just opened. The members of the society and the promoters of these exhibitions have purchased a lease for, we believe, seven years of a gallery in Conduit Street, Hanover Square, and have fitted it up with a commodious room for the exhibition of their works. We are glad that an exhibition which must in many cases confer benefit upon deserving but undirected merit is at length established in a settled position and locality.

The present exhibition is very creditable to the ladies, especially when we remember the number of most distinguished artists of the sex who exhibit at other galleries. Two eminent foreign contributors to the present exhibition are entitled to first notice, not so much, perhaps, by merit as courtesy. The Swedish painter, Mdlle. Hedwall, sends two pictures, illustrative of the Swedish national Exhibition, sends two oil-pictures representing, with some boldness and neutrality of colour, but with very admirable simplicity the sacrifice which to many a mother's heart is the Christian life. In the one an old dame chuckles delightedly at the baptism of her grandchild, "Treated to a Christening" is the other, a Swedish girl is gathering the family herds among the mountains by the sound of the horn. The other foreign contributor is the Polish painter, Mdme. Jerichau, has two characteristic and soundly-executed pictures, "A Grouped Together, of the Brothers Grimm, the great German scholars; and a large and elaborate work, "A Birthday," an allegorical treatment of which will, however, find few admirers. Mdme. Jerichau is a Danish lady married to a Polish artist and studied to say in the room, though her details are rather slighted. One at least of her pictures is worthy, but her flesh-painting is fresh and English. "The Butterfly and the lice" represent two girls in mediæval costume, the lady dealing her sister with flowers, the other industriously mending nets. The window-light on the latter girl is given with remarkable force and truth. Though less admirable in execution, the "Spring Greet" has the higher merit of sympathy with loveliness, and earnest pathos. An old peasant-woman, Mdme. Jerichau's own years, apparently, and her features, sits sadly beside her cheerless hearth, while her little grandchild, with innocent, upturned eager, rays grace over the poor meal of soup. Mdme. Jerichau's style, the artist's own, is distinctly visible in the pleasing picture of two French matelots "On the Look-out" (151) in a sea-piece entitled "Off the Coast; but the most valuable and finished picture of Miss Edwards has a well-conceived little picture of a Scotch fisherman's family, the father and mother in bed, describing him to remain—entitled "Heading for Peace" (150). Several very pleasing drawings from child models, effective in colour, and happy in their simplicity of composition, are among the works contributed by Mrs. Backhouse. There are other meritorious figure-studies by Miss Ellen Edwards, Miss Greenaway, and Miss Mary Mudd" (3)—but all her works are excellently drawn; by Miss Emma Brindley, "Lady Jane Grey's Farewell to Guilford" (4), and "Our Baby" by Miss Sophia Beale, "St. Bernard of Clairvaux" (88), which decidedly deserved a better place; and by Miss Eliza Walker. The last lady has a very pleasing portrait of "Mrs. Jones," and a portrait of Glenn, the sculptor; and the same remark applies to a Mr. Dudley, by Miss Lucy Gibson. Miss Lucy Ingle has a portrait of Grierson, has promise.

In the department of landscape and architecture there are many noteworthy works both in oil and water colours. Mrs. Paul Naftel's drawings of Guernsey would show to advantage beside the well-known works of Mr. Wolfe, Jersey. Miss Mutrie's flower and fruit pieces are directly recalled, and not discredited, by Miss Maria Harrison's "Study of Flowers." Miss Loyell, Miss Mutrie's pupil, also admirable street views in Chester and elsewhere, and the excellent drawings of Miss Ellen Edwards, Miss Ada Cross, and Miss Robertson Blaine, Miss J. Forster, Miss Isabella Jones, and Miss Dobbs are also deserving of commendation. Miss Mary Gillies sends a collection of still-life. Prominent among these are Miss W. E. Oakley's "Study of Fruit" (179); a Miss Hall's excellent effective study of a "Dead Blue Tit" (194), by Miss Elizabeth Symon; very careful drawings by Mrs. Withers; and a study of a muskrat, red squirrel, and other animals, by Miss Mary Thompson, and Mr. Florence Peel. In the last-named the character of the several fish is given with great truth, and the colour of the water is very natural. Noticeable works coming under the same denomination are also exhibited by Miss E. Hall, Miss Mary Thompson, and Mr. Florence Peel.

Among pen-and-ink drawings and etchings we must particularize the pointed and effective "Scenes from the Life of a Governess," and the sketches of character by Miss Sutherland, Miss Mary Thompson, and the clever and doubtless authentic version of "The Constitutional" by Miss Ellen Edwards. Miss Edwards also sends a clever illustration of Clarion; the illustrations to Tennyson, &c., by the Misses Taylor; and a number of sketches by Miss Charlotte Babb. A miniature of "Angela," by Miss Annie Howard, is much admired.

The dignity of plastic art is worthily upheld by the distinguished sculptor, Miss Durham, who sends a statuette group, and a bas-relief, incidents relating to Achilles and his mother, Thetis. It is more than creative, also, indeed, to think that Miss Durham has produced a second nearly over one of the most difficult modes of artistic expression that the fine arts afford. The modelling of these compositions are less apparent in the conventions and inevitable foreshortenings of the same passages on the same plane with the spectator. *Au reste*, these bas-reliefs have striking merits of conception and composition.

Mr. Sant, A.R.A., has just completed a religious picture, now exhibiting at the gallery of Mr. Paul and Co., which is the most important work of the kind the artist has produced. The subject represented is the Virgin and Child surrounded by angels, and the Virgin and their journey to Emmaus. The disciples have not yet been permitted to recognise Christ. There is either indicated that they are still "constrained," or that the Saviour's features, like Moses', are not inclined in an attitude of profound reflection, and Cleopas, by a process of the artist's own invention, is represented as in the act of saying that the attitudes are intended to express the humility of newly-born faith, and the angels are represented as descending carrying conviction to the mind of the other. Judging from the word quoted on the frame beneath the picture, this alone is certainly the meaning intended by the artist. The angels have communicated the news of the Saviour's death to the supposed stranger, by reminding him of the words of the prophets, and of what "the prophets have spoken." Christ looks upwards with a rather ambiguous expression, while other angels exhibit the illumined simply as a work of art, these uncertainties, arising from the elaborate ideas sought to be expressed, and the want of the direct meaning a more unaffected treatment of the subject would have brought with it. It will be suggestive to a Christian mind only because he will bring to it so much knowledge of what he has been taught to believe. Looked at as this subject has been so seldom attempted. In trying to force the meaning Mr. Sant has sometimes sacrificed truth to over-refinement of attitudes. We need hardly say the great exaggeration in the several qualities—rich colour, bold effect, and dashing handling; but those technicalities are the natural and necessary accompaniments of such a work, and seem to take the place of the very deepest thought and feeling of which the artist is capable, and which he has expressed. Nevertheless, the picture is remarkable as among the few tolerably satisfactory representations of our present school. The work is to be engraved by Mr. Samuel Bellin.

Mr. Cropsey, the American landscape-painter, whose picture, "Autumn on the Hudson," was the chief attraction of the American gallery in the International Exhibition, has painted a picture which is exhibiting in the gallery of Messrs. Agnew, and is a fine companion to that work. The actual title is "Autumn on the Delaware, 1862," and the picture represents the lovely view from that beautiful river's banks, which, in the autumn season, must have been passed for its purely English beauty, and therefore, perhaps, more highly appreciated by Continental visitors than by ourselves. The picture has very considerable merit. Its chief technical drawback is the hotness and crudity of the colour. The foliage in shadow is, in particular, of unnatural hues of cool green. This will, however, not affect the engraving from this work, which, we understand, is to be made by Mr. Wallis. The picture may be seen at Mr. Graves's, Pall-mall.

The following statues will shortly be placed in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, in continuation of the series already erected—viz., "Alexander the Great," by Mr. Theed; "Alfred," by Mr. Stephens; "I Penseroso," by Mr. Hancock; "Shakspeare," by Mr. Bailey, R.A.; "Milton," by Mr. Calder Fairbut "Shepherdess," from Beaumont and Fletcher, by Miss Durant.

THE FARM.

THE recent cattle-salutation lecture at Professor Voelcker has helped to concentrate the floating experience on the subject of malt-feeding. The Professor seems to consider that it proves of most use as a digestive when cattle are highly fed. "It is not milk," he observes, "the sugar in the malt which acts usefully; but it has also the peculiar property of changing the starch in barley-meal rapidly into sugar." Among those who formed the deputation to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Booth spoke strongly as to the economy in "feeding animals up to fattop condition," from his knowledge of its long use at Warsaby and Killerby; and added that the prize Leicesters at the last Yorkshire show were all malt-fed animals. According to the former lecture, with malting expenses added, would average £8 per ton; while the present adulterated linseed cake costs £10. Mr. Fisher Hobbs and Mr. Williams, of Bayham, also testified to its effects on sheep and lambs. Mr. Hobbs said that the two-year-old wethers, thus respecting the drawback allowed to the foreigner, and similarly favourable terms as a rival feeder. As we have always maintained, this is the only way in which the duty is likely to be attacked, and on which a Chancellor is likely to be "squeasable," provided the feeding can be carried out on a large scale, and the "get his guard up" against the frauds to which the malt-trade might give rise. As regards the best part of the question, the hypothesis that the labouring man would be far less likely to get drunk under the "good old sheep" system, and would stay at home in the evenings, drinking the produce of his own brewing-kettle and never sighing for the Chequers or Red Lion, seems as purely Arcadian as the notion that a Chancellor would ever take off the House and Malt tax with such a popular and fruitful tax *in toto*.

There were more than horses at Hoveden Fair, and many a same away without making a single purchase, and with the old story that one early bird had been round before the fair and picked up every good worker. The Irish agents were there in great force, and bought up troop-horses at remunerative rates to the breeders.

Mr. Andrew Arkell, of Stanton-upon-Hine Heath, near Wem, and varies the ordinary routine by the insertion beneath each dam of the age, sex, and colour of her foal. Should the herd has been sold, known on both sides the Channel, and, in fact, all over the world, by the Grand Turk, Prince Tallyrand, Gamester, Woodbine, Wood Hove, &c., which have won upwards of 200 prizes, exclusive of the Royal Agricultural. The shorthorn lots to be offered on Wednesday week next by Mr. Wetherall comprise the celebrated Duke of Oxford tribe, as well as the stem from *Bell's Weekly Messenger* that several calves have been recently disposed of. The Duke has been quite a favourite of the world "in hard matters; and he and his sire have bailiff, Mr. Dodds, have been bound by no "pure Booth or Bates" fetters, but bought whatever was good in the neighbourhood, and were always ready to do so older. The Rose Duchess tribe numbers five; Cassandra has two Miss Daughters, Young Duchess, Duchess Lass, and Duchess of Cherry Cheeks and Chief Baron; but, except Rose of Sharon, all are descended from the old Duchess notorious as the mother of the Woodcote tribe. M'Turk, by Grand Turk from Lally, is the sire of the Duke tots, and Gumester is the chief among five by Prince Tallyrand.

The first Bedlington Show, which we gave an account last week in "Country News," was worthy of the place to which so many peasant rocklocutors have given celebrity. The Bedlington dog is the tribe, of which the late owner sold so many, showed as much if not more quality than any, and Baron Battersea for which the buyer, Mr. Walker, would have gone on) were a good example of the breed. Four of them went to Ireland, to Messrs. Challener and Hall, the former of whom also purchased the best bred of Sou-hunt, and Lurcher during their carnival. Miss Emily, of the Celts tribe, was the largest and best-looking bitch in the show, and Mr. Ainsworth's Lass and Gumester as the chief among five by Prince Tallyrand.

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NEW BRUNSWICK.

MANUKAU HARBOUR, AUCKLAND.

We this week present our readers with an Engraving of Manukau Harbour, Auckland, in attempting to enter which the ill-fated Orpheus was so lately wrecked. The view is taken from a drawing by Major F. R. Stack, late Brigade-Major at Auckland, was obtained from a range of hills, about four miles from the entrance, and gives a fair idea of Auckland withone overlooking the entrance to the harbour, which is marked in the centre of the picture by a group of low bluffs, which are very conspicuous and impose objects when approached from the sea. These are called the Manukau Heads, and between them is the narrow channel which leads to the inner harbour. The Manukau, towards which and the mouth of the harbour the steamer seen in our Engraving is steering, is a fine navigable passage, for large vessels or sailing inwards to the port of Onehunga, which is situated about seven miles to the left of the Engraving.

WAR EMISSARIES FROM THE KING OF ASHANTEE TO GOVERNOR PINE, OF THE GOLD COAST.

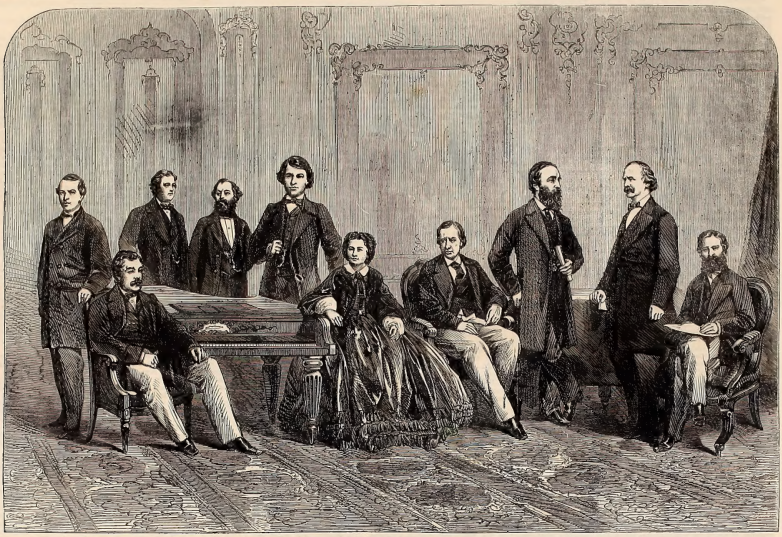
We present our readers with an Engraving taken from a photograph by Mr. Debes, of the extraordinary and barbaric deputation which lately waited upon his Excellency Governor Pine, of the Gold Coast, from the King of Ashantee. The object was to demand many other causes of disturbance on the West Coast of Africa—a misunderstanding has arisen between Cancoma, the king of which is a British Government, which may, it is feared, lead to serious consequences. The cause of the quarrel is stated to be as follows—It is the custom that all rock gold (or gold in nuggets) found in the territory of Ashantee should belong to the King, gold dust only being retained by his subjects. A certain chief was suspected of having retained some rock gold, and was ordered by the King to present himself at Kumassie (the capital). But apprehensive, not unnaturally, of danger, the chief, with some hundreds of his followers, fled to the town of Denkerah, which is inhabited by a tribe who revolted from Ashantee some years ago, and are now under British protection. The King of Ashantee thereupon sent a chief (his war-axe bearer) and other messengers to Governor Pine, at Cape Coast Castle, demanding that the absconding chief should be delivered to him, and threatening

WAR EMISSARIES FROM THE KING OF ASHANTEE TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR PINE, OF THE GOLD COAST.

war in case of a refusal. He based his claim upon a pretended treaty alleged to have been made some time back providing for the extradition of rebels against his rule. No such treaty could, however, be discovered in the archives of the colony, and the Governor, having good reason to believe that the offending chief would be put to death, refused to surrender him unless the King would produce the treaty he referred to or send witnesses to prove that the chief was a malefactor and had offended against the laws. These conditions have not been complied with, and hostilities may at any moment be expected to break out. The Governor's decision has met with the approval of the inhabitants living under British protection, although the King of Ashantee is said to have a very strong force of fighting-men under his command and there is but a handful of British troops available for service against him.

In further explanation of our Engraving, it should be mentioned that it is customary with the Kings of Ashantee, previous to declaring war, to send the reigning Monarch's war-axe bearer, with messengers bearing a barrel of gunpowder and a nugget of gold. The centre of the three prominent figures in our Engraving is the axe-bearer, the others being famous warriors. The group was photographed inside Cape Coast Castle.

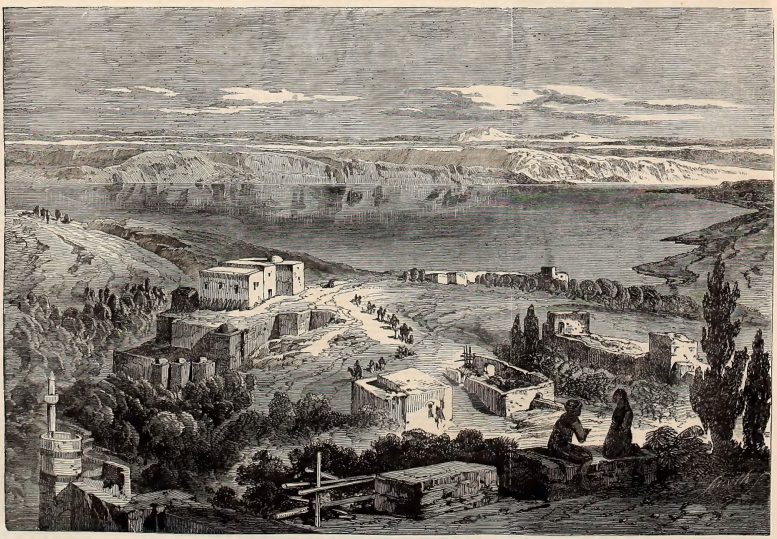
MANUKAU HARBOUR, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—FROM A DRAWING BY MAJOR F. B. STACK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE MONDAY EVENING POPULAR CONCERTS: THE INSTRUMENTALISTS.

THE MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

The above Engraving contains the portraits of the instrumental performers who have mainly contributed by their talents to the success of the above admirable and truly popular entertainments. Our musical readers will easily recognise the individuals who compose the group. First, there is Mr. Arthur Chappell, of the eminent firm of Chappell and Co., New Bond-street, the founder and director of the concerts, whose judicious management has rendered them so prosperous. The performers are:—M. Sainton, who, though a native of France, may, through his residence among us of more than twenty years, be almost claimed as one of our own artists; Herr Joachim, now Kapellmeister to the King of Hanover, who, though still a young man, is one of the greatest Continental violinists of the day; Signor Piatti, the finest performer on



"THE SEA OF GALILEE," FROM TELBIN'S PANORAMA OF "THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR IN THE EAST."—SEE NEXT PAGE.

the violoncello who has been heard in England since the days of the celebrated Robert Lindley; Mdme. Arabella Goddard (Mrs. J. W. Davison), a young and charming lady, who has no superior among the great female pianists of the day; Mr. Charles Hallé, a pianist of the highest order, and for many years director of the Manchester Concerts; Mr. Benedict, the favourite pupil of Weber, who, during a residence in England of more than a quarter of a century, has distinguished himself in the highest branches of his art, especially in the musical drama—his operas of "The Gipsy's Warning" and "The Lily of Killarney" having acquired a European celebrity; Mr. Lindsay Sloper, a musician of high reputation, both as a composer of genius and as an excellent performer on the pianoforte; Mr. Blagrove and Mr. Webb—the one a violinist, the other a tenor-player—gentlemen who do not come before the public as solo performers, but who are well known in our musical world as quartet-players of the utmost finish and refinement, and whose talents have greatly contributed to the excellence of the Monday Popular Concerts.

THE SEA OF GALILEE.

We have already given a short notice of the excursus at the Haymarket Theatre representing the principal scenes and sites visited by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his tour in the East. We need only remind the reader that the panorama is accompanied by a farcical little piece written by Mr. Birding Coyne and entitled "Mr. Buckstone at Home," that is exhibited from a most convenient subdivision to the dramatic entertainment of the evening, and is likely to meet with long-continued public favour. The panorama pictures have been painted by Mr. William Tolbin, assisted by Mr. Henry Telbin, who, we are informed in the catalogue, "undertook a journey to the East expressly to secure a degree of fidelity not hitherto to be met with works of this nature." Mr. Telbin, senr., has long been known as an admirable assistant-painter; but his progress of late years, and the result everything we have seen in the nature of a panorama, are surpassed by these recent landscapes by open-air sketches from which they emanate be considered. They convey the impression of considerable artistic merit and great accuracy, and the artistical light under which they are exhibited, and for the effect of which they are especially calculated, lend them an arid vividness which must be a closer resemblance to the burning and blinding Oriental sunshine than could be given by any means. We have selected one of the scenes for our Engraving. It is a view of the Sea of Galilee (connected as closely as the Jordan with our ministry), looking south-west from the highest point of the Castle of Safed, which, like the town, was crumbled almost to dust by an earthquake. In the extreme distance are the mountains of Ajlun, following the course of the Jordan on to the Dead Sea. At the farther point of the land, on the right-hand shore, is the town of Tiberias. On the point nearer the spectator, on the same side, is the village of Magdala. Still nearer, under the cliffs and conveyed by a rough path, is the place where Capernaum once stood, and part of the flat, on the margin of the sea, known by the name of Gennesareth. Safed, in the foreground, is one of the holy places of the Jews, many of whom resort to it from all parts of the world to end their days; and a more solemn, forlorn, eyeball—not to say dirty—set of melancholy ghosts it would be difficult to find.

MUSIC.

The representation, at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, of "Lucia di Lammermoor" on Tuesday last was the first that has been given ever without. In the character of Walter Scott's most interesting heroine, Mdlle. Titiens combines the powers of the greatest vocalist living with the duties of a tragedian of the highest order. In the scenes where the unhappy girl receives from her cruel brother the fabricated evidence of her lover's falsehood—where she signs the fatal "contract"—where she is overwhelmed by the sudden appearance of the infuriated Sir Edgar—her acting was the perfection of natural truth and feeling; and in the closing scene of despair and madness she was more successful in giving dramatic truth of expression to the florid and difficult music than any performer we remember to have seen who made the attempt. Giuglini, too, achieved a triumph in the character of Edgardo. His appealing cry in the "Malediction" was given with a striking contrast to the softness and tenderness of his dying accents in the exquisite "Tu piango." Gassier was an admirable representative of the stern and hard-hearted brother; and Boss gave due importance to the small but effective part of the good clergyman. The new ballet "Le Paradis," a "mighty grand" affair, as it ought to be, is a very exhibition of dancing, and enables Mdlle. Ferraris to display her charms and graces to the greatest advantage. M. Jullien has, too, a handsome man, and a dancer of remarkable agility. But if the piece has any dramatic design or meaning, no such thing is apparent to the audience, who are not enlightened by any "argument" descriptive of the subject and incidents, as used to be the custom in the old days of the ballet at Her Majesty's Theatre.

At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, "Guglielmo Tell" was produced on Thursday for the first time this season, when Signor Ciaffei (one of Mr. Gye's new recruits) made his début as Gessler (Archaduke) of Arnold. Of his appearance, and the performance of this most splendid opera, we shall give some account next week.

The third concert of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY took place at the Hanover square Rooms on Monday evening last. It was honoured with the presence of their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and Princess Helena and Louisa. They were attended by a numerous suite, and the room was crowded by a brilliant assemblage. The following was the programme of the concert:—

PART I.	
Sinfonia in B flat	Mozart.
Recit. ed Aria, "Ecco mostro," &c. Mr. Santley	
"Le Nozze di Figaro."	
Concerto in E flat, pianoforte, Mr. W. G. Cusins	Mozart.
Recit. ed Aria, from an early manuscript, "Ah perfido," Scena "Ocean," Overture "Coriolan"	Beethoven.
PART II.	
Sinfonia in A major, composed expressly for the Philharmonic Society	Mendelssohn.
Duet, Mdlle. Parepa and Mr. Santley ("Rigoletto")	Verdi.
Overture "Der Freischütz"	Weber.

The symphonies of Mozart and Mendelssohn, Beethoven's unrivalled overture to "Coriolan," and Weber's "Der Freischütz" were performed in a manner which showed the power of the noble orchestra under the direction of their able conductor (Sir Sterndale Bennett). Weber's concerto, a work comparatively little known, yet one of the author's finest compositions, was played by Mr. Cusins in a manner which did him high honour, and called forth great pleasure to the audience. Mr. Cusins is an accomplished pianist; he has a full and powerful tone, clear and brilliant execution, and he possesses the highest quality of a performer; the art of *singing* on his instrument. The beautiful adagio movement in E flat, where the melody and expression of vocal music. He was deservedly and warmly applauded. The vocal pieces corresponded in excellence with the instrumental portion of the concert. Signor Belletti's delivery of the fine scena from "Figaro" was a masterly specimen of style and expression; Mdlle. Parepa gave the recitative and "Ocean, thou mighty monster," with extraordinary vocal and declamatory power; and the duet from "Rigoletto," one of the best things in that fine opera, was sung with great dramatic effect. This concert, in short, did as much credit to the direction of the society for the taste and judgment of the selection as to the performers for the excellent execution of the whole of the music.

At the concert of the VOCAL ASSOCIATION, on Tuesday evening, the principal feature of the programme was the operetta, "The Sons of Sidney," composed by Mr. Chalmers Masters, which, on musical reading may commend itself to us as a novelty as yet unbrished work. On this occasion it was performed for the first time, and its effect fully confirmed the opinion we had formed from the perusal. The solos were extremely well sung by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Tennant, and Mr. Weiss; most of them were encored, and the whole piece was justly and warmly applauded.

Herr Pauer, the distinguished pianist, has commenced a repetition of his "Historical Performances of Pianoforte Music," which excited so much interest last season. They are six in number, and are given at Willis's Rooms. The first took place on Monday last, the 14th inst. It consisted of works of the Academy at Vienna school, and included choice specimens of the great masters of that school from Frohberger, who flourished in the seventeenth century, to the modern Liszt and Thalberg. The second, on Monday next, will include the Italian school of the second school of Clementi; and the subsequent performances will be devoted, in due chronological order, to Bach and his family, and to the principal masters of the French and English schools. As Herr Pauer is not only one of the most accomplished performers of the day, but is thoroughly conversant with the whole range of music for the piano and the keyed instruments which preceded it, these performances not only form a delightful entertainment, but are full of interest and instruction. For each performance there is an accompanying book of analytical remarks, biographical notices, historical sketches, and other appropriate topics, written with singular ability, and full of interest for every lover of music.

It is said that Mr. Charles Dickens has engaged by Mr. G. W. Martin for the five remaining oratorio performances of the National Choral Society this season at Exeter Hall, and for the whole of the next season, the terms being fifty guineas for each performance.

A very interesting concert was given at the OPERA COMIQUE, Paris, on Saturday last, for the benefit of the grandchildren of the celebrated Kreasan, the father of dramatic music in France. The company of the Gymnase (including Mdme. Rose Chéri) performed "Les Deux Mots," "Le Chapeau d'un Horloger," and "L'Avocat Patholin." The musical part of the entertainment consisted of the last act of "Tarare," followed by a miscellaneous concert. The principal vocal performers were Mdme. Gueymard, Mdme. Wertheimber, and Mdlle. Lefebvre. The violin and the piano were played by M. Vieuxtemps and Mdme. Kastner. The concert included some specimens of the old French worthy. The theatre was crowded and the receipts large.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—It is now rarely that a London audience can command the chair of acting of which Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan are the representatives. With us, when actors have cultivated their powers of observation, they are apt to be like astronomers, like the planets, take to wandering. They visit the provinces, and shed their light on the country boors, and when they are to be found anywhere for a season or so. When they return, after long intervals, they appear in their old familiar nooks and fixed stars, not unfrequently under the old familiar masks and faces. We venture to think that this system wants alteration, and that the public would not find it to their disadvantage if deprived of its best actors. Indeed, we know no better reason for augmenting the number of theatres than this fact; and we should consider it highly beneficial which may make room, or create a need, for the employment of our best performers. We have said this much in order to record that Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan reappeared on Monday at "the Little Theatre" in the Haymarket, and that Mr. Wigan's performance of the part of Mr. Tangent was perfect. How well suited the part of John Mildmay is to the special aptitudes of Mr. Wigan as an actor we need not now enter into, considering the high state of public opinion on that question. The character itself is a clever stage representation of the quiet, unemonstrative gentleman we sometimes meet with, who, with little apparent impulse, only want the stimulus of a sufficient cause to show tremendous energy of character, and an effective execution. What we allude to forms an affecting incident in the career of a convict woman, who, after years of penal servitude, is accompanied to her home at the Strand, and lately at the St. James's, died on Wednesday week. The previous evening, when the poor creature's relatives had left her, and when her arrived at home in so exhausted a state that he was not able to undress himself, not able to take food or sight in a candle, he sat down by her bedside, with a faint smile to his wife, "The little raffle is over." Mr. James Rogers, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, died long been suffering from ill-health.—On the previous Monday night, Mr. Rogers, the actor known as "Old Kate" (from the name of the author of Jenny Wichfair, in Mr. Falconer's comedy "Married Couple"), entered on his fifty-seventh year of gravity in existence. Mr. Rogers was very thirty-six years of age. She was born of Quaker parents, and early in life acquired that knowledge of the world which, in 1852 she turned to such considerable practice as an actress. Her style was pointed and vivacious.

The Government is negotiating for the purchase of some land on the banks of the Lymington River, in Hampshire, with a view of making a fast river for the passage of the mail packets to and from the Isle of Wight.

The *Money Market Review* states that the Indian Government has decided on the construction of eight new lines of railway, and two railway canals, to ensure that the cargos against revenue shall be fairly made.

A number of the officers and men who were saved from the wreck of the Birkenhead, and subsequently served so recently in the Victory, at Portsmouth, on Friday. Their arrival on board caused some excitement, and many of the officers and men of the latter vessel were present at the time of affecting character crossed.

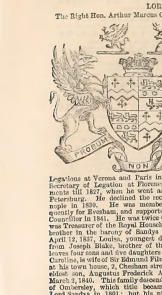
During the last quarter 72,720 persons left the ports of Ireland who stated to the enumerators that it was not their intention to return. Of this number 38,465 were males, and 34,255 females; the former exceeding the latter by 4,210. As regards the ages of the emigrants, 63·3 persons in every 100 were between the ages of 15 and 35, 16·1 under 15, and 20·6 above 35; and 61·7 in every 100 between the ages of 7 and 45.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

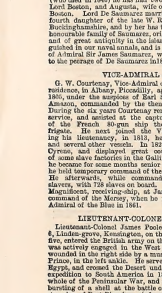
Or our greatest poet of the Middle Ages, Geoffrey Chaucer, little is positively known until the autumn of 1339, when he himself says he was in the army with which Edward III. invaded France, and that he served for the first time on that occasion. Such is the statement of the poet's latest biographer, Sir Harris Nicolas. Chaucer has himself told us that London was the place of his nativity; his biographers believe him to have been born in the City, but they have been a member of one of the companies; yet none of them have hitherto been able to discover his *residence*, save that in the "Liber Albus" in an entry of the year 1321 he is said to be "at the Gate of Aldgate) unto Geoffrey Chaucer;" and in the "Liber Custumarum" there appears an account of a wardship being granted to him. Chaucer's parents, John and Agnes Chaucer, were natives of the poet's paternal home and of the place of his birth has been added by Mr. W. H. Overall, of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, Middlesex, and Surrey Archæological Societies at their recent monthly meeting on the 1st inst. The documents are a document dated "Richard II., being a transfer of premises from Chaucer to Herbury, situate in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Vintry, the name of which was described as "le Grete Tavern in Cornhull;" in front of "le Conduit," book i., sec. 5—"Also the cities of London, that is to me dere and swete, in which I was forth growen, and more kindely love I no place in no land, for there I took first mine knowing of worldly joy, next the grace that I have to come to the knowing of Jesu Christ, and eke the first gladness in holy suggendure, and to my soule ease and rest after this life is shapen." In a deed which followed the reading of the paper Mr. Butterworth, F.S.A., made some appropriate observations on Chaucer, and concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Overall for his valuable communication.

The banking-house of Messrs. Barclay and Co., No. 54, Lombard street, side of Gracechurch street, is to be unrestored shortly to be taken down and rebuilt. The old premises extend backwards to George-court, in which court they have been derived from the gift of Richard Mervaylle to the Vintners' Company, who leased the premises for seventy years, at a peppercorn rent, to Sir Thomas Gresham, 1578. At the expiration of that term they were sold by auction, and were bought in for a handsome sum by Sir Martin Bowes, who resided there. The house was afterwards occupied by Sir Peter Vanlore, and subsequently by Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart., who died in 1726. The premises were then described as between the tenement of William the Granger, towards the east, and the tenement which formerly belonged to John le Mazenyere towards the west, and extending to the King's highway of Thames-street, towards the south, as far as the Water of Walbrooke, to the north. Sir Thomas Cullum was a Turkey merchant, who is described as a vintner of London. From this deed the above premises appear to have been the father's residence; and that it is reasonably supposed, Chaucer was born and lived. His father being a vintner, he was born free of that craft. These facts are strengthened by the following passage in Chaucer's "Reve of Cote

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.



father as second Baron Oct. 9, 1830. His Lordship was married, on the 5th of October, 1814, Mary, daughter of Vice-Admiral Lechmere, of Steeple Aston, in Warwickshire, and issue of Sir John Lechmere-Kedge, Bart., of West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, by which lady—who died in May, 1849 —he had no issue. Lord De Saumarez died at Christchurch, on the 8th inst., and is succeeded by his next surviving brother, John St. Vincent, now Lord Saumarez, a Colonel in the Army, who was born in 1826, and married, first, in 1850, Caroline Esther, eldest daughter of William Rhodes, Esq., of Kirkdill-hall and Bramley, Yorkshire, by whom (who died in 1846) he has had two sons and two daughters—Caroline, wife of Lord Rokeby, and Mary, wife of the Hon. F. W. Fitz Hardinge, son of Lord Boston. Lord De Saumarez married, secondly, in 1850, Margaret Antoinette, fourth daughter of the late W. H. Wyndham Quin, Esq., of Dromoland, Clare, Buckinghamshire, and by her has two sons, and two daughters. This old and honourable family of Saumarez, originally De Saumarez, has been extensively and of great antiquity in the Island of Guernsey, has been frequently distinguished in our naval annals, and is now of the Baronetage of the United Kingdom of Admiral Sir James Saumarez, which raised him to a baronetcy in 1801 and to the peerage of Saumarez in1831.



VICE-ADMIRAL G. W. C. COURTENAY.

G. W. Courtenay, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, who died on the 31st ult., at his residence, Albany, Piccadilly, aged seventy-seven, entered the Navy in March, 1800, under the auspices of Earl St. Vincent, and first served on board the Atheneon, commanded by the then Captain afterwards Admiral Sir Edward Pakenham. During the six years Courtenay remained with this vessel he saw much active service, and was present, on the capture, in 1805, after a severe action, of the flagship of the French 80-gun ship the Marengo and the famed Belle Poule frigate. He next joined the Victory, Admiral Lord Nelson's flagship during his lieutenancy, in 1813, he served in the Crescent, the San Josef, and seventy-four gun ship. In 1823 Courtenay commanded the boats of the Cyrene, and displayed great courage and judgment at the destruction of numerous piratical craft, and received the thanks of the Admiralty. He became for some months senior officer at Mexico. After this he for a time had the best temporary command of the Crescent during the Ashantee war. He afterwards, while commanding the Race, rescued 200 slaves from slavers, with 78 slaves on board. He was made Post-Captain in 1828, in the Magnificent, receiving-ship, at Jamaica. In the following year he became in command of the Mursey, when he returned to England. He became a Vice-Admiral of the Blue in 1861.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES POOLE OATES, R.H.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Poole Oates, R.H., who expired at his house, 6, Lindsay-grove, Kensington, on the 6th inst., at the advanced age of ninety-five, entered the British army on the 1st of March, 1797. For eight years he was actively employed in the West Indies. At Cape Nicholas Mole he was severely wounded in the right side by a musket-ball, and, in an attack near Port au Prince, in the following year, he received a sabre cut on the left hand. He went to Egypt, and crossed the Desert under Sir David Baird. He next attended the expedition to South America in 1807, and was afterwards employed against the whole of the Peninsular War, and was severely wounded on the head by the bursting of a shell during the battle of Talavera. He was present at the storming of Port Florinus; and once more through the right thigh at Orthes. He obtained the rank of Major on the 21st of July, 1825, and that of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 22nd of July, 1830. He had received the gold medal for his services in Egypt, and the silver war medal with two clasps.

THE REV. EDWARD STOKES, M.A.

The Rev. Edward Stokes, M.A., Vicar of Staines, and Rural Dean, for many years Rector and Vicar of Chard, Somersetshire, died suddenly on the 15th inst., of disease of the heart, which had been long threatening. The deceased, who was born in 1800, was the son of Mr. Stokes, of Ashford, Middlesex, and was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and M.A. in 1826. He was ordained in 1824, and was for some time curate of Ashford, Middlesex. In 1829 he was presented to the living of Whitchurch, Devon, by Mr. Templer, of Whitchurch House, and resigned it in 1836, on being appointed by the Crown to the Rectory of Chard, Somersetshire. He was also Rural Dean of Chard, and Chaplain to the Chard Union. He was a Magistrate for the county of Somerset, and was a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Devon. He was also a Governor of Blundell's School, Tiverton, and of the Grammar School, Chard. He was a Trustee of the Chard Charities, and was Chairman of the Chard Gas Company. He was also a Trustee of the Chard Savings Bank, and was Chairman of the Chard Savings Bank Committee. He was also

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No. 1201.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

DINNERS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

ALTHOUGH an exclusive and meticulous "patronage" of the working classes, in teaching them how to live and what to live upon, has been recently, and with some show of reason, deprecated as productive only of irritation in the first instance, and at last of resentment and disgust, among the very persons whom such "patronage" is designed to benefit, it would be idle to deny that in the one article of succulent and nourishing food a deplorable amount of ignorance prevails among those who stand most in need of abundant and wholesome sustenance. We are not prepared to maintain that a system of culinary education much superior in degree is to be found in the middle or even in the upper ranks of the community. Scarcely one person in ten thousand really consumes the right thing in the right place, or entertains rational ideas of what he should "eat, drink, and avoid." The affluent begin their dinner with swallowing melted butter in the form of "white soup," and end it with cream ice, and then wonder the next morning that they suffer from heartburn. With a commendable desire to avoid the tabular excesses which disgraced the last century, they sip claret or iced seltzer water at the moment when the stomach is least prepared for the reception of such beverages, and are then astounded at being martyrs to dyspepsia. Some medical men disdain to be considered as colleagues of the cook, while other doctors differ fiercely as to diet. But with the working man—whose stomach is in good condition, whose digestion is unimpaired, and whose taste is not so elegantly depraved as to make him think melon with roast lamb orthodox, and sardines or cod-sounds before dinner a luxury—the chief culinary difficulty is to get anything like good food, properly cooked, and at a cheap rate. The English workman, with much higher wages, is infinitely worse fed than the French *ouvrier*. He may devour more animal food in the course of the year, but it does not do him so much good as the savoury and digestible *pot au feu*. The converse is the case with the French soldier, whose daily pay is much inferior to that of the Englishman, but the ordinary of whose *gamelle* is far more appetising than the bill-of-fare of a British barrack Some improvements have been made in this respect of late years, and at Aldershott there is now a "military Instructor of Cookery;" but during the Crimean War, while the English guardsman, in sheer ignorance, would be drinking green coffee or burning over the bivouac-fire a lump of ration pork stuck on the point of a bayonet, the Frenchman would come over from Kamiesch to beg the scraps of meat which his allies threw away as offal, and convert them into relishing stews and ragouts. In summing up the corporeal pabulum of the British workman, it is necessary to inquire what he can procure to eat in his own home and what out of doors. We will take the last first. If he choose to be his own purveyor he may go to a low-class butcher's and buy a piece of steak, or to the cheesemonger's and obtain a slice of bacon, or to the porkbutcher's and provide himself with half a pound of pork or beef sausages. These aliments he takes, raw, to the tavern which is his house of call. There, for a trifling fee, he has the freedom of the taproom, the use of a fryingpan or gridiron, the salt-box, the pepper-castor, and the mustard-pot. Here, too, he is expected to drink his beer for "the good of the house," and here he may smoke his pipe. He cooks his food—steak, bacon, or sausages,—as clumsily or as deftly as may be; and he dines without a tablecloth, without attendance, and in the midst of an atmosphere of tobacco-smoke. We will say nothing of the incitements to idleness, drunkenness, and gaming which are to be found at the "house of call"—chance companions, loose converse, perilous facilities of credit for ardent liquors, cribbage and bagatelle-boards, and the like—because the majority of workmen are steady and industrious, and would as soon think of robbing their masters as of overstaying their dinner-hour. But the bare and uncomfortable meal remains unchanged; of vegetables or pudding the workman

PORTRAIT OF MRS. SIDDONS, BY GAINSBOROUGH, IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE PAGE 486.

does not venture to dream. There is no time to cook them. In Let weather the salad and cucumbers exposed on the street stalls may make his mouth water; but undressed salad is not very nice, and the publican would stare if he were asked for oil, vinegar, and a hard-boiled egg. Now, let us suppose that the workman dislikes public-houses, and elects to dine at a cookshop. There are hundreds of these establishments in the poorer districts of London, where a variety of roast and boiled meats, vegetables, puddings, tarts, and even hashes and soups, are dispensed at rates varying from fourpence for a portion of animal food to a penny a plate for greens, potatoes, or pudding. At all events, a workman can dine at a cookshop, including half a pint of beer sold on the premises, for sevenpence. Then, again, there are numerous places specially affected to the sale of damaged beef—a very savoury, plutuous stew—and of hot-pot soup sold in three-penny, fourpenny, and sixpenny basins. There are other shops driving a large trade solely in "pennorths" of suet, currant, and baked Yorkshire pudding. The chief objections, however, against all these shops lie in their being dirty and in not unfrequently having no public-houses—in the seantiness of sitting accommodation,—in the inferior quality of the provisions and the mediocrity of the cooking. One pervading flavour, that of pork gravy, is omnipresent both in meat, vegetables, and pudding; and the odour of the joints undergoing in their pans a more sickening than that of the tobacco fumes at the public-house. Let us now follow the workman to his home. His case here is even worse than out of doors. The chances are a hundred to one against his wife being able to cook at all. It is almost to be regretted, but it is nevertheless certain, that although a vast proportion of the wives of workmen have been in domestic service, the number is comparatively infinitesimal of those who can even boil a potato or broil a steak. All the schools and asylums, the orphanages and reformatories whose girls are educated, seem powerless to turn out commonly decent cooks. The children of the working man live chiefly on bread and butter or ill-made puddings. On the one day of the week on which, as a rule, the fraudwinner dines at home—Sunday—there is one staple and almost unvarying piece of cookery. A hot of beef—flank, or the tops of the ribs—has been bought at the butcher's. This is crammed into a dish with some half-scraped potatoes or lumpy batter beneath it, and sent to the bakehouse. The result is that the workman grows so nauseated with incessant baked beef as the soldier and the sailor grow with incessant boiled. Even the stomach of an epicure revolts at *toujours perdrix*. There is an old axiom to the effect that "Beef makes boys;" but an acute farmer, who fed his labourers from year's end to year's end on this potent food was unanswerable to say that "Beef and nothing but beef would break a ploughman's heart."

To remedy an acknowledged evil, the last two or three years have been fertile in schemes for ameliorating the *menu* of the working man's dinner-table. The initiative in this praiseworthy movement was due to an unmarried lady—Miss Isely—the daughter, we believe, of the author of "Vanity Fair"—who, in an article in the *Cornhill Magazine*, called "The Poor Man's Kitchen," drew attention to the comfortless nature of the workman's fare, and suggested how, by the application of a little scientific knowledge and a little economic energy, it might be, if not regenerated, at least improved. The hint thus thrown out has borne good fruit. In Glasgow a very sensible and practical plan for providing working men's dinners was matured, and has been for a considerable period in flourishing operation. The penny ration has been replaced by the penny restaurant system." The bill of fare comprises meat, plain soup, collops, potatoes, pudding, porridge, coffee, bread and butter, but nothing costs more than a penny. Of animal food the rations are exceedingly diminutive, but they are wonderfully cheap, and every article supplied is of the very best description. The provisions are consumed on the premises; the dining-rooms are clean, spacious, and cheerful; and, we believe, no fermented liquors are allowed to be sold. It was natural that so excellent and successful an undertaking should find a wider sphere of action, and accordingly we find that an independent organisation on an analogous but modified basis has arisen in London, with fair chances of a prosperous issue. The London association for providing restaurants for the working classes have gone on the assumption that the bill of fare will have to be somewhat restricted for the cosmopolitan taste of the metropolis, and the *carte* is therefore varied by such dishes as "carried trips," "pekets," "Jullienne soup," "Warriner's mixture sandwiches," "Indian pudding," "toad in the hole," fish, &c. An especially fine dinner, comprising all those varieties, was given, or two Lent at the Colonnade Working Man's Club, in Clare-market, and was attended by numerous influential persons and by several of the London clergy; notably by the Rev. Mr. Kilpack, the Rector of St. Clement Danes, one of the most active and energetic of metropolitan incumbents, and who for some time past has been successfully trying the experiment of providing cheap dinners "from the joint" for the very poor at the Mission House in Clement's-lane, more, however, as a charitable enterprise than as a commercial investment. These, again, Messrs. Gurney and Kinnaird, the well-known philanthropists, have organised a cheap restaurant in one of the most crowded parts of Whitechapel. On the whole, the movement, though little more than nascent, is progressing, and bids fair to assume satisfactory dimensions.

It is no part of our duty to enact the part of the shepherd of Mount Ida, or to award the golden apple of superiority to any one particular scheme for working men's restaurants which may be laid before us. We have said enough, we hope, to show that a widely-extended system of cheap dining rooms is urgently needed; but we are not blind to the difficulties which encounter, their formation. In the first place, the idea that the classes provided stood in any way of the light of a charitable debt would be fatal to the movement. For this reason we should deprecate any endeavours to obtain subscriptions or donations towards the erection of restaurants for the people. Every such establishment should be essentially self-supporting, and the working men should be able to feel that they were the "patrons" and not the "patronised" in the matter. If any other plan than this be adopted, or even hinted at, the restaurants will be degraded to the rank of soup kitchens and refuges for the destitute. It may be asked, if assistance from the wealthy and charitable be repudiated, how a long-required measure of culinary reform among those whose lot it is to labour is to be accomplished? We answer, by self-help. But will working men help their hands in such a channel? We reply, why not? In the lowest, filthiest, most poverty-stricken districts of London capitalists are every day found ready to lay out thousands of pounds in the erections of temples dedicated to the worship of Bacchus. Plate glass, Corinthian columns, painted ceilings, gilding, mirrors, mahogany, rosewood, chandeliers, and enamelled tiles are not spared. The gin palaces of London are splendid, if tasteless; and on the sale of what do they subsist do and their proprietors realise large incomes? On penny ratios of intoxicating liquors, on half-pints of porter and penny worths of gin. The poor flock to them, not only because they can procure stimulants, but because the houses where those stimulants are retailed are spacious, comfortable, handsome, and brilliantly lighted. The cruising cookshops are usually dirty, ill-ventilated, dingy, comparatively dear. The reason is obvious: their proprietors are mainly persons of small capital, or of no capital at all. They buy at a dear rate, and they are obliged to sell at a dear one. But we see no reason why capitalists should not devote to the erection and maintenance of restaurants those funds which they have hitherto expended on gin-palaces. There is no need for working men's restaurants to be bare, whitewashed, cheerless-looking places, governed by a kind of workhouse discipline. The world loves them fair and scrupulous dealing. Let it be the same time comfortably furnished and brilliantly decorated. There are scene-painters in plenty to make cheap theatres, cheap casinos, and cheap music-halls inviting to the eye; why should they not try their pencils on cheap dining-rooms? The working man would spend a few pence more, and would only be *strictly necessaire*, but by comfort and comparative luxury. Restaurants established on such a plan, with a pleasant variety of dishes dispensed at the lowest possible rate compatible with a fair return, would not only be an investmable boon to the industrial classes, but a successful yield in the long run a handsome profit to the promoters.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, at the head of a brilliant Staff, reviewed the army of Paris, on Sunday, in the Champ de Mars.

The Corps Legislatif has passed the whole Budget by 249 against 7 votes. The Senate has been prorogued to May 15.

It is rumoured that the Emperor will shortly address an electoral manifesto to the people, and that this document will be published in the *Moniteur* a few days before the elections.

His Majesty has presented munificent set with diamonds to M. Thouvenel and to the Chief of the Turkish Mission.

A son of Mesenas, the Prince d'Essling, has just died of apoplexy in his department of the Landes.

The installation of Mgr. Darboy as Archbishop of Paris took place in the Metropolitan Church of Notre Dame.

The Academy has elected M. Dufaure to fill one of its vacant fauteuils by a majority of 18 votes over M. Jules Janin.

The Paris markets are much occupied in alimenting the Polish question, and especially the French note to Russia. The war feeling is still predominant.

According to a telegram from Turin, the Italian Cabinet, in replying to the French note respecting the affairs of Poland, expressed a desire to co-operate with France, but insisted on the evacuation of Rome demanded by Italy's special political condition."

The Paris Bourse is dull, and a pull of entry for English and Belgian tissues.

The Government has received despatches from General Forey, announcing the investment of Puebla by the French forces. The French head-quarters are established on the Cerro San Juan. The town is completely invested. The outworks have been finished, and earthworks are erected in the open country. The garrison of the place is estimated at 10,000 men. Another has been telegraphed between Puebla and Mexico has been destroyed. The whole population round Puebla is favourable to the French, and supplies are demanded by Italy's special political condition."

The post at Orizaba is said to be full

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office :—

POLAND.—Cracow, April 30.—Three Russian infantry corps **have been entirely defeated near Kosczyn by the insurgents.**

Warsaw, April 28.—The insurgents are said to have been defeated **at Ostrowo, near Kalisch, and to have had 1000 taken prisoners.**

Berlin, April 30.—Count John Dzialinski, brother-in-law of Prince **Czartoryski, and a member of the Prussian Chamber, has joined the insurgent camp in the palatinate of Kalisch.**

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Archbishop of York purposes holding his next general ordination on Sunday, Aug. 1, instead of Sept. 26, as announced.

Bishop Ellicott will be enthroned at Bristol Cathedral on the 5th, and at Gloucester Cathedral on the 6th inst.

The Ecclesiastical Knowledge Society have just issued a Prayer-book in ruby type, clear and distinct, with limp covers, for twopence!

The Archbishop of York will preach the sermon on June 4, at the annual gathering of school children under the dome of St. Paul's.

A beautiful stained-glass window, to the memory of the Prince Consort, has been put up in the north transept of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

The Rev. Charlton Lane, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mark's, Kennington, has been elected Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College.

The Bishop of Peterborough has just been appointed to consolidate the law on the subject, and to provide additional churches in England.

The Rev. Arthur Ryle, of St. John the Evangelist, Cannon, erected at the sole cost of the Rev. F. J. Smith, was consecrated on Monday week. A cut from the plan of Mr. Smith built, at his own cost (£3000), Trinity Church in the same town.

Testimonials of respect and esteem have been presented by the congregation of St. Bartholomew, Liverpool, to their late pastor, the Rev. J. B. Heaney; and by the congregation of St. Peter's, Bushey Heath, Herts, to the Rev. J. Ellis.

The present year is being celebrated as the thousandth anniversary of the existence of the Sclavonic Bible translated by Cyrillus and Methodius, the apostles of Thessalonica, who entered upon their work in 863, and to whom Portal Britain, Duke of Argyll, is descended.

The noble west front of Crowland Abbey, Lincolnshire, has been effectively restored; and a small balcony remaining in hand from the redevelopment is to be carried to the front of the commencement for the restoration of a Norman arch at the eastern end of the building.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday. The Bishops of Marlborough, Lichfield, Nelson, Wellington, Sydney, Metheree, Bishop Tuvell, the late Chief Justice of Madras, and others addressed the meeting.

St. Stephen's Church, Trowbridge, was consecrated on Wednesday week. It was formerly in the hands of the Dissenters, and for the last few years has been used for the performance of Divine service in connection with the Church. The whole building has been remodelled, and a tower and chancel added, at a total cost of nearly £4000.

On Wednesday, Western Wood, Req., M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Friend of Clergy Corporation, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The appeal made by the chairman resulted in a subscription of nearly £200. There are now upwards of 1000 annuitants upon the list of widows, who earnestly ask for donations and subscriptions.

An influential committee, consisting of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Armagh, several of the Bishops and other members of the Church of England, and a large number of laymen, has been formed to promote a movement for a Bishop at sea, to the island of Ascension. The London society has recently resumed its labours in the island, the Americans are said to be doing a mission, and the Bishop of Rio Janeiro has also manifested to have strongly sent out his missionaries.

The annual meeting of the Additional Curates' Aid Society was held on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. For the nine months ending December 31, the total income had been £20,519, and the estimated total for the twelve months ending July 31 was £27,000. The subscriptions granted for the present year were 428 in number, amounting to £26,850, while the sum locally raised for the same purpose was £42,000, making a total of £68,922 for the present year's work in support of additional clergy.

The following churches have been recently reopened, after having undergone restoration:—The parish churches of Christon, Devon; Pontefract, York; Bloomfield, or Ilkeston, Derbyshire; and Ripon, Yorkshire; the Church of St. Andrew, Corton, Cambridgeshire; and the Church of St. Alban's, Upper Norwood, having undergone extensive repairs, at a cost of £4000, providing 374 additional free seats. Bottom Church is also to be restored, and £1,000 of the necessary sum raised thereto; and the Church is to be entirely rebuilt, and a north aisle and north porch are to be erected.

A return to Parliament, just issued by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, gives the payments made to the clergy in 1874-1880, on account of any suspended stalls in the cathedral and collegiate churches of England and Wales. The amounts received were:—Canterbury, £4430; Canterbury, £17,853; St. David's, £745; Durham, £20,422; Ely, £2861; Hereford, £1,911; Hereford, £4,000; Lichfield, £2,727; Lincoln, £2,000; Rochester, £2031; Salisbury, £2766; Wells, £3287; Westminster, £37,350; Winchester, £7,000; Worcester, £17,000.

An important movement was inaugurated, on Wednesday, at the Bishop of London's residence, St. James's-square, for the purpose of providing means and employment for labour in the metropolis, convened by his Lordship, was held, for the purpose of endeavouring to meet the pressing distress now in the poorer districts of London. Nearly 200 noblemen and gentlemen were present. The Bishop delivered an interesting address, in which he referred to the great necessity which existed for larger spiritual provision, to meet the enormous increase of population. The last of Shaw-street Ragged Schools, Chelsea having expired, it was determined that £1,000,000 should be raised in the next five years for the purpose of building additional schools, mission-rooms, curates' parsonages, and endowments for small livings.

The Archbishop has announced that he will hold confirmations in his diocese according to the following arrangement:—May 6, Hackney; May 8, Bishop Stortford; May 9, Hertford; May 10, Watford; May 11, St. Peter's, Pimlico; May 20, St. Nicholas Church, Deptford; May 21, St. Paul's, Deptford; June 3, Bromley; June 4, St. Mary Cray; Natural-hill; June 8, St. Stephen's Church, Camden-town; June 10, Holy Trinity Church, Brompton; June 11, All Saints' Church, Fulham; June 17, St. John's Church, Hammersmith; June 18, St. James's Church, Paddington; June 24, Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge; June 25, St. Peter's, Eaton-square; July 1, St. George's Church, Bloomsbury; July 8, St. Peter's, Cornhill; July 9, Whitechapel; July 15, Christ Church, Marylebone; July 15, St. Michael's Church, Richmond; July 17, White-chapel; July 22, Ealing, Walworth; July 23, Battersea; July 24, St. Luke's Church, Chelsea; July 26, St. Mary's Church, Haggerstone; July 29, Rubbley; July 31, St. Saviour's, Southwark.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. F. W. Poland, M.A., Vicar of Paignton, to be Rural Dean of Ivybridge; the Rev. J. Wilkinson to be Prebendary of Carlton-cum-Thurlby, Lincoln; The Rev. A. F. Gerdon to Newton-by-Toney; the Rev. J. B. Hall to Coniston, near Cowden; Rev. A. G. Butler to Stanton Drew, Bristol; Rev. J. Bennett to Ashby-de-la-Zouch; the Rev. Thomas Hall, B.C.L. Cliffe to Hargate, Yorkshire; Fawcegate; The Rev. J. E. Farrow to Bishop's Tawton, N. Devonshire; Rev. Ing. Rev. C. M. Ireland to Appleton, Runcorn; Rev. F. S. Stone to Liskeard; Rev. R. E. Cupleton to Kingsbridge; Rev. Prebendary Hale to Rev. W. F. Atkinson, Bishop's Castle; Rev. Archdeacon Bather to Rev. Mr. Hall, Rev. Dalton, Pulley. Conveyer; The Rev. F. A. Gardiner to St. John's, Wakefield; Rev. A. H. Lewis to Christ Church, Hornsey; Rev. A. Hall to Rev. Mr. Hall, Rev. Rev. H. E. H. Malvin to Long Ashton; Rev. G. E. F. Viner to Enfield; Rev. C. T. Bates to the Rectory of the New Urnstead Lunacy Asylum, Brockmoor; Rev. H. Bruce to the District Church of St. Matthew, Redhill, Surrey; Rev. A. A. Jones to the Incumbency of St. George, Tufnell Park.—*Guardian.*

M. DE SAULES has made an exploration in the Eastern Pyrenees, in conjunction with General Creuly, and believes he has found the tribes of the way followed by Hannibal, and which afterwards became the Roman road.

Count Criollis, the Prussian Ambassador at the Hague, has just been raised to the rank of aerial alteration. This is the second case of the kind that has occurred in the Prussian diplomatic body in less than a year, the other being that of M. de Schmits, Ambassador at Rome.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Royal Wedding presents are to remain for inspection at the South Kensington Museum until the evening of Monday next.

The Lord Mayor has appointed Tuesday next for a public meeting to oppose the amalgamation of the City and Metropolitan police.

It has been decided in the Court of Queen's Bench that a baby in arms is liable to be charged for as an omnibus passenger.

Mr. Charles Dickens will preside at the thirty-fifth anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Royal Free Hospital, City's-inn-road, which will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday next.

The Lords of the Privy Council have, through their secretary, Mr. Lingen, issued a circular letter of advice to the Volunteer Militia and Guardians on the present extensive prevalence of smallpox.

A new Bishop—Dunelm, styled "The Church of the sacred Heart," and situated in Wyndham-road, Camberwell, was on Saturday consecrated with great ceremony by the Right Rev. Dr. Grant.

The British Museum will be closed until the 7th inst. for the periodical vacation. During the recess the whole of the galleries and the reading-room will be thoroughly cleansed.

By the falling in of the sides of a deep sewer near Deptford railway station, on Monday, six men were buried. Three of them were extricated, but the rest were crushed to death, two of them were married, and had families.

Mr. Hyppolite Lindé, a French military gentleman of good family, died himself in his hotel in Abbergate-street on Wednesday. He previously carried the baby sister of his mistress. Last week in St. Bartholomew's Hospital without hope of recovery.

The Royal Humane Society of London held their third spring fete in their beautiful gardens in Regent's Park, on Saturday last, under very favourable circumstances. The weather was as fine as could be wished, the company numerous, and the arrangements thorough.

The designs of the Prince Consort Memorial are open to the public from to-day (Saturday), and will be exhibited in Kensington, between ten and five, and will continue to be shown till Saturday next, the 8th of May. Admission, by tickets, may be obtained gratis.

The eleventh anniversary festival of the Royal Medical Benevolent College was celebrated on Wednesday night at Willis's Rooms—the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding in the absence of Lord Beaconsfield. The subscription amounted to considerably more than £1000.

The Royal Academy Exhibition in favour of Ireland was held in St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening. The hall was filled. Professor Bessly presided. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli sent messages of sympathy to Erin. Erin in regard to Poland, and expressive of sympathy with that unhappy country.

The collection of finished pictures and sketches of the American artist, Mr. J. J. Cropsey, illustrating the grand and beautiful scenery in America, is well worth a visit in other respects besides its all 57 finished works, including his last fine landscape, "Richmond Hill," was on Wednesday week sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods for 1,000 guineas.

The committee appointed to manage the financial part of the testimonial to the late Mr. Spurgeon met on Tuesday at the Mansion-house last week to her Royal Highness, met on Thursday week to make up their accounts, when it was found that the sum subscribed was £12,000. The meeting in connection with the Royal marriage will be close on £30,000. This is to be invested in Consols, and the interest paid to Mrs. Spurgeon for life.

The annual meeting of the Bible Translation Society was held on Monday evening, Sir Sugden Scarlett, said that according to the Rev. Joshua Russell, "there are several missions, both of the Gospels and of the Old Testament, in other languages, which are waiting for publication. The balance-sheet showed the receipts for the year to have been £1819, and the expenditure £1,000, leaving a funds of the same amount.

The one hundred and fifth annual meeting of the governors of the Orphan Working School (Haverstock-hill) charity was held yesterday week, at the Mansion-house, when there were present the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and ten girls. Mr. John Broughton Mills, M.P., presided. The report stated that the number of children in the school was now 300, and would be raised to 327. The ordinary receipts of the year were given at £7300. The extraordinary receipts were £1,000, and the total £8,300. The expenditure £8,000.

The anniversary festival of the supporters of St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, which commenced to prosper, the committee having been enabled not only to discharge half the debt, but to add £1,000 to the building fund, was held on Wednesday last thirty. There are, however, wanting twenty more beds to constitute the hospital on the scale of usefulness originally designed, and the committee are unwilling to borrow £700 and £800 were announced during the evening.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Home Missionary Society was held on Monday evening at Exeter Hall, Strand, the Rev. J. C. Harrison presided, and there were about 2000 persons present. Mr. J. C. Marshman presided. The report stated that the receipts for the year had been £15,000 odd pounds. The number of additions by baptism during the year is 417—an average of 8 additions per week. The total number of members in the churches, added, now teachers, and 8781 scholars. The total income for the year was £1700.

Yesterday week the births of 1963 children—958 boys and 1005 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding week of the years 1870-74 the average number (corrected) was 1961. The mortality of London is still somewhat above the average, and exceeded last February. The number of deaths last week showed only decrease on the return of the previous week. The average number of deaths in the corresponding week of the years 1870-74 was 1,344, but the number registered was 1,344, the increasing population, was 1286. A woman died from typhus at 7, Tower-place, Poplar, and 2 from the same disease in Whitechapel. The Archbishop of York has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Association for the Relief of Jewish Widows and Orphans, which is to take place at St. James's Hall on the 11th inst.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Southport Pier, which is now nearly a mile long, is to be extended 500 yards.

Much damage was done in the North Riding on Tuesday evening by a severe thunder and hail storm.

Lord Masserecree has at length succumbed to the fear of injuries which he sustained some days ago. He died on Tuesday night.

Mr. P. Green Price, a Liberal-Conservative, was on Saturday elected, without opposition, for the Radnor Boroughs, the seat held by the Rt. Hon. W. O. Clough.

The Russian Government has established a Vice-Consulate in Manchester, and has appointed Mr. Loventa Tides, of the firm of Loventa and Co., Mount-street, Lee Vice-Consul.

The ceremony of turning the first sod of the Bognor Railway was performed by Mrs. Arnold, on Saturday last, at Bognor, in the presence of the leading gentry of the neighbourhood.

Eight silver watches have been recently found in a pond at Paddy Breary, by a labourer named Holland, and they have since been identified as a portion of nearly 200 watches stolen from Mr. Henry Grant, at Hebden Bridge, on the 24th ult.

The exodus from Lancashire to our colonies has begun in earnest. On Thursday two more emigrants' trains left Rochdale, Sacksteet, and other ten, to left by a body for Liverpool, to embark for New Zealand, and others are ready to leave for Victoria.

The first sod of the Horsham, Dorking, and Leatherhead Railway was turned on Saturday last, at Horsham, by Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, M.P. A large number of the leading gentlemen of the district interested in the undertaking were present. The line is intended to form another route to Brighton.

The rather unusual act of conflicating to the Crown the goods of a person convicted of felony has recently been carried out in Dublin. It was a case of reprisals. The indictment charged the prisoner with illegally receiving four yards of linen, the property of certain persons unknown, and the prisoner's solicitor brought an action to retain for the prisoner all save the value of the linen, the indictment. A warrant of confiscation was therefore applied for and obtained by the prosecution.

A Masonic ball, which was projected with the combined object of commemorating the marriage of the Prince of Wales and uniting the funds of the Freemasons' Orphan School, came off on Tuesday night in the Assembly Rooms, and was one of the most brilliant and successful which has ever been held in that city. The assembly numbered 130 persons, and the room was filled at the height of the dancing by all parts of the county.

Mr. Ambler's shorthorns were sold on Wednesday last by Mr. Verhezell. The twenty-five bulls averaged £61 5s., and the whole 48 £45 2s. 3d. The total proceeds of the sale were £1602 2s., and the average £33 7s. 6d. Lots sold:—Duke of Oxford, 1 (£50), Henry Bige (Cliffe), 1 (£50), Ringlet (Mr. Atkinson, 7 (£5), Lillies (Lord Fitzwilliam (£6 5s.), and Chief Earls (Mr. Bates), 2 (£5 5s.), Messrs. Bates, Beale, Bush, Cruickshanks, Davis, Stubbs, Brockbank, and Jefferson were also purchasers.

The celebration of Shakspeare's birthday at Stratford-on-Avon, on Thursday week, was attended by a large number of visitors, the morning festivities of the Shakspeare Club and the Grammar School, in the afternoon Mr. James Bennett read the "Merchant of Venice," in the Town-hall Rooms; and in the evening a performance at the Royal Shakspearean Club was held in the Townhall. Mr. E. F. Flower, Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, presided.

A beautifully-designed tesselated pave-ment has been discovered in the old cemetery adjoining the Cathedral, Gloucester, during excavations for a drain to a villa residence being built there. It was twenty-two feet below the surface of the ground. Besides the tesselated pave-ment, many remains have been found under similar circumstances in the ruins of Dorchester Abbey. Further discoveries may also be expected by the county as some indication of the interest which of her Majesty's Ministers to the locality will be taken in the future preservation of antiquities, &c.

Rockingham House, Roscommon, the seat of Lord Lorton, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday week. The Hon. Mrs. King and family had left the house for the Easter recess. The house was one of the finest modern edifices in Ireland.—A great fire, resulting in the destruction of property to the amount of £10,000, occurred at York, on Tuesday evening. The warehouses of Messrs. Clarke and Co., wholesale druggists, was burned to the ground, and some adjoining premises, including a shop of Mr. Sell, were seriously damaged.—Brookfield House, Birstall, near Bp'ds, the home seat of Lord Hawke, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday week.

Mr. Stansfeld was on Tuesday re-elected for Halifax without opposition. The hon. gentleman, in acknowledging this renewal mark of confidence, explained the circumstances which led to his resignation of Joint Lord of the Admiralty. He said he was invited to enter into one of the great departments of State to succeed Mr. Goschen, who resigned it for the administration of that department, and he was further given to understand that the Government hoped that no opposition would be expected by the country at some indication of the sincere wish of her Majesty's Ministers to be locally represented in the Board of Admiralty. Resignation of office. He at first hesitated to accept the offer, but, after careful consideration and consultation with his political friends, he felt that he could not refuse, and by taking office he might ultimately hope to be of more service to his country than if he were to elect once more to be returned to private life, and enjoyed perfect freedom, content and determined to play the part of nothing more than a man of political action and affairs for the remainder of his life."

The ship Sarah Palmer, from Calcutta, with a cargo valued at £120,000, was wrecked on Wednesday morning off Tenat.

A CRUISE IN BASS'S STRAITS.—We started, six in number, on board the cutter Gem, on the morning of the 19th of January, and made the land of Hunter's Island after a passage of two days. Here we met a man, his wife, and family, who had been living upon the island, in a hut, the only human beings on the island altogether. On the island we found several dogs, a great many wild rabbits, and a few sheep. We also found a few horses; the cost, of course; a lot of poultry, &c.; while among the wild animals we found a few kangaroos, and a lot of wallabies. The wild black swan were seen in all directions on the island, about thirteen miles in length. About seven miles from Hunter's Island we passed Three Hummock Island, the three Hummock Island, on which there are several good springs of fresh water. Cattle could be landed here, and would do well if properly attended to this island. Part of it is very thickly covered with brush-wood and tea-tree, but there is considerable open country. Kangaroos, emus, and rabbits reside it in a few years a most advantageous stock and sheep station would be made of this island. Into the Gem's hold we had obtained a heavy waste, all sand. On this little desert the mutton-birds chiefly make up their breeding-place. They are found in the sand-hills generally as deep as four or seven feet. The extraordinary habit of a dark mutton-bird is to leave its nest at night, and return to it at daylight, a most curious habit of the bird. Under the sand-hills, on the rock (which is covered to even flying from the beach inland to their nests, where men employed in the business of catching them in the dark, and killing them with sticks, which stock them down with sticks. Once they get on the rough and they cannot get away, and are easily caught and destroyed in large numbers. The first few days one egg once a year, and generally about the 25th of November. Our crew went on shore in search of mutton-birds' eggs, and found a large number of mutton-birds' eggs, about the size of a domestic turkey's, and which are very good eating. The mutton-bird when taken is fat, and weighs from the

THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL LORD SEATON.

One by one the few Peninsular heroes who survived their great chief are departing from us. It is no wonder. Nearly fifty years have passed away since Wellington's last famous victory secured to Europe a long spell of exhaustion, misnamed peace. Another generation has since then been born, that wears grey hairs, and by whom the doughty deeds of the great Duke's captains are remembered but as the fireside stories to which they used to listen at their father's knees. When word came to the present busy world that an old soldier was no more, who, as Sir John Colborne, had done memorable things, search for his achievements had to be made in a time and among records that seemed almost fabulous. Not that Lord Seaton had been altogether idle since he sheathed his sword on the evening after Waterloo had been fought and won. England's possessions are so large and numerous that we are never without a small war on our hands, or troubles threatening a large one; and Lord Seaton was actively employed on public service until quite a recent date.

Born as far back as the year 1776, the son of a Hampshire county gentleman, John Colborne was connected (distantly and on his mother's side) with his future great chief the Duke of Wellington. Losing his father while he was quite a child, he was sent to Christ's Hospital; but his mother marrying the Rev. T. Burgus, Vicar of Burkway, Herts, and Rector of Treford, Sussex, a dignitary besides of Winchester, the lad was removed to the foundation of Winchester College, where he perfected his education. His mother died in 1791, and young Colborne, left an orphan, entered the Army. They were stirring times, and promotion was speedy. His commission of Ensign in the Army bears date July 10, 1794. In 1800 he was Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1809, and Colonel in June of the year in which Waterloo was fought. Meanwhile he had seen much service. He served in North Holland through the campaign of 1799; he was in Egypt in 1801; with the British and Russian troops on the Neapolitan frontier in 1805; he went through the campaign of the following year in Sicily and Calabria; and in 1808-9 he acted as Military Secretary to Sir John Moore, with whom he fought at Corunna. He next joined Wellington, being always on active service; he commanded a brigade in Sir Rowland Hill's division in 1810 and 1811, fought at Busaco, Badajoz, and Albuera; and at Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was severely wounded, he performed one of the most gallant achievements of the war. For the following account of the episode of this famous siege, in which Colonel Colborne figured so conspicuously, we are indebted to the pen of an old Peninsular officer and brother-in-arms:—"A detachment from the Light Division was ordered to attack and carry the detached fort of San Francisco, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Colborne of the 52nd Regiment. They leapt into the ditch of the fort, and in placing the ladders against the wall and attempting to mount them they broke, being made out of the rails of the Spanish cars. The men then stuck their bayonets into the sod wall, and by that means entered and carried the work, the enemy upon seeing them retiring into a small guard-house and surrendering."

THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL LORD SEATON.

Recovering from his wound, Col. Colborne distinguished himself at the battles of the Nivelle and the Nive, during the campaign of the Basque Pyrenees, and at Orthes and Toulouse; and at the crowning fight of Waterloo the Colonel of the 52nd Light Infantry was in his place, and took a prominent part in that famous victory. The column of the Imperial Guard was forcing its way up the slight ascent that formed the summit of the British position, when Colonel Colborne, seeing the necessity of checking them at once, of his own accord let slip his regiment at them. The Duke saw his movement, and confirmed it. The French themselves admit that it was to Colborne's impetuous attack upon the Imperial Guard that its decisive defeat might be attributed.

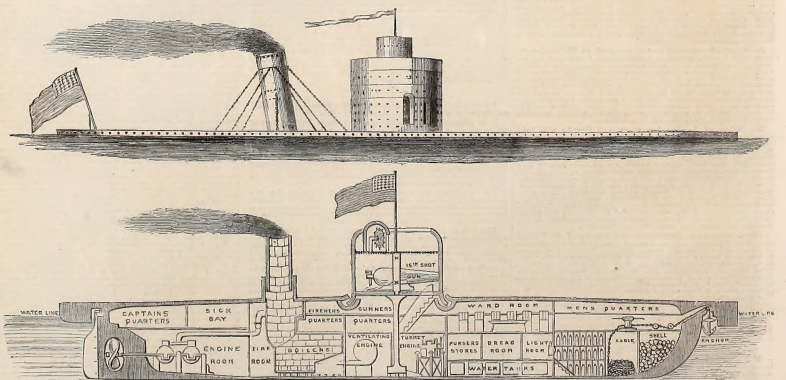
Soon after the peace Sir John Colborne (he had by this time received the Order of the Bath) accepted the governorship of Guernsey. Thence he was appointed to the command of the forces in Canada, a post which he held from 1830 to 1838. For his services in putting down the Canadian rebellion Sir John was raised to the peerage. Subsequently he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, while he was afterwards made Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland. Honours were showered upon him freely: he attained the rare, if not unprecedented, distinction of being Grand Cross of the three British orders of knighthood. The veteran soldier was highly esteemed by his Sovereign, in whose household he held the office of "Gold Stick."

As a politician Lord Seaton did not make himself conspicuous. His political opinions were of a Conservative tendency, but they were never prominently displayed. Since terminating his command in Ireland, so recently as the year 1860, Lord Seaton lived quietly at his seat in Devonshire. Shortly before his death, however, he removed for the benefit of his health to Torquay.

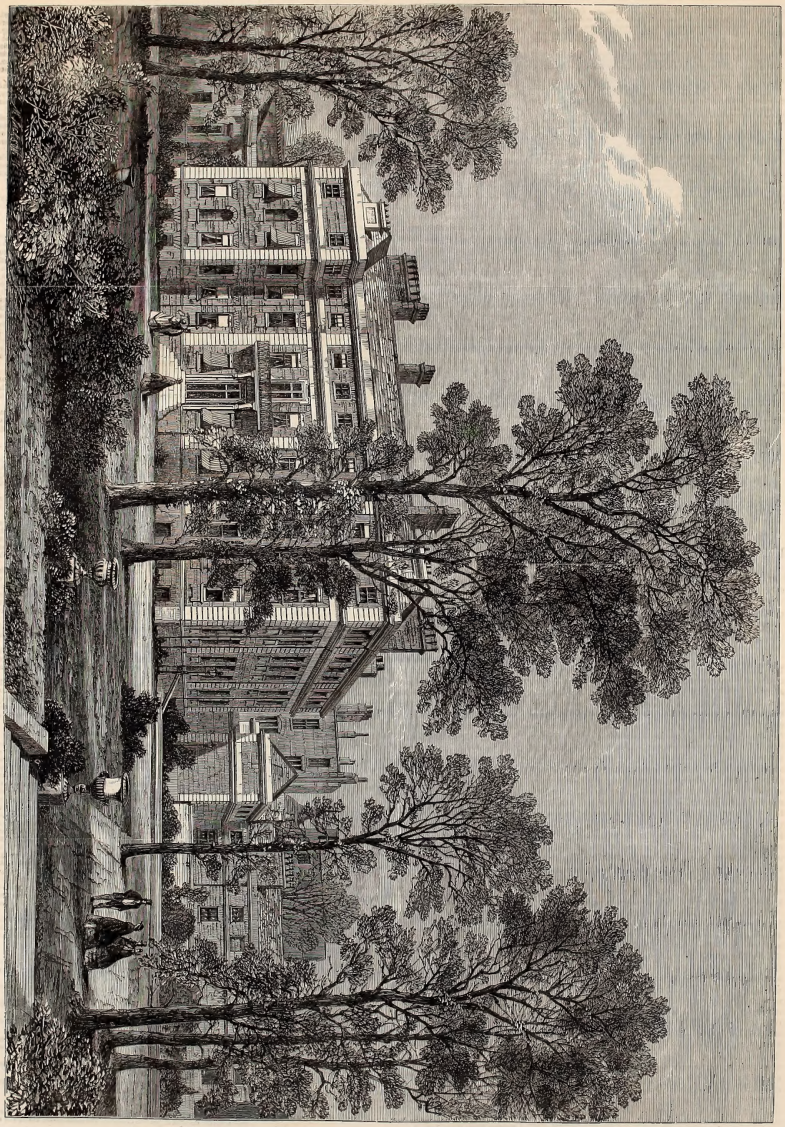
Our Portrait of Lord Seaton is from a photograph by Thomas Millard, of Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

THE WEEHAWKEN.

We give an Engraving of the Weehawken, one of the nine Federal iron-clad gun-boats engaged in the recent attack on Charleston. This vessel shows only about sixteen inches above water. Her tower revolves by means of a small engine, and its weight rests on the central shaft, the lower portion of which bears on the keelsons. During action all apertures are shut, ventilation being kept up by two fans, which draw in air from the top of the tower, and the boiler-furnace carries out all foul air. In case of the enemy boarding, the guns may be brought to bear on deck, and hand-grenades thrown from the top of the turret. In the engagement at Charleston the Weehawken acted as pioneer, having attached to her bow an Ericsson raft, intended to lift or explode submarine torpedoes. During the night following the bombardment she lost her raft, which was washed ashore on Morris Island, and taken possession of by the enemy.



THE U.S. GUN-BOAT WEEHAWKEN, ONE OF THE IRONCLADS ENGAGED IN THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.



MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, THE TOWN RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES—SEE PAGE 476.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 9.

SUNDAY, May 3.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. Invention (or discovery) of the Cross (by Empress Helena), 326. Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494. Death of Thomas Hood, 1845. Full moon, 3h. 52m. p.m.

MONDAY, 4.—Battle of Tewkesbury; the Lancastrians, under Queen Margaret, defeated, and her son, Prince Edward, slain, 1471. Tippoo Sultan slain, and his capital, Seringapatam, taken, 1799.

TUESDAY, 5.—Assembly of the States-general of France, 1789. Wellington defeated the French under Masséna, at Fuentes de Onoro, 1811. Death of Prince Leopold, 1849. Industrial Co-Arts Exhibition at Manchester opened by the Prince of Wales, 1857.

WEDNESDAY, 6.—St. John the Evangelist (ante Portam Latinam). Rome taken by the Lutherans, under the Constable de Bourbon, who is killed, 1527. Frederick the Great defeats the Austrians at Prague, 1757.

THURSDAY, 7.—James VI. of Scotland arrives in London as King James I. of England, 1603.

FRIDAY, 8.—Charles II. proclaimed King by order of the Parliament, 1649.

SATURDAY, 9.—Rotation of the planet Venus on its own axis discovered by Cassini, 1667. Colonel Blood's audacious attempt to steal the Crown jewels in the Tower, 1671. Death of the great German poet, Frederick Schiller, 1805.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 9, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 53	4 23	4 53	5 26	6 0	6 37	7 16

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 16′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours from 9 A.M.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Dew Point.	Direction of Wind.	Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 P.M.	Maximum at 2 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles.	
April	Inch.								Miles	Inches
27	29·758	45·6	38·4	·64	0·0	47·5	59·1	WSW. W.	161	·000
28	29·736	44·2	37·1	·64	0·0	45·1	57·1	NW. NNW.	242	·000
29	29·780	47·9	39·7	·69	0·6	44·9	57·3	WSW. NW.	241	·000
30	29·778	46·3	40·1	·76	0·0	40·1	57·5	W.	168	·000
May										
1	30·052	45·6	40·5	·85	·1	39·6	62·9	W.	168	·000
2	30·062	45·6	40·2	·82	·1	39·6	62·9	WSW. W.	168	·000
3	29·776	51·0	50·4	·90	0·6	46·8	55·3	W. WNW.	321	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in inches corrected	29·695	29·775	29·805	29·805	...	30·075	29·945
Temperature of Air	54·5°	51·8°	49·7°	54·8°	...	49·4°	44·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	51·0°	49·0°	47·0°	51·0°	...	46·0°	42·0°
Direction of Wind	W.	WSW.	WSW.	W.	...	W.	W.

LARGE COLOURED ILLUSTRATION.
THE DERBY DAY.

On SATURDAY, MAY 23, will be published,

A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
WITH WHICH WILL BE ISSUED
A FOUR-PAGE ENGRAVING, PRINTED IN COLOURS,
ENTITLED,
EPSOM DOWNS—THE DERBY DAY
FROM A DRAWING BY ALFRED HUNT.

The accompanying Number and Supplement will contain a variety of Fine-Art and News Illustrations.

Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER, Tenpence; Stamped, One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863.

THE great "artillery duel," as American writers are so fond of calling what used to be termed a cannonade, seems to have astounded the Federal organs into something like frankness and veracity. They admit, almost candidly, that the Confederates have fairly beaten the fleet of the North. We would meet them in a similar spirit, by saying that (apart from the fact that the terrible swagger with which the certain destruction of Charleston was announced has been most sadly rebuked) there is nothing to be ashamed of in the check that has been sustained. The South had done everything that science could suggest to make the harbour impregnable, and the advantages were chiefly on the Confederate side. The fire of the defenders was swift, and yet but one vessel was sunk, and the others placed hors de combat, and the Northern commander effected a safe retreat with the others. A "safe retreat" is, to judge by the history of the war, the height of the ambition of Federal land captains; and the Federal sea captains, who have occasionally done much more, are not to be classified for simply keeping up to the standard of Union successes. It behoves us at home to study this conflict with reference to more important considerations than the reputation of American leaders; but into this part of the business we do not propose to enter at present.

Charleston is *invicta*. It is said that Washington, in North Carolina, has been relieved; but we are uncertain on this point. Vicksburg is described as being prepared for the fiercest attack, and victualled for the longest siege likely to be laid. There are the usual rumours of mysterious movements, and of great things that are to be suddenly done; but we might keep this article open in stereotype, as also its usual lame anti-climax, which arrives with the next batch of telegrams. The war may be said, briefly, to be in the most unsatisfactory state as regards the North; and yet the paper of largest circulation distinctly asserts that a crisis is approaching in which it will be necessary to hand over the Union to a military dictator and despot—the words are the journal's own. It comforts the people by precedents to show that the natural progress of all States is from liberty to despotism; so that, we presume, England, who thinks herself not to be entirely without some little remnant of freedom, is considered to be in a transition condition. We can wait.

Meantime, and while looking out for a dictator, and while the army takes every opportunity of cheering "little Mac," the new made Presbyterian, in proof that the soldiers comprehend the real meaning of the elaborate pamphlet published against him by the Republican commissioners, the American GOVERNMENT, we are told, has made up its mind to inform Earl Russell that if another vessel of English build gets into the hands of the Confederates, Lord Lyons and Mr. Adams shall change places. Of course, if this be true, the probabilities are in favour of a collision. We think we may assume it as certain that no one, save the workers of the American press in London, will ask Lord Russell to propose to Parliament to change the law—the Foreign Enlistment law. Even to please Mr. Seward, we are not prepared to accelerate the progress which we have been making along the road to a despotism. We must continue to adhere to the old Saxon rule which, in the most unenlightened manner, prescribes that there shall be some evidence of guilt before anybody is punished. The law has been, of course, evaded. Not one vessel in ten that escapes escaped us, as hundreds have escaped from the vigilance of the American authorities themselves, though they had ten times the means of preventing such escapes, and were bound by no superstitious regard for the arrangements called laws. But where evidence could be obtained we have interfered, and the Alexandra lies in helpless captivity. Mr. Seward knows all this perfectly well, and we doubt not that at his own table he speaks with all recognition of the bona fides of the English Government, though the necessities of party, for which we make all allowance, induce him to permit agitation against this country, and may have even driven him to the extreme step of requiring us to commit illegal acts in order to satisfy the North. We speak of Mr. Seward, for it is clear that the Government is virtually passed from the hands of the good-natured attorney, who ought to have been left to entertain his friends with highly-flavoured anecdotes in Kentucky. Mr. Seward must understand that there is nothing England would so much hate as a war with America, except a war with France; and he must know that we have the power of rights to the protection of the law, until it can be shown that there is a prima facie case for converting the protector into a punisher.

We are not, however, in the absence of more specific information, inclined to believe that Mr. Seward has done more than reiterate the complaints which have been so conclusively answered by Earl Russell, even if the American statesman has done so much. The kind of despatch which has been described would have next to nothing to be done beyond a recall of Lord Lyons, and then the final preparation for that for which Mr. Roebuck, in language that cannot be condemned more strongly than it deserves, needlessly stated we were ready, calling on himself the indignant reproof of the generous-hearted Monckton Milnes. For such an issue we believe that no statesman in America is really prepared; and the statesmen and educated classes would, we imagine, signify in an unmistakable way, at need, that the destinies of their country had been played with long enough. The instant recognition of the South would follow, the blockade of the Northern ports would be removed with commerce, and if France did not rush into the quarrel it would only be because her mediation would be sought by those who have so rudely repulsed it, in confidence in the will and power of England to keep her ally in good temper. We would not for the world say that we think it possible that opinion about which so much nonsense has been talked, but which American soldiers are now declaring to be as formidable as anything in the South; for to the invasion of Canada we do not believe the war would ever come. But for any part of this precipitate movement it is unprepared. Nevertheless, Lord Mr. Seward will hardly have risked new damage to the *amour propre* of his subjects by sending a despatch which can receive no notice beyond acknowledgment. We should hear, with a gladness for which the American press will give us no credit, but which the better nature of those who sent the Grinwold to Liverpool will surely understand, that the Charleston lesson, in which there is no disgrace, has been accepted by the North as a final intimation that the crimson flag with the blue cross is not to be insulted with impunity by Government or people. We will write these lines on the anniversary of the proclamation of European peace seven years ago, and wish we could find an omen in the date.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE

THE monthly report of the hon. Secretary of the Central Relief Committee at Manchester shows that the number of persons relieved in the week ending 18th inst. was 19,000, being a decrease of 1,000 as compared with the previous week. While Mr. Fazenall's weekly return shows a further decrease of 4004 in the number of persons receiving relief in the Ashton district, the report adds that "the total receipts of the week had been £3819 14s. 3d., and the balance at the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank had consequently increased to £5000." A meeting on Monday was one of £700 from Honolulu—the name of the King of the Sandwich Islands appears on the list of donors. Mr. Hawthorn stated that sixteen packages of clothing, ninety-six barrels of flour, six boxes of bacon, and six barrels of rice had been sent off to Ireland by the last consignment. Various grants having been made, the proceedings terminated.

The Lancaster Committee for the relief of the distress in Lancashire held a meeting yesterday week. Their recent resolution to devote £5000 to the encouragement of emigration had given rise to a number of applications from various parts of the country; but the committee declined to afford help in any instance where a society existed which was fully formed and organized and ready to start. They voted funds for relief to several local committees.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Ragged School Union Committee, held at the Townhall on Tuesday, the executive committee reported that since the last meeting 1,000 children had been gathered into the schools, and had received clothing to the number of 1,500.

Yesterday week there arrived in the Mersey two ships laden with cotton from Calcutta, and two vessels were also reported at a later hour as having been seen with "Celestial" cotton for Liverpool. The names of the two vessels are the Agra and Shannon. They left Bengal on Dec. 30 and Calcutta on Jan. 8. The arrivals of cotton from China at Liverpool continue, and Tuesday last the Sapphire, William Fairfield, Captain Wilson, was reported in the Mersey from China. These vessels are laden with about 8370 bales.

Letters from Algeria state that the cultivation of cotton was receiving increased attention, not only in Bonnes Ayres, but in Constantz, Batagrayr, &c.; and that everything was being done to promote the cotton crop this month. The Sultan, in a speech made by him on Thursday week to the principal officers of his household, said that he "was not grateful to Heaven for the cotton committee, and intended to further by every means the extension of that culture."

A letter from Philippeville, in Algeria, states that the high price of cotton in the French markets has induced a great number of colonists in Algeria to undertake its cultivation. Among many successful attempts, M. Portelli, of Philippeville, obtained 30,000 lb. of raw cotton (short staple) from twelve acres of ground.

Fourteen vessels, with cotton from Calcutta for Liverpool, arrived at Newry between March 16 and April 10.

The Barbadoes Legislature was opened by the Governor on March 26. Mr. C. Packer was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly.

THE COURT.

The Queen remains at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena, drove out on Saturday, attended by Major-General Rood, Equerry in Waiting. This was the anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louis of Hesse.

On Sunday Princess Louis entered with the churching of women in the morning, where the service appointed for the churching of a woman was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor. Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse were present.

Monday the christening of the infant daughter of Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse took place in the presence of her Majesty. In the evening Prince Alfred and their Grand Duke Highnesses the Princes of Hesse dined at the castle.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Privy Council, which was attended by Earl Granville, Lord Lyveden, Lord Clarendon, Lord Russell, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Earl De Grey was, by command of her Majesty, a festival performance was given in honour of the Royal visitors. The Prince and Princess of Wales, who were accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Alfred, and attended by a numerous and brilliant suite, arrived immediately after eight o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Earl De Grey, the lessee, and conducted to the State box. The Royal party was attired in white satin and lace, and wore the magnificent tiaras of diamonds given by the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Louis of Hesse on the occasion of their Majesties' visit to Denmark. Knots and loops of diamonds decorated the several points of the dress, and gave brilliancy to the beauty by which the fair Princess is so conspicuously distinguished. The Lords and Ladies in Waiting and Princess Mary were present, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Colonel Henry Somerset.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess received addresses of congratulation from numerous corporations and other bodies. The addresses were read by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Lord in Waiting. The Princess was attended by Lord Harris, Countess De Grey, and the Hon. Mrs. Grey.

On Thursday their Royal Highnesses honoured the Royal Academy with a visit previous to the opening. The illustrious party were met by the president and other academicians, who conducted them through the various rooms.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

The christening of the infant Princess, daughter of their Royal Highnesses Prince Louis of Hesse and Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland), took place on Monday, at one o'clock, in the Green Drawing-room at Windsor Castle, according to the rites of the Church of England.

The baptism was performed in German by the Rev. Mr. Bentz, Court Chaplain to the Grand Ducal family of Hesse, who travelled from Darmstadt expressly to officiate upon this occasion.

The sponsors present were her Majesty the Queen, his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Alexander of Hesse (representative of the Prince of Hesse), her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Henry of Hesse. The infant was named by the Queen, who held the child at the font, Victoria Alberta Elizabeth Matilda Mary.

The following Royal and illustrious party were also present at the ceremony:—Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen.

The font of silver-gilt used upon this occasion was originally made for the christening of the Princess Royal, and was filled with water brought from the Jordan by the Prince of Wales.

The chief officers of State and the ladies and gentlemen of the household also assembled in the apartments of the Queen and Prince in the Windsor uniform, and members of orders of knighthood present wore their respective insignia.

The ceremony was concluded at a quarter before two o'clock. The Royal family were then conducted to the White Room, where a register of the baptism was signed by the several sponsors in the Council-room. A dejeuner was served. The christening-cake was ornamented with the arms of Hesse, and also with bouquets of flowers and rows of pearls.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

In a communication to Sir C. Eastlake, General Grey says he has received the commands of the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the committee appointed to give her Majesty their assistance in the consideration of questions relative to the national memorial to the Prince Consort. "Her Majesty has directed that her best thanks may be given to the committee for the valuable services which they have rendered and the advice which they have submitted to her Majesty. The Queen very fully participates in the regret expressed by the committee that it has been found necessary to abandon for the present the idea of the central hall, which, combined with a permanent building, would have appropriately been the habitat of national gratitude with the objects in which the great and good Prince Albert, to whose memory it was intended also to have been associated with the memorial the recollections of the Exhibition of 1851. This regret is, however, modified by the expectation that whenever the commissioners of 1851 may be prepared to appropriate the ground in open north of the conservatory in the Royal Horticultural Gardens to the purposes for which the estate was acquired, they may still form part of the buildings to be erected there. The personal memorial to the Prince was always to be a statue, and the Queen never contemplated the combination of the central hall until that was adequately provided for. Under these circumstances, the Queen is happy to see that the committee concur entirely with the views of the design of Mr. Scott, to which her Majesty had already given the preference, among the many unsatisfactory designs submitted for her judgment."

His Grand Duke Highness Prince Alexander of Hesse and his Grand Duke Highness Prince Henry of Hesse have arrived at Marlborough House.

Earl Russell left town on Wednesday evening for Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Countess de Grey and family have arrived at their residence in Wilton-place from the Continent, for the season.

Countess Francis Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., have returned from Ireland to Navestock-garden for the season.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Miss Lowther, daughter of Colonel the Hon. Augustus Lowther, C.B., Groom of the Stole, and Mr. son of the Earl of Galmsborough.

The marriage of Colonel E. Taylor, C.B., with Lady Jane Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, will take place in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Milbank and Miss Milbank have arrived in Grosvenor-street, from Yorkshire.

A deaf and dumb gentleman, named De Chastellux, has just been admitted Bachelor of Sciences in Paris. The examination was carried on in writing.

Advices from Warsaw state that the police have consented to allow persons to walk in the streets until nine at night without a lantern, and until eleven with one.

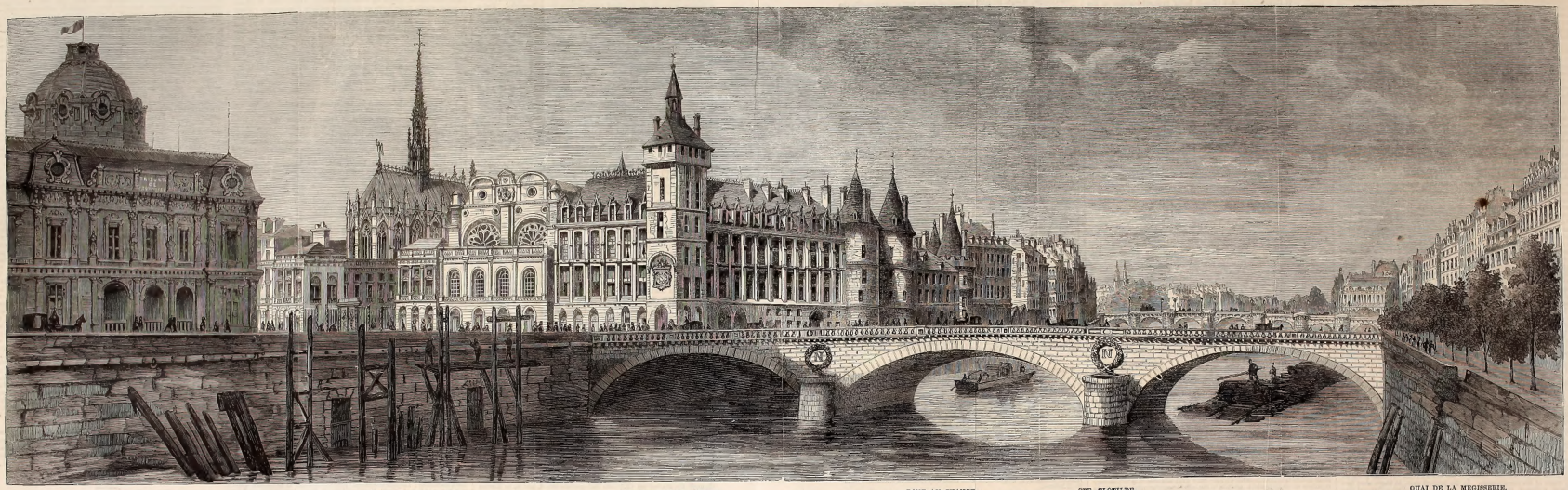
ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

One of the most phenomenal features of the day is the anxiety displayed by influential Londoners to keep London ugly and unsweetable. You have only to propose a metropolitan improvement to be looked up as a destructive and an incendiary, only one degree removed from the wretch who would tamper with our glorious Constitution, pension off the Portland vase, or burn down hayricks. Twice have the Legislature thrown out a bill for demolishing Wych-street and Holywell-street. The Lords' Committee have made short work of the Fitzbury and Regent-circus railways. The Marquis of Salisbury, the patron of Hatfield, the vestry of St. Marylebone, and the Metropolitan Board of Works are all up in arms against the conversion of Leicester-square into a fruit and flower market; and although the Committee of the Commons decided that the Marquis and the St. James's parishes had no *locus standi* in the question, the vestry of St. Martin's and the Board of Works have had their say. Mr. Tarver's in-arched structure is certainly gorgeous in its proportions, and a somewhat Utopian Crystal Palace, built of iron and glass, and surmounted by cupolas, having a southern façade of 300ft., and another of 970ft., intersected by eight cross-avenues, and divided into appropriate compartments for the sale of fruit, flowers, and other commodities! Such a scheme looks excellently well on Triplet-board, or in indian ink and water colour. The inhabitants of Leicester-square and the neighbourhood do not, however, think of Mr. Tarver's plans and he has failed to erect such a building in the midst of the town, and probably will not succeed in doing so much invasible light and air.

There is much to be said on both sides; but, assuming the market and improvements to be absolutely necessary, and the thoroughfare, or scheme to have definitively fallen through, will the Board, or, as the vestry, or the Government make anything of Leicester-square, or elevate it from its present condition, which is simply that of a disgraceful nuisance to the metropolis? Since we commenced this a few weeks back we have attempts, with a few wheelbarrows full of turf and gravel, have been made to put it on a respectable footing, and flower-beds; and the battered, crippled statue of George II., anticipately buried beneath Mr. Wyld's Great Globe, has been shorn of its propped up with timbers. The evil still attaches to the rails, dismantlement, and desolation. Give us a real garden, or a real statue, or a real terrace in the middle of the square, or else sweep away the whole nation to convert it into a market; but its existing state is clearly intolerable. After all, "Leicester-square" was not built as a haunt for the modelest of foreigners. Some of the most illustrious of English worthies have dwelt there. Where now is an hotel lived William Penn. Where now is an eating-house lived Sir Joshua Reynolds; where now is a pastrycook's lived Sir Isaac Newton; where now is a tobacconist's lived Hogarth; where now is a fruiterer's lived Jesse Rayford; where now is a fruiterer's lived Jesse Rayford; where now is a fruiterer's lived Jesse Rayford

THE QUAYS OF PARIS.—No. II.

SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 486.

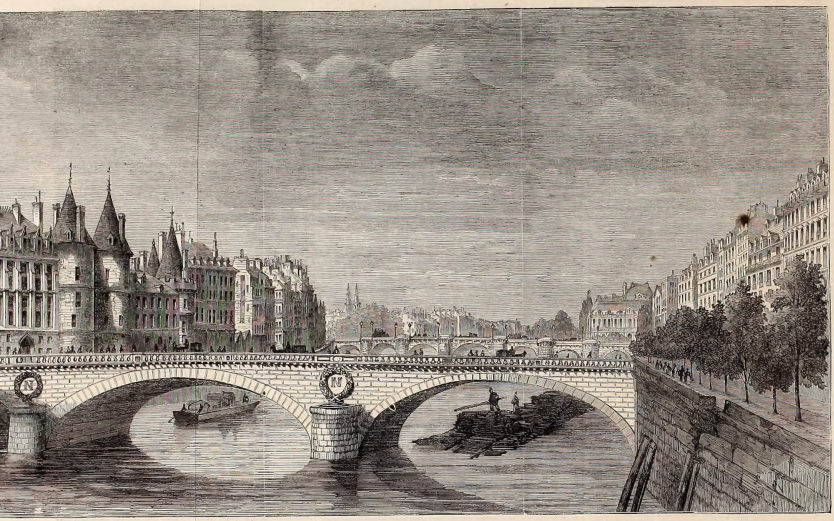


THE TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE. THE SAINTE CHAPELLE. THE PALACE OF JUSTICE. PONT AU CHANGE. STE. CLOTILDE. QUAI DE LA MEGISSERIE.

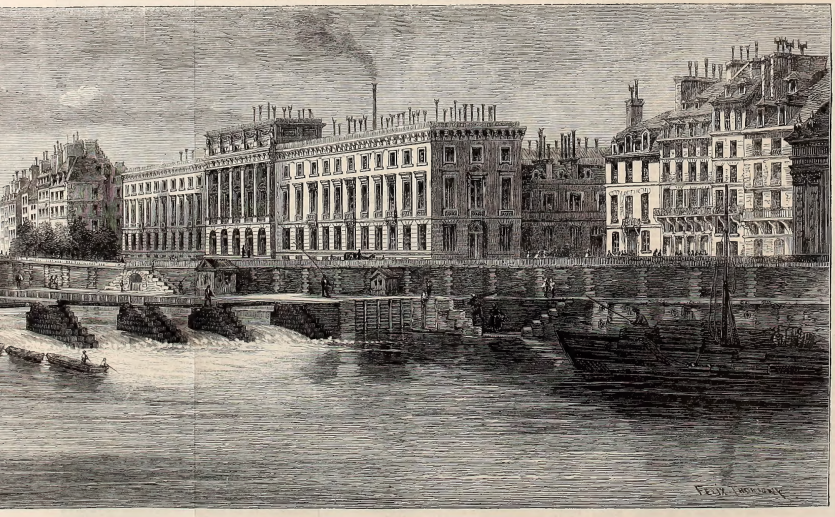
PONT NEUF—QUAI DE L'HORLOGE. PLACE DAUPHINE—STATUE OF HENRI IV. ST. SEVERIN. LA VALLÉE. THE MINT—QUAI CONTI.

PARIS.—No. II.

PAGE 446.



PONT AU CHANGE. STE. CLOTILDE. QUAI DE LA MEGISSERIE.



THE MINT—QUAI CONTI.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THIS is not so humdrum a Session after all. The old features are coming out, and the only new habit that prevails as yet is that late sittings are the exception, and there is a term of remonstrance about the Lower House against lapsing into that pernicious custom. It is curious to observe how little influence the Government possesses in the regulation and management of the Commons—witness the other night, when the first of the two debates on our relations with America—both have occurred in the last five or six days was forced on against the manifest reluctance of Ministers. Mr. Bentinck had given notice of a motion, which would, he thought, bring the subject on; but it seemed that attempts had been made to stave it off, and it is possible that the formal motion might have been withdrawn. Mr. Roebuck, in an unbridgeable rage, dashed into an extempore assault on his opponent-brothers across the Atlantic, and proceeded, in reason as his quondam brothers across the Atlantic, and proceeded, in reason as his quondam brothers across the Atlantic, and proceeded, in reason as his quondam

A MORNING REHEARSAL AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We this week present our readers with a representation of the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre during a morning rehearsal. It would be difficult for the greatest habitué to recognise in its undress the scene of so much attraction and so many triumphs. The theatre now is in its working costume; the stage is stripped of all its glitter and colour; what light there is comes, with the exception of a few gas jets to illuminate the orchestra, from windows high above the gallery; strange, incongruous pieces of scenery lumber the stage; the boxes are draped with canvas covers, the stalls are empty, for, as usual, there is a two hours' interval between one and behind the footlights. The orchestra is assembled in full force, and the stage is crowded with the major operatic stars, the leader of departments, and the chorus.

Our Artist has caught very happily the aspect of this busy professional scene. The seated figure on the right of the Engraving, viewing the scene with very natural interest, is that of Mr. Mapleson, the enterprising and spirited lessee of the theatre, who, perhaps more, unwearied with theatrical business, can form anything like a correct idea of the qualities the combination of which is necessary to constitute a good stage manager. In addition to the possession of a rich taste and knowledge of music as shall enable him to select the best artists to be engaged for the full development of his lessee against a musical public so critical as that of London, he must possess administrative faculties of a very high yet elastic order, capable to keep the heterogeneous mass under his command in due cohesion, and equal to any emergency; from such a one as may arise from the sudden illness of a prima donna or the unpreparedness of a new opera which are constantly occurring in the minute and troublesome details of management.

The central figure in our Engraving are those of (beginning at the 4th) Signor Gassier, Mdlle. Titiens, and Signor Gardoni. The stage-master is seen giving very earnest exhortations to his troupe, and in the conductor of the orchestra Signor Arditi will at once be recognised. The gentleman in rehearsal is that of "Il Talismano," and as it progresses it becomes somewhat humorous to observe with what nonchalance the famous tenor Giuglini sings the impassioned music of Arturo, and how composedly the great German prima donna rehearses the musical trials and woes of Elvira.

It may be remarked, en passant, that very active business is going on elsewhere than on the boards of the house. Above, among the skyrights of the roofs, windlasses, ropes, and pulleys, look like the cordage of some irregularly-rigged ship; below, in the mast of machinery which underlies the stage, workmen are busy repairing the attic of the house, workers are busy preparing the effects of the coming night. Indeed, the visit of Her Majesty's Theatre has been very busy and, to the units that compose it and the public for whose amusement they labour, a very important world.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Since the "blue and black belt" of Lord Stamford first appeared on the turf, it has never been in such force as on the One Thousand day, when Lady Louisa and Flying Dutchman ran the first mile and a half a mile from home, and has a pleasant gallop home by themselves. It is said that his winnings were £20,000. All the best horses were not there, but, as ill-luck will have it, Lady Augusta is not in the St. Leger or the Derby. Tomado, the favourite, had made but little use of her winter. So far, Lady Augusta and Molly Carew have taken complete possession of the three and two of '63. As in 1861, when Diophantus and Nemus were in the ascendant, the Newmarket stable has carried off the great April race. Lady Augusta was bred by Lord Derby, and purchased by Lord Stamford, at Doncaster yearling sale, for 1,000 gs. less than Sir Joseph Hawley gave for her own brother at the same place last September, when four of the Knowsley yearlings realised 3,850 gs. A handsomer and more level filly big has seldom been seen on the turf. Obtaful, for whose own Knowsley-bred brother, Regent, Lord St. Vincent's agent, Mr. Day, has also did good service to Lord Stamford last week. Hospodar's friends account in a great measure for his defeat—overpowered, "cast," twisted fore-legs," "dry as a biscuit," "sore shins," &c.; and Rechercherie a Derby corps take comfort from the belief that he was "big." Mr. Ferguson's yearlings opened the ball with Oaks and, very poorly, at Newmarket, as sixteen, headed by a Vedette colt from Catsby's dam, only realised 1,000 gs. Mr. Day's yearlings, variously for sale in June number twenty-nine—sixteen fillies and thirteen colts—ran, in Orlando, four by Voltigeur, two by Newminster, two by Weird, one by Elliington, two by Windhound, three by Wild Dayrell, three by Newminster, one by The Cure, two by Stockwell, and one by Satrapin. The 14th colt and 2nd sold (Adventurer's colt, 1,000 gs. 50 to 1 the day before) in the Great Northern Handicap at York, for which Carbonero cut up badly; and the Yorkshiremen have always been great supporters of Leamington, had the pleasure of seeing his daughter, Tarlatan, win the Retford Handicap next day.

Fordham has been able to ride again after his shaking, and Aldcroft, who was thrown from the Pyalin colt on his way to the post for the Two-Year-Old Plate, is going on favourably after the bereavement of Alfred Day, one of the neatest and finest riders of the day, who died a month after about the same time last year. Mr. Payne's His finishes on The Flea at Newmarket, and on Vivandière, against Frank Butler, at York, and his nursing of Dervenagh and Ely, are among his finest performances; but wasting even to 8 st. 10 lb. was too hard a trial for his constitution, and his illness after riding Ackworth in the same season that he won Stamford and Grimston for Day has secured Sam Rogers's services in the nick of time, and he is not likely to be unclothed in that stable's pea-and-blue jacket. The Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has signified his intention of bringing his division of the races at "the meeting" to a close in July, and it is proposed to hold a two-days' meeting when the Prince is at Sandringham. The Jockey Club have grappled decisively at last with the starting question, and, having set their faces hard to prevent those eternal trespasses upon the patience of the public and the starters, they are about to proceed against "Anon" for duly presenting himself on the booth in defiance of their October notice. As long as false starts, which was warranted to be the case by Mr. Greville, General Peel, and others of the most experienced and eldest members of the Jockey Club remains unrescinded, they are bound to refuse their discretion over the head, and it will be very difficult to suppose that they can fail. As regards the other "little press difficulty," the article in question has not yet been seen or heard or noticed, were equally "out of order."

William Scott, who was Huntsman to the Brocklehy hounds for several seasons, has again received the horn. Since his retirement he had been farming under Lord Yarborough.

The Ascot Spring Meeting season is over, and the Chester meeting, whose cup betting has been quite ruined by the oversight in handicapping Gladiateur, occupies from Tuesday till Friday next. The Stakes does not seem likely to throw any further light on the Epsom event. Fourteen of Sir Joseph's yearlings, four of them by Stockwell, seven by Knight of Kars, will be sold on Thursday, and the voyagers can step on the return journey, and slip up from Rugby to Euston on Saturday for the Lord Stamford's eighty-hundred sovereign by Windhound. The "All England Eleven" open their season by playing 22 of Rugby and district on Monday, and to-morrow (Saturday), the Royal London Yacht Club have their opening trip from Blackwall.

YORK SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes—Brother to Lapid Blanche, Mr. Cookes Blackman, 3.
Ireland Stakes—Tartarian, 1. Vatenza, 2. Sarapion, 3.
Strand Stakes—Lord Zetland's Belgravian Lassie, 1. Maldon ho, 3.
Great Northern Handicap—Adventurer, 1. Pastoll, 2. Physalis, 3.
Tyro Stakes—Ave Ave of Speaks, 1. Dolphin, 2. Fetter Lane, 3.
Knavesmire Plate—Livingstone, 1. Inverness, 2. Lyra, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Eglinton Stakes—Livingstone, 1. Skipjack, 2.
Flying Dutchman's Handicap—Adventurer, 1. Berylla, 2. Rosarita, 3.
Tyro Stakes—Rotherhide, 1. Acceptance, 2. Thurston, 3.
Londesborough Cup—Queen of Trumps, 1. Birthday, 2. Rachael, 3.
City Purse—Inverlet, 1. Lucrece, 2. Alcohol, 3.
Ebor Handicap—Rosebud, 1. The Crown, 2. Redoubt, 3.
Tadcaster Stakes—Gloster, 1. Ace of Spades, 2. Balmamon, 3.

SALISBURY RACES.—THURSDAY.

Cretton Plate—Rosebud, 1. Pollard, 2. Baron of Avon, 3.
Salisbury Stakes—The Fraser, 1. Pelion e, 2. Overcast, 3.
City Cup—Actress, 1. Harewood Darkness, 2. Tarlatan, 3.
Wiltshire Stakes—Indite, 1. Dr. Syntax, 2. Merry Maid, 3.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

This large increase in the supply of money in the general discount market, the heavy importation of the precious metals, the favourable state of the foreign exchanges, and the limited demand for bullion on foreign account, have produced more firmness in the demand for home stocks. Prices have steadily advanced, but the business doing has been by no means extensive. The unfavourable weather in the agricultural districts continues to retard the unsettled state. Although it is stated that rather large purchases of Rupee Paper and Debentures generally have been effected on investment account in India, where the quotations rule very high, Indian Stocks, &c., have shown less firmness than in recent weeks.

The demand for accommodation has been by no means active, and, in some instances, the terms for the commercial paper have been lowered by the holders of bills. In Lombard-street the quotations are as follow:—

Three days' bills ... 3½ per cent. | Four months' bills ... 3½ per cent.
Short dates' bills ... 3½ | Six months' bills ... 3½ or 4
Three months' bills ... 3½

Money is unusually abundant in the Stock Exchange, and it may be had for short periods at 2½ per cent.

On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 3 per cent.

On the Continent capital is in moderate request, as under:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris ...	3	2½	Amsterdam ...	3½	3
Vienna ...	6	5	Hamburg ...	3½	3½
Berlin ...	4	3½	Brussels ...	3	2½
Frankfort ...	4	3½	Madrid ...	5	4½
Petersburg ...	5	4½	Copenhagen ...	4½	4½

Upwards of £600,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters, and nearly £400,000 has been withdrawn for account of the Bank of England. The steamer for Bombay took out £130,000.

The latest advices from New York bring the premium on gold 51¾.

The annexed return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending April 4:—

	Feb. 28.	March 7.	March 14.	March 21.	March 28.	April 4.
Bank of England	£21,452,930	£21,452,930	£21,452,930	£21,452,930	£21,452,930	£21,452,930
Private Banks	3,357,135	3,357,135	3,357,135	3,357,135	3,357,135	3,357,135
Joint-Stock Banks	5,339,771	5,339,771	5,339,771	5,339,771	5,339,771	5,339,771
Ireland	6,390,771	6,390,771	6,390,771	6,390,771	6,390,771	6,390,771
Total	£36,540,607	£36,540,607	£36,540,607	£36,540,607	£36,540,607	£36,540,607

Compared with the same period last year, the above return shows a decrease of £303,146 in the circulation of the United Kingdom. The amount in specie held by the Bank of England is £16,952,930.

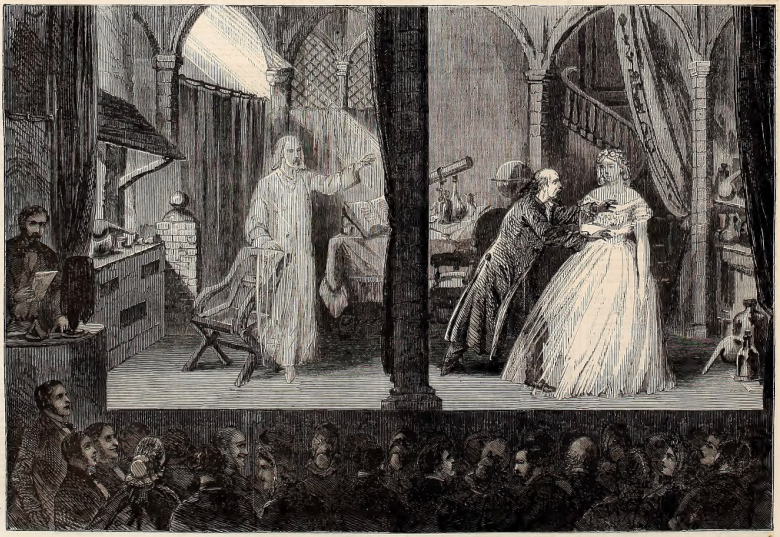
No material change took place in the value of Home Stocks on Monday. Consols left off at 92¼ for the Account. Reduced left off at 92¼ and New Three per Cents, 91¼; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 8s. prem.; India Bonds, 4s. to 6s. prem.; Long Annuities, 1874, 14¼; Bank Stock, 214 to 216; Three-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 101¾. The quotations were rather on the rise on Tuesday, and Consols left off at 92¼ for money and 92¼ for the Account; 91¾ India Five per Cents, 102¾; Bank Stock, 214 to 216; India Bonds, 10s. to 12s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 8s. prem.; and India Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 101¾. Consols left off at 92¼ for money and 92¼ for the Account; 91¾ Exchequer Bills sold at 5s. to 8s. prem.; and India Five per Cents, 102¾. Bank Stock left off at 214 to 216; India Bonds, 10s. to 12s. prem.; and India Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 101¾.

The transactions in American Securities have been very limited: nevertheless, the Illinois Central Shares have been done at 84 ex div.; and Erie Preferred Shares have marked 47½; Ditto, Seven per Cent Preference, 86½; Illinois Central, 1863, 94½.

During to the repulse of the Federals at Charleston, Confederate scrip has been much inquired for, and quotations have risen to 1½ per cent premium. Mexican Stock, Turkish Consolidés, and Spanish Passive Stock have realised a somewhat favourable improvement in value; but new Foreign Securities are flat. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 105¾; Brazilian Four-and-Half per Cents, 94¼; Buenos Ayres, 84 ex div.; Ditto, Deferred, 83; Reguiras, 98; Ditto, Second Issue, 97½; Greek, 29½; Ditto, Coupons, 5 to 6 prem.; Ditto, New, 29½; Honduras, 15½; Mexican, 35½; Peruvian Consolidated Stock, 71½; Ditto, Deferred, 44; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 67½; Portuguese, 1853, 44½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1853, 44½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1856, 39¾; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 39½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 1861, 79½; Spanish Three per Cents, 39½; Ditto, Passive, 5¼; Ditto, Certificates, 11; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 1858, 1862, 1854, 1855, 1858, 1860, 1861, Consolidated Coupons, 23¼; Ditto Six per Cents, 1862; Ditto Six per Cents, 1863; Ditto Six per Cents, 1863; Ditto Six per Cents, 1863

A MORNING REHEARSAL AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.—SEE PAGE 486.



THE SPECTRE DRAMA AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—SEE PAGE 486.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

At Walmer Beach, the wife of Colonel Fowler Burton, commanding 5th Depôt Battalion, of a son.

At Kerrache, Sicily, the wife of Major Edwin Meade, late Bengal Army, of a son.

At St. Leonards-on-Sea, the Hon. Mrs. Fakenham, of a daughter.

At Kensington, the wife of the Hon. Henry Roper, of a daughter.

At Bastia, the wife of Dominic Ellis Calmagli, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Bastia, of a daughter.

On the 24th ult., Lady Emma Tollemache, 17, Wilton-crescent, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., the wife of M. Wyvill, jun., Esq., M.P., 19, Belgrave-square, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at St. James's, Paddington, by the Rev. A. Sumner, Vicar of West Ham and Royal Deanery, George Maxwell, Esq., of Kiltrocket Manor, Blackheath, Kent, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Wood, Esq., of Towcester, Northamptonshire. No cards.

On the 28th ult., at the parish church, Bath, by the Rev. Dr. Alley, Vicar, Thomas Richard Popplewell Hoyle Roe, of Bath-street House, Chester, only surviving son of the late John Hoyle, Esq., Alderman of that city, to Emma Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. G. Spicer, Esq., of Gordon Villa, Leeds. No cards.

At Christ Church, Battersea, John C. Bowring, Esq., of Larkbeare, South Devon, son of Sir John Bowring, to Matilda, daughter of Calvert Toulmin, Esq., of Inverararie, Inverness-shire, Kensington gardens.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., in Wimpole-street, James Birch Sharpe Rose, of Birch Hall, Wadebridge, Surrey, J.P. for Edinburghshire, in the 74th year of his age.

On fracking Aprils, after giving birth to a stillborn child, latterly lamented, Annie, the loving and beloved wife of the Rev. Henry Marriott, Glendon Rectory, Leicestershire.

On the 27th ult., at his residence, 39, Gloucester-place, Oakley-square, N.W., and of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, Mr. James Boyle, in the 63rd year of his age.

At Rutland-gate, John Gorham Maitland, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and Secretary to the Civil Service Commission.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, May 4, and during the Week Saturdays excepted, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean will appear in Shakspeare's play of King Richard the Second. On Saturday, May 9, first time, Gandy's in town and in which Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Howe, Mr. Chippendale, Miss Kate Saxon, Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. W. Goodall, and Buckstone's self also appear. Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Miss Amy, Miss Fanny Wyndham, Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Lavine, Miss Ada Swanborough, and Mr. Webster's Benefit Performance of The Door at the Prince of Wales in the East," every night.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, May 4, and every Evening during the Week, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Messrs. Charles, Wildeblood, Mic Howard, and Mrs. Ternan; Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Kate Terry, and Miss Marie Wilton. At Two and Seven o'clock, entitled THE BUCKS MOTTO. The Revival and John Broughton. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Webster, supported by Messrs. Rogers, Clarence, H. Wildcomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Bennett; Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Woolgar, Miss Lydia Foote, and Miss Swanborough. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven precisely. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged, and will shortly appear.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. E. Webster. By desire, the great sensation Drama of "LONDON BY NIGHT," every Evening during the Week. JANET PRIDE, Messrs. R. Webster, Belmore, Neville, Ryder, Rogers, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss Woolgar. To conclude with, at 11, Facts and Fancies. Mr. Paul Bedford.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the READING.—A SPECIAL MATINÉE on Saturday next, May 9, at Three o'clock, for FIFTY MINUTES WITH A REDEEM, will be given Every Evening. Admission, 1s. Stalls, 2s. Tickets to be had at the Box-office. Also several new novelties. Tuesday, May 5, Performance at Hight Saturday at Eight. Stalls, 3s. Area, 2s. Reserved Gallery, 1s. ST. MARTIN'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, EVERY EVENING at Eight (except Saturday), and Saturday Morning at Three, his Quiet Morning's Part II. "Ben Adhem at the Play." Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Box-office open from Ten to Five.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT, EVERY Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Box-office open from Ten to Five.

A MORNING IN MEXICO.—Magnificent and extensive EXHIBITION of CURAMIC SCENERY, illustrating Life, Manners, Customs, and Costumes in Mexico. Open from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street, Quadrant. No check, by book only.

POLYTECHNIC.—Professor PEPPER is prepared to make arrangements with home Institutions in connection with the Society for LADY LECTURER.

POLYTECHNIC.—Fashionable SATURDAY MORNING ENTERTAINMENT will shortly commence. Admission 1s. Doors open at 12. Admission Evening Fee for the whole Series. Full particulars will shortly be announced.

THE SCANDINAVIAN GALLERY of MODERN PAINTINGS, Hanover-square, NOW OPEN, the choicest and grand PICTURES by the celebrated Artist, MADAME LAMBERT, of Copenhagen, and other Works by the most eminent Artists of the establishment of the Artist. Admission from Ten to Six, One Shilling; on Fridays, Half-a-Crown.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S Great Picture, the CRUIKSHANK'S Great Picture, the "FIRST GLASS," having been purchased by her Majesty's Secretary of Windsor Castle, is now on Exhibition, with upwards of Twenty other Original Drawings, Two Paintings, Oil Sketches, &c., at the Cruikshank's Picture Gallery, Exeter Hall Chapel, Strand. Open from Ten to Six. Admission 1s.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by the Exhibitors of Artists of the French and Flemish schools—is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

THE LAST SUPPER. By LEONARDO DA VINCI. The "restoration" of all the finest pictures ever painted, a specialty. Mr. CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A., has kindly consented to paint a picture. Our Sibling. Will sign an Article Weekly.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 on the New Society of Painters in Water Colours. The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN Gallery, 53, Pall-mall opposite Marlborough House.

MR. FRITH, R.A.'s Picture of "THE RAILWAY STATION," the Property of Mr. Ernest Gambart, is NOW OPEN at the FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall. A descriptive Pamphlet by Tom Taylor, M.A., 6d.

THE PICTURE OF THE MARRIAGE OF the PRINCE of WALES, painted for the Queen, by Mr. FRITH, R.A., express command by Mr. FRITH, R.A. Subscribers' names are requested to be forwarded immediately. Open from Ten to Six. Mr. FLATOU'S FREE ART GALLERY, 11, Haymarket.

EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE at the ROYAL SCULPTURE GALLERY, 18, Hanover-street, Hanover-square. Open at One o'clock. Sold at Auction, Wednesday, at Two.

MR. SIMS REEVES will sing ADELAIDA and Scotland, by Mrs. Anderson, and Auld Robin Gray, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, May 4, for which he is indebted to Mrs. Anderson, Miss Poole, and Programme as Chappell and Co., New Bond-street.

HERR ADOLPH SCHLOESSER'S CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, at the Hanover-square Rooms, when he will be assisted by Herr Reichardt, Instrumentalist; Mr. Blumenthal, Signor Piatti, Signor Gollo Regondi, M. Ardner, and Herr Adolph Schloesser. Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Messent, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Sims Reeves, who has kindly promised to appear, if his various engagements in England and Cork will permit. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each; Stalls, One Guinea; Family Tickets (to admit Four), Two Guineas; and Reserved Seats, Two Guineas each, may be had of Herr Adolph Schloesser, 9, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square; and of Herr J. Schloesser, 7, Upper Seymour-street, Edgware-road, W.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TENTH SEASON. SEASON TICKETS, admitting to the Opening only, ONE GUINEA. Will be issued on and after Saturday next.

The regular season for the Concerts will be as follows:—

Flower Shows—Saturday, May 23, and Saturday, June 27.

Great Performances—Monday, May 25, and Monday, 29th of June.

National Rifle Association—Monday, 30th of June.

Royal Denmark College Fête and Fancy Fair, July 23 and 27.

Eight Grand Concerts—Saturday, July 4, 11, 18, 25, and July, commencing May 9.

The Crystal Palace Company Volunteer Fête, Saturday, Aug. 1.

The arrangements for the Season and Tickets may be had at the Crystal Palace; and 2, Exeter Hall; or of the usual Agents.

GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEW SEASON. Week ending Saturday, May 9.—Open, Monday at Nine; Tuesday, Half-price; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Twelve, Half-price.

Grand Performances at 3 and 4.30; and Organ Performances at 11.30 daily. The Fountains will play at Three o'clock. The beautiful display of Flowers in the Palace. The Park Grounds and Shrubberies are in their luxuriant beauty. Forest Glades, Rosary, Fernery, and Italian Gallery. All kinds of useful and fancy goods on sale in the Crystal Palace Bazaar.

Season Tickets admitting to the Opening and all the NEW SEASON Admission, Five Shillings; or by tickets taken before the 1st of May, Three Guineas.

The Handel Festival, May 18, 20, 21, 23, and 25, for Fifteen Half-guineas; admission 5s. April 30, 1864. These are the only Tickets issued. Apply to the Secretary.

GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS, instituted in 1738, for the Maintenance of Aged and Infirm Members, their Widows and Children.—The Annual Festival will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Anthems will be performed by the Choir of ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 6, at Eight o'clock, when the Band and Chorus will consist of upwards of Two hundred Performers, and all the Solos will be sung by Members of the Society.

BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 76, HARLEY-STREET.—MISS BONNY'S THIRD CONCERT will take place this day, May 2, at Three o'clock, when the following Artists will assist:—Mrs. Rogerson, Miss Poole, Miss Alice Irving, and Miss Bonny; Mr. Sidney Tickell, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Frederick Penna.

ERNST PAUER begs to announce SIX HISTORICAL PERFORMANCES of PIANOFORTE MUSIC, in Chronological Order, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on the following Wednesday Afternoons, at Three o'clock:—May 6, Purcell, Pepusch, Boyce, Arne, Handel, Johann, and Pupils. To commence at Three o'clock precisely. Subscription for the Series, Two Guineas; Single Tickets, Five Shillings each. May be had on application to E. Pauer, 3, Princes-street, Hanover-square, W., and at the Music Warehouses.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, on THURSDAY, MAY 21, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, will perform Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise, and Mr. Leslie will sing, by desire, the Recitative and Air, "Why do the nations," from Handel's Messiah. Conductor—Mr. Leslie. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., and 5s. each, at the usual Agents, and of the Secretary, 6, Argyll-street, Regent-street, W.

BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.—The FIRST EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 6. Tickets may be obtained at the Gardens, by orders from Fellows of the Society; price, 5s. on the day of Exhibition, and 2s. 6d. each, after. Open at Two o'Clock. Gardeners for the Fellowship, whose recommendations have been approved by the Council, will be admitted on the above exhibition.

VIEUXTEMPS and ALFRED JAELL are engaged, MAY 11, at the Musical Union.

THE PRINCESS of WALES'S DRAWING-ROOMS.—By her Majesty's command, Mr. ELLA, Director, has the honour to announce that the Drawing-Rooms for LADIES for PRESENTATION at the Drawing Rooms, to be held on Tuesday, May 5, and Thursday, May 7, are now OPEN.

EDUCATION.—Near Hamburg.—A First-rate ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, conducted on the Rhine SOLE, can be heard of by Mrs. Bell, 2, Princes-terrace, Kensington, who highly recommends the Establishment.

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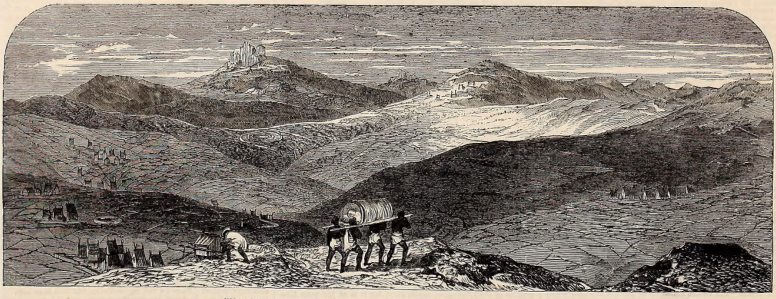

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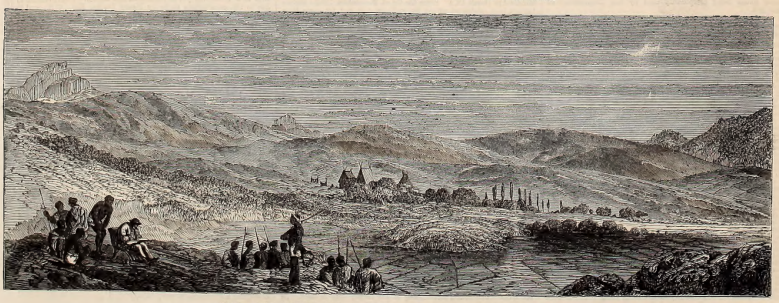


ANGARO KELI, BETWEEN ANKERA MADINIKA AND AMBATOMANGA.—SEE PAGE 488.

GAINSBOROUGH'S PORTRAIT OF MRS. SIDDONS.

THE most precious acquisition made to the examples of our British painters in the National Gallery, South Kensington, since the Vernon bequest is, we think, the portrait of Mrs. Siddons, by Gainsborough, which we have engraved. This exquisite work is as great a shock-de'œuvre of Gainsborough as Lord Hertford's famous "Lady O'Brien" (which we also engraved some eight years since) is of that other great English master, Sir Joshua Reynolds. This present portrait was painted in the year 1784, when Mrs. Siddons was in her twenty-sixth year, "in the prime of her beauty and at the height in the full blaze of her popularity." The year before Sir Joshua Reynolds had painted her as "The Tragic Muse," now in the Grosvenor Gallery, and as a subscription proof of which is in the Dulwich Gallery. It is related in Fulcher's "Life" that Gainsborough found some difficulty in persuading the tragic queen of the actress—the nose especially; and that, after repeatedly altering its shape, he exclaimed, "Confound the thing, I can't end to it"; meaning, we must infer, for the credit of Gainsborough's gallantry, to the length of labour painting it involved. There is, however, not the slightest evidence of effort or uncertainty in the delicate and sculpturesque modelling of the nose, or in any other portion of the picture. On the contrary, although the head is highly finished, the whole is painted with that marvellously serial touch, and, as it were, absolute spontaneity, in which Gainsborough has never been surpassed—not, it is our firm conviction, even by Vercosse, Rubens, or Velasquez. Mrs. Fanny Kemble pays a tribute to this portrait which indicates just perception of its merits. "A more exquisitely graceful, refined, and harmonious picture," says she, "I have never seen. The delicacy and sweetness, combined with the power and richness of the colouring, make it a very peculiar picture." Mrs. Jameson observes of it: "The grave Muse of the tragic drama, Siddons remember seeing her when seated near this picture, and looking from one to the other, it was like her still in the age of seventy." Mrs. Siddons possessed this picture as long as she lived. Even more interesting, and more gratifying to the reader than any remarks we could offer will be a critique by M. Blanc, one of the most eminent art-critics of France, upon this portrait, "the chief this to immortality," as he considers it of "the best painting of the whole Anglaise," written when it was in the gallery of the Art-Treasures Exhibition, Manchester. "The profile," says this enthusiastic but sound critic, "drawn with firmness, modelled with a something sublime, something fatefully impassioned. The great tragedienne, who was endowed the passions with a power of expression equal to that who experienced them so deeply on her own account, is better rendered in this simple half-length portrait than in her celebrated drama, than in those allegorical portraits as "The Tragic Muse," or disguised in the characters she assumed as actress. This portrait is so original, so much as an actress, so much a tragic character, as an instance of how much may be gained by uniting grace of mien to elegant disposition of accessories, to the richness or boldness of colouring and freedom of handling, that it resembles the paintings of no other master. Gainsborough stands alone in this as in analogous work, but none would be found. Perhaps something of Vercosse? But no; it is a creation quite unique, and therein is the proof of its genius. On studying all its component parts, similarity the portrait should certainly be placed among Gainsborough's works, even before the famous 'Blue Boy.'" The "Blue Boy," however, we must add that this "Mrs. Siddons" and Reynolds's "Mrs O'Brien" should be in the Louvre, in order to complete the impression which still prevails on the Continent respecting the fact that there has ever existed any great English painters. The wish cannot, however, now be gratified, in respect at least to this picture. It was purchased last year (very cheaply) for £1000, for our National Gallery, from Major Muir, who was enabled to make the purchase by the bequest of the actress's son. We need only add a word or two on Lawrence's portraits and the colouring of the picture. The contrast of the simpler version of the great actress will bear comparison with one of Sir Joshua's noblest inspirations, it completely eclipses the representations of Sir Thomas Lawrence. The expression of the great actress degenerates in the hands of the latter into something which, by this artist's commonplace, is something between unexaggerated as to size. The lips are deliciously pulpy, and of a lovely, healthy crimson. The eye of the lady, spectacled and with the fashion of the time, and of the grace manin neckerchief blend magically with the "carnations." Then come the blue scarf and trimmings, and the white and blue striped silk dress directly opposite the centre of the background, and contrasted—though broken by reflexes with monpaddle art—with the buff of the same dress on the left arm of the chair, and brown muff. The hand lying with such natural abandonment is, like the rest of this superb picture, painted as even Gainsborough seldom paints.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, the town residence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, stands at the west end of Pall-mall, next to St. James's Palace. The garden-front, which we engrave, is cheerful, whilst that towards Pall-mall assumes a grand and stately aspect, grounded from public view by a wall. The mansion was built from Wren's designs, in 1710, for the first Duke of Marlborough. Here the Duchess lived in a degree of state which threw "her neighbour, George," as she termed the King, entirely in the background with his adjoining palace. Both the Duke and the Duchess ended their days here. Marlborough House became State property in 1817, when it was purchased for Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold. Prince Leopold. It was also the residence of Queen Adelaide after the death of King William IV. In 1850 the mansion was assigned to the use of the Prince of Wales. The Vernon Collection of pictures and other works of art were for some years exhibited in the state apartments, which the upper rooms being temporarily used by the Department of Practical Art.

The *Morning Post* gives the following account of the alterations and reconstructions which have been made in order to adapt Marlborough House for a town residence for the Prince and Princess:—

A new entrance-hall has been added to the north front of the house, and additional space has been obtained in the interior. This hall is built out into the courtyard, and there are wooden screens on each side of the entrance-hall; these on the right lead to the comptroller's rooms and private way to the Prince's library; the left side of the screen opens into the new entrance-hall. The old entrance-hall has been converted into a noble saloon about 40 ft. in length by 20 ft. in width. It is lighted from the roof, and has a fine passing across the south side. The ceiling and upper part of the walls, as well as the doors, are large oil paintings executed by the great Victorian of Marlborough. The walls have been covered with a rich paper of a delicate shade of white-buff and colour, and were bordered and contrasted round. They have been restored, and in some cases filled in, from the original engravings of the battles of Ramillies and Blenheim, in which Marlborough, as Commander-in-Chief, was the very prominent figure. On the lower part of the hall is placed tapestry, apparently of the date of Queen Anne's reign, representing some of the adventures of Sancho Panza and Don Quixote. In the centre of the principal side there is a large fireplace, which is of the same design as the same, if we are not mistaken, that was shown in the Exhibition of 1851, the subject being the "Rape of the Sabines" in marble. The saloon is lighted by windows draped with blue velvet curtains with handsome border borders. At night it is lighted by a large chandelier, and with borders tastefully ornamented with gems of glass. The floor is covered with a rich Axminster carpet, with white and coloured centre, and blue, and bearing the scrip and scrines are covered with tapestry of the date of Lord Godolphin; and the furniture is gilt and upholstered in blue velvet, and of a very handsome and ornamental character. The library is on the west side of the saloon. The windows of this room look out upon the garden towards St. James's Palace. The bookcases are of polished oak, ornamented with gold, and massive ornate panels; the ceiling is but slightly decorated; the walls have green and gold paper; and the windows satin curtains of the same colours. The chandeliers are ormolu, with tasteful bronze mountings. On the bookcases are the different quarterings of the arms of the Prince of Wales. The state drawing-room is a noble apartment, about 70ft. by 30ft. It faces the south side, having a garden front looking towards the park, but complete shut-off from it, at least in the lower rooms, by the garden wall. In this room great taste has been shown in the decoration and furnishing. The walls are panelled with rose-pink silk of splendid manufacture, the mouldings being formed of white and gold. The ceiling is tinted to correspond, and, as well as the cornice, is ornamented with white and gold. The entrance doors are panelled in silk. The carpet is a beautiful Axminster, the pattern the same as that in the Council Chamber at Buckingham Palace. Among the chandeliers, which are of Etruscan design, in colours effectively contrasting with the centres. The sofas and chairs are white and gold, and covered with rose silk. There are four pairs of rarely inlaid cabinets, with ormoulu ornaments, and on each of these four pairs of magnificent Sèvres vases, the white ground of which is in perfect keeping with the rose-pink silk. Over the cabinets are four pictures by Gainsborough Dighton, Vivic, Chancer, Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Moore, Scott, and Byron, on an elegant inlaid table, a perfect copy of the celebrated Florentine mosaic table, illustrative of the arts and sciences. The chandeliers in this room are the most splendid pieces of the kind which we have seen. There are three of them, the centre one somewhat larger than the two others. They are Venetian in style, and are composed of upwards of about 5000 drops. At the top of each chandelier is a crystal figure, surmounted by a coronet, and a band of crystal drops. From this are four streamers of glass, which droop over in most graceful and elegant forms. The lights are placed in the centre, surrounded by prisms of richly-cut glass. The lower part, in which the candles are placed, is formed of a cluster of glass drops, which, placed as they are, mixed with all the colours of gems, and at night have a remarkably fine effect. From the centre of the ceiling, and from the cornice, are suspended a number of smaller ones, which carry elegantly cut globes, each of which sparkles almost with the brilliancy of the chandeliers. The dining-room is a noble and spacious apartment, about 50ft. by 25ft. The sideboard is a magnificent piece of work. The centre-piece is a model of Eddystone Lighthouse, beautifully carved with fruits and flowers, and enriched with gold. The curtains are crimson, and gold. The chandelier is of ormoulu, and of remarkably splendid Venetian centre, of Minton's manufacture. The arrangement of the rooms is admirably adapted for the convenience of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the furnishing and decorations of the State apartments of Marlborough House reflect much credit on English manufactures. The furniture which is for the Prince, Spitalfields and Manchester have supplied the silk and damask, and Witton the Kidderminster carpets, while the furniture has been made entirely in London workshops.

THE QUAYS OF PARIS.—No. II.

In this day's Impression we continue the series commenced in the number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Aug. 17, 1861. Our readers will probably recognise the subject of our first Paper on the Quays, the heart and origin of that now great capital. The Palace of Justice and the Tribunal of Commerce, the Conciergerie, and the Prefecture of the Gallic Sovereign. We are here in the so-called *island* of the City, the population of which is almost entirely composed of persons connected with the administration of law and religion continue to haunt the island nucleus of what has since become one of the greatest of European Powers. It is a curious fact that the centre of Paris is the richest on account of its antiquity, many marks of which it still retains.

Looking from left to right across our first Engraving, we find a hundred years ago a corner house occupied by the Tribunal of Commerce is of to-day—nay, is still in course of construction on the site of what was formerly one of the fashionable residences of Paris, the Hôtel de Lamoignon. Quay, a favourite resort for all classes of Parisians, who are constantly found in the open air. Behind the Tribunal is also new, connecting the island with the main land, which Festival Bridge, the Pont Neuf, the Conciergerie, the Palace of Sebastopol. But parts of the Palace of Justice and the Sainte-Chapelle are very old, and bear the stamp of their age, as altogether they are a curious mixture of the ancient and modern. Again, looking westward, we catch a glimpse, at the end of the Quai de la Mégisserie, of the new Tribunal of Commerce, and of the Imperial Government of Napoleon III. by the addition of the New Louvre, each portion worthy of the other, though constructed in different styles, and indeed interwoven—each also a monument of its period; for, whereas the Old Louvre required some centuries for its completion, the New Louvre, the Napoleonic portion, was completed within less than five years from its commencement.

Our second Engraving shows, on the left hand, a wide view of the island, connected on each side with the main land by the oldest bridge in Paris, the Pont Neuf, in the centre of which is the equestrian statue of Henry IV. of France, commanding the extremity of the island. The opposite extremity of the island is occupied by the Cathedral of Notre Dame, which was begun in the year 1163, continued in 1604, during the reign of Henry IV. It was formerly, like many ancient churches, surrounded by numerous houses, but these disappear till 1854, when the bridge underwent a number of alterations for the purpose of putting it in harmony with the architectural progress of the present Imperial capital. A new monumental fountain was attached to this neighbourhood. The room below the attic of one of the houses forming the quadrangle of the Quai de l'Horloge, the Quai and the Pont Neuf, was inhabited for some time by Napoleon Bonaparte when a young officer of artillery, previous to the Revolution. It bears an inscription recording the fact to be inscribed on the front of the house, which is otherwise unworthy of special remark.

The house at the corner of the quay on the second figure is a large for the sale of charcoal, the combustible generally employed for the purpose of cooking in Paris. It is advertised as "Charbon de Paris," most of the coal-barges met with at intervals on the River Seine. The building contains numerous compartments for the storage of charcoal, one of those large bathing establishments so popular in Paris under the name of Ecoles de Natation, or swimming-schools. The baths are supplied in some instances from the water-basin Basin Henri IV., and called from the immediate vicinity of the statue of that favourite monarch.

With these few preliminary remarks we proceed to the descriptive details of some of the principal buildings represented in our two Illustrations.

FIRST ILLUSTRATION.

1. *The Tribunal of Commerce.*—The Tribunal of Commerce has hitherto transacted its business in the Exchange, or Bourse; but, the numerous duties of the Tribunal having increased, it has become a separate edifice, the construction of which has been confided to Bailly, one of the architects of the city of Paris, to whom we are indebted for the new Prefecture de police, and other works in our article. The site for the new Tribunal of Commerce has been well chosen, for it is contiguous to the Palace of Justice. It has, however, where all the courts, civil and criminal, will thus be concentrated.

2. *The Conciergerie.*—The Conciergerie is the name given to the smallest of the religious edifices in Paris, but it is at the same time one of the most beautiful. This fine monument dates from the Middle Ages (1180), and takes the Great Revolution. Its interior has not been celebrated within its walls, and it had for some time become the reception for the prisoners of the Seine. It has, however, recently undergone a complete restoration. The spire and the single tower of the Conciergerie are generally looked upon as two of the finest productions of church architecture.

3. *The Palace of Justice.*—The Palace of Justice is the great central point for the Law Courts of Paris, whether civil or criminal. The building is of several periods, and its origin is almost lost in antiquity. The only remains of the palace as it stood in the time of St. Louis are the clock tower and the two other towers seen a little further on, the Tower of Montgomery, and the Tower of Bonbec. It was formerly used to exhibit condemned criminals on a scaffold erected in the interior of the courtyard of the Palace, and the Salle des Pas Perdus was the scene of the principal façade: but this practice is no longer observed. The Salle des Pas Perdus, or Hall of Lost Steps, the palace as far as the Foot Bridge, half of which is seen in fig. 1, is sometimes called the Quai des Lonettes, or Spectacle Quay, on account of the number of opticians and print-sellers who frequent it.

4. *St. Chapelle.*—This is an entirely new church, constructed in imitation of the Gothic of the thirteenth century. It was commenced in 1846, and terminated in about ten years. The two elegant spires commanding the Palace façade are a graceful addition to the series of splendid monuments seen from the Place de la Concorde.

5. *Quai de la Mégisserie.*—On crossing the new bridges from the Palais de Justice (the Pont au Change) the great artery of the Boulevard of Sebastopol is directly facing us, and on the left-hand side the Quai de la Mégisserie, leading to the Old Louvre, a portion of which is visible in our Illustration.

SECOND ILLUSTRATION.

1. *Place Dauphine.*—The Place Dauphine is situated at the end of a very short street, immediately opposite the statue of Henry IV. This place, triangular in form, is one of the last vestiges of the very old Paris. The houses surrounding it are nearly built in 1608. In the centre of it there is a fountain, erected in 1803, in honour of Gen. Desaix, one of Napoleon's best Generals. Behind the fountain is the entrance to the Prefecture of Police, the Passport Office, and, in fine, all the offices connected with the administration of the interior of the French Empire.

2. *Sir Secrète*, already alluded to in our previous article on the Quays of Paris.

3. *La Vallée.*—The old market called La Vallée has long been the place for the sale of the live and dead poultry consumed in the French capital. It is a low, covered building, entered by several arched gateways. The basement of the building is still shortly to be covered to the Halles Centrales, where a pavilion is being prepared expressly for the sale of poultry.

4. *The Mint.*—The principal façade of the Paris Mint looks on to the Quay Conti, which has also the honour of possessing the Institute of France. The present building dates from 1775: it was constructed by James Antoine, an eminent architect of that period. It is of a seventy-seven feet in length. Yards long on the banks from the river, and consists of three stories, each of which has twenty-seven openings on the front façade. The Mint of Paris is not only a great monetary commission, under the authority of which are placed the few subordinate Mints still existing in the French Empire.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

THE Parisian season has during the past month been in the plenitude of its éclat. Gaiety and amusement have been kept by a long continuance of such admirable weather as is rarely encountered even in Paris. Long during the month of April, the races, the reviews, and the timehonoured fêtes connected with Longchamps, have helped to make memorable for the frequent display of the spring toilets of the most elegant women of Europe. They have followed their fashionable leaders in crowds to the turf, to the Bois, and to the promenade. The Empress assisted, in an open carriage with the Prince and grand-duke of Saxony, at the Bois de Boulogne on the 21st ult., and her Majesty's attire on that, as on many recent occasions, was remarked for its quiet simplicity, which cannot fail to have a beneficial influence on the fashion which has for some time prevailed even in very high quarters. The Impératrice-Reine was accompanied to the review by a squadron of Amazones d'Afrique on their beautiful Arabs—wore a small white bonnet, lower in front than of late, fringe combined by the ribbon, and trimmed *tout simplement* with black velvet. The form of the shape chosen for the spring is thus undoubtedly fixed; but the choice of material may still remain, and does remain, at discretion. A dress of silver, entirely of light blue, green, or pink crape, without any other ornament either on the dress or on the bonnet, is a favourite evening remark, as do also the coloured horsehair bonnets, which have much encroached of late on the domain of the old-fashioned straw hat.

Several novelties for the shoulders have just made their appearance. We have especially remarked a burnous in white woollen lace, very elegant in its form, and which, if not the one of our own country we have noticed at the International Exhibition, is particularly strong; it has likewise the merit of being novel, and is to be had at a shop conferred in the latter form. The woollen-lace burnous, lined with pink, blue, or violet, is adapted for carriage dress, for which it is altogether fitting, whereas the shape of the same burnous, if worse no lined, is better suited for walking. The stone-coloured light cloth mantles, ornamented with passementerie, introduced in the form of a cape, are also very pretty, worn over dark dresses, either plain or with a simple trimming at the bottom of the skirt.

The foulard des Indes is certainly the material *en permanence*, for it is equally patronised in all seasons. The various shades of nutbrown, from chestnut to the deepest velvet, are particularly affected by those who follow the mode of the Court even to the choice of a colour. Light-blue foulard is also much worn, and appears to enjoy a fair share of patronage from persons whose taste is unexceptionable.

We may remark in passing that the fancy for stalking straw bonnet ribbons and trimmings of ribbon are light, delicate, and doubtful as to the tint, and that the ordinary blues, pinks, magentas, and violets are, for a time at least, discarded.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.*—Robe of mauve-coloured taffety or moire antique, ornamented at the bottom of the skirt with a flounce of black passementerie edged with tufts of chenille. The long waistband, the cordage, and narrow sleeves are trimmed with black lace and corresponding trimmings. Light pink crape bonnet decorated with feathers and lace; pink silk bow and strings.

Fig. 2. *Ball Dress.*—Robe of tarlatane de bal is of lavender moire antique, forming tunic, drawn up and seemingly attached by two pendant bouquets of convolvulus. The tunic is of white tarlatane with narrow black lace on the two edges, the lower one festooned. The corsage is in harmony with the tunic, and is trimmed with flowers, to which the ornamentation of the jockey-sleeves is also made to correspond.

Fig. 3. *Evening Dress.*—Light brown foulard robe, the bottom and each side of the front of the skirt being provided with a black waterdrop trimming. Of the same material is the corsage depicted in the illustration. The small black velvet vest is one of a series now coming again into fashion: it has a trimming of corresponding velvet piping. Narrow Parisian collar. The cap is composed of black lace and blond: the upright portion in front is entirely of lace, and is moreover enlivened by a large white feather.

Fig. 4. *Dress for a Little Girl.*—Stone-coloured alpaca frock and pelisse, ornamented with coloured trimming. Hat of straw, of the same colour as the frock, and trimmed with green velvet bow and band. Narrow muslin collar and undersleeves.

THE SPECTRE DRAMA AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

We have already sufficiently indicated our readers into the mysteries of this ingenious optical illusion, as presented by Professor Pepper; nor is it necessary to state that the exhibition of this strange effect has become one of the great "lions" of the season. It has, indeed, nearly a nine-days' wonder. Since its first representation additions have been made to the scenes which have been produced, and it is probable that new forms will yet be discovered and shown. The invention is due to the experiments made by Henry Dircks, Esq., C.E., and is capable of considerable application. The illusion to the stage was early suggested; but, owing to the run of sensation dramas, its assistance was not yet brought into requisition. The Wet-nod discovery Action, however, the invention has been theatrically utilised by Mr. Lane, the proprietor of the Polytechnic Institution, who had a piece written for the purpose of introducing the spectre. A clergyman's widow appears after death to a Baronet by whom she has been murdered, and he passes his wife and child. The illusion to the stage was early suggested; but, owing to the run of sensation dramas, its assistance was not yet brought into requisition. The Wet-nod discovery Action, however, the invention has been theatrically utilised by Mr. Lane, the proprietor of the Polytechnic Institution, who had a piece written for the purpose of introducing the spectre. A clergyman's widow appears after death to a Baronet by whom she has been murdered, and he passes his wife and child. The illusion to the sensation of the audience, whose notions of the supernatural are thereby realised to the full. Our Engraving will show the manner in which the appearance of the strange effects as produced on their original stage — the boards of the Polytechnic, for purposes purely scientific.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—The sixth report of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery has just been published. It amounts to 111. In comparison with former years, very much fewer portraits have been presented during the past twelvemonth, and the collection of the gallery during last season, a fact readily accounted for by the want of interest at the time of the Exhibition of 1862. Of the 111 portraits now added and attributable in a great measure to the same influence, the numbers of which have been increased by the Exhibition of 1862, and which, opened from May 1 to Nov. 1, inclusive, were augmented to nearly double what they had been in the previous year. The total number of visitors during the whole term of the International Exhibition; and the average attendance during those days when the gallery was open, was twice as large as that which was bestowed by Mr. H. W. Merrin, amounting to nearly thousands in number, in the process of engraving, and ultimately intended for purposes of reference. They include portraits of all ages and all countries. From the small number of portraits that were offered for sale during the past year, as already explained, the trustees have cautioned no practical inconvenience from the lesser amount of the annual grant, £1000 instead of £2000. They would, however, think it a matter of regret if there were to be any such permanent diminution as to compel them to forego any favourable opportunities of purchase, which sometimes very suddenly arise. In concluding their report the trustees observe that no price fell step has yet been taken to remove the gallery to better quarters, and that they "continue to contend with the difficulties which present themselves from a growing collection in a most inadequate space, and which, without any fault on their side, must give rise, on the part of visitors, to frequent and well-founded complaints.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Elements of International Law, by Henry Wheaton, LL.D.: second annotated edition, by William Beach Lawrence. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) The fame of Wheaton as an expounder of international law is universal, and therefore an edition of his great work could never be untimely; but at the present epoch it seems particularly appropriate. We have it here in one portly volume, well printed, and with a copious index, admitting of ready reference. It is edited by the same gentleman who, in 1855, prepared an annotated edition of Mr. Wheaton's work, with the author's latest additions, and contains remarks by the editor upon the case of the Trent, the recognition of the Italian confederation proclamation, upon the constitution of prize courts, and upon other points now more than usually interesting. It is not for us to pronounce upon their value—we leave that to jurists and politicians. Our duty is done when we have commended the book to public attention. We may be pardoned, however, if we quote from the "Notice of the Author," prefixed to the work, the following eulogy from the pen of Mr. Lawrence—"We cannot contemplate the character without a passing tribute to the character, the learning, and the virtues of a man who is a great international jurist, and who has left a fame behind." We feel constrained also to express our astonishment at not seeing in the "Notice" the date of Mr. Wheaton's death. We were certainly not able to spare the time to look for it with superhuman diligence, but such care as we were able to employ in the search was unsuccessful; and the omission, we trust, is due to our assuming it, should surely have been looked to in the second edition.

The Naturalist on the Amazons, by Henry Walter Bates (2 vols. Murray). What may be the value, in a scientific point of view, of these volumes, we must leave to the more skilful to determine; we shall have performed our own task when we have accounted for their appearance, and pointed out how far they are likely to interest the general reader. Mr. Bates, then, urged by the wonder to the world which a residence of eleven years in the regions which he describes, principally from a naturalist's point of view, rendered him peculiarly fit. His object was to gather together facts "towards solving the problem of the origin of species," and, when we mention that the author of the country in which he sojourned longest was, up to that time, entirely unexplored by the naturalist, and that he there collected of mammalia, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, molluscs, and crustacea 8000 species *new to science*, we have said enough to show that his researches must have been abundantly obtained. He is a master of men of science in all countries. In fact, as Mr. Bates himself remarks, "there are now comparatively few busy men of science or learned men in different parts of Europe." The author returned home in 1859, and he excuses the apparent delay in the publication of his narrative on the ground of depression of health and spirits consequent upon a long residence within four degrees of the equator. We consider the excuse to say at all hom somewhat superfluously valid, and we are sincerely glad that he has so far recovered from that melancholy condition as to have been enabled to put the results in his page, as to have been enabled at length to enrich our literature with a work which, setting science aside, is not only instructive but entertaining. Mr. Bates has not, to an scientific extent, confined himself to describe the men, women, and manners he encountered in his wanderings. He has given wandering scientific matters, which, read by the unscientific, will be found intelligible and interesting. Everyone can appreciate the description of the Indian method of and an ant-eater, and can understand the satisfaction with which Mr. Bates, having had the courage to dine upon the latter, must have discovered it to taste like a cross of goose. Everyone has heard of the bird-killing spider, and probably considered him a myth, but Mr. Bates was actually a witness of the fact that "a large hairy spider of the genus Mygale,' really does prey upon small birds. Every one, however ignorant of natural history, must sympathise with him at the mocking propensities and man-wounding properties of bats, and will read with interest Mr. Bates's confirmatory evidence upon the point. Every one is capable of sympathising with a gentleman who finds, to his disgust and astonishment, that a certain gadfly prefers to anything else, as a breeding-place for its grub, the calf of the human leg. Mr. Bates's father kept a school. At the age of eight 70 Blondield (as he was called from his diminutive size) was sent to Mary Cranmore School, then under Mr. Becker. He here showed strong symptoms of that talent, inclined to the study which ultimately led him to the Episcopal chair, on which his boyish mind was bent; for in his schooldays, when asked what profession he intended to adopt, he answered, "I mean to be a Bishop." At eighteen he went to Cambridge as a pensioner of Trinity College, where he fell in with Monk, afterwards Professor of Greek and Bishop of Lincoln, and with many kindred spirits. His brilliant degree and his subsequent career as editor of "Æschylus" are, of course, as matters of history, well known in these circles. His quarrels with Butler, Parr, Parker, O. T. N. (of Thetford, Norfolk), and others, are perhaps better forgotten than revived. In 1810 Mr. Blomfield was ordained and married. He refused a most ingenious offer and accepted the carsey of Chesterford, a parish in which Gambier, Jones, Bennet, Jones, and Bowdler had been stopping the scandals connected with Newmarket races. In 1818 he lost his wife, whom he had six children, though only one lived beyond infancy, and in 1819 he married again. By his second marriage he had eleven children, of whom one died in infancy. In 1820 Mr. Blomfield had conferred upon him the honorary degree of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and, being allowed to retain the living of Chesterford, was able to use the largeness of his income for the first time in his life to enjoy a comfortable independence without the labour of teaching." Whether learning to consider wealth a "comfortable independence" ought to be the first consideration of a candidate for a bishopric, we shall go on to 1824, when he accepted the see of Chester, knowing, though it was an extraordinary piece of luck, enough to retain the living of Bishopsgate *in commendam*. In 1828 he was offered and accepted the see of London, which he held, as we have supposed, than any Bishop before him ever did, or after him will do. In 1856 he was laid to his rest, on the 5th of August, in his 71st year. We shall not here write a description of his character; we shall leave that to be drawn for themselves by readers of his son's book; but should any such ask us what memorial the Bishop has left behind him, we should ask the inquirer to go go with us to Bethnal-green, and, pointing to the churches which have been erected by Bishop Blomfield's care, should reply, *si monumentum requiris, circumspice*.

Heart and Cross, by the Author of "Margaret Maitland." (Hurst and Blackett.) The name of this story is taken from a name wherein a certain Colonel Nugent, who distinguished himself in the battles which were common in the Indian wars, engraved a heart and a cross (with the invisible accompaniment of his heart) upon the chain of Miss Grahame, who had loved him for eight years, and who now had her love reciprocated, and had been almost driven by despair to take up strong views upon the subject of women and their rights and more and their demerits. The story is slight, hurried, gossipping, full of flirtations, foreshadowings of marriages, housewifely talk, upbraidings of a superfluous bachelor—a fellow of his college—and eulogies of children, with an episode which tells of the harsh treatment of a clever cripple by a heartless lout. There are no thrilling incidents, nor is the tale remarkable for artistic finish. What we mean to say is that more than half the characters might be omitted for any influence they exercise upon the main event; nor is the most intimate fate rendered easy to imagine; but one is the more reconciled to the treatment, inasmuch as the interest excited by any of them is far from intense.

Things to be Remembered in Daily Life, by John Timbs, F.S.A. (W. Kent and Co.) Mr. Timbs's "Things Not Generally Known," and other compilations of a similar character, have met with so much success that we have little doubt but that a similar reception awaits this new volume from his pen. He treats in the present instance of many more things than it would be easy in a short time to enumerate; but amongst them we think it right to mention "Life and Length of Days," "Education at Home," "Unsound Education," "Character and Handwriting," "Bone hunting," "Anecdotes of Families," and "Marvels of the Universe," as themes upon which the public will be glad to have Mr. Timbs's views. We do not, as a rule, like this author; we need not enter into tedious detail in a description of his publication. It may be understood at once that there is a great deal of useful matter condensed in a small compass.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SPECTATOR.—The great-grandson of the Queen of Pennsylvania. Mr. Richard Penn, who died at a very advanced age last week, was the author of the entertaining book "Maxims and Hints for an Angler and Miscellaneous Observations on the Art of Shooting Flying," published in 1814. In his 82nd year he was still a keen sportsman and a first-rate chess amateur and one of the standard anglers of the time.

A.—If the King of either player is placed in check, and the check is not announced or illustrated until one or more moves have been made, all moves subsequently made must be retracted, and the player ought to have announced the check must make some other move.

E. L. M.—It shall be duly reported on.

J. Bell, of Lewes.—We have not space to score for the check, but shall be very glad of a game, if you will send one.

REJECTED.—The Letter on Chess," published by Spinkle and Marshall in 1846, which are the Problems and Games between the Germans at Purdy, Fort, are now known to have been written by, or at the inspiration of, Mr. W. Lewis, the celebrated chessplayer and writer on the game.

J. Lees.—Look at it again, and you will see your error.

C. G.—A charming combination, but not, as you suppose, a novelty. It was published in the BELL'S LIFE CHESS COLUMNS a long time since.

S., Hillsborough.—There is certainly no reason why the game should be confined to the number of moves you mention, and we have frequently played games of 100 moves and upwards without any limit. It scarcely credible that two fair and skilful players of equal strength, will only play a hundred moves in a game of chess.

A. N., Leamington.—You are fairly entitled to the honour of having correctly solved the Problem, and we congratulate you upon it.

J. B., Dublin.—Devil's White and Black Knight, E. M. T., Dr. Mackenzie, Rabbi Hirsh, S. of Devon: A Barbarian, Lex Aurea-ryan, Victoria, Rook, F. de S., W. B., Local, Hermion, C. Clare, Chemicus, F. T., Dr. Forbes, Dr. Bunnett, Dr. Wilson, A. Z., Gemma, Cassius', F., of Ely: D., Cosmo, Puritan, Rose, T. C. D., are correct. All others are wrong.

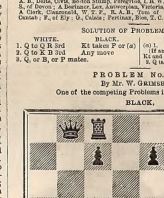
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 3rd	Kt taker P or (a)	(If any other move, then the Queen takes	
2. K R to Kt sq	Any move	Bishop's Pawn and mates next move.	
3. Q or B, P or mates.		(a) Q takes Kt (ch) and mates next move.	

PROBLEM NO. 1031.

By MR. W. LEWIS.

One of the competing Problems in the late Contest.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in five moves.

CHESS IN CANADA.

The following smart Affair was gone through a few weeks since between the Chess Clubs of Hamilton and St. Catherine's, in Canada West.

(*Knight Gambit.*)

BLACK (H.)	WHITE (St. C.)	BLACK (St. C.)	WHITE (St. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	be a position hopelessly broken up and	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	lost.	
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	14. B takes K P	K B P takes P
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	15. B takes K Kt	K takes B
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	16. B takes K Kt	R takes B
6. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	17. Q to R 5th	P to K B 3rd

(This is not a good move; it loses time at this juncture. Q to Kt 3rd is the proper move to spare. They should have played P to Q 3rd.)

7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
8. P takes P	Q to K Kt 3rd	19. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
9. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	20. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
10. Castles	Castles	21. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 2nd

(They would certainly have lost their Queen's Pawn if they had taken the Kt.)

11. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	22. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
12. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th	23. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q to K 2nd
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q to K 2nd	24. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd

(They would certainly have lost their Queen's Pawn if they had taken the Kt.)

25. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 4th	28. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
26. Q to Q B 5th (ch)	K to Q Kt sq	29. Q to K 3rd	Q to Q sq
27. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd	30. Q takes R and wins.	

MORE BLINDFOLD CHESS-PLAY.—Mr. Maczuski, of whose remarkable performance in playing eight games blindfold we recently had occasion to speak a few weeks ago, has been astonishing the assizetown of Lynne by exhibiting his wonderful powers of play. He is said to have accomplished the greatest feat on Saturday last, playing against twenty-one antagonists, and to have won seven of the ten games, drawn two, and lost only one.

CHESS IN PARIS.—From a lively article in the current number of the *Saturday Review*, it appears that the Regent Street of Paris, which has rarely hitherto consented for beyond the club and coffee houses, is rapidly gaining ground among all classes of the community. It is not merely that at the famous Café de la Regence sufficient accommodation cannot be provided for the players, and that in various quarters where formerly the sole amusements were billiards and dominoes we have now regularly established chessclubs, but the game has invaded even the sanctuary of the noble Faubourg and the Chaussée d'Antin. In the most aristocratic circles there are weekly meetings at which chess and music are the similar ministers of the amusement, and attended by the most distinguished amateurs of chess. Two of the most fashionable of those private meetings are those which are held at the houses of Count Casabianca and Count Bernis. In some of the most exclusive

VIEWS IN MADAGASCAR.

We this week present our readers with a series of Views in Madagascar, engraved from drawings kindly forwarded to us by Lieutenant F. P. Oliver, of the Royal Artillery. It is not improbable that this interesting country, extending over an area larger than that of Great Britain and Ireland, and possessing four millions of an intelligent and skilful population, will before long attract the attention of Europe. Until lately it has been known chiefly from the reports of missionaries, who, visiting the island in the beginning of the present century, were cordially welcomed by the King and people, and succeeded so well in their pious task that, during the ten years of their uninterrupted residence there, the Christian religion may be said to have been firmly planted in the island. The missionaries were accompanied by a number of intelligent artisans, under whose instruction many of the Malagasy youth were trained to be carpenters, builders, tanners, carriers, shoemakers, &c. But, upon the death of the enlightened monarch Radama I., in 1828, evil days were in store for Madagascar. The nephew whom he had nominated as his successor was assassinated, and his widow ascended the throne. For a time the schools and religious teaching of the missionaries were tolerated, but before long the policy of the Government underwent a change—the profession of the Christian religion was prohibited, and the native believers barbarously persecuted. A collision, which occurred some years later between the native authorities and the French and English Governments, had the effect of widening the breach still more, and it was not until the death of the Queen and the accession to the throne of her son, Radama II., in the spring of last year, that the country became again opened to the old influences of religion and civilisation. The new King had always been noted for his attachment to European habits; and both England and France hastened to acknowledge him and to establish friendly relations with him. The King received his European visitors gladly and hospitably, and expressed the greatest desire to avail himself of the blessings of Christianity and education.

We append the following description of the scenes and subjects which we have this week engraved:—

FALLS OF ANEVOCA, FOREST OF ANALAMAZAOTRA.

FERRY OVER THE RIVER MANGORO, AT ANDAKANA.

This view is taken from the eastern bank of the river, just below the village of Andakana, and looking in the direction of the lofty ranges of Ankove, of which the two principal mountains, Angavo and Itody are to be seen. The Mangoro at this spot is from fifty to sixty yards across, and flows between steep banks, whose flat summits, as shown in the Engraving, exhibit the level of the extensive plains which stretch north and south to the horizon, with a breadth of about fifteen miles. The river rises to the north of Angavo, and receives the waters of the streams flowing from the mountains which form the watershed of the centre of the island. It flows to the south of the forest-clad mountains of Analamazaotra, and falls into the sea about one hundred miles south of Andevorunto. Andakana is about thirty miles east of Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, and on the road thence to Tamatave on the sea coast.

VIEWS OF THE COUNTRY NEAR AMBATOMANGA, SOUTH-EAST OF AMBOHIMMUN, AND OF ANGARO KELI, BETWEEN ANKERA MADINIKA AND AMBATOMANGA.

Both these views are of spots lying close to the capital, Antananarivo, and upon the road thence to the port of Tamatave. Ambatomanga is about eighteen miles from the capital.

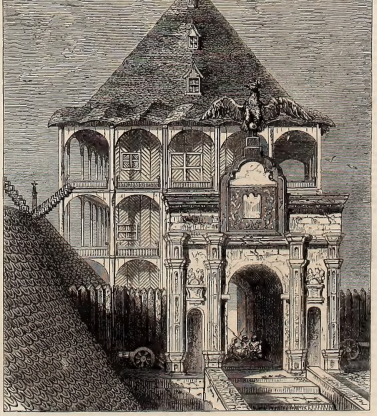
Angaro Keli is a small homestead or farm on the Down, near Mount Angavo. The figure seated in the chair is that of Lieutenant Oliver, sketching. His four bearers are squatting around until his work done, he should give the word to proceed on his journey.

THE FALLS OF ANEVOCA.

This cascade is one of the most picturesque spots on the route from the capital to the sea. It is about half way between the villages of Beforona and Analamazaotra, in the forest of that name, and near the small hamlet of Anevoca.

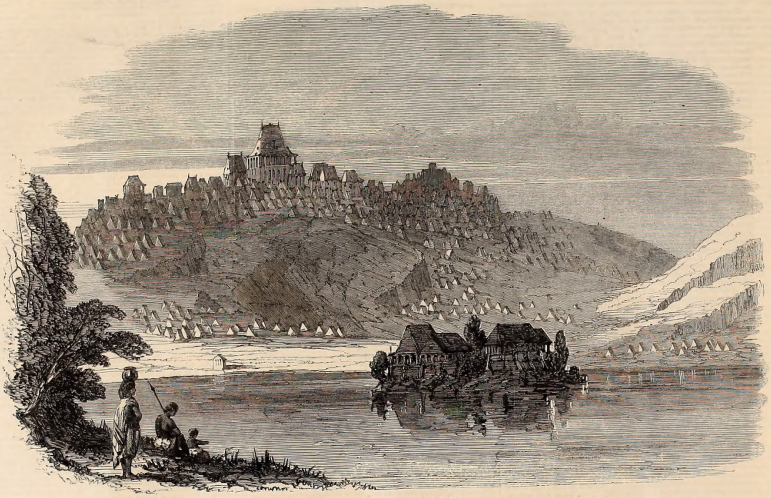
The falls are on the right of the path which skirts the stream forming them for a considerable distance. Although some twenty yards broad, the trees and foliage meet overhead, affording a

RESIDENCE OF INDRIAMATCARAVALO, THE LATE CHIEF OF AMBATOMANGA.



ENTRANCE TO THE PALACE, ANTANANARIVO.

VIEWS IN MADAGASCAR.



ANTANANARIVO, FROM LAKE ANOSI.

delightful protection against the rays of the tropical sun. The water has forced itself through the rocks in several long fissures, through which the torrent rushes, foaming, into a chasm some thirty or forty feet below, and is again succeeded by a series of falls and rapids amongst boulders and huge slabs of granite rock, which lie scattered in every conceivable shape and position, exhibiting the force of the floods during the rainy season. Palanquins, the usual means of conveyance of the country, are seen in the fore ground of the group of travellers halting for refreshment.

PROCESSION OF THE KING AND COURT OF MADAGASCAR TO THE EXECUTION GROUND, AMBOHIPOTSI.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE CHIEF OF AMBATONANGA.

This sketch calls for no especial remark. The house, having been built of wood and not properly painted, has fallen into bad repair.

THE PALACE GATE, ANTANANARIVO, THE CAPITAL OF MADAGASCAR.

The principal entrance to the palace is at the northern end of the court-yard. It consists of an arched gateway approached by a flight of twelve stone steps, the ground on which the palace stands being 100 above the level of the road. Under this arch lounge the guard. Two sentries, with muskets and bayonets fixed and crossing one another, bar the entry, and no person is allowed to pass except with the permission of the officer of the guard, unless he be an officer of the palace. A sentry is surrounded by the ho ho an officer of the palace. A sentry is surrounded by the "Voromahery" ("the powerful bird") of Madagascar. The strange-shaped piece of woodwork painted red and black was originally the frame of a looking-glass, and is now by no means ornamental. The gate has a lightning-conductor connected with it, as indeed has every building of any importance in Ambanamoro. On each side of the gateway is a small brass fieldpiece, the bracket-trails of which are more adapted for their cramped position than for service in the field. The roof covered with imbricated tiles in the foreground is that of the practising-room of the King's brass band. Opposite it is the guard-house, and to the left the keeper of the gate. On the horizon is seen the northern end of the Great Palace, 120 ft. in height, and painted white from top to bottom with the exception of the balustrade of the extensive verandahs.

ANTANANARIVO, FROM LAKE ANOSY.

The view shows the south-western portion of the capital as seen from the north-west corner of the lake. This lake, with the palace on the island in the centre of it, is called Anosy; from the north of the island it takes a sharp bend, which gives the lake in a semicircular form at its base, and on its summit is situated the suburb of Soraky. Beyond the lake is the extensive parade ground of Mahamasina, on which is raised the circular white pleister platform surrounding the sacred stone with the canopy ready erected over it for the festival.—the sacred stone with the canopy ready erected over it for the festival.—the ceremonies of King Radama II. From the foreground across the lake is 700 yards; beyond this the parade-ground extends for 1,000 yards, the base of the rock on which the city stands, which rises nearly perpendicularly to a height of 600 ft. In a direct line beyond and above the extensive tombs in the rock; under the overhanging cliffs which condemned persons were buried, and where a good many Christians suffered martyrdom. On the right are the houses of the Christians suffered martyrdom. On the right are the houses of the Christians suffered Ambohimahamasy, and between this and the town central hill called Ambohimalaza, and between this and the town the lines thread to Imisiraun Palace. In the distance, on the extreme left, is the hamely of Ambohidratrimo, which is built on the dreary execution ground designated Ambohipotsy, where criminals were executed either by precipitation, spearing, or being burned alive. Next to it is the hill named Tsimpohabibo, directly in the line passing over the Palace of Anosi, is a one-gun battery of 6-pounders. The fort on the right is signal-station in nature. In the centre, and crowning the whole, is the Great Palace; and in its immediate neighbourhood, on the house of the Judges, nobles, and principal officers of the Government.

PROCESSION OF THE KING AND COURT OF MADAGASCAR HE EXECUTION GROUND, AMBOHIPOTSY.

It will be observed that the King's guards surround the party as well as the executioners and irregulars. The procession will allow. In the rear of the guard the singing women, Tsimandrave, follow, singing their usual sad ringing air. The King comes next in the party. He is dressed upon this occasion in a suit of undyed rough silk and a small hunting cap of no fabric. Upon his breast is the Star of Order of Tritane Radamala, the family next in rank to the Star of Madagascar. The upright rock seen in the Engraving marks the spot where Rabehevitra, the Christian martyr, was burned to death in 1861. To Lady Macdonald, his relict, he leaves certain property in England and Canada for her life. The remainder of his estate and effects for which he had the power of disposition he bequeaths in certain proportion between his daughter, Miss Anne Jane Macdonald, and her brother, Hugh Alexander Bin son and heir, Colonel Macdougall (who married a daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Nicholl, K.C.B.), and, as stated in the codicil executed for the, testator simply bequeaths to him a valuable sword, presented to him (Sir Duncan) by the field officers of the 79th Highlanders when in Spain.

The will of Alexander M'Kenzie Ross, C.E., late of the city of Montreal, in Canada, and of Ladbroke-gardens, has just been proved in London. His eminent engineer died at the latter place on June 16, in August last, having executed his will in 1860, appointing Edward L. Bette, Esq., of Broom Hall, Kent, and his (testator) nephew, Alexander Ross, of Woburn-square, executors and trustees. The personal property in this country was sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife the income in his property in England, Canada, and elsewhere, and, upon her decease, directs the same to be divided amongst his children. To the latter he leaves all his presentation plate, which, with other relics, are to descend as heirlooms to his posterity; but he also bequeaths to his son Alexander his professional books in engineering, in expectation of his pursuing that profession. To his sister-in-law, the widow of his late brother, he leaves a legacy of £500 per annum and kindness to his children.

The will of George Lake, Esq., formerly of Higham, but late of Tyndalwy, Kent, was proved in London, on the 13th inst., by the surviving executors and trustees—namely, Robert Lake, the testator's son and heir-at-law, the testator-in-law, the other executor, Mr. Henry Lake, the brother, having died before the testator, whose death occurred in February last, having executed his will in 1861. The personal estate was sworn under £60,000. The testator states that he is possessed of property in Kent, which he leaves at his pecuniary dispositions. To each of his four sisters he has left a legacy of £500 and to his brother-in-law the sum of £1,000. He also remembers them, or to their widows and children. Legacies of £750 to each of his nephews and nieces. Legacies also are left to servants according to his standing, attention and kindness to his children.

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Mr. Thomas Bell, Esq., of Ashbourne-hall, Derbyshire, who died on the 28th of last March, at Cheltenham, in his seventy-third year of his age, was the representative of the Gonsome branch of the illustrious family of Bell, of Bellingham. He left issue by his wife, Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Thomas Knapp, Esq., of Northampton, two sons and two daughters, Mary Anne, Baroness Wynford, by whom he has had six sons and three daughters. He is succeeded in his marquisate and large estates by his eldest son, Count Rudolph Bentinck, now tenth Marquis Grimaldi.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR G. C. LEWIS, BART., M.P.

The Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., second Baronet, of the Harpton Court, in the county of Radnor, Secretary of State for War, M.P. and P.C., a distinguished statesman and writer, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, fourth daughter of Sir George Cornewall, Baronet, of Moccas Court, in the county of Hereford, by Thomas Frankland Lewis, who, successively Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, Treasurer of the Navy, and Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law Board, was created a Baronet in 1846. He was born on the 27th of June, 1806. His son, George Cornewall Lewis, the subject of this notice, was born on the 21st of October, 1806, and received his earlier education at Eton School and Christchurch, Oxford, and there carried off many prizes. He after words became a student of the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1831, but never practised. He was appointed in 1828, having a first-class in classics and a double first in mathematics, and after having studied with a special pleader (Mr. Pennock), was called to the Bar on the 25th of November, 1831, and in the same year was appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the Municipal Corporations of Ireland, which were to be framed by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, but did not complete the inquiry in that case, being employed by the Government in several important commissions of inquiry. In the following year he was appointed one of the Poor Law Commissioner in January, 1833, and retained the office till August, 1847. In 1839 he was returned to Parliament, in the Whig interest, for Herefordshire, and became one of the same year he was made Secretary to the Board of Control, which office he held till January, 1841. He then became Secretary to the Home Department. He was subsequently, from July, 1850, to February, 1852, Secretary of the Treasury. On succeeding the Earldom of Clarendon, on the 27th of January, 1853, and was, in his father's stead, elected M.P. for the Radnor district of Radnorshire, which he represented till 1855, when he was defeated, and he retired with his party in 1858. On their return to office, in 1859, Sir George was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which office he remained till 1861, when he acquired a high and deserved reputation for administrative capacity. On the resignation of Lord Palmerston, on the death of Lord Herbert, Sir George Lewis was appointed Secretary of War, which office he had administered so well, for the War Department, that on the formation of Lord Palmerston's last Ministry, he was appointed to any official duty he undertook, that in this new sphere he worked most energetically and successfully, and was universally regretted when he died, and, as truly observed by Mr. Disraeli when responding to the motion which was unanimously carried in the House of Commons for a public funeral, "in that death, lost one of her best servants, and the Commons a member of it who was universally respected." Sir George was a man of letters, and was no less distinguished as an author, and his literary works will long be read with high interest. His last work was "An Inquiry into the best Form of Government," was published only a few weeks before his death. Sir George Lewis married, in 1836, Lady Maria Theresa, daughter of the Hon. George Villiers, and granddaughter of Thomas, Earl of Clarendon, by whom he had issue, one short illness. As he leaves no issue, he is succeeded by his only brother, Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, Bart., of Harpton Court, Radnorshire, Member, Rural Dean and Rector of Monington-on-Wye, Herefordshire, who was born in 1812, and married, in 1841, Harriet Emily, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Antrobus, Bart., and sister of Edmund Antrobus, Esq., M.P. for Cricklade, and has been a son, Herbert Edmund, and nine daughters, Mary Anne, Harriet, Emily, Jane, Sophia, Frances, Louisa, Elizabeth, and Isabella. The family trace descent in direct male line from Edward Lewis, Esq., of old and honourable lineage in Radnorshire, and, as truly observed by Mr. Disraeli when responding to the motion which was unanimously carried in the House of Commons for a public funeral

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

CARDS.

Dull and monotonous would the domestic circle or the more extended evening party have been had not innocent amusements been introduced to employ those moments when the mind, fatigued with thought, seeks for relaxation in calm and refined pursuits. Many of the games of chance played by the Romans—that of latrunculi, very similar to modern chess; and the ludus talarum, or dice, a until carried on, the latter too often to the utter destruction of the infatuated gamester; while to ancient Rome may be traced those theatrical representations from which the modern charade is derived—a source of constant recreation in a country home—as also the introduction to us of those instruments of music the tube, the cornua, the buccina, and the lituus, each of which were made of brass, and resembled our trumpet, bugle, bazilly, and cornet-à-piston. Dancing is frequently referred to in the Holy Writ, accompanied by music and singing, as we still practised by savage nations. It would appear that dancing was the natural suggestions of the human mind, for that is now England alone be traced back to the days of Hesperidy. Dancing seems to have been included in the military amusements of the above-mentioned nations, for we find mention of the Salii, "the young persons armed with swords and shields performing the tripudiorum or act. Thereof, too, describes public rejoicings as having place amidst the projecting points of swords and spears (a practice still kept up in Scotland) with so much skill and grace as to excite equal astonishment and admiration. Singing and instrumental music are coeval with dancing, and formed a great part of the convivial meetings of the invading Normans and their immediate successors, many of which the games of chess and dice found general encouragement. We owe, it is affirmed, the invention of cards to our neighbours the French, as they are said to have been devised by a Parisian painter, named Jacquemin Grinagonneur, for the amusement of the unfortunate Charles VI. According to M. St. Foy, these cards were not only painted with the necessary devices and ornaments, but gilt, and probably elegantly executed. All the illuminations on vellum which marked that period—the close of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth century—the above introduction here was a natural consequence of our imitation of all Gallic customs and fashions, though some time must have elapsed before their use became general. In 1463 the ancient laws of England obtained an Act of Parliament to prohibit the importation of playing cards, which was, after a number of years, to be of no effect, except, as we find in the *Gazette*, A.D. 1834, the following notice:—"That for the better encouragement of the manufacture of playing-cards in England (wherein many hundred poor people are employed), by direction of his Majesty's letters patent (pursuant to charters and directions of the late King James and King Charles), an office is erected in Silver-street, in Bloomsbury, for sealing all playing-cards of English make (which will be there first surveyed), and that the frauds practised in the making of English cards may be prevented, and the foreign cards which are brought in contrary to law may be discovered. The price of all cards will be put upon each pack, to the end that none, under pretence of sealing the cards, may add to the rates of the same; and that, therefore, persons may buy the very best cards shall be sold in London by the last retailer at fourpence the pack, and others at cheaper rates." To return to our topic, cards also appear to have held a great estimation during the reign of Henry VIII., and doubtless long before, for Sir Thomas Elyot, the most celebrated writer of that period, then among the "many games that may be used within the house," the majority of which he commends greatly. Among other amusements he highly approves of dancing, and takes great pains to prove that St. Augustine merely meant to reprove the excesses of the exercise, and by no means to abolish it. He traces the origin of such great ability, and, after describing many ancient modes of dancing, adds:—"Instead of these we have now brought in measures, corantos, galyards, turgyons, and rounds. And as for the special names, they were taken, as they be now, either of the names of the first inventors, or of the measure and number that they do contain; as the cinque pace were of the thity which the song comprehendeth whereof the dance was made. In every of these dances there was a certain gravity and comeliness of body, expressing some pleasant or profitable effects or motion of the mind." Cards, Sir Thomas says, were also in use, and were sent from every step in dancing, which, we learn from him, was invariably commenced in his days by a low reverence from the whole party, with a long interval between it and the first step. Mashes (ladies) would have "pointed a-mort" from the modern polka, waltz, and galop, we will not stop to inquire. Dice he appears to have held in severity. "Oh, why should that be called a play which is compact of malice and robbery? Undoubtedly they are devyses of the devil, invented of things have good cause to suppose Lucifer, Prince of Devils to be the first inventor of disesplaying, although some do write that it was Palamedes invented by Achaius. . . . Cards, I confess is not a more plain figure of idleness than playing at dice, for, besides that therein there is a manner of malice, the players of cards for the whyle play thereat must seem to have no portion of wit or cunning if they will be called fair players; or, in other words, to have little wit or no dagger, if they be taken with any crafty conveyance. How many gentlemen, how many merchants, have in these days made pastimes consumed their substance, as well by their own labours as by their parents', with great study and painful travail in a long time acquired, and finished in a little while and penury! I have seen many godly and bold yeomen hath it brought into theft, whereby they have prevented the course of nature and of life by the law of the land miserably." To return to cards; it is singular that, amidst the rapid march of improvement, cards have, in a great degree, been neglected-that the old deformities of King, Queen, and Knave should be allowed to remain, especially at a time when, through the good taste and liberality of Messrs. Bancroft, Goodall, Reed, Sell, and others, the devices, patterns, and symbols on the backs of the cards have become exquisitely beautiful, and combine with the use as well as pictures the value is to be found in the frame. Whether, as we have already hinted, the origin of playing cards is to be attributed to the asserter of the melancholy and imbecile King of France is a question not easily to be decided, as many contend that the custom was known in China and India long before the period referred to, in that early country had its distinct game; for while at our whist-tables fifty-two cards are used, there will be found in a complete pack of the Oriental Society three Hindoo packs, one containing ninety-six cards and the others a hundred and twenty cards each. In Persia, also, the two packs still in use in which there are seventy-eight cards. The court, or cost cards, as Mr. Chatto, who has written ably upon the subject, calls them, have undergone many alterations since the early period of the Revolution, in 1793-4, various devices were resorted to—Moliere, La Fontaine, Voltaire, and Jean Jacques Rousseau figuring as the four Kings, while Pandora, Judith, Charlotte Corday, and Madame Roland represented the Queens. Well would it be for all card-players if prudence, moderation, and temperance guided their hands, and prudence enabled us to prevent their running into gambling excesses. War, Art, Peace, and Commerce have been patronised; as has the honour of our country and the characters in Schiller's "Jean of Arc." In the latter, Charles VII., Philip of Burgundy, René of Anjou, and Talbot represented the King; and the Duke of Orleans, Dunois, Isabella of Bavaria, and Agnes Sorel, the Queens. At Frankfort, in 1815, some would-be fashionable and ill-natured wags presented Napoleon and Blucher as the knaves of diamonds and clubs. Our Transatlantic brethren have also entertained Washington, Jefferson, and Lafayette as kings upon their playing-cards; four heathen goddesses, Fortune, Ceres, and Minerva, representing the Queens; and four Indian chiefs the knaves.

To enter upon the various games at cards would occupy too much space; suffice it to say, that no more rational evening indoor amusement can be found than that which is devoted to singing, cards, and backgammon. The elderly people may indulge in a rubber of whist, the younger in a pool of commerce, or other round games, while écarté or backgammon may occupy the attention of those to whom what is too scientific and commerce too noisy; and if, for half an hour before bedtime, the dancers can be put into requisition, a simple English ballad be sung, or a quadrille played in which all can take a part, both old and young will retire with a feeling of thankfulness for that delight of all delights—rational, pleasant evening.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CURIOUS.

New Streets and Old Localities would appropriately describe our column of this week, since it relates to the changes now in progress in the City and Westminster, wherein old and new are brought into strange juxtaposition.

In the works of the projected new street from Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House and the Lodgate Railway station and junction, a few localities of interest will disappear, by their association with great names, will be disturbed. The new street will pass directly through the garden of the College of Advocates, situated in Great Knightrider-street and Bennet's-hill. Doctors' Commons, the whole of which will be pulled down, is now for sale. The present house was destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt of brick, in the style that prevailed shortly after: the interior has two quadrangles containing 146 rooms, exclusive of the basement; the courts, dining-room, library, &c., with frontages to Great Knightrider-street and Bennet's-hill, and the Church of St. Benet, Paul's Wharf, on the south. The library is rich in civil law and history, and originally belonged to Sir John Dixon, Judge of the Prerogative Court, by whom it was presented to the college; "such Bishop also makes it a present at his consecration." (*Elmes*). Had Sir by a Shakspearean locality of the time, the property of the poet, first proprietor of Mr. Halliwell—viz., the site of the house purchased by Shakspeare of Henry Walker, in March, 1612-13, the counterpart of the conveyance of which is preserved in the Guildhall Library, with Shakspeare's signature attached, and which is illustrated in Mr. Halliwell's voluminous work, and dedicated to Fudie Wharfe (Blackfriars), in the east part, right against the King's Majesty's Wardrobe. The very *house* was, most probably, destroyed in the Great Fire; but the position on the stands upon, at exact site; and, until these few years, it had been tenanted by the Robinson family. Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart., first inhabited this house, in Great Carter-lane, stood the Old Bell Inn, whence, in 1668, Richard Gyppey sends a letter "To my loveing friend and countryman, Mr. Wm. Shackspeare, deliver these"—the only letter addressed to Shakspeare known to exist. The poet was, probably, also the owner of the site of what was noted, in the early construction of the original building, by a richly-sculptured *bell*, dated 1687, which, in 1845, was removed to Great Carter-lane.

This new street line will also pass Addle Addle hill, where stood the palace of Edward the Confessor, "Ad Aedilem," and, during the widening of Upper Thames-street is a portion of the plan, in which the excavations should be closely watched; for in this line from Queen Elizabeth's Wardrobe to the Steelyard portions of the old river wall mentioned by Pitzstephen.

The new street will also pass close to the *Times'* printing-office beneath which is a fragment of the Roman wall and a Norman or Early English gateway or junction; and Printing-house Square, probably of the Blackfriars' Monastery. In the site lying between East-street, Blackfriars, and Skinner-street, where the proposed stations are to be constructed, much may be expected for—a portion of the Roman remains of great interest have been found on Ludgate-hill. We can add to these, the Roman pavement, and other Roman remains in the Old Goldsmith dwelling; for the poet's house was taken down some forty years ago.

The Thames Embankment Commission "Report" recommends the widening of the ancient thoroughfare of King-street, Westminster, which, by-the-by, was the scene of the execution of Guy Fawkes, now causes overcrowding in Parliament-street. It is, therefore, proposed to set back the houses on the north side of Parliament-street between Great George-street and Charles-street; and, beyond that point, to the Abbey, on the south side. The Commissioners propose that offices to the line suggested, and to take off the north end of the block of buildings between Parliament-street and King-street, as shown on the plan. The Metropolitan Board of Works consider that the latter street will thus be disturbed, and the line from Charles-street should be carried back to the line of Great George-street, and that the historical associations which will thus be broken up.

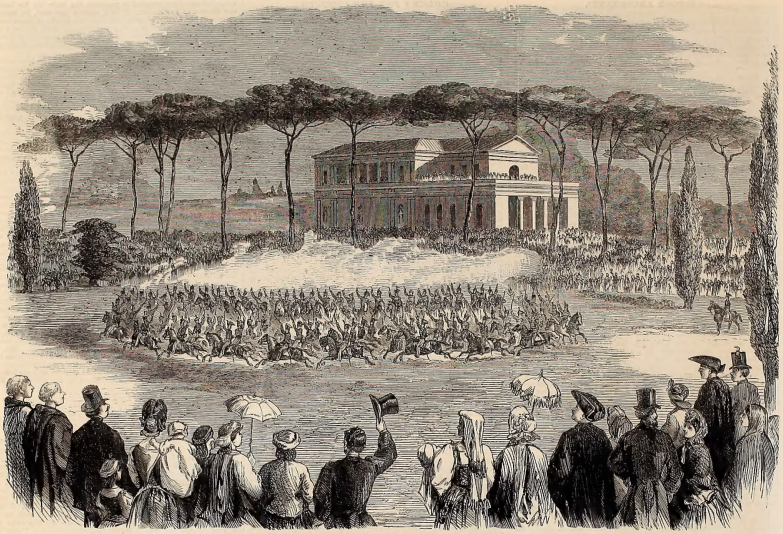
It is said that when King Charles I. was put to death once the principal street of the city of Westminster; yet such it was. In the reign of Henry VIII. it had gardens or meadow-land on the east side reaching from the Sanctuary to the Abbey, and on the west side to the site of High Gate of Richard II. at the southern extremity. This was the principal road for the royal coronation, when the Mayor went to Parliament, and faggots were usually thrown into the rute to prevent the passage. At the coronation of Mary, Machin tells us, "divers people were smothered and crushed to death" pressing in this narrow street, to see Queen Elizabeth and her nobility riding to Parliament. The Commissioners recommend that the "Hall of a great stop of coaches" occurring, a draysman and Lord Chesterfield's gentleman were killed in a fight for precedence. Nearly a century and three quarters ago it was proposed to rebuild the street, and Sir Christopher Wren, "the Magnus of Normandy that," drew and had a design to buy all King-street, and build it nobly," and that this might have been done for £50,000. However, the old place remained to be destroyed by fire, and rebuilt, and finally to be widened in street. About a century since Hatton, in 1708, described King-street as "a place most populous, and the principal thoroughfare to Westminster." Within half a century of the above relief of the traffic the houses were rebuilt on the site of the old Hall of Justice, and that of Dudley, the second Lord North, about 1646, and that was the only brick house in the street for many years.

Among the houses which were the abodes of the poet Spencer, Sackville Lord Buckhurst, the Earl of Dorset, and Carew.

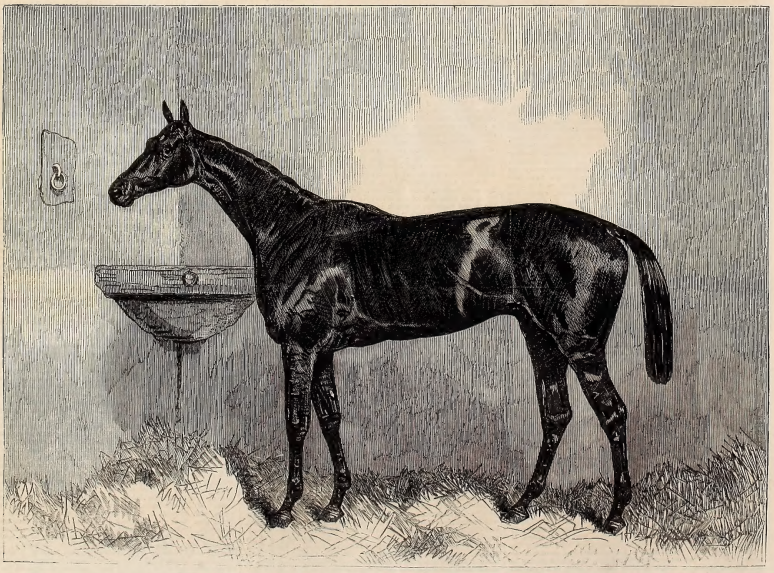
On the north side of King-street, Westminster, stood, as we find the precise situation of which is thus preserved in a MS. communicated by Sir Frederick Madden to Mr. Halliwell, "the Rose Tavern." Shortly before the great trial, in 1688, between the parish of St. Margaret and the Westminster boys, a jury-garden a very rigid examination of the old parochial register took place, and the Rev. Mr. Bloomfield Oliver with as much credulity as the Rose is King-street, which was ascertained to be one of the houses on the north side of that street, and consequently to be one of those "lying between the north side of the gateway entrance to Rose Rose's Head, and the Rose Tavern," and that the Rose's Head, and the Rose Tavern, were two distinct houses originally been one. These tenements, as well as the Rose Rose's Head, were destroyed by the fire of 1834, and on the site of the latter a public-house yard, behind, for a distance of about two or three hundred feet from King-street Rose Tavern, has been erected, called "The Queen's Arms (late the Rose's Head, as rebuilt about 1710, is now (1830) standing.—*George H. Mallows*.

It was at this house that, in July, 1649, Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, "in the Rose Tavern, in King-street, Westminster, by Bristol;" he went forth in "a coach with six gallant Flanders' mares, and six attendants on horseback, and a troop of horse-guards of the army; his life-guard consisting of eighty gallant men, the meanest gentleman of which was clothed in buff coats, and all gentlemen serving almost to the shaking of Charing-cross, had it been now standing in that town taken down two years." And in the Cole MSS. in the British Museum is a copy of a bill of fare of the Rose Tavern, Dunbar, Sept. 4, 1650, addressed to her in this street. In a house in this street lived Dr. Radcliffe, the celebrated Jacobite physician. Upon the west side, too, is Gardener's-lane, described, in 1708, as "a place inhabited by persons of the Romish communion," and Peter Hall, the regraver, died here in 1677, while an executioner was also here. Further down the street, near the south end, was Theving-lane "so called for that the sanctuary men used to go to the Gate House, while the Sanctuary continued to be in force."

The Report of the Royal Commissioners on Westminster recommend that the houses in Poet's corner, Old Palace yard, and Parliament-street, with the Jewel Tower, the cloisters, Chapter-house, Chapter House, Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and the south front of the Abbey, "should be gradually fully into view; the residences which stand between the Chapter House and the great west door should likewise to be removed. Thus will be opened to view the Chapter House, and the whole of the south side of the nave, which is now much obscured by the houses in Poet's corner, Old Palace yard, and Parliament-street, and the whole of the south front, including the Chapter House, Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and the south front of the Abbey, will be seen



GRAND MILITARY CARROUSEL IN THE GARDENS OF THE VILLA BORGHESE, ROME.—SEE PAGE 493.



MACCARONI, WINNER OF THE TWO-THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE, NEWMARKET.—SEE PAGE 489.

"CATHERINE GLOVER AND THE GLEE MAIDEN ATTEMPTING TO SUCCOUR THE IMPRISONED DUKE OF ROTHSAY" ("FAIR MAID OF PERTH"), PAINTED BY MISS EDWARDS, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

"CATHERINE GLOVER AND THE GLEE MAIDEN."

In our notice of the exhibition of the Society of British Artists we gave our meed of well-deserved praise to the pleasant little picture now engraved, the work of a young lady—Miss Edwards.

The subject of the picture is taken from Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth;" but we suspect that some of our readers, whose novel-reading days are, like our own, retiring into the dim past, may have a rather hazy recollection of the incident represented. To enable such as these to better understand the picture, we have taken the novel from its shelf, blown off its dust, and extracted from its pages the following interpretation of the picture engraved:—

In a city noted from time immemorial for its pretty women Catherine Glover—taking her surname from her father's trade—in the reign of Robert III. of Scotland was universally acknowledged to be the most beautiful. The fame of the "Fair Maid of Perth" drew upon her much notice from the young gallants of the Royal Court (which at that time was held near Perth), and especially that of David Rothesy, Prince of Scotland. This son of and heir to the throne of Robert III. was a dissolute but generous-hearted and unfortunate Prince. Much of his reckless dissipation is created by the fact that, after having been actually contracted to Elizabeth Dunbar, daughter of the Earl of March, to whom he was tenderly attached, he was compelled, in consequence of the powerful Earl of Douglas, or the "Black Douglas," as he was called, having offered a larger dower with his daughter Margery, to break off his contract and wed a woman he could not love.

The "Glee Maiden," a dark-complexioned, often melancholy, wandering troubadour minstrel, from Provence, the companion of Catherine in the hopeless attempt to succour the doomed Prince, belonged to a class of women very numerous in that age. Although, from the precarious life they led, their character was not always considered above suspicion, they rarely met with insult, even from the most lawless, but were protected by the chivalrous manners of the time in honour of their "Gay or Joyeuse Science." "For," says Scott, "the love of song, like the love of fight, was a common passion of the age, which all at least affected."

Now we must recall how the Duke of Rothesy came to be imprisoned. We find, then, that on quitting the lodgings of the Earl of Errol, Lord High Constable of Scotland, into whose custody, by order of the King, he had been placed for a supposed offence, the Prince went in a boat to Falkland, the residence of his wife, the Duchess, under whose protection Catherine Glover was going to place herself, both she and her father being at the time accused of heresy. The Prince took this step by the advice of the traitorous Sir John Ramorny, his late tutor and boon companion, soon to be his cowardly murderer, and to whom, feeling lonely, he had written after having dismissed him from his service, in compliance with the desire of his Royal father. The Prince was informed by Ramorny that the Duchess had just left, and that Catherine was coming to Falkland; and thereupon he determined to receive the "Fair Maid" in his wife's stead. On their way to Falkland, he and Ramorny had met the Glee Maiden, in whom the Prince had previously felt interested, and whom they brought with them. At the meeting of the Prince and Catherine the best feelings of the former were aroused by the noble resistance of Catherine to his lawless desires, and her appeals to his honour as the heir of the heroic Bruce, and to his princely knighthood. Shortly after the unhappy Prince was dragged by his revengeful false friend and thrown into the deepest dungeon of his own castle, it being given out that he was taken ill of an infectious disorder. The serving-women had been sent from the castle, but Catherine and the Glee Maiden were detained prisoners. Thrown on each other's society, these two became companions and almost friends. It was on the sixth day of their detention that the Glee Maiden, having been abroad in search of a few early flowers for Catherine, returned with the horrible intelligence that the Duke of Rothesy was being starved to death. Her little French dog, who had thrust himself into a thicket of holly bushes and yew that grew out of some old ruins close to the castle wall, came back whining and howling. Grasping for sand to discover the cause, she had heard a moaning as of one in extreme pain, had so faint that it seemed to rise from the very depth of the earth. Discovering that the sound proceeded from a small rent in the wall, she had placed her ear to the opening, and heard in the Prince's voice the words "It cannot now last long." On asking if she could help him, he had cried "Food, food; I die of famine." Womanlike, Catherine and the Glee Maiden instantly determined to succour the man who had lightly treated the one and intended to dishonour the other. Taking the small cruize which contained their soup, and the meal of which it is made, with the few cakes they had baked and some milk, they hastened to the garden, very much, no doubt, as Miss Edwards represents, and, if anything, more earnestly. Of the little success which attended their efforts, of Catherine's subsequent discovery, of the sudden return of Black Douglas, and of the hanging of the traitorous murderer Ramorny, is it not all written in ye Scottische romaunt yclept "Ye Faire Mayde of Perthe"?

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The exhibition just opened in Pall-mall East is of high average excellence, more so, perhaps, than is at once apparent. Although, in trying to recall our impressions, the mind lights on few works pinnacled, as to speak, high above the rest by decidedly superior merit, we find an unusual number of niches in our memory exceedingly well filled. The high level always maintained at the gallery of this society is especially remarkable this year, for nearly every contributor is seen at his best.

A few artists have, however, not only surpassed themselves, but are conspicuous by the relative importance of their contributions. Foremost amongst these we must place Mr. Carl Haag. In his large and elaborate drawing of "Palmyra" (186) Mr. Haag has given us a work of unusually high technical merit, and one the subject of which affords a very rare and peculiar interest. It is, we believe, a century since any illustrations of the magnificent ruins of Palmyra were submitted to the public, and afterwards published in this country by an Englishman—and we presume Mr. Haag is now to be considered as naturalised amongst us, seeing that he has he entered the "Artist's Volunteer Corps," and is a most exemplary "private" therein. The illustrations to which we refer were the plates published in Wood and Dawkins's "Description of Palmyra," folio, London, 1758. Mr. David Roberts, when at Baalbek, included it is said, to have pushed on to Palmyra, but was compelled by fever to beat a precipitate retreat to the coast. A journey to Palmyra is attended with much difficulty and expense, and not altogether free from danger—of robbery, if nothing worse, from the wandering Arabs. The circumstances which led to Mr. Haag's visit to Palmyra are narrated in Miss Emily Beaufort's clever book, "Egyptian Sepulchres and Syrian Shrines." When at Damascus Mr. Haag joined the caravan consisting of an English party, of which Miss Beaufort was a member, and the journey was accomplished under the escort of Sheikh Mignal, the remarkable Bedouin chief whose portrait we engraved after a study by Mr. Haag, in the Winter Exhibition at the gallery. Mr. Haag's noble picture is worthy of such a subject, for extent, the ruins of those ancient cities dwindle into insignificance before the glorious remains of the "Queen of the Desert," the Tadmor in the wilderness, built or made to be a resting-place for us by Solomon, and afterwards the Palmyra of Zenobia and the Romans. The temple of the Sun, the Corinthian colonnade, and other ruins—all comprised in this drawing—extend nearly a mile and a half. Still we see the dark, plumed palms, which give the city its name and Valley of Tadmor and Hinnom, growing beside the white columns. We may remark, however, that, imposing as is the city from the distant point of sight chosen by the artist, there is little to enjoy a nearer view. Few of the remains are remarkable for beauty, and those of great excellence are much ruined.

In some earlier works by this artist we have remarked the tendency to exaggeration of colour and effect characteristic of the "early, earnest, but crude" style of art; but for choice this drawing with anything of the kind. The intense and poetical sunset glow suffusing the whole middle distance, and deepening into almost midnight gloom among the far-off hills, may seem strange and melodramatic to our unsentimental eyes; but from all we can learn, this is the hue in which we must be true to the facts. It is, indeed, we suspect, within the truth. At all events, it is nearer the truth than the cold grey of the ordinary sunset of the desert than the much more violent colouring of Mr. Holman Hunt. One thing is quite certain—namely, that the drawing is a remarkable illustration of the most perfect art, where colours, and still more remarkable on account of its subject. Mr. Haag has also a small but interesting work (No. 220), "Bedouin at Baalbek" (69).

The most exquisite figure-painting in the room, and, we think, surpassing in loveliness everything the artist has previously exhibited, is No. 239, by Mr. Burton. It is simply a study of a young and beautiful girl, dressed in white muslin, lying idly on a couch. The rich golden auburn hair scattered over the green figured velvet cushion, the head and eyes turned towards a spray of white lilies, and the fair white hand—a drawing more remarkable for ornate yet chaste elegance, and for tender pearliness of colour, and for delicacy of drawing and modelling, we do not remember to have seen. This is one of a series from each member of the society, to be presented in an album to Mr. R. Neal. The gentlemen belong to the "Old Water-Mill Club," and in acknowledgment of his services in that capacity, especially in the management of the recent grand concert in aid of its funds. The members of the society have agreed to present him with a drawing. Returning to Mr. Burton, we have to notice a drawing of "A Norman Girl Sailing Glass" (234), which, though not a painting of the refinement of his first-named contribution, is nevertheless very charming; and a striking life-size female head, of the Venetian order of beauty, entitled "Inspiration" (273), which has force and considerable expression, but is chiefly noticeable for the energy of the execution and freedom on the scale of nature.

Another artist who has distinguished himself in an unusual degree is Mr. Arnald Read, who shows in the principal result of a recent visit to Spain, a large and impressive drawing of the interior of "The Cathedral of Seville" (57)—decidedly the most important work he has hitherto exhibited. Among the many pictures of Spanish life and the exterior of celebrated Moorish buildings, we have met with nowhere else so very nearly a painter has attempted to depict the grand and solemn interiors of the cathedrals of Seville and Toledo. From unfamiliarity with the subject, and from the fine but dark transparent brown, the visitor may suspect that Mr. Read has exaggerated the obscurity of "dim religious light" in which the building is rendered; still more soothe by the profusion of stained glass—and the effects of which the artist has so well appreciated and rendered—but we have, however, remember that, when one passes from the blinding sunlight into some of the gloomy Spanish churches, it is impossible before the eye can distinguish the various objects or run the mysterious darkness. As we are engraving this very interesting as well as striking drawing, we shall have a better opportunity of noticing it.

Mr. J. Gilbert sustains his well-known reputation for telling a story, whether comic or serious, for humour, pathos, or sentiment, in an extraordinary facility, in "Don Quixote's Curious Discourse upon Arms and Letters" (18), and the scene from "Twelfth Night," "Malvolio vather gives acquaintance" (20). Every time that we see Mr. Gilbert's work one cannot help (even if theoretical objections are entertained) heartily yielding ourselves captivated by his marvellously dashing and spirited handling. Conventional, even mechanical, it may be considered, but Mr. Gilbert is master of a *style*, and this is a very rare accomplishment amongst English painters. Rubens himself was hardly a more determined stylist. This "style" or *chique*, as some may be disposed to call it, may be seen in the inimitable way in which he will paint a broken stone bottle or a pewter pitcher (see the latter named drawing), and in the touch of the big beads. While we would be the last to wish to see the artist's slave to his material, there are, we sometimes think, occasions when he is able to cash particular medium employed; and we find that while Mr. Gilbert brings from his practice in oil new mechanical power, through the embodiment of the same with the transparent colours, he still in the present work gives too much of the effect that is more suitable in a re-ved experiment, from, apparently, a too free use of reed pen.

Mr. Alfred Fripp has two careful and delicately finished drawings: one of a boy with guns (254), the other of a party of sailor and fisher boys (the bankrupt group—the latter all carrying kicking up his heels); ally watching a shoal of porpoises out at sea and laughing at their clumsy, tumbling gambols.

By Mr. George Fripp, the brother of the last-named painter, there are several meritorious landscapes, of which the most important is the large view of the Welsh town of Usk, on the Newport and Pontypool road from Basgor to Capel Clirig, near the Penhpra slate quarries, with the mountains Carnedh David, and Llewellyn. There is much quiet truth in all this artist's works, but this and most others are chargeable with a certain monotonous dullness of effect and a sort of blotting-paper texture.

Mr. Walter Goodall has made a notable advance in "Le Rehquaire" (149), a remarkable monk showing a sacred relic contained in a box flung from his neck to a couple of pretty Brittany girls. We are engraving this pleasant and well-painted work. "The Winter's Evening" (129), a child and cat asleep by the fireside is another, very creditable drawing by Mr. W. Goodall. His brother, Mr. Edward Goodall, has made an equally great stride—observable in the delicacy of his whole treatment and the tenderness of his various and pleasing colour. Take for confirmation his "Naples, from the Villa Reale" (58), and his "Caffe Militari, Lago Maggiore" (64). Mr. Topham contributes but two drawings, and these contain only one or two figures. They are "A Flower Girl" (300), and "An Irish Girl Screening her Little Sister from the Storm"—a charming example (302). Mr. Bennett has carefully painted and minutely finished drawing of a ball-stripped boy shivering timidly at the edge of a stream, entitled "Only Paddling" (309), and another, a study of "Farfalina" (350), a girl playing with butterflies, herself gayer than a butterfly, a most beautiful piece of colour, and of the most delicate touch in the use of feathers. Of Mr. Oakley's works we much prefer his rustic "Molecatcher" (179) to his drawing-room subjects. Mr. Burgess contributes several clever drawings from Irish subjects by Mr. Rivière, and two or three pleasing drawings from Brittany subjects by Mr. Jenkins. Mr. Lee has selected the principal figure-subjects, as well as some remarkable works in other departments.

The life-sized artist has, however, won his chief success in landscape this year, especially in his "Clearing Up" (157), in which there is a gathering tumult in the atmosphere, with the sun struggling out of threatening masses of autumn storm-cloud, leaving rents, opening up the blue and pure sky, and gaze, through which the storm-gloom is the hurrying rearers, and the cool, glassy canal, and lights up the rainbow that smiles below the retiring tempest. Another of Mr. Lee's pictures of the mass of landscapes we must, however, allude to the works of Messrs. William Hunt, Frederick Taylor, the president, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Gilbert, jun. Mr. William Hunt's still-life is more and more wonderful, and for this reason, because, while equally remarkable as examples of pictorial realism, his works yearly acquire more of that largeness and certainty of touch which distinguishes matured power. Mr. Hunt's works nevertheless deserves the most careful study, and we cannot refrain from particularising as striking instances of this masterly freedom, as well as of his powers of colour, the drawings of "Fruit and the Old Stone Plums, &c." (288); "A Bird's Nest" (277), with the soft down which forms the lining of the fragile nest contrasting with exquisite truth; and the "Roses, &c." (271), in which the blue stains of the pattern within the enamel of the Indian jar are quite marvellously true.

We may be fastidious, but, with all its merit as a drawing, the subject of Mr. Taylor's "Gossips" (146), which, we think, has been brought down on the Skirts of the Village" (140), repels our interest. Hawkins, as usual, is very clever in his "Portrait Group," a thing of the past. In the "Woodland Scene, with Dogs and Game" (78), Mr. Taylor is more at home, and, although the dogs are not what which has been driven on to the treacherous sands by the tempest still signing, he has produced a work of considerable merit. In the mists slanting low towards the horizon, the waves sweeping clean over the submerged hull. The partial light that gleams between figures still clinging to the crosstrees, yards, and shrouds, some trying to reach the boat that has come to their rescue, like a small but powerful steam-tug and others dreading to give up their hold for a moment, fearful of meeting the fate of the rest, are finely contrasted with the calm of the wide broad among the screaming gulls and petrels.

Nearly all the older landscape members are well represented. Mr. Richardson's "Lake of Geneva" (7), "A Scene near the Font du Caille, between Chambery and Annecy" (37), and a view of "The Wellhouse, Leatherhead" (39), are, perhaps, the most remarkable. Originality of these is not likely to suit the growing public taste for literal truth; but they are poetical and true to the impression, that painter, like Mr. Gilbert, is master of a style, and that a beautiful one. Mr. Richardson's works are always recognisable by a forced warmth in the atmospheric effects, and by a love of overdoing colour. Of their skilful manipulation and artistic beauty there can, nevertheless, be no doubt. As however, we have remarked on previous occasions, the Richardson scene is tempted to inquire how it happens they are so much alike. The lovely little "Lake Scene" (39), near Leatherhead, and that view of "The Environs of Gergent, Sicily" (214), with its unusually harmonious tone, are like the reality, one cannot help thinking that the Lake of Geneva and Sicily, for the splendour of the Alps, and the Lavernese-shire (?), would be less like them. Mr. Richardson's real deep sea certainly not like any sea we have ever seen. Impressions and the representations of other artists convince us that the aspect of the Highlands is more subdued and grey, even when the sun is at its zenith than usual, and his rare gift as a colourist shines out in full force in the low-toned richness of his "Fields" (94), and his "Stanchell Farm, Sussex" (95), and in the "Sunset on the Coast of S. S. Giovanni Paolo, Venice" (135), with its sumptuous gilt ceiling and splitting light. Messrs. Fahey, Fitzgerald, and Vacher, Bentley, and Smith's "Sunset on the Grand Canal, Venice" (100), is a striking work, and one which will account for the splendour of the sunset at Venice. Inverness-shire (?), would be less like them. Mr. Richardson's sad deep sea certainly not like any sea we have ever seen. Impressions and the representations of other artists convince us that the aspect of the Highlands is more subdued and grey, even when the sun is at its zenith than usual, and his rare gift as a colourist shines out in full force in the low-toned richness of his "Fields" (94), and his "Stanchell Farm, Sussex" (95), and in the "Sunset on the Coast of S. S. Giovanni Paolo, Venice" (135), with its sumptuous gilt ceiling and splitting light. Messrs. Fahey, Fitzgerald, and Vacher, Bentley, and Smith's "Sunset on the Grand Canal, Venice" (100), is a striking work, and one which will account for the splendour of the sunset at Venice. Mr. Richardson's "Treute, in the Tyrol" (149), we shall engrave. In some smaller drawings—particularly No. 193 and "The Thames at Rotherhithe, from the Surrey Side" (195)—there is a quaint truthfulness which are more delightful than anything we have previously observed in the works of Mr. Fahey. We must also notice the finished drawing of a "Fruit Wharf on the Shore of the Golden Horn, Stamboul" (196), which is no joke to look at, and the extreme brilliancy (and often fallacious) effect of climate to his work, yet it has the stamp of honesty and truth. Mr. Branwhite's winter sunsets and moonlights are taken, as they ought to be, from the more subdued and reflective character of this artist's works is best discovered in his representations of sea-coast views at Whitby and Filey Brigg, in Yorkshire, and in the neighbourhood of Hastings. They are fresh and refreshing truth, and very soundly painted. We shall engrave his view of "Staithes, Yorkshire" (172). Mr. Naftel, who should be a Scotch artist, has a number of drawings, including "The Caves at Guernsey, of "Capachio, in the Bay of Salerno" (211), and other of the Italian coast, which are very pleasing examples of delicate grey colour, which have always, to some extent, injured his works. Mr. D. Cox, jun., has a fine Carnarvonshire drawing, and Mr. Leitch, the painter, we think, for not attempting too closely to tread in the steps of his eminent father. Mr. Dodgson exhibits a beautiful little work entitled "Sunset on the Coast of Normandy" (227), and Read paying in glints through the lower branches of some stately trees in "The Avenue, Bushey Park" (228), and a charming view of "Whitby Abbey" (246). Few will be insensible to the peculiar suggestiveness of Mr. Jutsum's "Ruined Chapel, indefinite execution in such a subject as "Winter Evening" (265).

Mr. Birkett Foster's execution has much less than heretofore of the neatness of touch which, though always pleasing, is unlike—found in the engraver's art, but it does not yet rise into what we have learned entitle "style." Mr. Foster is a genuine lover of our English rustic landscape, and has a fine sense of the picturesque; but, unless we are much mistaken, the more the artist is true to nature, it should for this reason be the less concealed that the extreme prettiness, which in their most salient characteristic, is not the noblest attribute of art. The artist's drawings are, in fact, pictorial, and, in this shine—a source of interest and beauty too often neglected. In "The Pool" (164), "The Mill" (165), and "Spring" (166), the topographical phenomena of each stratum of the atmosphere—the lofty and fleecy cirrus, the lower cirro-cumulus, the ponderous cumulus, and the mists from the earth—discriminated with admirable delicacy and feeling. Mr. W. Callow has several of his broadly and freely handled architectural subjects, and a view of the falls of Rhine at Schaffhausen (45), which seems to dwarf the great cataract into a rather pretty waterfall. Another pure architectural water-painter is Mr. J. Callow is represented, as usual, by marine subjects; the late Mr. Cox, by a couple of his usual compositions, and Mr. Duncan by sunny Italian views; Mr. Burgess by French street-scenes; and Mr. Gastineau by a drawing in his usual style. Two drawings by Mr. Rosenburg of "A Norwegian Fjord" (161) and "Summer Snow" (164) have the look of being extremely faithful to the cold colour and pallid aspect of nature in these high latitudes. The first represents a calm summer night, and the rays of the unsetting sun flush with a lovely rosate tint the cones of the hills surrounding the still and glassy lake beneath.

We owe an apology to Mr. Davidson for not having mentioned before this that he has a number of drawings scattered about the room which deserve the warmest encomiums for their close and truthful study of nature. The remarks must be the old one of the *cabarets de richesse*. Perhaps Mr. Davidson is seen to most advantage in the large drawing of a bamboo and a Cochin-China in very early spring (111). In some other drawings of harvest-fields, &c., the negative colour of February is not so suitable. This remark hardly applies to "Rokeby" (102), a large and if it did, the excellent rendering of the grand swelling masses of thunder-cloud would more than atone. We have also many fine recent pictures by Cattermole, Messrs. A. W. Hunt, Newton, Whittaker, and Willis.

Mr. Alfred Hunt is, we believe, the youngest among those who, seeing some cruelty of colour and photographic hardness in his works, will at once set them down as possessing the magical qualities of a something in which Ruskin is to be found. The principle on which they style pre-Raphaelism. On the other hand, many unsophistic persons will from the same cause, not do them justice. Mr. Hunt's most ambitious drawing, "Rokeby" (102), is a startling attempt to paint the effect of the bright sunlight shining on the water-lilies in a dazzling cheaper of pale yellow light and purple shadow on a peat-stained stream struggling and seething among the jagged cloven rocks and the scattered boulders of its rapid mountain channel. The colour oppositions are here too violent: they may, notwithstanding, exist, they must—that much of the truth of nature, but they give pain rather than pleasure, because the restrictions of art relative to nature are not observed. In other drawings we are as catholic an appreciation, he will, we think, find that this drawing, extremely clever as it undoubtedly is, affords no exception to the great rule, that "it is not all gold that glitters." In art it is everything to smaller works by this artist, we find that another view about Rokeby—"Mortham Tower" (103), the "Barnard Castle" (230) and the "St. Gothard" (32), have really marvellous delicacy and passages of beauty in the foliage and trees. The latter "Sabine Hills" (161), again, with the unnatural hues of its exceptional precision, is almost wholly unpleasant; and "A Gnarled Beech Tree" (30) contributes nothing to aerial perspective so common in photography. It is, indeed, difficult to believe that in the latter drawing the artist has studied photographs with such care as nature; and he has paid the penalty for the mistake. Mr. Newton contributes some very pleasing studies of the immediate neighbourhood "Pass of Glencoe;" but he has several drawings of great impressiveness, including, however, in more than one instance, to exaggeration. Two of these represent the interior of Tintern Abbey, Venice (51) with the church and the neighbouring buildings fused, as it were, into one mass of deep shadow, the figures in front just after sunset, the other with a sunnier union effected by the silvery, silken veil of moonlight, and in which the ruined arches and the tall grass are touched into the shimmering welter and flashing fringe of the moon's reflection on the rippling surface of its silent way. Mr. Newton makes too much of his artistic gift when he thus chooses the aspect and glancing of the distant masts. A weird and strangely impressive drawing is "The Ruins of Glastonbury" (52), with inappropriate title, from Byron, "Bone and her ruin past redemption's skill." It represents the Roman Tower (the Tower of Melancholy, and not the Arch of Constantine) at night, with the faint moonlight held in suspension as it were in the chill mist, which looks, one might fancy, more drear and ghostly from its contrast with the figure in the more poetical mood, from its resembling the heavy veil thrown by Time over the monuments of Rome's greatest glory. Mr. Willis is well represented in several drawings, admirable for their excellent painting of labouring, or drowsy and ruminating cattle, and for their truth to the pastoral feeling. Last, but not least, Mr. Whittaker shows, in his faithful rendering of the true severity and unconventional harshness of Welsh mountain and mountain pass, a most unusual appreciation of the impressive appropriateness which have much affinity with the noble art of David Cox.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

(SECOND AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

HAVING reviewed the figure-pictures in oil in our former article, it remains to notice the landscapes, sea-pieces, water-colour drawings, &c. As in the previous notice, from which we omitted certain unfortunate pictures, we consider it within the limits of our duty to offer any remarks upon some landscapes here merely because the hangers have placed them in very good positions, and because the merit of any kind we shall, however, be most anxious to recognise wherever we find it.

Mr. George Cole seems to have been incited, possibly by the deserved success of his son, Mr. Vicat Cole, to attempt a new class of effect, out of the ordinary line of his usual pastoral subjects. His drawing of Storm in Autumn—"The Last Loud" (31)—one of the finest landscapes in these rooms. The storm is over the wide moor land, and sweeps hurry to the "harvest home" before the masses of lurid, purple, cloud—edged by the declining sun with crimson, and gold, and orange, and green, and all the hues of the rainbow, but the sudden thunderstorm of autumn. The sky is very boldly and effectively painted; the effect of the whole and the subordinate landscape admirably rendered The picture, without being at all imitative of any particular style, is in the general style of Mr. Danniel's landscapes of pastoral subjects. Mr. Cole's remaining contributions are in his usual style, and of these the most important is "Dairy Farm, Surrey" (67). Mr. Vicat Cole's "Sunset" (66) we need hardly say, well painted; and the colour is various and beautiful, though there is a certain monotony in the whole of the drawing. Mr. Vicat Cole has no large work, but three rather small pictures fully support his reputation. "The Sea-Shore" (68) is one of the most beautiful scenes in Surrey—the foreground tapestried with heather, gorse, ferns, and wild-flowers; a hillock crested with picturesque pines, and the sea, with a sunset effect, lighting a small, greycloaded sky, and an intermediate reach of weald country. No. 250 is one of this painter's most successful productions. The colour is very true to nature, especially in the wavelike effect of the wind on the corn; but perhaps a little more delicacy of touch would not be lost upon the landscape recently introduced. Mr. Vicat Cole's third work is a very powerful study of a beech copse (856).

Mr Syer is a very pleasing artist in colour, and, as we should say, a genuine relish for certain accidents of cloud, wind, and colour, which not much more nature would have to be introduced. Three of his pictures here are of comparative importance, but they are certainly not his best. "Sunset on the Coast" (41) is a showy effect of colour, and light and shade out of every square inch of his canvas. The eye consequently knows not where to rest, and in vain the mind seeks for repose. "Sunset on the Downs" (42) is somewhat quieter and chiller; and when we resolutely analyse any particular square inch of the picture we are not certain that the effect is untrue to nature. The same remark applies to the "Tynemouth" (133), and the "St. Michael's Mount" (134). Mr. Syer's best work is "A Cottage on the Lledr, Wales" (179). We must in justice add, that Mr. Syer's pictures afforded more evidence of study "on the spot," and were in better condition than most among our English exhibitors. Mr. H. Boddington is another unquestionably gifted painter who, from some peculiarity of eye, or some mistaken principle, is certainly easy to believe that "The Close of an Autumnal Day, North Wales" (165), was painted from nature. We have seen many skies like that which was studied directly from nature. It is painful how frequently in these rooms this nature-at-third-hand look is found. Anywhere in the Continent, and, we fear, in this, and on the Continent, receive that thorough artistic education from masters which might give them a "style" that, to a limited extent, would compensate for these reproductions and repetitions. In "The old Moat-house—Evening" (422), another of Mr. Boddington's pictures, we have the well-known effect of the horizontal ray of the setting sun striking the tops of trees; but we will not quarrel with an effect so delicately represented, especially as it is this time given with new scenery—scenery, too, emacking of honest outdoor work. The foreground is very true to nature. The sky is filled with "yellow lilies," its drowsily-nodding rushes and solitary bittern, the quiet evening hour and the old hideaway ruin, combine to give a perfect

sentiment of loneliness to this pleasing picture. Far more satisfactory that the first-named work is also a View "On the River Neckr" (570) by the same artist.

Mr. S. R. Percy is another painter who has not fully redeemed the great promise of his early works, and from apparently the same causes which have restricted Mr. Boddington's art. Mr. Percy having acquired a command of certain sources of strong effect, obtained usually by violent contrast and intensity of colour, seems to rest satisfied with repeating that charm. At all events, this conclusion is suggested by his "Welsh Pasture View" (602). "The Valley of the Lledr, North Wales" (209), represents the scene under favourable conditions of burning sunset colour. This picture is an unusually fresh and impressive example. Still there is a tendency to exaggeration. Not, certainly, in the cyrophanic and ugly sense of the phrase—for no pigments can approach its blinding intensity; nor in the strong purples of the distant hills, for the eye would assist us in supplying those complementary colours—but in the opposition of cold brilliant greens, unaffected by the glow which must suffuse the whole atmosphere. Mr. Tennant is confirmed in a system of painting which is not so common in the indistinctness of his "well-fish" aerial distances (see 668), as in the heavy for-ground of "Penmaenmawr" (1), which makes all trees of the same species in the "Scene in Peterborough" (212). Mr. A. Gilbert has a truthfully-painted effect of gloomy "Morning Mist clearing off" (313), but there is too little "material" in the picture handed down to posterity. Mr. Hulme's "Morning on the coast (see 86), one of many similar, has the slight appearance of a work executed from very hasty sketches, if not "composed." But perhaps the easiest painting in these rooms is to be obtained from Mr. G. A. Williams's receipt for a snow piece. When once, however, the painter can make up his mind to paint a large picture, cover it with like variegated marbles, and so on, till he gets the colours of the opal or the mackerel, there will be not much difficulty in producing a work which might be placed side by side with some of Mr. Fyee's pretty unrealities. We must, however, call attention to a work of comparatively exceptional force and verisimilitude, in which whose love for chromatic harmonies unruly loads him to sacrifice so much truth to nature. We allude to Mr. Lee's "Sunset on the Venice" (37). Mr. J. F. Pettitt's "Morning" (176) is mentioned in its right landed; texture, and quality, especially of water. Mr. Shayer's boat picture (240) does not escape an always recognisable heaviness of tone.

We now resume the more agreeable part of our duty by turning to a group of artists whose works may be more unreservedly commended. Prominent among these is Mr. Hulme's view, "On the Thames, Surrey" (300), which is conscientious, and has much quiet truth to the prevailing character of English landscape. Very much praise is due to Mr. Gosling's "Summer on the Thames" (202). Though very similar in some pressing works, Mr. Gosling preserves a certain freshness, and makes us feel that we either do or can enjoy nature in locality represented. It is true the artist does not give any unusual and often complicated meteorological phenomena, but he proves to a very limited extent upon the resources of his palette, confining himself, apparently, to some half-dozen colours, and producing a pleasant painting two obvious; yet his works have an aspect of open-air daylight, and are otherwise good, as far as they go—which is saying a great deal. "Langham Castle, Carmarthenshire" (600), by Mr. Ashby, is a very powerful sketch; but it cannot be considered more than a sketch. "A Pass Mountain Valley" (42), by Mr. Leader, though not a very interesting view, and by no means a favourable example, is painted with all the love of the long-loving and meritorious painter. Mr. Peel's "Guisbro' Abbey, Yorkshire" (116), though of recent pretensions as a work, has a carefully-painted foreground. A view of the sea from a distance, "Off the Nore" (87), by Mr. Morris, entitled "Lights of the Ocean, Sea Proscriptions" (672), renders a strikingly-beautiful appearance of the sea, together with an imposing effect of moonlight among masses of cumuli cloudy, though rarely seen in nature, and not to be recommended by experience of the same in the Mediterranean) are very artistically observed and truthfully executed. The marine pieces by Mr. E. Hayes, especially a sweet little picture in a "Scene on the Coast of Kent" (205), in which—as far as we can see—the sea is not placed in the "south-west" room—we may excuse the apparent imitation of Stanfield, since it has caught so much of the excellence of that master; and a small picture in next room, the floor in the same room, styled "Spring Time," by Mr. Boughton, a most promising painter, whose aggregate of "Autumn," in the British Institution Exhibition, has been so generally admired, and whose "Sunday Morning" is engraved from the exhibition for the relief of Lancashire distress. This picture simply represents a plain, homely French rustic girl sprinkling seed from the fullness—the sentiment pointing, of course, to the "good time" of life and nature; but, though too brownish and loosely handled, it has a charm of considered truthfulness, and is the result of more pretentious works in these rooms. We should have included this picture, together with "Winter Evening" (see 86), the "principal study" of merit, by Mr. R. Collinson, in our former notice of the figure-subjects. We may here, with all our space, mention, as worthy of excellence of that master; and a small picture next the door

PARALLEL ROADS OF GLEN ROY, SCOTLAND.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

ANCIENT LAKE TERRACES ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

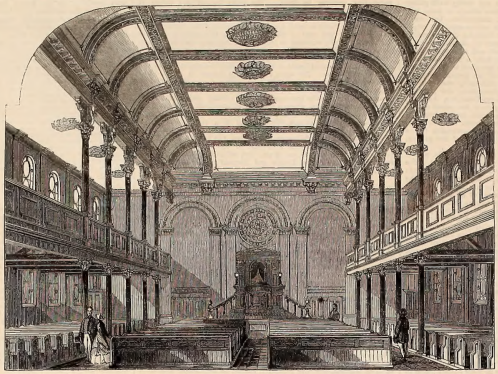
We here give a representation of certain ancient lake terraces on the north side of Lake Superior, near to Slate Island, and which will no doubt be found, in connection with our Engraving of the parallel roads of Glen Roy, of great interest to our readers. Phenomena analogous to the above have been observed by Dr. Hooker, in the Himalaya Mountains; but nowhere have the changes which have taken place in the relative position of land and water been more strongly evidenced and defined than here. They have only been disturbed in one or two places by the protrusion of igneous or metamorphic rocks, round which the terraces have been formed as a deposit of a similar nature might now be laid down around any isolated rock standing near a shore. As seen from the water through the clear atmosphere, and in the brilliant sunshine of a summer's afternoon on Lake Superior, these ancient terraces or beaches form a striking and a beautiful background, and would, doubtless, well repay the labours of any geologist or antiquarian who might devote a portion of his time to examining their structure and their contents.

In the foreground of the Engraving are two of the large "North canoes," commonly used by the traders and others. They are about 30 ft. long, and 5 ft. wide in the middle, and are pointed alike at each end. Although made only of the bark of the birch-tree, and with round bottoms, these canoes are able to carry fully a ton weight, and are as safe or safer, either when sailing or under the paddle, in the swell of that vast freshwater sea, as an ordinary boat of the same dimensions; and when well manned, as those represented in the Engraving are supposed to be, they frequently traverse sixty or seventy miles a day.

ANCIENT LAKE TERRACES ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR, CANADA.—FROM A DRAWING BY MAJOR G. SETON.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL AT CLAPHAM.

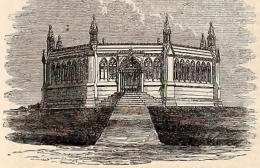
THE new Presbyterian chapel at Clapham is built in the classical style, with a lofty and well-proportioned portico of Corinthian columns. The façade is well raised above the ground, and presents an imposing appearance. The interior has many novel features. It is oval all round, and large chambers are provided for ventilation, by means of which the temperature is kept admirably cool and equable. The columns dividing the nave from the aisles are of iron, light and graceful, and the platform is of polished oak. The chapel contains sittings for 1200 persons, and the contract was only £7000, which includes a lecture-hall to contain 400 persons, large and commodious vestries, chapel-keepers' rooms, and all the requisite accommodation.



PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL AT CLAPHAM.

CONSECRATION OF THE MEMORIAL BUILDING ERECTED OVER THE WELL AT CAWNPORE.

A MOST impressive ceremony took place at Cawnpore on the 11th of February last. On that day a memorial building erected over the well into which were cast the remains of a great number of Christians, chiefly women and children, massacred on the 15th of July, 1857, together with two inclosures near the memorial building, containing the graves of soldiers who died in the same year, were consecrated. The service was performed at sunset by the Bishop of Calcutta, assisted by the Ven. the Archdeacon; the Rev. T. N. Burn, Domestic Chaplain; and the Chaplain of Cawnpore. Seven other clergymen from neighbouring stations, all in surplices, were present, as also were his Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Elgin, and Lady Louisa Bruce; the Commander-in-Chief, the General of the Lucknow Division, the Chief Commissioner of Oude, and a very large number of persons from Cawnpore, Allahabad, Lucknow, Futtehpore, and other places within reach, together with about a thousand soldiers of the Queen's Bays, 46th Regiment, and the artillery. When the Bishop was about to begin his address (which he delivered from the steps of the memorial-well) the soldiers were all marched up as close as possible round him, so that a large portion of them could hear him and join in the service which followed. The native Christians of Cawnpore were also placed at a short distance from the Bishop, under the charge of Mr. Burnell, missionary. The service was the usual one for the consecration of cemeteries, with the addition of two prayers appropriate to the occasion (one being the collect for Innocents' Day) and some stanzas from Keble's hymn for St. John's Day, "Lord, and what shall this man do," sung by the choir. The memorial to the Bishop requesting the consecration was signed by the Viceroy, "in the name of the Christian subjects of her Majesty Queen Victoria." The scene was most striking, the service most solemn, and the beauty of the memorial building universally acknowledged. The design for it was given by Colonel Yule, when Public Works Secretary; but for the admirable manner in which it has been carried out the Anglo-Indian community is indebted to the taste, skill, and care of C. B. Thornhill, Esq., Commissioner of Allahabad. The monument consists of an octagonal Gothic screen on a platform which encircles the well. The well itself is vaulted over, and covered with a pedestal which awaits the statue Lord Canning promised to order, from Baron Marochetti. Round the rim of the well, and within the screen, is written, "Sacred to the perpetual memory of a great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children, who near this spot were cruelly massacred by the followers of the rebel Nana Dhoondopunt, of Bithoor; and cast, the dying with the dead, into the well below, on the 15th day of July, 1857."

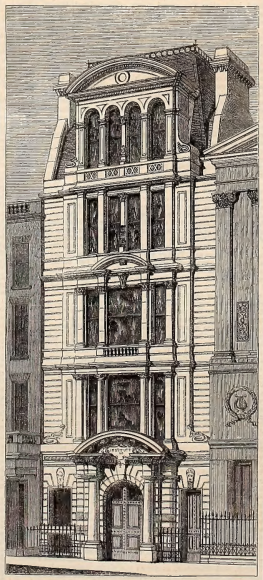


MEMORIAL BUILDING ERECTED OVER THE WELL AT CAWNPORE.

NEW GALLERY OF THE INSTITUTION OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, PALL-MALL.

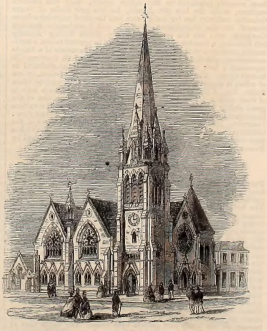
WE have already informed our readers that their old friends, the whilom "New Society of Painters in Water Colours," were setting their house in order—not with any idea of being summoned to leave it, but because they had a new one, and were going to begin life afresh, and with a new name. Without, we believe, consulting Lord Llanover, with no letters patent, and no authorisation of the Heralds' College, the "New Society" has boldly assumed the title, and claims to be henceforth known by "all whom it may concern" as the "Institute of Painters in Water Colours." The reasons for the change of name are explained in the following words prefixed to the catalogue of this year's exhibition:—"When, upwards of thirty years since, a second exhibition of water-colour painters was established, the name of 'The New Society of Painters in Water Colours' seemed the most appropriate designation which the society could bear. The word 'new' is now an anomaly. The society has attained

TESTIMONIAL TO ADAM SMITH, ESQ., C.E., OF GRIMSBY. SEE NEXT PAGE.



NEW GALLERY OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, PALL-MALL.

NEW CORN EXCHANGE AT CUPAR. SEE NEXT PAGE.



PILRIG FREE CHURCH, EDINBURGH. SEE NEXT PAGE.

a maturity which justifies its assuming a more appropriate title, and the opening of its recently-purchased and newly-built gallery has been deemed an occasion on which this change of name may set once be properly adopted." The old designation, the members further argued, was always liable to misconceptions, which they wished to repudiate; some persons thinking the association a parvenu affair, others that it was a sort of sapping-shoot to the elder society. For these apparently good and sufficient reasons, and seeing also that everybody has, we are told, a right to assume whatever name he pleases, no objection can be made to the new and more ambitious designation. The position of the property, rebuilding, and enlargement of the gallery, 53, Pall-mall, were possibly considered by the recent subscribers, proprietors, and purchasers of their premises by the elder society. The institute has, however, done more. It has not only increased its gallery by carrying it from the ground to the first floor, so as to be out of the shadow from the adjoining and hitherto more lofty British Institution premises, but it has added a few more architectural pretension to the house in Pall-mall, which forms the front entrance of the gallery, and which we have engraved.

The new gallery is unpretending in its decorations; the roof is rather low, but partly for this reason it is extremely light, and the ventilation, by means of zinc lattice-work round the compartments of the skylight, is as perfect. And, although the height of the gallery at present affords sufficient space, by its length and the small room beyond, for the favourable hanging of all the contributions without the necessity of resorting to screens, which are inconvenient to visitors, especially on the always crowded private view days, and detrimental to many of the works so concealed or inhibited. All this purchasing of premises, building, enlarging, and decorating seem to grow out of the water-colour society's success, especially when we remember that the neighbouring British Institution exhibition of oil pictures is in a languishing condition, and that one exhibitor, chiefly of works in oil colours, the Portland Gallery—disappeared altogether last year. Against this, however, we have to take the success of the Water-Colour Society, for many of British Artists have also partly reconstructed their galleries; and, whatever signs of decay there may be elsewhere, there are none in the Royal Academy. On the contrary, the academy funds are in a condition to enable that body to follow, if called upon to do so, the excellent example of independence afforded by the water-colour societies.

A few retrospective notes on the history of the present institute may not be out of place on this occasion. The New Society of Painters in Water Colours originated out of Dickinson's system, upon which the senior society was founded and has always been regulated. According to the rules of the original society no one but a member is allowed to exhibit drawings in it, and as it has become a member thirty years ago was especially difficult, because they were restricted to a short list of names of amateurs of respectable practitioners, owing to the rapid increase about that period in the cultivation of the art. A numerous body therefore formed to establish a society on a more liberal plan. This was done, and the first exhibition of the "New Society" was opened with great éclat at 11, Old Bond-street, in the spring of 1834, with 120 exhibitors and 330 drawings. We may remark, en passant, that the exhibiting "members" and "associates" are now about 120 each. The first is said to have been an excellent exhibition; the visitors and the sales were numerous. But success proved to have been the bane of the new society, by encouraging the formation of the present of rival. Some of the members of inferior talent formed the project of getting the whole affair under their own control; and, as that class formed the majority, they succeeded in getting therefore all artists whose talents had established the exhibition, and who in consequence resigned. This cabal succeeded in getting all the retiring members continued to accede to the elder society (a proceeding since prevented by compelling candidates to wait a year), but at the end of two or three years, the prospects of the New Society appeared nearly ruined, till, some more sensible men, getting among them, turned out the leader of the cabal, an amateur named Mr. Massey, who had usurped the office of president, and from that time the society seems to have gone on well. It is due to the late and present authority for the version of the dispute here given to Rarsdell Taylor, author of "The Fine Arts in Great Britain," to whom has been the honorary secretary of the society, but resigned, with five others. Four exhibitions were held in Bond-street; the society then went to Exeter Hall, and in 1850 they removed to Pall-mall, and have, like the elder society, adopted the exclusive system against which it was mainly established to protect. But they have also their system of the water-colour bodies can afford any space—like the Royal Academy, and as in other exhibitions—for "outsiders," and permitted to exhibit in either of the water-colour galleries in Pall-mall, is limited to small isolated spaces in two or three pictures, according to the size his drawings are placed, as it were, on sufferance, and where they have to compete with the greater force of richness of tone, full development and the freest principles in art, as in everything else, are the best.

TESTIMONIAL TO ADAM SMITH, ESQ., C.E.

We give this week an Engraving of a beautiful testimonial which has been recently presented to Mr. Adam Smith, civil and mechanical engineer, under the late Mr. Rendel, for the new docks at Great Grimsby, and who has for many years had the chief superintendence thereof for the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, who are the proprietors. Mr. Smith having recently left Grimsby, a number of his friends decided to present him with some mutual expression of their respect and esteem. It consists of a double entrepiece, which forms either a candelabrum or a centre epergne. It represents a tree, under which are two stags beautifully modelled in frosted silver. The base is a tripod, with three polished sides, on one of which is engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to Adam Smith, Esq., C.E., by his numerous friends as an affectionate tribute of their esteem for his high character and abilities, and as a very great ability he has manifested in the carrying out of the various important public works intrusted to him. *Palaeum qui vincit perficit.* December, 1862." On the other two sides are engraved views of the Grimsby Docks and other public works with which Mr. Smith has been connected. The testimonial was designed and manufactured by Messrs. John Sari and Sons, of Cornhill.

PILRIG FREE CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

This handsome church, erected for the congregation under the pastoral superintendence of the Rev. W. G. Blaikie, was opened for public worship by the Rev. Dr. Horatius Bonar, of Leith, on Sunday last. The building which has cost £6000, and which is situated at the corner of Pilrig-street and Leith-walk, is a Gothic structure, exhibiting features to some extent peculiar to itself. The principal one is a nave running back from Leith-walk and crossed by double transepts, the pulpit being placed opposite the first transept and not centrally, the building presents to Leith-walk a centre gable, having on one side, at the junction of the two streets, a tower and spire, and on the other a shorter tower, surmounted by a conical roof. The principal feature in the side of the church facing Pilrig-street is a double gable, with a spirelet at the junction of the two. The gable fronting Leith-walk has the principal entrance flanked on each side with windows, which, with the door, are covered with ornamental pointed gables. Above the door is a large wheel-window, filled with tracery of a French character; and in each of the double gables fronting Pilrig-street, on the lower level, a range of three two-light windows, with tracery on the heads and gablets over them. The upper part of each of the full gables is occupied by a large pointed window, enriched with tracery, the upper part being also filled with a wheel-window, on a somewhat smaller scale than the corresponding opening in front. The gable behind the pulpit is constructed by a large pointed window, formed in three pentagons of a circle, and also filled with tracery. The tower, in which the side entrance from Pilrig-street is placed, is somewhat plain, till it reaches the height of the roof of the church. At this point it becomes enriched by triplet windows on each side, occupying the intervals between the buttresses, and then an octagonal spire with two-light openings and gablets on the four sides, corresponding with the faces of the tower. The spire rises to the height of 130 ft. The architectural details in the interior are chiefly in the arcade grouping of the ornamental portions. The base of the tower, where planness contributes to the appearance of solidity and ease, is unbroken, and the spire, which from its great altitude would have no direct except perhaps to injure the appearance of altitude, is also plain. The roof in the interior is of open timber-work, and the nave is lighted principally from the clerestory windows. The framework of the transept with that of the nave. The pulpit, pews, and other fittings are plain, but with the Gothic character still preserved. The architects are Messrs. Kinnear were the architects, and Mr. George Lorimer was the builder.

THE PARTITIONS OF POLAND.

THE indifference with which in past times the Governments of France and Great Britain have witnessed the partitions and unsuccessful insurrections of Poland has been dearly expiated. The dictum which Prince Metternich uttered in 1815 concerning the heavy price which Western Europe paid for its inaction in the eighteenth century has now become a complete article of the political creed of philosophy. That celebrated dictum was to this effect:—"The partition which blotted Poland's name from the list of nations was the prelude, and, in reality, *the cause, of the disorders which convulsed Europe.*" For its failure to help the cause of the Poles in 1830-1 Europe has been punished by the terrible insurrection which has just been crushed, we may add, the Lombard campaign. Polish and French physicians assert that the cholera which visited Paris in 1831 was imported into Europe by the Cossack invaders of Poland, and disseminated from her putrefying battle-fields. Judging of the future from the past, it is to be apprehended that the Polish partitions will be consummated once more in vain, will not fail unavenged, and that a portion of their blood money will be exacted from the partitioning powers by the very hand they turned a deaf ear to their appeals.

The history of the insurrection, whether in her brilliant days or in her opprobrious hour of captivity, cannot be understood without a historical map. Such a map we present to our readers to-day. Previously to Poland's dismemberment in 1772 she was the first partition and before her ancient territorial divisions had been superseded by the new system. A glance at the map will show the reader that the example of emancipating their serfs, prominent among whom was the Chancellor Zamoyski, the leaders in our day of the Polish emigration. Those which met in 1791 emancipated the serfs from the restriction of the *liberum veto*, increased the national army to 100,000 men, and demanded the instant evacuation of the kingdom by the Russian troops. The Constitution of 1791 was studied, as we have intimated, by the aristocracy of Poland, who were quite alive to the liberal movement for self-reform. That great Revolution, which alarmed the aristocracy of the rest of Europe, was welcomed by the aristocracy of Poland, as the principles of liberty and equality were made the bases of the reformed Constitution of May 3, 1791. This Constitution was due to the admiration of every Liberal mind in Europe, and drew forth even from the lips of Edmund Burke a eulogium. Burke's admiration, however, covered the emancipation of the serfs, the freedom of commerce and worship, and how the Constitution of 1791 was framed to keep those separated the noblesse from the bourgeoisie. The *liberum veto* was formally abolished. The recusant nobles, the confederates of Targowica, mustered their forces.

The Casina now stood forth as the patron of the old Constitution and the then unconstitutional privileges of the nobility. Lately concluding a peace with the Sultan (Aug. 4, 1791) with whom she had been at war for three years, Russia was free to direct her attention once more to Poland. The Constitution of May 3 was stigmatised as the work of anarchists and Jacobins. Frederick William of Prussia, who had concluded a treaty with Poland on March 29, 1790, by which the Poles bound themselves to assist him against Russia and Austria and to guarantee the Prussian succession to Danzig, Thorn, and Posen, his solemn engagements, and prepared to join the Czarina in the second act of partition. On May 18, 1792, Catherine of Russia declared war, and 100,000 troops of the line and 20,000 Cossacks, entered Poland. The Polish army, in three divisions, headed by Joseph Poniatowski, Michael Wielhorski, and Prince Joseph Lubomirski, advance to the invaders. Had the King proved faithful at this crisis Poland might yet have been saved. But the ally the effeminate Stanislaus joined the Confederation of Targowica and repudiated the acts of the Constitutional Diet. The Confederation was disbanded, the country was left open to its murderers. The Prussian troops had meanwhile entered Great Poland. The Constitution of May 3 was set aside and the second act of partition was concluded at Petersburg. Catherine claimed her frontier into the middle of Lithuania and Volhynia, and Frederick William had the remainder of Great Poland, Great Poland, and Little Poland, and the towns of Dantzic and Thorn for his share of the spoil. Austria, however, had designs upon Cracow. Recruiting out a number of patriots sought refuge in Dresden and Leipsic. In March, 1794, Kosciusko reappeared at Cracow and joined Madalinski, who had already taken up arms in the country. The Russians were driven out of Warsaw by the sycthemen, and Kosciusko was proclaimed Dictator of Poland. The Lithuanian Army of Poland drove the Russians out of Wilna. Frederick William sent 40,000 Prussians to aid the Czarina and her puppet King, who was styled "the rebellion." At the end of June the Emperor Francos of Austria joined the coalition, and marched 30,000 men into Little Poland, but without obtaining any decisive forces. Towards July Prince Poland now rees in revolt, and gave occupation to the Prussian forces. Warsaw, Dantzic, and Cracow successively rose against the Czar, drove them out of all Great Poland by the middle of September. In the meantime the Russian General Suwarrow had marched against the Polish army of Kosciusko. On the 10th of October the fatal battle of Maciejowice, in Little Poland, was fought, when "Freedom shrieked," and Kosciusko fell, wounded, a prisoner. Suwarrow, with the bulk of Suwarrow, or narrate the massacre of Praga, "the bloodiest picture in the history of war." On the east bank of the Vistula drunk by the cup of vengeance. On the 24th of October, 1795, the treaty for the third and final partition of Poland was signed. The young King was forced to abdicate on the 25th of November, and the victors indulged themselves in the hope that they had not only blotted the name of Poland from the list of nations, but had blotted it from men's memories.

By this third partition Russia acquired the remaining portion of Lithuania, and a great part of Samogitia, part of Chelm on the right of the Bug, and the rest of Volhynia, Austria acquired the rest of Chelm, part of the palatinate of Cracow, the palatinates of Sandomir and Lublin, with a part of the district of Chelm, and the parts of the palatinates of Brzesch, Podlachia, and Masovia, situated on the left bank of the Bug. Prussia had the portions of the palatinates of Masovia and Podlachia on the right bank of the Bug; in Lithuania, part of the palatinate of Trcoi and Samogitia, which is on the left bank of the Niemen; and a district of Little Poland, forming part of Masovia and Cracow. Thus, the banks of the Pilica, the Vistula, the Bug, and the Niemen marked out the frontiers of Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

What were the sentiments of the two great Powers of the West on the occasion of the second and third partitions? Britain, bound in close alliance with the three partitioning Powers, with a view to the suppression of the French Revolution, was under the humiliating necessity of winking at all the crimes perpetrated by her allies. It was easy for Englishmen in those days of anti-Jacobin delirium to persuade themselves that aristocratic Poland was a Jacobinical Power which deserved no sympathy. The French Republicans were preoccupied with their own troubles, and ensured themselves for not espousing the cause of Poland on the plea that she was a monarchical, orthodox, and aristocratic nation. Thus the Poles could please

Drawn & Engraved by John Dower Pentonville Road.

MAP OF POLAND, SHOWING THE PARTITIONS.

neither the Jacobins nor the anti-Jacobins. Nevertheless, the French Republic was not wholly deaf to the appeals of the Polish exiles who flocked to Paris and Venice. In 1797 a Polish legion was formed by the Provisional Government of the Cisalpine Republic (with the sanction of the Directory). Its commander was General Dombrowski. The Polish Legions in the French service now became the representatives of their nationality before Europe, and were frequently praised for their valour by Bonaparte.

The battle of Jena (Oct. 14, 1806) and the occupation of Berlin by the French raised anew the hopes of the Poles. In the following month an address was issued to the Polish nation by order of Napoleon, and over the signatures of Generals Dombrowski and Wybicki, calling upon them to throw off the foreign yoke. Before the end of that year Napoleon had entered Warsaw, and the Prussian portions of Poland were cleared of Prussian and Russian troops. The Poles fought splendidly at Friedland (June 14, 1807), and, at the conclusion of the treaty of Tilsit, the portions of ancient Poland conquered from Prussia were, with one exception,* formed into an independent Government, under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw. It consisted of about 1800 square leagues. Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, the same whom the Constitution of the 3rd of May had called to the throne after the death of Stanislaus, was chosen by Napoleon to be Grand Duke of Warsaw. The constitution was in general harmony with the principles of the French Revolution of 1789 and the Polish Constitution of 1791. The Code Napoleon was introduced. In 1809 Austria declared war against France, and invaded the Grand Duchy of Warsaw without any preliminary declaration of hostilities against the Saxon-Polish Government. The Poles retaliated by invading Austrian Poland, and in a brilliant campaign entirely liberated Galicia. At the treaty of peace, signed at Vienna on the 14th of October, the Poles were again deceived by Napoleon. Only four departments of the Galician conquest—namely, Cracow, Radom, Lublin, and Siedlce—were added to the Duchy of Warsaw, while the circles of Tarnopol and Zbaraz were ceded to Alexander. The salt mines of Wieliczka were to be in common between Austria and the Duchy.

The hearts of the Poles again beat strong with hope in 1812, when Napoleon threatened Russia with invasion. Seventy thousand Poles marched in the vast army which Bonaparte led against Russia in that year. Napoleon again pledged his faith to the Poles. The Poles, under Prince Poniatowski, formed the fifth corps of the "grande armée," and distinguished themselves in the battles of Mir, Smolensko, and Borodino. All Lithuania was evacuated by the Russians. Had Napoleon consented to spend the winter of 1812-13 on this side of the Dwina his fate and that of the Poles would probably have been as bright as they were calamitous. The reluctant tide of Napoleon's shattered phalanxes drew after them the vengeful hosts of the Muscovites, who entered Warsaw in the early part of 1813. The Grand Duchy of Warsaw ceased to exist, and the National Government was succeeded by a Russian army of occupation. In virtue of these events Russia claimed, at the Congress of Vienna, to hold this part of Poland by the simple right of conquest.

At the first meeting of the Congress of Vienna, in 1814, France, Great Britain, and Austria were anxious to re-establish the independence of Poland in its integrity. It is even said that war was on the eve of being declared by these three Powers against Russia and Prussia. However this may have been, the sudden return of Napoleon from Elba dissipated these projects, and made the Czar the master of the situation. On May 3, 1815, the Congress of Vienna decided on the fate of Poland. The 5th article of the treaty between Russia and Austria declared that the Duchy of Warsaw should be formed into a kingdom to be united to the Crown of Russia, but to enjoy a separate Constitution and administration. The portion of Eastern Galicia which had formed part of the Duchy was now ceded to Austria, as well as the salt mines of Wieliczka. Cracow, with its territory, was created into a republic, with a distinct Constitution. A portion of the Duchy was also given to Prussia, under the title of the Grand Duchy of Posnania. The remainder of the Duchy became what is now called "the Kingdom" or Congress Poland.

Of the violation of the promises held out to the Poles by the three guilty Powers in 1815, and solemnly guaranteed by the treaties of Vienna, we have not here to treat, as their breach involved no territorial change. In November, 1830, the Poles of Congress Poland broke out in insurrection. In September, 1851, the message of Marshal Sebastiani was received that "order reigned in Warsaw," and from that day until the present "Congress" Poland has been reduced to the level of a province of the Muscovite empire.

The last territorial change within the limits of ancient Poland was the annexation to Austria of the Free Republic of Cracow by treaty between the three partitioning Powers. This act took place in 1846, in spite of the protests of M. Guizot and Lord Aberdeen.

To believe that the present map of Europe, so far as it relates to the territories of ancient Poland, represents a durable order of things, would be to doubt the future progress of the human race—to despair of civilization. The blood which is being spilt so freely now will not have been spent altogether in vain, even should the Poles once more succumb to the power of Russia. The memory of their ineffectual heroism and futile appeals to the West will affict the conscience of Europe, and in the remorse of the civilized world Poland has a guarantee that there will be for her, as there has been for Greece, Roumania, and Italy, a day of resurrection and reconstruction.

* The exception was the district of Bialystock which was ceded to the Emperor Alexander.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Joseph Burke, Esq., of Fitzwilliam-place, and of Elm Hall, in the county of Tipperary, to be one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for the city of Dublin.

Mr. Faraday has been chosen corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, Paris, by 52 votes out of 53. The French Academy has come to a vote on the successor to M. Biot, when M. Littré only found twelve supporters, M. De Cormé getting eighteen; four blank suffrages were found in the ballot-box.

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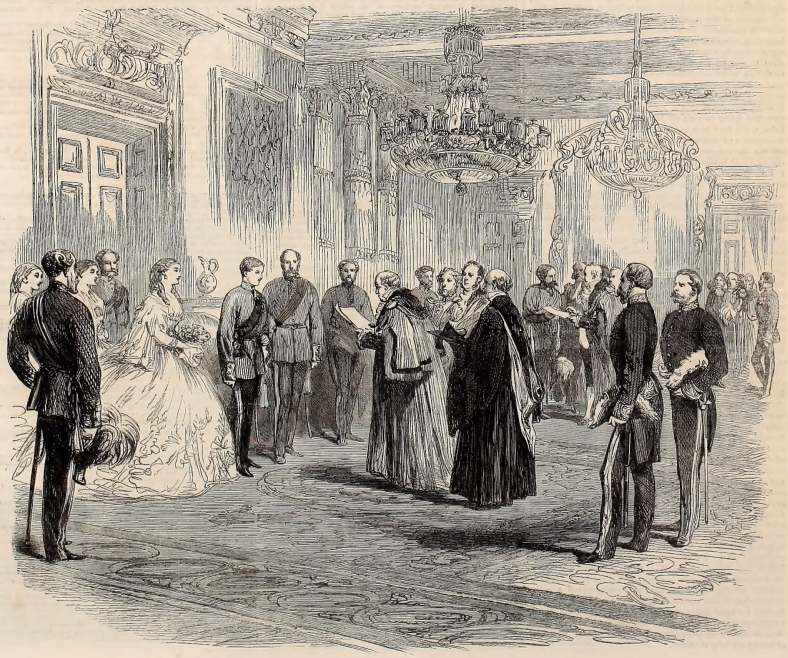
No. 1202.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

POLAND.—THE DIPLOMATIC SITUATION.

WHEN those who sympathise in earnest with the Poles in the heroic contest in which they are engaged against Russia learned that notes had been addressed simultaneously to the Czar by Austria, England, and France, they may have been glad that such diplomatic action had been taken; but it is doubtful whether they entertained much hope of its being followed by any immediate or satisfactory results. In theory, perhaps, there was a certain grandeur in the spectacle of three of the foremost Powers in Europe interfering in unison on behalf of a struggling nationality. In this case, however, it may well be supposed that community of action did not involve identity of sentiment; and, assuredly, in the replies which Russia has accorded to the several Powers, she has addressed herself to the peculiar feelings of each country on the Polish question with her accustomed diplomatic skill. It should be understood that, in the remonstrances which were forwarded to St. Petersburg, Austria naturally dwelt on the danger accruing to herself from disturbances in Russian Poland, both as regards her close vicinity to the scene of the revolt and the chance of infection reaching her own Polish subjects. France took the large and comprehensive ground of the agitation of the public mind of Europe; while England, with her usual stiff adherence to technicalities, dwelt on the necessity for the observance of the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna. Much greater tyros in the craft of diplomacy than those professors of the art who always surround the throne of Russia could have dealt easily with such communications, and accordingly we find that Russia has no difficulty in agreeing entirely with Austria, that she expresses herself as being in perfect accordance with France, and sees no necessity for joining issue with England. The qualifications which accompany each of the replies are equally characteristic.

With a touch of irony Prince Gortschakoff informs Austria that a return to order by a revolted kingdom does not depend on interior measures alone; and he implies, although he does not exactly say, that there was such a thing once as a rebellion in Hungary, which was not put down by the moral action or the physical force of the Sovereign whose



PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE ON WEDNESDAY WEEK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

dominion was threatened, but in reality by the intervention of a foreign Power, the name of which it is not necessary at that moment to specify. With equal propriety France is informed that Russia is fully convinced of the necessity of a good understanding between the Emperors of the respective nations in order to secure a pacific solution, not of a single question, but of all the questions which are disturbing the repose of Europe; and that Russia would be prepared to submit, not the Polish question only, but the questions, real or imaginary, to which admission is made, to a European Congress. If this means anything at all it suggests a consideration by a Congress of the territorial boundaries of the nations of the Continent and, consequently, the subject of the nationality of Poland would become a subsidiary instead of the prime question. Happily for England, it was not in the power of the Minister of the Czar to resort on her the subjugation of another nationality by the aid of Europe, in answer to an appeal for clemency to Poland, as in the case of Austria; nor to insinuate the necessity of despotic co-operation for the carrying out of schemes of territorial aggrandisement, as in the case of France. There was no analogies or reminiscences, either express or implied, such as have been artfully introduced into the replies to the Courts of Paris and Vienna, in the answer which has been sent by Russia to England. In this case there is no room for sneering at dotages of constitutions and nationalities, and no hints of denial of the right to discuss the subject of treaty rights, national independence, and adherence to abstract legality. No such undercurrent of irony flows beneath the text of the Russian note to the Foreign Minister of England; nevertheless, it is quite as unsatisfactory as the answer addressed to France and Austria. It holds out hopes—indeed, it contains almost a specific promise—to discuss the question raised by England; but it is to be done at that time which Russia conceives to be consistent with her dignity and her rights to enter upon such a discussion, and the obvious query arises, Who is to decide?

The answer is to be found in the general tenor of Prince Gortschakoff's exposition of the policy of Russia in reference to her empire as a whole. He has laid it down that the first duty of every Government in the event of the insurrection is to restore authority, to secure peaceful citizens in the enjoyment of their lives, their property, and their industry; that it is only after the cessation of revolt that the clemency of a Sovereign should come into operation; and he states that, whereas popular discontents cannot be repressed by severity, they may perhaps be dissipated by clemency alone. The translation of all this is obvious enough. When severity has crushed out revolt, clemency will consider what is next to be done. It is, in fact, an assertion of the rightful supremacy of force, tempered by a mere concession to the feelings of the outer world which have been evinced in favour of Poland as is implied in an astute argument on the relative advantages of severity and clemency. In short, to sum up the result of the long series of diplomatic exposition, which culminated in the correspondence of to-day, no joint remonstrance of the three Powers to Russia, it amounts to nothing more nor less than this, that the revolt in Poland is to be put down by the strong hand, and that then the Czar will bring to bear all his good intentions towards the Poles, which have been interfered with and interrupted by the ill-advised and untoward proceedings of a people who could not see the prospect of a constitutional Government and a restoration of nationality in the policy pursued towards them. For the present, then, diplomacy has done its best or its worst, as the case may be, and things are just as they were, so far as moral influence on the Polish question is concerned. Whether such a skilful rebuff as the three Powers have received from Russia will discourage them from further attempts at reasoning the Czar into their ideas of what he ought to do in reference to Poland, or whether they will be stimulated into something more pronounced, and tending more towards real action, remains to be seen. So far as a judgment can be formed of the effect of the Russian reply on the ruling influence at the Tuileries, it may be taken that the state of mind produced is eminently pacific. It may easily be imagined that Austria, wincing under Prince Gortschakoff's sarcasms, is not very anxious to enter into encounter of wits with him again; and, as England is likely to be constant to the policy of moral influence, and the avoidance of war for an idea, it is probable that Earl Russell will be content with an occasional exercise of his favourite taste for writing letters.

In the meantime the Poles, heedless of what is taking place elsewhere, are adopting the policy which is expressed in the Irish phrase of "going on never minding," are carrying on their rebellion with singular persistency and success, which would be surprising were it not that there seems to be a tacit sympathy between them and the Russian soldiery who are brought into operation against them. It is difficult otherwise to account for the defects, by half-armed peasants, of troops who have not so very long ago given infinite trouble to, and something more than held their own against, the picked battalions of France and England. It is confidently asserted that the Russian soldiers do not disguise their weariness of and distaste for a contest in which their antipathies are not enlisted. If this goes on, the period cannot be far distant when diplomacy must enter into another phase. A new question will arise, and it will be for what the Emperor of Russia will do, but what is the duty of Europe to Poland as a nation. At a very early stage of the civil war in America France and England acknowledged the belligerent rights of the Southern States; and it seems as if they must ere long consider whether the Poles have not reached such a point of secession, to use the most approved phrase, as will entitle them to a similar acknowledgment. At any rate, the Polish insurgents may depend upon this—that the more determination they show to help themselves the greater is their chance of obtaining the help of others.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

At Marlborough House, on Wednesday week, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales received addresses of congratulation on their marriage from a great number of corporate and other public bodies. The addresses were about 180 in number, and the names of the places, from which the deputations of the persons by whom addresses were presented, occupied three columns in the daily papers. The members of the deputations appeared in either Court dress or uniform. The cards branded by the noblemen and gentlemen, containing the list of names and the different corporate and public bodies from which the addresses were intended, were sent to his Royal Highness by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord in Waiting. The Prince was also attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Groom in Waiting; and by the Hon. Sir Frederick Knollys, Comptroller, Captain Grey, and Keppel Esquiries; and Mr. Herbert Fisher, Private Secretary. The Princess was attended by Lord Harris, K.S.I., Chamberlain; the Countess De Grey, Lady in Waiting; and the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Bedchamber Woman in Waiting.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Princess Charles of Prussia has arrived in Paris, and paid a visit to the Tuileries on Saturday last, which has been returned by the Empress.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contradicts the rumour that the Prince of Wales is expected at Fontainebleau.

Tuesday being the 42nd anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon I., a funeral service was performed at the Chapel of the Tuileries, and another at the Invalides.

The vote of credit to the French note reached Paris yesterday week, and was communicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the next day. On Saturday a council of Ministers was held over which presided my of the Emperor, to consider the despatch, the terms of which were inserted by the Ministerial journals to be "very conciliatory."

La Presse states that the election to the new Corps Législatif will commence on the 31st inst. of May, and the Parliament then formed will meet for a fortnight's Session in the opening of July.

The *Patrie* has the following letter from Madrid:—"I believe that you must not give note to bold public meetings without the express permission of the Government, in reference to the approaching general elections. Any paper reporting the resolutions of any such meeting will be prosecuted. Such is the order which has been given to-day. There has also been issued a decree which orders the fourth conscription of the Bouches-du-Rhone. The Count De Montalembert has the address of Lorgues, being himself to the electors of the Var (Draguignan-Dard).

The periodical exhibition of the works of living artists was opened yesterday week to the general public, at the Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysées. Nearly three thousand works of modern art are included, including sculpture, drawings, architectural designs, and photography.

PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and the Crown Princess left Berlin yesterday week, accompanied by their Royal children, to take up their residence for a few months at Baden-Baden, and to be present at the festival of the arrival of the Queen at Baden-Baden, and of the reception accorded to her Majesty by the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden on that occasion given in honour of the Royal visitor, and amongst other festivities was to be enacted a tableau vivant, in which the Princess Frederick Augustus of Holstein, the Baroness de Molbens, and many other prominent members of the fashionable circle at Baden, will appear. The performance was to be followed by a ball at the Salles des Fleurs.

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies on the cartel convention between Prussia Russia have unanimously recommended that the convention to be invalid, and have proposed that the Government be requested to withdraw from carrying out the convention. The consent of the Chambers has been obtained. It has been resolved not to present an address to the King upon the foreign policy of the Government, as the Ministry fear that a debate thereon might lead to a conflict between the Chamber and the Government.

SWEDEN.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Diet on Saturday that on the 2nd and 7th ult. he addressed to the Russian Government a note respecting the Polish insurrection. The Diet subsequently passed resolutions expressing sympathy for Poland and confidence that the Government will do all in its power for the Poles. The resolutions of the Houses of Nobles and of Clergymen added a declaration of their confidence that the Government will have "regard to the maintenance of peace, which the public interest demands, and that the Diet, the House of Burgesses and of Peasants, less prudent, or more warm in the Polish cause than the three Houses, refused to append this declaration.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* announces that the birthday of the Emperor has been celebrated in all the chief cities of the empire, and that loyal addresses have been taken to the Governors-General thereof.

An Imperial ukase has been published directing that corporal punishments shall in future only be employed in exceptional cases.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* of the 3rd inst. published the despatches addressed by England, France, and Austria to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg on the Polish question, and the answers returned to the same by Prince Gortschakoff. The reply to England is the last. The despatch is a very elaborate document, commencing with Earl Russell's claims on behalf of Poland, founded on the Treaty of 1815, and digresses of them on the strange plea that frequent treaties have been broken by the Powers themselves, and that Russia holds Poland by the right of conquest. It is the Poles themselves, says the Prince, "who surrender their nationality, and have become impossible, being reduced—by national aspirations? no, indeed! but by cosmopolite and revolutionary conspirators devoted to anarchy and disorder"; and seeking in Poland "a lever to overthrow the rest of Europe." However, the Emperor of Russia would obtain nothing further than a "durable peace" in his hereditary dependency. The system already instituted "is destined to lead to an administrative autonomy on the basis of the provincial institutions of the empire, which in England have been the starting-point and the foundation of the greatness and the prosperity of the country." The Poles are holds Poland by the right of conquest. It is the Poles themselves, says the Prince, who "surrender their nationality, and have become impossible, being reduced—by national aspirations? no, indeed! but by cosmopolite and revolutionary conspirators devoted to anarchy and disorder"; and seeking in Poland "a lever to overthrow the rest of Europe." However, the Emperor of Russia would obtain nothing further than a "durable peace" in his hereditary dependency. The system already instituted "is destined to lead to an administrative autonomy on the basis of the provincial institutions of the empire, which in England have been the starting-point and the foundation of the greatness and the prosperity of the country." The Poles are holds Poland by the right of conquest. It is the Poles themselves, says the Prince, who "surrender their nationality, and have become impossible, being reduced—by national aspirations? no, indeed! but by cosmopolite and revolutionary conspirators devoted to anarchy and disorder"; and seeking in Poland "a lever to overthrow the rest of Europe." However, the Emperor of Russia would obtain nothing further than a "durable peace" in his hereditary dependency. The system already instituted "is destined to lead to an administrative autonomy on the basis of the provincial institutions of the empire, which in England have been the starting-point and the foundation of the greatness and the prosperity of the country." The Poles are holds Poland by the right of conquest. It is the Poles themselves, says the Prince, who "surrender their nationality, and have become impossible, being reduced—by national aspirations? no, indeed! but by cosmopolite and revolutionary conspirators devoted to anarchy and disorder"; and seeking in Poland "a lever to overthrow the rest of Europe." However, the Emperor of Russia would obtain nothing further than a "durable peace" in his hereditary dependency. The system already instituted "is destined to lead to an administrative autonomy on the basis of the provincial institutions of the empire, which in England have been the starting-point and the foundation of the greatness and the prosperity of the country." The Poles are holds Poland by the right of conquest. It is the Poles themselves, says the Prince, who "surrender their nationality, and have become impossible, being reduced—by national aspirations? no, indeed! but by cosmopolite and revolutionary conspirators devoted to anarchy and disorder"; and seeking in Poland "a lever to overthrow the rest of Europe." However, the Emperor of Russia would obtain nothing further than a "durable peace" in his hereditary dependency. The system already instituted "is destined to lead to an administrative autonomy on the basis of the provincial institutions of the empire, which in England have been the starting-point and the foundation of the greatness and the prosperity of the country." The Poles are

The Poles, meanwhile, are fighting on, little concerned, apparently, with the progress of the diplomatic intervention in their favour. There are reports of several encounters, in the majority of which the Poles are described as having had the advantage. Telegrams from Cracow report a serious engagement on the 30th ult., between the insurgents and the Russian troops, in which the sportsmen carried the day. According to a telegram from Breslau, an engagement occurred on Monday, near the frontier of Prussian Silesia, between some Russian troops and a body of Polish insurgents. The Russians lost their guns and waggons, and some hundreds of them fled into Prussian territory. A telegram emanating from Cracow states that the Russian troops were not disarmed, and that they were escorted by way of Thorn as far as Alexandrowo. This statement is confirmed by news from Prussian sources. A telegram from Cracow, according to the Cracow, a body of 600 Russians were repulsed by Miniewski, at Olkusz, in the government of Radom.

From Warsaw we learn that the preferred resignation of Wielopo'ski has not been accepted.

The Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Berg, has asked the Government to replace all civil functionaries in the provinces by military officials.

TURKEY.

On the arrival of the Sultan at Constantinople, yesterday week, his Majesty was met by the great functionaries of State, and received the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps. Illuminations were in honour of the occasion. In the evening the city and the Bosphorus were illuminated.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamers City of Bath more and Hibernian we have New York journals to the 25th ult.

WAR NEWS.

The Federal gun-boats on the Nansemond River, Eastern Virginia, and a Federal force co-operating therewith, have stormed a Confederate battery at Suffolk, and captured 200 prisoners.

The Confederates have abandoned the siege of Washington, North Carolina.

Admiral Dupont's iron-clad fleet still remains off Charleston Harbour. The *Charleston Mercury* asserts that the guns of the turbot Federal ironclad Keokuk have been recovered by the Confederates.

On the Mississippi there was considerable activity.

On the night of the 16th Admiral Porter, with seven gun-boats, ran run, and three transports, and failed to pass the Vicksburg batteries. One transport was obliged to return, another was burnt, and the rest supposed that all on board were lost. The remainder of the vessels passed safely. Eleven Federal gun-boats, including Admiral Farragut's three, are now below Vicksburg. They have destroyed the Confederate batteries at Grand Gulf, about twenty miles below Vicksburg, and are anchored off New Carthage, where General Grant's land-quarters are established. The point to which place a portion of General Grant's army had proceeded overland.

The steamer Conestoga, on the Ohio, recently captured by the Confederates, has been blown up by the Federal gun-boats and her crew captured. The Confederate steamer Diana has also been burnt on the Atchafalaya River.

A portion of the forces under General Banks was above Franklin, Louisiana, on the 14th inst. The object of General Banks's expedition was to capture Franklin, where all the Confederates below the Red River are supposed to be posted, and a victory at this place would open the way for an advance of the Federals to the Red River.

A Federal division had made an expedition from Greenville, Mississippi, up Deer Creek, for five days, destroying property on various plantations estimated at 3,000,000 dols., consisting of cottonwills, cotton-gins, 1,000 bales of cotton, and corn. They likewise brought away a considerable amount of stores.

The Confederate steamer Cayuga captured the Boston barque Lewis Wing on the 27th of March, and put four men and eighteen men on board. She has also captured the New York barque Conrad. About the same time the Alabama chased two vessels ashore in Turk's Island Passage.

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Earl Russell's despatch of April 24, concerning the right of search in regard to British vessels trading with Matamoras, had created a favourable impression on American public opinion, which had been fortified by the action taken by the British Governor in stopping the Alexandra. For the present, the symptoms menacing to a continuance of peace have greatly subsided.

The case of the Petrolboat in passing before the New York Prize Court. The Petrolboat was delivered unqueried to the British Consul by order of the District Court.

The British gun-boat Cygnet was fired at on the 4th ult., in the Rebanna Channel, by the Federal steamer Connecticut, who mistook the Cygnet for the Alabama. The Captain of the Cygnet went on board the Connecticut, and the affair was amicably settled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Lincoln has proclaimed that Western Virginia will become a State of the Union in sixty days from the proclamation (April 20).

The closure in the Massachusetts Constitution requiring an adopted citizen to reside two years in the State before he can exercise the suffrage has been repealed by a special popular vote.

The city institution built and endowed by Mr. Peabody, at Baltimore, is nearly finished, but the trustees have concluded not to inaugurate the institution before the close of the war. The most interesting feature about the building is the library-room, 90 ft. long and 60 ft. wide.

The constitutionality of the "Black laws" of Illinois, under which coloured people are excluded from the commonwealth, is to be tested by the Supreme Court of the State.

A new war-frigate for the King of Italy has been launched at New York.

The Governor of New York vetoed a bill allowing soldiers and sailors to vote by proxy. The Senate passed the bill over the Governor's veto. It failed in the Lower House to acquire the requisite two-thirds majority.

The Hon. H. S. Maine, author of "Ancient Law," has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

A few days ago the 2015th anniversary of the foundation of Rome was celebrated by the students of the University.

The degree of Master of Arts has been conferred on six Hindoo graduates of the Calcutta University. They are the first natives of India who have attained that degree.

General Garibaldi, a letter from Caprera states, is to return to the Sardinian island of Caprera to complete the cultivation of the watering-places.

At Florence, on Sunday, took place the ceremony of the presenting of the Syndic of Santa Croce. Prince Carignan, Signor Peruzzi, and many senators and deputies were present.

The remaining 40,000 florins of the Austrian lottery loan of 1860 were allotted on Monday. The house of Morris Rothschild, having offered 103, was the highest bidder.

The *Indépendance* states that King Victor Emmanuel has contracted a morganatic marriage with a woman on whom he has conferred the title of Countess of Mirafiori.

The restoration of Goethe's house in Frankfort has been completed. The house was built in 1755, and was left to ruin when the event was born in it, and when it remained during the years which he passed in Italy and Weimar.

The *Milan Gazette* states that King Victor Emmanuel has ordered the Villa of Stupinigi, near Rivoli, to be put into thorough repair. This villa, situated on the site of that of Cluvez, was left to the King by Queen Christina, the widow of Charles Felix. It formerly belonged to Prince Lucien Bonaparte.

It is understood (says the *Times*) that the Government of the United States have resolved to send an agent to this country vested in matters of the highest importance, and who will be charged with full powers to treat with us on those points between the two countries. The object is to enable such questions in all possible cases to be settled promptly here, instead of their being made the subject of tedious correspondence.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have accepted an invitation to a ball at the Guildhall on the 1st of next month.

The exhibition of the Royal wedding presents at the South Kensington Museum was brought to a close on Monday night.

A new station on the Metropolitan Extension Line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway has been opened at Somerset-road.

On Tuesday morning the parish church of St. Anne, Limehouse, was broken into and robbed by thieves.

The annual grand Caledonian ball, under the same distinguished patronage as in former years, has been arranged to take place at Willis's Rooms on Monday, June 8.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, held on Monday, Professor Donaldson was unanimously elected as chairman to the institute for the ensuing year, as successor to Mr. W. Tite, M.P., who resigned the chair.

Mr. Mitchell-Thomson read his highly interesting dramatic story of "Hearts are Trumps," on Saturday last, to a crowded audience, at the Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand, in reading which he was one of the hosts of the Printers' Almshouse Society.

The Government in reference to the Police Amalgamation Bill came off in the Guildhall on Tuesday. It was most numerously attended, and was unanimous in its condemnation of the proposal of the Secretary of State. The Lord Mayor presided. Aldermen and Sheriff Lawrence, Mr. Serjeant Merlay, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Hodgson, M.P., Mr. G. Moore, Mr. Cornwall, M.P., and Mr. Western Wood, M.P., were among the speakers.

At the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, the chairman contended in respect to circulation that the property in the chairman contended in respect to circulation that the property in the engraving had exceeded its borrowing power by a million and a quarter sold. Of the latter amount allowed them by Parliament the board had expended £2,250,000. A report from Mr. Bonnigate showed that the sewage question was made during the month in the vicinity of the metropolitan drainage.

The foundation-stone of a new bridge across the Thames was laid on Saturday near the ancient site of Blackfriars Bridge, by Lord Sandys. The new bridge, which will be about fifty yards distant from the old one, will, when completed, connect the City, Chandos, and Strand Bridges with the Metropolitan line in Farringdon-street, thus completing the southern railway communication with the Great Northern, North Eastern, and Great Western Railways.

The Court of Queen's Bench have dismissed the appeal made to them against the verdict in the case of Graham v. Ball, involving the right to obtain photographic copies of an engraving without the consent of the copyright. The verdict was for Mr. Gambart, the owner of the engraving, and therefore therefore settles the case in favour of the right of the owner of the engraving to prevent the sale of copies made by photographs.

On Saturday evening Burlington House was again thrown open for a conversazione, held by General Sabine, as President of the Royal Society. The Prince of Wales and Princess of Wales were present, with the president Dr. Sharpey and Professor Stokes, secretaries; Sir Philip Egerton, treasurer; Mr. Bentham, Mr. A. Miller, treasurer of the Royal Society. The reception-rooms were furnished with interesting scientific apparatus of every description, and numerous objects of interest were exhibited.

Last week the births of 1075 children—1002 boys and 973 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1291. The deaths in London last week also exhibited a considerable decrease, having fallen to 1074, which is a lower number than any that has been returned since the first week of March. The average number of deaths, as derived from the ten years 1853-62, is nearly corresponding with last week, and corrected for increase of population, to 1187. Of these deaths from smallpox were registered 2, from measles 14, from fever of which occurred at the age of twenty years and upwards.

The annual report of the Zoological Society of London gives a statement of the species bred in the society's gardens during the past year. Those were, among the mammalia, the axis deer, Indian deer, Cervine deer, African civet cat, lion, tiger, leopard, puma, Polar bear; wapiti, Persian, Japanese, common, and hog deer; Indian, Japan, Persian fallow deer; Barbary sheep, zebu, yak, guanaco, hyrax, agouti, Australian kangaroo, vulpine opossum; amongst the birds were various pheasants, crowned pigeon, Demoiselle crane, and turquoise, the weaver-bird, kakapo, Cape francolin, scarcely, American flamingo, Australian crane, and the turtle dove. Eighty species are recorded in the American water-fowl.

The annual meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain was held on Monday—the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.R.S., president, in the chair. The annual report of the committee of visitors for the year 1862 was read and adopted. Thanks were voted to the officers of the house, and secretary, to the committees of managers and visitors, and to Professor Brande for his gratuitous professional services as honorary secretary during the past year. The following gentlemen were re-elected to the various offices:—The president, the Duke of Northumberland; treasurer, William Fotz, F.S.A.; secretary, Henry Bence Jones. New commissariat managers and visitors were also appointed.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Tuesday—the Duke of Somerset, president of the society, in the chair. A reward of £11 was voted to the crew of the Seaton Carew life-boat, belonging to Hartlepool, for putting off in rough weather and sea-on the night of the 12th ult., and rescuing the crew of seven men from the brig Rapsida, of Whitby, which had sunk during the previous night, and in a gale, off Seaton Carew. This valuable life-boat had already been the means of saving twenty-eight lives from different shipwrecks. A gold medal of the late W. M. Kerrich, Esq., to the institution. The silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. Robert Hood, the gallant coxswain of the Tynemouth life-boat, in acknowledgment of his long and valuable services in that life-boat to ships in distress, and to the crew of which he is a large number of honorary presses. The silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote on parchment were voted to Mr. Thomas Bennett, master of the schooner Ann Gill of Scarborough, for his gallant conduct on the 16th of March last, in rescuing the crew of the Norwegian brig Ingeborg, of Arendal, from the wreck of the Carlton, off Filey Brigg, on the 15th of March. Vellum certificates of the institution were also voted to the crews of shore boats and others for saving life from wrecks. During the year the institution granted rewards for the saving of 1,281 persons in lieu of one previously stationed there. It was reported that Mr. Thomas Gibson, of Hartlepool, had presented to the institution a boat to enable it to place a large life-boat at Lytham—a most dangerous locality on the Lancashire coast. An interesting correspondence between Captain Robertson, R.N., the Assistant Inspector of Life-boats of the institution on the Welsh coast, and the crew who had recently visited the Scilly Islands in a good sailer. Captain Ward, R.N., the Inspector of the institution, was directed to proceed to Ireland to examine the harbours of that country with a view of that country. Payments amounting to nearly £600 having been made at various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

The annual dinner of the Royal Academy was held last Saturday at Sir Charles Eastlake, president, in the chair, at 7 o'clock. There were also present the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse, the Duke of Somerset, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and many of the nobility in every walk of literature, science, and art. The Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse had made speeches. The president, in proposing the health of the Prince of Wales, who spoke evidently under deep emotion, but in a peculiarly clear and distinct tone of voice, and with great composure of manner, said:—"Sir Charles Eastlake, your Royal Highnesses, my Lord, and Gentlemen,—In the most comfortable position I have ever been placed, and sorrow that I rise to return you thanks in the name of myself and the Royal family, for the honour in which you, Sir Charles, have proposed our health, and for the very cordial way in which this distinguished assembly has received it. I cannot on this occasion refrain from making a few observations connected with my beloved and lamented father. His brief, example cannot but stimulate my efforts to lead the life which, above all whatever my shortcomings may be, I may at least promise to participate in the interests which he held in every department of life, whether connected with and science in this country, but more especially in the prosperity of the Royal Academy. I have only a moment, I say now to thank you, Sir Charles, and the Royal family, and I may be permitted to add, how sincerely I appreciate, the sentiments which have been expressed with reference to myself. I have only to say my gratitude for what you have been pleased to say in the name of the Royal family, for the honour in which you have drunk my health and that of the Princess. While I return my warmest thanks in both our names, I take this opportunity of expressing my devotion and gratitude to your honoured Queen and her family, and my profound admiration of this great and noble country, to which I am most sincerely attached." The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Somerset, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Palmerston, Lord Elcho, Sir B. Murchison, and Mr. Thackeray were also among the speakers.

A large body of men are employed at the Guildhall in preparing for the removal of the roof, and the substitution of one similar to that of Westminster Hall. The cost will be £18,000, and, with other improvements, a total of £26,700 will be expended upon the building and its approaches.

On Tuesday next, by order of the Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, a review will take place in Hyde Park.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS OF RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The anniversary of the meeting of the London City Mission Missionary Society was held on Tuesday at Exeter Hall. The Earl of Chichester presided. There have been a falling off in funds, the society this year being some thousands of pounds less than last. The income of the year was £39,000, and the expenditure £41,000. There are 150 stations, with 266 clergymen, of whom 139 are English, 41 foreigners, and 86 native pastors. The number of Sunday-school teachers, 1,913 visitors, 1,913 masters, &c.; 9 European female teachers, 1,913 native and country boys and girls, 1,913 adult baptisms, 1,913 communicants, and 1,913 catechumens.

The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held on Monday at Exeter Hall; Mr. J. Heald, Manchester, in the chair. The total receipts during the year had been £141,638, which exceeded those of 1861 by £3,000. The expenditure had been £144,000, which was £6,000 more than the receipts, which, added to a previous deficiency, left £6429 due to the treasurer. Of the 1,913 ministers, seventeen were supernumeraries and seventeen of missionaries had been sent out, and ten missionaries and four wives of missionaries had been called home by the Committee. The numbers of the Wesleyan body as follows:—The number of circuits in connection with the society throughout the world was 1,913; ministers, 1,913; local preachers, 1,913; regular total teachers 1,913; adult baptisms, 1,913; members in society, 1,913; Sabbath and day scholars in the Sabbath-schools, 1,913; day-schools, 1,913; scholars, 1,913. In addition to the foregoing and colonial secretaries, giving a satisfactory account of the state of the missionary work.

The annual meeting of the Home and Colonial School Society was held on Tuesday, in Exeter Hall—Lord Lichfield in the chair. The chair. The report of the last year's proceedings shows that 138 students have been only trained in the institution, and that 1,913 have left it. The total population and in old schools attached to the institution 600 children are efficiently taught. The report also referred to the fact that the Committee of Council, owing to the alterations consequent on the Revised Code. The report of the Rev. F. Watkins, the head master of the training institution, stated that the students were most satisfactory. At the last Government examination every teacher who had been trained in the institution, Chudleigh, and Gloucester obtained honours. The annual meeting of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution was held on Tuesday, at the institution, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the Lord Bishop of Oxford in the chair. The report stated that the number of governesses relieved by the institution was 1,913, and that 1,913 had been admitted to the institution. The receipts for the year had been £1,913, and the expenditure £1,913. The receipts of the previous fund during 1862 were £1,913, making the whole sum expended in this branch £10,913. For the present year the Committee have to report increasing business, having received four additional annuitants, and having been compelled to fund £1,913 to meet the claims of the ladies' committee, has proved of great utility during the past year: 726 applications have been received, of which 1,913 have been successful while waiting a vacancy. The registration continues its steady course, and out of 1,913 who have entered their names, 1,913 have obtained situations. For the aged, only five of the twenty-two inmates being under sixty years of age, and the necessity of frequent visits to the hospital. The total receipts for the year have been—Even Mrs. Cutts, £1000; Mrs. Veiten, £100; and Dr. Roberts, £100. The total receipts for the year amounted to £1,913 19s. 10d.; and the expenditure, £11,410

SPRING.

We have already noticed the bright and pleasant picture by Mr. Hill, which we now engrave, in our review of the exhibition in which it finds a place—namely, that of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street. In that notice we felt bound to observe that the painter, in order to obtain the bright and pleasing effectiveness to which we allude, had freely employed the artistic license of rendering the complexion of this laughing lassie and her chubby burden fairer than they would be found in nature. At all events, we do not remember to have seen such white and red—at least the former—in the rustic, homeliest, weather-embrowned girls we have met with in our rambles about the moors and valleys of wild Wales, where the artist probably found his models. We beg still to persist in our incredulity till the painter tells us, as he does not in the title of his picture, the exact locality where such dainty and yet such healthy, comely, and well-conditioned lassies are to be found. However, should Mr. Hill persevere in guarding his secret, we must console ourselves in the assurance that Old Time will avenge us. He will soon make the summer amounted to £1250. The Museum cost the country last year, £99,012; the estimate for next year is but £90,841. About half this amount is required for salaries and house expenses; and some £20,000 for printed books, bookbinding, preparing, &c. Some of the special purchases may stagger the unlettered, and would have perturbed Cobbett, who affected to view the Museum as "a bundle of dead insects." Among such startling items are,—Meteorites, £411; a specimen of nephrite, or mass of green jade from Russia, £376; and £500 for completing the publication of the cuneiform inscriptions. The visitor unable to appreciate these matters of high science may, however, enjoy "the birds, beasts, and fishes" of the zoological galleries; and may almost read history in stone, as he walks through the Assyrian rooms.

The cataloguing of the printed books has proceeded; but to detail the transferring, incorporations, and reinscriptions would be of little interest. We perceive that the estimate for 1863-4 includes *two* extra transcribers, which is hopeful. The number of "readers" in 1862 averaged 419 a day, and each reader consulted on an average ten volumes in a day. The total number of articles received for the library in 1862, including broadsides and ballads, was 73,929.

The additions to all departments have been numerous. Of prime interest and value is the foreign collection of stone implements, including the large accessions of this year, which have been arranged in a parallel series to the British collection, with the requisite fittings and labels. Among the additions are two flint implements from the drift at Herne Bay; a stone hammer found near Halmeton, in the county of Fife; a collection of flint implements, partly from the drift beds near Abbeville and partly from later formations in the same neighbourhood, presented by M. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville. (Some English geologists, now on a visit to M. Boucher de Perthes, we perceive, suspect "mystification" of his flint heaps. See *Athenæum*, April 25). The remaining acquisitions of this class include an extensive collection of stone implements found in Denmark, and some specimens from Portugal, all illustrating the earlier periods of British antiquities. There are also stone implements from Chiriqui and Peru, Canada West, and British Columbia. We need scarcely add that these acquisitions are of paramount importance to the student of "The Antiquity of Man."

Some valuable objects from a tomb at Camiros, in the island of Rhodes, include a vase painted with figures in red and opaque white on a black ground. The subject is the surprise of Thetis by Peleus, "the same scene which is represented on one side of the Portland vase. The received explanation of that celebrated composition, first proposed by the late Mr. Millingtion, is thus strikingly confirmed." (C. T. Newton.) The style is about the time of Alexander the Great, the drawing is free and masterly, and thought to be the work of Protogenes. Another striking object is a terra-cotta lamp, in the form of a galley, found at Tomuoli, and remarkable for its size, form, and singular figures. It is about 2 ft. in length.

To the Coins and Medals 1858 additions have been made, and 1644 persons have visited the collections. Among the Greek additions are a Syracusan medallion, a silver coin of Cyprus, a very small silver coin of Athens, a unique *stater* of Bithynia, a silver coin of Alexander Zigus, struck in Egypt, and of extreme rarity; and several autonomi coins of the Ptolomies. Roman—A very rare solidus of Constantine the Great, a silver and a copper coin of Carausius. Byzantine—A very rare gold coin of Heraclius and his eldest son, and thirteen coins of the rare class of Vitigothic Kings of Spain.

Professor Owen's report on the Department of Natural History shows how cramped he is for room. Choice rarities are unexhibited, and in storage were injured by damp. Host was then introduced, but this affects the specimens preserved in spirits of wine, necessitating its decomposition and evaporation; of other specimens it is stated "they have been kept by great expenditure of time and labour in their present state of preservation;" the material of the mammalia are almost as crowded as the genus *homo* is at a public show; the exhibited birds are better off; but each class of zoology is now so filled that specimens have to be removed to make room for new comers of greater rarity; really these stored and stuffed collections are almost as troublesome to provide for as their living congeners. There were 13,120 additions last year, including the Troglodytes vellerosus, *Gray*, discovered by Captain Burton in west tropical Africa, an instructive addition to the Anthropoidæe. Here, also, are a new tortoise from Cochin-China, a new lizard from the Fejee Islands, two remarkable innocuous snakes from Central America, and from Africa a viper living in trees, discovered by Captain Burton in the Cameroon district. We should add that the completion of the series of the Fishes of the Nile, important not only for the naturalist, but also for the archæologist, has been greatly assisted by her Majesty's Consul at Khartoum, so that the British Museum now possesses the finest collection of the fishes of the Nile. Among the fresh-water fishes received from the western coasts of Africa are some new species which are extremely interesting—one having the lower lip produced into a long cone. Rare and acceptable additions have accrued to all the departments of natural history through the International Exhibition. The extensive series of examples of coal, lignite, and allied forms of petrified and carbonised vegetable matters from the carboniferous strata of the Austrian dominions, is replete with interest in its economical relations.

In Geology the most important acquisition during the year is the collection of Solenhofen fossils, purchased of Dr. Häberlein, of Pappenheim, Bavaria, and including the remarkable fossil bird Archæopteryx macrurus, recently described to the Royal Society by Professor Owen. Its matrix belongs to the upper colitic period, the most ancient in which the fossil remains of a bird have hitherto been discovered. The fishes are beautifully preserved on 160 flat slabs.

To the collection of Mineralogy have been added 1,200 specimens, including the collection of artificial crystals, which excited universal admiration in the Austrian court of the International Exhibition. To the collection of zeolites have been added several specimens, including two large stones

"SPRING," BY J. J. HILL, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

"THE WANING YEAR."

At the Royal Academy banquet, on Saturday last, many well-deserved compliments were paid to the landscape-painters of England by Sir Roderick Murchison and Lord Palmerston. It is hardly, however, within the walls of the Academy that the real importance and position of British landscape-painters can be fully appreciated. The insufficient space in Trafalgar-square for the exhibition of the art of England tells peculiarly to the disadvantage of the landscape-painter. When the best placesare occupied (according to their "prescriptive" right) by the members of the academic body, and the claims of the figure-painters have been apportioned, little space near "the line" remains for the poor landscapist. However, the picture—the engraving of which is the first we have been enabled to get ready of the series we purpose offering from the works in this year's exhibition—has not been treated very ill at the hands of the "hanging committee."

"The Waning Year" is one of the largest and most elaborate productions we have seen from Mr. Hulme, a landscape-painter of thoroughly genuine feeling for homely English scenery, and who, though possessed of very considerable executive ability, never indulges in display, never attempts exceptional or unapproachable aspects of nature, nor wanders from the facts before him. The picture under consideration has, however, more variety of picturesque element than usual. We are not sufficiently in the artist's confidence, nor does our memory serve us, to report the exact spot represented. It may be on the banks of the Thames—nay, it probably is; but it may possibly be near the margin of some other of our many inland streams. But what matter? Such scenes of placid picturesqueness are too common in pleasant, dear old England to make its identification of the slightest consequence. Familiar enough are glimpses such as these of silvery reaches of stream or river; common enough the little brooklet, fringed with dwarf dock, tall grasses, and plantain, running hands for a time, but always eager to overtake its solater companion; the stubbly polards, young beeches, and groups of (more distant) variegated foliage; whilst on any road, magically chequered with sun and shade, might we be passed by—or pass at the frequent loitering places—the pony-mounted messenger and his inquisitive dog; or see the farm-servant drive the cattle into the new pastures and fragrant meadows. While looking at our Engraving, however, we must call upon the reader to exercise a little of the imagination, of which Lord Palmerston tells us landscape representations are so provocative, in order to realise the sero and yellow leaf—

> Autumn laying here and there
> A fiery finger on the leaves,

which chiefly suggests the title of the picture. He may then, if he pleases, whether engaged at desk or counter, bank or board, counting-house or workshop, session or court, fancy that the drudgery of his week's work is over, and that he has escaped to the peace and pleasantness of such rustic sights and sounds as the painter represents.

ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE annual Parliamentary Return of the British Museum has just been printed, and presents several data which it may be interesting to place in a more attractive form than that of lists and tables, of which the official document consists.

The International Exhibition led to the great increase in the number of visitors in 1862 of 253,191; the numbers being, in 1861, 641,886, and in 1863, 895,077; but in 1851, the first Exhibition year, there were above 2,500,000. It must, however, be remembered that the latter was the first year of admitting all visitors to the libraries; and the classes likely to avail themselves of the privilege were far more numerous in 1851 than 1862. The expenses for extra facilities last from Madras, one weighing 150 lb.—the most important accession of its class received for many years; also a fine specimen of the Indian concord stone, 17 in. Here, likewise, are a green turquoise (4 lb. 3 oz.) and a ruby spinel, taken from the Summer Palace, Pekin; and a most valuable and choice series of gold ornaments, amongst the most important localities in the British colonies. The general arrangement now greatly aids the detailed study of the collection, as well as the crystallography of the collection.

In Botany, among the principal additions is the valuable series of plants, including important herbaria of Bay, Dale, Rand, and Nicholls, presented by the Company of Apothecaries.

To the Prints and Drawings has been added a fresh selection, intended to show the progress made in England in the arts of design and engraving from the reign of Henry VIII. to the middle of the eighteenth century. These are exhibited on screens in the King's Library, and are thus accessible to the visiting public. Some portraits early German woodcuts, and many British and foreign portraits, are also among the additions; as is also a collection, by the late Mr. George Scharf, of sketches of Gothic and Renaissance buildings in which have since been destroyed. Mr. Buckler has presented a large collection of drawings and sketches illustrating the history of the Priory of Bermondsey, in three volumes folio. Among the items of personal interest is a watch, date 1631, inscribed with the name of John Milton, and presumed to have belonged to the poet, presented by decree of the late Sir Charles Fellows. The work of publishing the cuneiform inscriptions of Assyria has been continued, and some hundred and fifty tablets have been copied on stone.

These are but a few of the acquisitions of the past year, more especially such as are of popular interest. It is gratifying to add that in each department the results are numerous and important.

"THE MAKING HAY," PAINTED BY J. W. BUTLER, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 16.

SUNDAY, May 10.—Reception Sunday. Terrific sack of Magdeburg by the Imperialists under Tilly, 1631. Napoleon's victory over the Austrians at Lodi, 1796. Sergy Mattiey in Lida: Measure as Measure, 1837. Mozart's last quartet: 7h. 10m. a.m.

MONDAY, 11.—The great Earl of Chatham died, 1778. Spencer Perceval, Premier, assassinated by Bellingham, 1812. Rangoon taken by Sir A. Campbell, 1824.

TUESDAY, 12.—Execution of the great Earl of Strafford, 1641. Wellington's passage of the Douro, 1809. The Industrial Exhibition opened at Dublin by the Lord Lieutenant, 1853.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—Old May Day. King John surrendered his crown to Pandolf, the Pope's Legate, 1213. Battle of Langside: the adherents of Mary Queen of Scots defeated by the Regent Murray, 1568.

THURSDAY, 14.—Ascension Day. Battle of Lewes: victory of Montfort and the Barons over King Henry III., who was taken prisoner, 1264. First publication of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 1842.

FRIDAY, 15.—Battle of Hexham: defeat of the Lancastrians by the army of Edward IV., 1464.—New Covent-garden Theatre opened, by Mr. Gye, with "Les Huguenots," 1858.

SATURDAY, 16.—Mary Queen of Scotland entered England, never to return, 1568. Verdict taken by the French, 1871. Beresford defeated Soult at Albuera, 1811.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 16.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
6 58	7 30	8 15	9 0	9 51	10 46	11 46
7 19	7 51	8 36	9 21	10 12	11 7	— 0 7

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fah.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity. Amount of Cloud. 0=Clear. 10=Overcast.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	Mean of Highest and Lowest.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	In.	°	°	°		°	°	°		Miles	Inches
April 29	29·804	47·7	34·8	·79	0·50	59·4	39·7	49·7	NW. NNW.	324	0·000
30	29·728	49·7	39·8	·87	10	61·1	40·1	50·6	NNW. NW.	332	0·018
May 1	30·324	46·0	32·5	·62	2	51·3	34·7	ENE. E.		250	0·013
2	30·444	49·2	39·2	·59	1·50	57·2	41·2	ENE.		197	0·000
3	····	···	···	···	···	49·5	39·9			152	0·000
4	29·887	56·1	44·4	·67	4	63·2	47·0	W.		187	0·000
5	29·767	53·6	43·3	·75	7	59·8	44·8	W. W.W.		251	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·955	30·091	29·876	30·123	29·941	29·931	29·845	29·945	29·967
Temperature of Air	47·0	49·0	47·0	49·0	52·0	54·0	52·0	51·0	49·0
Temperature of Evaporation	41·0	41·0	41·0	41·0	41·0	41·0	41·0	41·0	41·0
Direction of Wind	···	···	NW.	NNE.	ENE.	NE.	N.	W.	WSW.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY, May 11, and during the Week, Saturday excepted, Mr and Mrs ALFRED WIGAN in TITLE AFTER TITLE and TWICE KILLED. Doors open at Half-past Seven. To conclude with, at 10, Planché's New Extravaganza, in which Mr Alfred Wigan, Mr. Howe, Mr. Ugpert Bentley, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Rogers, Miss Fanny Wyndham, Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Wigan, Miss Ayton, Miss F. Wright, and Mrs. Wilkins will appear. Box-office at EIGHT, with Tribble's Magnificent Panorama of "The Year of the Prince of Wales in the Land," by Mr. Frith Extraordinaire.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Brough, Garden, Widdicomb, and Miss Marie Wilton. After which, (first time at this theatre) A New Farcical-Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled THE SILENT SISTERS, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal characters will be sustained by Mr. Fredk. Robinson, Mr. Elmer, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Gardner, F. Cooper, Miss Marie Wilton, Miss Miller, Miss Coleridge, Miss Terry, E. Leyton, and Miss Carlisle. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten to Five. Mr. Walter Montgomery can engage. Two seats will be given of the first appearance.

NEW ADELPHI ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, May 11, 12, and 13, will be produced, for the first time, a New Drama, entitled THE WOODEN BOOT MAKER, in which Mr Benjamin Webster will appear. On Thursday, Farmhouse hath evening with IVY OF PARIS FRANCAIS—Mr. J. L. Toole. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The SECOND of the EIGHT GRAND CONCERTS, SATURDAY NEXT, May 16, at 3 o'clock. Mr Charles Hallé, Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, and Signor Piccolomini. Admission, Five Shillings; or by tickets before the day, Half-a-Crown; Season Tickets, One Guinea; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FLOWER SHOW, SATURDAY WEEK, MAY 23.

Admission—Crown Season Tickets Three Guineas, purchased before the day. Five Shillings; payment on the day. Seven Shillings and Sixpence.

Tickets can now be secured at the Crystal Palace, at 2, Exeter Hall, or of the usual agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Open Monday at Nine; other days at Ten. Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Half-price. Doors will be closed at 5 and 6.30 (Concert performances).

Vast Gardens and Shrubberies in Spring beauty. Numerous Nightingales in full song. Fountains playing. Cascades flowing. Open Daily at Ten.

Picture Gallery and Museum of Sculpture open Daily at Ten. Admission, Sixpence. Extra grants on sale in the Exhibition Department.

Mr. Leslie's GRAND CONCERT—Mdme. Alboni, Mr. Charles Hallé, M. Lemmens, &c.—Admission, Five Shillings; or by tickets before the day, Half-a-crown. Season Tickets admit.

Season Tickets, One Guinea; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

MR. SIMS REEVES will SING "Adelaida" (accompanied by Mdme Arabella Goddard) and "Ah, non lasciarmi" (Mackenzie), at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on Monday next, May 11, and Mr. Charles Hallé will play Beethoven's Sonata, in F minor, Op. 57. Tickets and programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 11, for the BENEFIT of MRS. ARABELLA GODDARD, and for the last time this season, Beethoven's Sonata in F minor, Op. 57 (Appassionata), Mr. Charles Hallé; Pianoforte, Arabella Goddard; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductor, Mr Benedict. Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-st reet; and at Austin's, St. Pierce Up. Tickets, 3s.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 10s. Tickets and programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY'S LAST WEEK.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Possibly EVERY EVENING at Eight (except Saturday), Saturday Morning at Three. Part I. "A Quiet Morning." Part II.—Mrs. Brown at the Play" 20th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, and 31st. Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. BEACON'S SECOND SÉANCE of CLASSICAL INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will take place on THURSDAY, MAY 21, at 3h. ELEVEN CONCERTS, commencing on Thursday, May 21, and ending on Saturday, June 13, without Monday Tickets, 10 admissions, £1 1s. Single admissions, Half-a-crown. Tickets half-a-guinea; to be had of Mr. J. W. Collier, 39, Old Bond-street; of Mr. Beacon, 71, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, W.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S READINGS.—The Last Reading but Four—HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15, at Eight, Mr. Charles Dickens will read the TRIAL FROM PICKWICK. Stalls, 5s.; Centre Seats, 3s.; Back Seats, 2s. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; and St. James's Hall; Cramer's, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Private Boxes, £3 3s., to be had at the usual Libraries. Stalls Secured, Hanover-square Rooms. Letters to be addressed to Mr. Arthur Smith, Secretary, 26, Wellington-street, Strand; and at Dickens's Office, 26, Wellington-street, Strand; and at Dickens's Office, Hanover-square Rooms.

POLYTECHNIC.—Great Additions to and New Experiments in Professor Pepper's LECTURE on OPTICAL ILLUSIONS. Professor Pepper will, on and after Monday, May 11, introduce a new and startling illusion, called the Ghost of the Haunted Hall," and the "Ghost" will actually appear to walk across the room in front of the audience. Also, the Ghost Duet, the Ghost Trio, the Ghost Dance, &c., and the whole forming a Ghostly Entertainment. Open from Twelve to Five and Seven to Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Carriages to be set free to prevent disappointment it will be shown every Morning and Evening at half-past 1 and 8 o'clock.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831.—On the New Society of Painters in Water Colours. THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, from Nine till Dusk. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES and DRAWINGS by the Old Masters of the French and Flemish Schools is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

HERR ADOLPH SCHLOESSER'S CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 14, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Vocalists, Mdme. Alboni and Herr Reichardt. Instrumentalists, Mr. Blagrove, Signor Piatti, Signor Bottesini, and Herr Adolph Schloesser. Band and Chorus, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, Half-a-guinea; and Reserved Seats, One Guinea each, to be had of the principal Music-sellers, and of Herr Schloesser, 6, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, W. Mr. Alexander, 2, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, W.

LARGE COLOURED ILLUSTRATION. THE DERBY DAY.

On SATURDAY, MAY 23, will be published,

A DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

WITH WHICH WILL BE GIVEN

A FOUR-PAGE ENGRAVING, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

ENTITLED,

EPSOM DOWNS—THE DERBY DAY.

FROM A DRAWING BY ALFRED HUNT.

The accompanying Number and Supplement will contain a variety of Fine-Art and News Illustrations.

Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER, Tenpence; Stamped, One Shilling.

CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

We have received from our Special Artist and Correspondent several SKETCHES of the BOMBARDMENT of the FORTS OF CHARLESTON, Engravings of which will appear next week's Number.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1863.

NOT one of the least graceful evidences that the Heir Apparent intends to interest himself in the refined as well as the manly pursuits of society, was afforded by his Royal Highness's presence at the Academy dinner on Saturday. Leaving his young brother to the enjoyment of the masculine of Cambria and the noble singing of Tamberlik, the Prince took his seat among the pictures, and at a board where was assembled a large number of persons notable for rank and wealth only, but where he also did credit to rank and wealth had been gained by intellectual exertion. He can dine with Peers and Bishops any day, but it is well that his Royal Highness should sometimes be a fellow-guest with Murchison, Kinglake, Lyell, Babbage, Whewell, Owen, and Thackeray.

The Prince's speech was in the best taste, and the references to his father and to his wife were made with a simple earnestness that went to the hearts of his hearers. It was not to be expected, nor was it expected, that on the first occasion of his rising at an Academy feast a very young man should philosophise upon the art which had brought that distinguished party together, or should assume the office of a teacher or guide. But the speeches of his accomplished father upon such occasions are doubtless as well preserved in the Prince of Wales's memory as they are in the memory of those who heard them; and we may reasonably believe that the elevated artteaching which he was privileged to receive from Prince Albert will, when his son shall have reached more mature years, be found to have opened to him larger views of art than are usually entertained by the patronising speeches of great persons. There is not, for instance, a better officer, or a more kindly-natured gentleman, than the Prince who returned thanks for the Army; and his genial talk was the last that could excite or deserve an unfriendly word, and it is merely in support of the preceding proposition that we say that one of these days we hope to hear from the Colonel of the 10th Hussars something more like what his late father, a Field Marshal, would have said than the jolly kind of compliment which he makes a capital subject for a painter. The First Lord of the Admiralty had nothing to say, except that the Academicians were no doubt thoroughly attached to the Navy of England, upon which the only reason can be that it is a service, the hardest kind of religion; and, although he necessarily had to advert to "altered circumstances," it was evident that the spiritual head of the English Church held none of the absurd doctrines of those who see in the fine arts nothing more than an elegant amusement. He testified to its high and noble mission, and specially indicated two pictures as illustrating his meaning. The piety of childhood, as shown in Mr. Millais' delightful work, which represents a little girl for the first time in the house of prayer, was one of these; and the other was Mr. Phillip's admirable group of politicians, in reference to which the Archbishop dwelt upon the fact which we pointed out some time since—namely, that, for the time at least, that painting would derive its chief interest—apart from its remarkable artistic merits—from the striking and fast and faithful portraiture of a great and good man who has lately been called to his rest. In the days of sensation writing and sensation painting no true man will fall to join in the hope of the Archbishop, that art may be mindful of its duty to elevate the moral tone of the people, and to prompt to what is good, generous, and noble.

The Primate's was the speech of the evening, and we may congratulate the Academy on having intrusted the reply to the toast of "The Visitors" to such a speaker. We do not say that Dr. Longley enunciated any new doctrine, or enforced his lesson by any vivid eloquence; there was another hierarch at the board who would probably have been more pictorial about the pictures. But in a day when, without dispute, public taste is much lowered, when anything the criticism is voted either a bore or ill-natured, when success with a great number of persons, however unworthy as judges, is held to imply great merit, when effect is sought for at any price and rewarded with any price, it is exceedingly well that some one, clothed with authority to lecture the great as well as the small, should declare with unfaltering accents, and without a courtly desire to make things pleasant, that the business of art is to look up and not down, and that it is respectable only while it keeps respectable company. We may speak as goodnaturedly as possible of the goodnatured talk of the Premier, who complimented with all his might—veteran cooks are a little liberal with flavour in the sauces—who disinured upon the advantages of being able to study the countenances of young ladies without fear of hurting their feelings or attracting notice from their parents, and who certainly, in the exuberance of his geniality, managed to say something about Landseer's "Blacksmith's Forge" which would not have occurred to most people, for a horse looking as he does likely to kick the animal in that work we have not recently seen. The felicitation upon the improved sculpture-room, the classical joke, and then the classical quotation, were all very well; and, as there are not some sixteen years difference in age between the Academy and the Premier, we hope that he will deliver at least sixteen other speeches at the same board, when (according to Lord Dundreary's calculation) he will be the same age as the institution. Mr. Thackeray's tribute to the artists who work on canvas came gracefully from the most finished of the artists who work on paper; and this was the last noticeable speech of a very gratifying evening.

We have dwelt upon a subject which, under ordinary circumstances, we should have probably noticed only with a report, and for two reasons. One is the interesting fact that the Prince of Wales attended in order to take the earliest opportunity of promising to the Academy that Royal support which is thought to be one of the principal requisites in Trafalgar-square. The other is the more weighty reason, is that the opening of this exhibition is something more than the inauguration of one of the sights of the season. The display, with all its shortcomings, and with all the unfairnesses attributed with more or less justice to those who arrange it, is one of which a refined nation may be justly proud, and to which a moral and religious nation may point. in illustration of the truth that the best intellect works most freely and successfully when it disdains the artifices by which the unconscientious artist seeks to obtain "effect" at the expense of beauty and decorum. Our painters are not only artists but gentlemen, and the result of their labours is an exhibition in which thought has been expended to a noble end. *Circumspice.*

THE COURT.

The Queen, at the close of last week, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the younger members of the Royal family, and attended by the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Charles Pitzroy, and Major Cowell, left Windsor Castle for Osborne. Her Majesty, who arrived at Gosport at 4 o'clock, the naval and military authorities of the port and garrison, embarked on board the Fairy and crossed the Solent without any salute to denote the Royal presence.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louis of Hesse, and the rest of the Royal family attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. George Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen and Princess Louis of Hesse walked in the grounds, and afterwards, with Prince Louis of Hesse, drove to West Cowes to visit the Prince of Leiningen. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left Osborne for Greenwich Park.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, walked and drove in the vicinity of Osborne. Princesses Helena and Louise rode on horseback.

On Wednesday Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Alfred, and Princess Helena paid a visit to the dockyard at Portsmouth and to her Majesty's ship Victory. The Fairy arrived from Osborne shortly before 11 o'clock, and the Royal party disembarked and were received by Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., and Rear-Admiral Superintendent George Elliott. After visiting the Royal Sovereign yacht, the above-named members of the Royal family, this is fitting, the Royal Alfred frigate, and other objects of interest, all of which engaged the attention of the Royal visitors, they were received on board the victory by Vice-Admiral Sir M. Seymour with the usual honours. Their Royal Highnesses returned to the Fairy to East Cowes pier.

The Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Charles Pitzroy and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat have succeeded Major-General the Hon. A. Byng and Major-General the Hon. A. Liddell as Equerries in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales remain at Marlborough House. The Prince was present at the annual dinner of the Royal Academy on Saturday.

Their Royal Highnesses have visited the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, the Royal Italian Opera (three times), the Queen of Commons, and the Philharmonic Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms during the week.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Bishop of London, the Dean, and the Sub-Dean officiated.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor and Major Teesdale, visited the Horticultural Gardens.

Their Royal Highnesses have received during the week at dinner his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, the Grand Duke, Hereditary Prince Alexander and Henry of Hesse, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, Earl Granville, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Clarendon, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, Lord Herris, Mr. Gladstone, and Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe, the Earl of St. Germans, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Ropsel, &c.

Their Royal Highnesses intend leaving to-day (Saturday) for Cumberland.

Their Grand Ducal Highnesses Prince Alexander and Prince Henry of Hesse left Marlborough House on Saturday morning, on their return to the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have issued cards for a grand banquet on Monday next, at Apsley House, to meet their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Duke of Argyll has gone to Roseneath Castle, where the Duchess and youthful family are staying. It is understood that the Duke will remain in attendance on the Queen during her Majesty's residence at Balmoral.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn have returned to Chesterfield House from Eastbourne. Her Grace has quite recovered from her recent indisposition.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and family have arrived at Bowood House from Berkshire.

Field Marshal Viscount Combermere and Viscountess Combermere have arrived in town, from Combermere Abbey, for the season.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Our colleague of the "Sketches in Parliament" knows much better than we can do what will be the legislative fate of the Government Police Amalgamation Bill, and of Mr. Somes's Sunday closing of public-house measure. Both, however, so far as the world at echoes is concerned, are doomed. The City magnates spoke up manfully at their great City meeting at the Guildhall against the centralisation scheme, notwithstanding the attempt to meet them down. Twas not they, Gog and Magog, the "Swordbearer's assistant" and the "Water-bailiff's young man," who protested against Sir George Grey's sweeping enactment. The great City firms—the Crawfords, the Leafs, the Cozzlaines and Moores, the Governor of the Bank of England, and the Archbishop—are all dead against Sir George. And what mortal man—statesman or otherwise—can expect to make head against New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, and Cornhill? It is simply incredible-strong! There are things which it were best to drop, as the Italians did the potato.

We met gallant old George Cruikshank the other day wandering among the ruins of the ancient dominions of the Corporation, hard by the remains of the new Record Hotel. We might have imagined him to be in search of the bones where Mr. Wood, the carpenter, and Mr. Cheere, the sculptor, and where Jack Sheppard is said to have carved his name upon the beam; but, item a sly twinkle in the Cruikshankian eye, we are inclined to hold that the same curious story was "ambisterical," and only a little joke on the part of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth. However, our business with G. C. was not to inquire him for awhile with wonder and admiration, as one must do at this patriarch of the etching needle—was to ask him what he, as a Sabbatical Cockney bachelor, thought of Mr. Somes's Sunday closing bill. We are violating no confidence, we trust, in stating that the staunchest and most ardent advocate of temperance existing—the author of "The Bottle" and "The Drunkard's Children"—does not go as far as Mr. Somes in his repressive views; and, while he thinks some clauses of the bill would do good, is willing to accept a compromise, allowing the public-houses to remain open for an hour in the forenoon, and for an hour in the evening—solely for the benefit of those who desire to take beer with their dinner or supper. At least, it appears there are some moderate men among the teetotallers.

Mr. Cruikshank has lately had the honour to submit his picture of the "Worship of Bacchus" to her Majesty at Windsor and Osborne Castle; and the painting was displayed for the Royal inspection in St. George's Hall. It may not be generally known that Isaac Jan Antoine Cruikshank was an assistant-etcher to the late George Cruikshank's brothers and sisters, and that from his Royal Highness the artist received a commission for his highly-humorous picture of "The Bridle."

There has been lately published by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans one of the most horrible and interesting books we have ever perused, being the journal of an Austrian Secretary of Legation during the reign of Peter the Great, translated from the original quasi diplomatic Latin by Count O'Donnell. We advert to the book for the sake of the pleasant contrast between the Russians of the present day and of the past, by a recent abuse of the Czar Alexander. The "Secretary of Legation" describes with the intense abhorrence of a Pole the "Reign of Terror" of the Strelitz, the unhappy captives, hundreds in number, were tortured, and massacred, or they were hunted, semi-naked, through the streets, and recaptured, and at last beheaded or hanged, while the Czar—the "great" Czar—stood by, drinking brandy and gloating over their agonies. Even one peculiarly abhorrent story of a Polish Envoy, Princess Sophia's waiting-maid, who was scourged into a confession, which, however, did not save her from the supplementary application, just compare these horrors, ye club loungers, with the benevolent document just issued by the Emperor of all the Russias, by which, this corporal punishment is almost entirely abolished. She ladies are to be wholly exempted from a punishment to which it is a scandal to reflect that they should have been ever subjected in Russia. There is to be no more knouting. The atrocious infliction of the *nerf-gerse*—a thong cut into a multiple lash—whereby, at each stroke the forehead with a red-hot iron—is to be abrogated. Priests and university students are not to be liable to contingent, or ordinary, or the gauntlet in the army, and the mysterious "*knekt*" in the navy are to be done away with. Only the "minor corporal punishments" are to be retained, and it is these, "minor" as they are, many of which the Russian soldiery, according to the *Times'* correspondent at Moscow, are at present massed to undergo.

While this pleasing era of humanity is setting in northward, our gallant allies are experimentalising on the best mode of putting animals to death with a minimum amount of pain. It is usually supposed that the mode of decapitation improved by Dr. Guillotin on the old system in the Southern "cradle," the Halifax gibbet, the gibbet, and the Roman machine by means of which Beatrice Cenci was executed, was the one most calculated to produce the least amount of pain and painless death. Dr. Sue, the father of Eugene Sue, the novelist, used to contest this theory and maintain that death, by the guillotine, was comparatively lingering and certainly agonising. This view would seem to be borne out by some experiments lately made on a number of dogs, calves, and sheep, by order of the police of the Paris slaughterhouses. A calf had its head cut off by a butcher's boy, and laid on a table; but the eyeballs rolled in their sockets, appeared to retain sensation. Not only did its tongue protrude and the muscles of the face become convulsed, but the neck was severed, but the pupil of the eye contracted and the lid closed when a finger was held close to it. Experiments with a dog and a sheep gave rise to similar results, and would seem to destroy the theory that the severiation of the spinal marrow at once destroys vitality. The Paris butchers were anxious to adopt the process of killing, but when stricken with a heavy metal bar the ox was often only partially stunned, and required commissaires to be present to prevent the slaughterman. They manage these things better in England. An English Yorkshire butcher is more athletic than a Parisian butcher. With one tremendous blow with a poleaxe he can literally cleave a bullock's skull in twain, and, when a light switch is introduced into the cavity of the brain bounding sensation at once ensues. We, the Americans, with their patent pig-guillotines, say to these experiments.

Mr. T. K. Lord, who travelled as naturalist to the British North American Boundary Commission, and spent years in the wilds, with the rifle, and the axe; and who is described as a cultivated and observant traveller, thoroughly "at home" in the wilderness, has returned to England, with a rich and valuable collection for the British Museum, and is about to embody his remarkable, and at this time most interesting, adventures in popular language, which will be delivered at the Egyptian Hall. Mr. Lord's "At Home in the Wilderness" will be filled up in traveller's style. The audience will peer through a wild and rugged gap in a mountainous pass at a series of pictures of hitherto unknown regions of the West. Mr. Lord is himself to be visible over the gallery, at the back of the platform where he has paddled in the canoe, where he has carried the rifle, where he has shot the axe.

At this same Egyptian Hall that portion of society who have a greater capacity for amusement than appreciation of the ludicrous seem to laugh until their sides ache at the irresistible drollery of Mr. Leland Yates and Mr. Harold Power in their "Twenty Minutes with Spirit-rappers." Unlucky rappers, unfortunate mediums! We are afraid that their little game is very nearly over. Their most dangerous foe has been the late lamented for Mr. Robin. In point of fact, "mediun" nearly as accomplished as Mr. Home, but, more candid than the generality of the fraternity, he never made a secret of how the delusion is carried on. Mr. Bothern's "spirit hand" for tickling the faces of the ladies was merely his own corporeal hand, which he can work out of, and the toes duly provided with rings. By constant exercise his heelship, it is said, acquired such prehensile power that even now, at the age of seventy-one, and despite a comfortable amount of the toilet, he uses his foot and not his hand to pick it up.

"Literary Barnums" have not been such very great rarities in modern times. We have had Sir Egerton Brydges, Sir Robert Ker Porter, and only yesterday we lost Sir George Cornewall Lewis. Then, have we not Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, Sir Francis Head, and many more good "Bats" and true who have shown that the blood-red hand is none the worse for being a little stained with ink? Still, a real live Barnum, who is also a real working man or labourer, and lives entirely by his pen, is a decided novelty. Captain Wraxall, the author of innumerable novels, tales, books of travels, and essays, and the translator of Victor Hugo's "Misérables," has, by the demise of an uncle, just succeeded the title rest possessed by the famous author of the "Memoirs," Sir Nathaniel, and is now Sir Lascelles Wraxall, Bart. We observe that an astute publisher has at once seized time by the forelock, and in his advertisement gives the bran new prefix of nobility to the author of "Remarkable Adventurers and Unexplained Mysteries."

We mentioned Sir Francis Head just now. The hearty, go-ahead writer of "Stokers and Pokers," and "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau"—to say nothing of that remarkable war-whoop, A Fortnight of French Exhibitions"—announces a pamphlet with the startling title, "Mr. Kinglake." Is the Crimean campaign to be fought over again, and is Sir Francis Head to undertake the task? Is he to be "order of the day?" The brilliant but caustic author of "Eothen" will have obviously no alternative but to retort by a pamphlet entitled "Mr. Head versus Mr. Kinglake." Unless, indeed, he chooses to go to law. The Battle of Balaclava has got into the Court of Queen's Bench as it is, and the evidence of Lord Cardigan's solicitor, and barrister, is to be debated, apropos of a criminal information against Colonel Yea and Captain Nolan, for libel. It will be long ere "the charge of the Six Hundred" will be as nothing compared with the "charges" which the collectors on either side will make in the way of costs.

THE ROYAL BOX AT COVENT GARDEN ON THE NIGHT OF THE STATE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE Engraving is a view of the Royal box, with the illustrious occupants, on the evening of the 28th ult. The box is brilliantly decorated and lighted up. The central figures are the Prince and Princess of Wales, seated side by side, the Prince attired in a General's uniform, the Princess in a white silk dress, with a magnificent tiara of diamonds. The other figures in front are Prince Teck, brother of the Princess, and a Lieutenant of the Prince Consort's Rifles. The remaining persons in the box are Countess De Grey, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Harris, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, General Knollys, Sir William Hoste, Captain Grey, Mr. Meade, and Major Cowell.

SCENE IN "MASANIELLO," AS PERFORMED AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THE annexed Engraving represents the striking scene in the above opera, when, the business and battle of the revolt over, the fisherman Masaniello, having given place to an insurgent gathering, the people are beginning their attack on the barricades thrown up by the Royal troops. Masaniello, meanwhile, having taken their leave after singing the beautiful prayer to the Virgin, pondered doubly pathetic by the plaintive voice of Fenella, who remains in the throng, is seen kneeling on the fee, the stage being already strewed with their dead bodies. As our readers will remember, Covent Garden, on the first night of this opera was heightened by the ingenuity of the stage management.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Alexander Robertson as Consul at Petschar for the King of Hanover.

Lord Hatherley has been appointed her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Naylor, chief clerk in the Crown Office, contradicts the statement that he is about to retire, and that Mr. Lewis was elected to Halifax in Nova Scotia, instead of Halifax in Yorkshire.

The Hon. G. E. Lascelles has been duly elected without opposition to the office of Registrar of Deeds for the West Riding. Mr. Dibb, the late holder of the office, has been created a Queen's Counsel.

The *Hants Advertiser* states that an earthern vessel containing nearly 50 ancient silver and copper coins, has been dug up in a field belonging to Mr. Hall, at Bishop's Waltham, Hants.

Edward O'Neill, Esq., of Shane's Castle, was elected a member of parliament for the county Antrim, on Monday, without opposition, in the room of Major-General Upton, now Lord Templeton.

George Jones, a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Pickford and Co., the carriers, was charged at the Mansion-house with having, as a charge of embezzling a considerable sum of money, the property of his employers. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

Martha Batten, a prisoner in Reading Gaol, having persisted in refusing to perform the usual prison labour, was ordered to undergo in preparations being made to force nourishment down her throat. She was subsequently found to be dead. Two other female prisoners were on the same goal, she had kept for seventeen days. She was ultimately removed to the lunatic asylum.

A body of Lancashire operatives left Birkenhead in the British Crown, on Saturday last, for Canterbury, New Zealand. These emigrants were furnished with free passages and outfits, granted by the Provincial Government to the Emigration Commissioners in mitigation of the prevailing distress. Applications were received from 1,000 persons, including upwards of 800 single women, and 111 widowers, under the care of Mr. Godley, Mr. Sheppard, and Mr. Cotton, the agents for the Canterbury Association. The number of emigrants who left Liverpool for Canterbury in 1863 was 1,000, and the number who left Liverpool has largely increased during the present year. The number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom in the year 1863 was 176,554, against that of the same month of 1862. In the latter period it was 9611, in the former 20,505. Of the latter number 14,000 were from Ireland, 4,000 from Scotland.

The annual meetings of the Congregational Union of Scotland were this year held in Dundee. They commenced on Wednesday week with fifty-three sermons preached in the various churches of the city, in advance of the Rev. Dr. Alexander. In the evening a conversazione was held in the Albert Institute, at which 1,500 persons were present. On the following morning a public breakfast took place in Union Hall. In the afternoon the Congregational Union of Scotland assembled in the Trades Hall, in Castle Leith, presiding; and the proceedings terminated by a public meeting in Watt Institution Hall, at which addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, and addressed some of the meetings, and the whole proceedings went off with the greatest éclat. The Rev. Dr. Alexander, in the chair, stated that there was not a paid pregnon, and the various addresses, though not excellent, were in a high degree interesting and instructive.

For several weeks past the Roman Catholic chapel in Union-road, Cambridge, has been the scene of great excitement, in consequence of undergraduate members of the University, evidently acting in concert, have taken to the habit of entering the chapel during service and creating a disturbance by laughing carelessly, mounting long clay pipes, and other unseemly conduct. On Sunday last, the Rev. Father Lescher, the officiating clergyman, in his open several occasions, but without effect, and last Sunday evening they assembled in greater numbers than previously, and, after the service commenced took the ringleaders into custody. The Proctors ballot out the offenders. On Monday, at the Mayor's Court, E. S. Worsley, Esq., M.A., was summoned before the local magistrates, and were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, without hard labour. Mr. Bateson, of Trinity, was fined £1 for assisting the police outside the chapel.

Dr. Edward Frankland, F.R.S., was unanimously elected Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution at the general monthly meeting of the managers on Monday.

The *Correspondencia* of Madrid of the 1st states positively that Queen Isabella will abdicate in favour of her son, the young prince Isabella, her recognised heir as his Sovereign, and councillor, for himself and his successors, in the event of their minority.

The Grenada Court of Appeal has just sentenced Matamoros, the Spanish Protestant, to nine years of heavy imprisonment for offences against religion, and another of the number to seven years' imprisonment with deprivation of civil rights.

The loyalty of the people and loyalty of the British provinces of America, it is worth recording that the Corporation of Halifax sent the Mayor and twelve aldermen to express congratulations on the Prince and Princess of Wales upon their marriage.

The Duke of Brunswick's wolf-hunting in Poitou was brought to a close last week by a brilliant run of seven leagues, when the wolf was taken at the entrance of the grand gate of the château of Chasseneuil, the residence of the Prince and his sporting friends. The Duke's wolf-hounds, which are very highly of the Duke's breeds, and are of opinion that if they had been brought over at the opening of the season excellent results would have been obtained.

The invention of postage-stamps (says the *Mondo*) is far from being so modern as is generally supposed. A postal regulation in France of the year 1653, which has recently come to light, gives notice of the creation of a post called "Billets de port payé," and the annexed engraved sketch represent of the *Prince* says that sporting men think very highly of the Duke's hounds, and are of opinion that if they had been brought over at the opening of the season excellent results would have been obtained.

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

"Let 56," chalked upon the front of No. 145, Cheapside, dwelt the Saddlers' Company are about to lease the entire to the three Great Hall. The large and boldly-sculptured arms, with their saddles, and saddled and bridled horses, will, doubtless, be preserved. We never pass this half-front without thinking of Sir Richard Baldeaves, schoolmaster, physician, and small poet; "the Chaspaide Knight," and "the City Bard." "The merry pedestrian," who wrote poems recited at Saddlers' Hall, and to whom Garth said,

"Thy lines are worse and sooner live not long.

Nor can we forget Tom Brown's epigram —

To Sir E—— B——, on the two Wooden Horses before Saddlers' Hall.

Two knights of one trade, and two horses of one stock,
To place before thy door a brace of nits.

Whether Sir Richard lived at the hill, or in a house adjoining, has never been clearly ascertained.

The western half of the Guildhall has been filled with scaffolding for the purpose of placing over the great west window roof an ancient Bard. Sir Christopher Wren's anomalous but and square-panelled ceiling will be left as it is, and it must be allowed that it is an evidence of the better appreciation of art in the present than in the last century.

Mr. Peter Cunningham, in his notices of British authors, in the *Builder* of last week, records the present of a chain and medal to Hubert Le Sueur by King Charles I. In the warrant-book of the King's Lord Chamberlain, Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, is the following entry :—"28th January, 1633-3.—A warrant for a chain and a medal of eighty pounds value, a free gift unto Hubt. Le Sueur." "This," adds Mr. Cunningham, "is a new fact now first published in the life of that great patron of art and artist, the neatyr-menarch."

Every visitor to stately Oxford must regret the state of much of the stonework of its public edifices. The portico of St. Mary's Church is a sad instance of decay, and we are glad to see that its restoration is proposed. Mr. Scott suggests that the purpose the substitution of the stone by some indurating solution in the first instance, as it is as to render it safe at present. Mr. Richmond, Mr. Buck, and Mr. Street, "after this," says Mr. Scott, "we could proceed more safely in cutting out the most decayed portions and replacing them." The porch was erected in 1637.

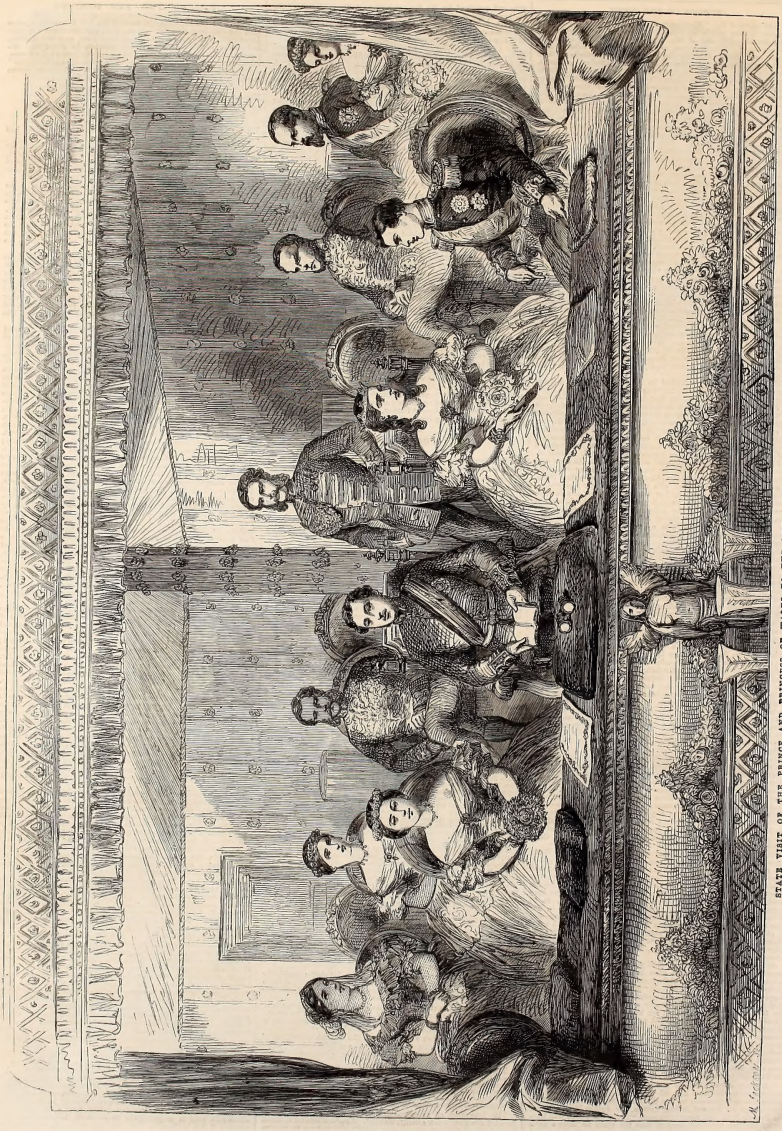
Under the provisions of the Union Benefices Act, it is proposed to which also serves for the Lombard Church, Aldersgate, which at present most inconveniently narrows the entrance to Fenchurch-street from Leadenhall-street and Gracechurch-street, and which also serves for the Lombard Church, Aldersgate, is about 150 ft. from the church of Aithallows, Lombard-street, and the population of the three parishes is only 1,200. Saint Mary Woolnoth and Saint Mary Aldwhich has accommodation. It is also proposed to make a new district in Bermondsey, to be called Saint Bunel's, Stepney." In above united parishes to contribute £100 per annum towards the endowment; and the clock, bells, and furniture of the church of St. Mary Woolnoth are to be removed to the new church at Stepney. St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street, is one of Wren's least attractive edifices, rebuilt after the Great Fire. The old parish registers commence 1538. "Benedict, Gracechurch," in a survey made in the twelfth century; according to Stow, was called Grass-church, to distinguish it from other churches of the same name, because that the *herb-market* was held opposite its western door. Weever records that on the monument of early date (1491) in the church; but the parish books contain many curious entries. Thus, at the accession of Queen Mary, in 1553—"Paid to the Clarkes and Singing men for their pains to such Scriptures as in the tyme of King Edward VI. were written in Latin, and by the Quene's Majestie's comandement, now by v. Right Hon. y^e lord bishopp of Winchester, L^d Chanc^r of England, &c. &c.," and "Paid to the poppettes for the pashing y^e Boyes with Mary and John, 6d." while in the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, 1558, occur, "Payd to a carpetter for pulling down of the rood and Mary, xx^d." and "Paid three labourers one day for pulling down the altars and John, 2s. 6d." A pair of organs was sold "the somme of xxxiiij^li. 6s. 8d." with a pruned ceiling, crossed by bands. There is an oak altar-p^s, with pictures of Moses and Aaron, painted upon it.

The case of Eliza Fenning is frequently referred to in proof of the fallibility of circumstantial evidence. More than one confession of the innocence of the poor girl of the crime for which she suffered have appeared. The following is from the privately-printed catalogue of Mr. Wilson's collection, recently referred to in our Journal; and the particulars were communicated by one acquainted with Mr. Fenning's family:—"If any confirmation were wanting to Mr. Wilson, "she was as guiltless of the crime for which she suffered as any reader can be, the following circumstance will prove that it was afforded. At length, however, Truth, the daughter of Time, unveiled the mystery. On a bed in a room divided by Cheltenham, in Essex, lay a man in the throes of death, and a female relative hovered with inward agony. To those surrounding that bed and watching his fearful exit from the body, he confessed, for the sake of the peace of a Mr. Turner, of Chancery-lane; that, many years since, intrusted with a sum of money, he had robbed his employer, and, not content with the money, he availed himself of the absence for a few minutes of the servant-maid from the kitchen, where the fire and deposited a quantity of powdered arsenic on some dough he found mixed in a pan. Eliza Fenning, he added, was wholly ignorant of these facts." He died, and was buried. I will not presume to carry the parallel further."

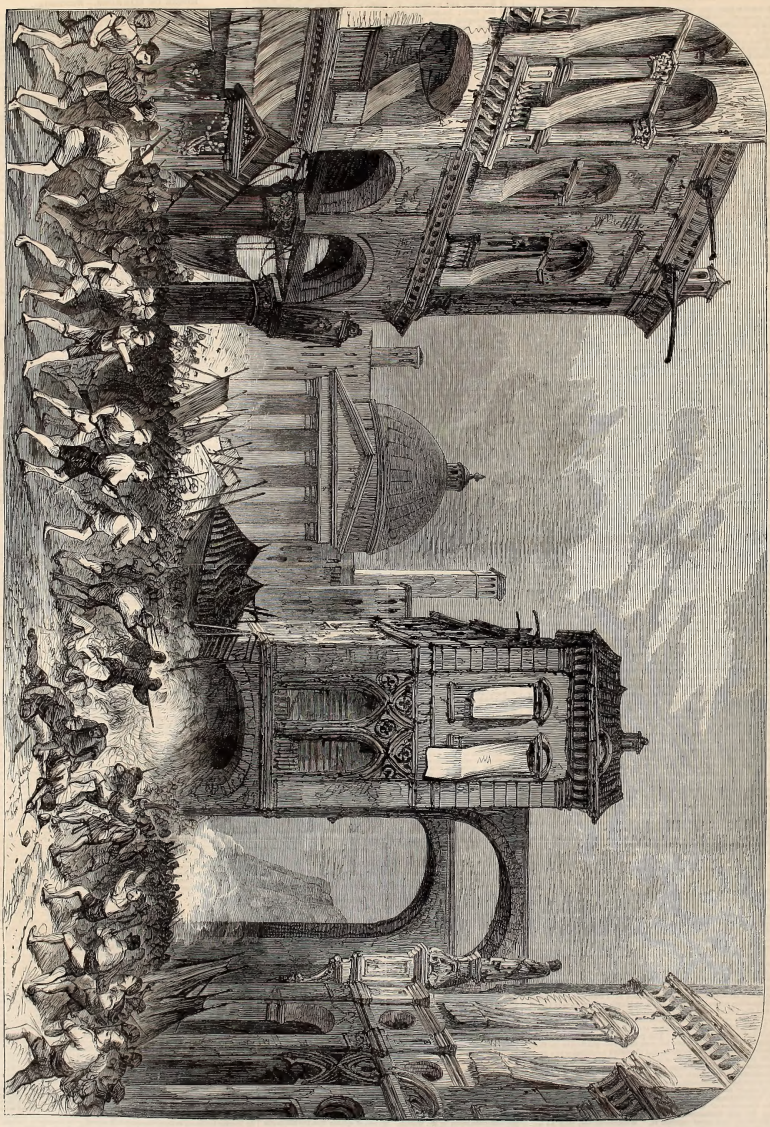
The Malt Tax being now in debate, it may be interesting to know that, in ancient times, it was usual for the lords of manors to build service of the poorer tenants in the immediate neighbourhood of a monastery, as at Darent and other places near Rochester, and at Battle. Tenants of the manor of Sandwich, as far back as 800, are bound, paid a tax called *Malt Silver*. The cottagers carried their malt to the lord's mill to be ground, for they were not allowed to keep hand-mills or mortars, which might be used in grinding corn. The malt might be ground by the lord's servants or labourers; but in some manors the lord had a public kiln, which the tenants were bound to make use of. (*Lees' Magazine*.)

We are reminded by a correspondent that book others formerly used tokens, although they were lately stated by Mr. Duvall to be his discovery. At Ely, for instance, we find the tokens of Mr. Sheares, bookseller, at the "Bible," in Bedford-street, Covent-garden. "O. Pease Bell, Bookseller," and "Mr. Bell's Shop, 1796—W8." Janes Lechington, of Finsbury-square, who retired from business in 1798, had his token.

The Rev. W. Bazeley, of Bristol, 10th ult. gave to the Archæological Institute an interesting account of excavations and restorations which have been going on for some time past at Bradenstoke, under the the direction of the Duke of Buccleuch. All the foundations of the abbey church, upwards of 300 ft. in length, have been laid bare and traced; and the position of every buttress and pillar discovered. Many lead coffins have been found on the site of the church; and, during excavations made some years since, the bones of a king were found under the choir, the remains of a female wrapt in lead were discovered in the chapter-house, and, after the lapse of many years, Isabella, daughter of the Earl of Pembroke, and wife of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, better known as King of the Romans, and brother of King Henry III. She was buried at Beaulieu, with great pomp, in 1239; and an inscribed stone, with the effigy of a female much defaced, has lately been discovered, bearing this inscription :—"[HIC] JACET ISABELLA COMITISSA [CORN]WALL." On the reverse of the stone may be faintly traced—[HENRICUS] REX ROMANORUM. Some interesting discoveries were made in the silver crown with which the King of the Romans was crowned. It is now at Aix-la-Chapelle; and it appears from the proceedings of Dr. Bock, a German, whom the Emperor of Austria has commissioned to examine the Imperial archives, that the crown was made in Europe and by English workmen, and was carried to Germany by the Duke of Cornwall to be used in his coronation. The same silver crown was afterwards used in crowning the Emperors of Germany, who were crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, first with the iron crown, then with the silver crown, and afterwards with the golden crown given by the Pope. Dr. Bock cited instances to prove that English workmen were generally employed for the execution of the choicest works in the mediæval period.



STATE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



SCENE FROM "MASANIELLO," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN: THE COMBAT IN THE MARKET-PLACE OF NAPLES.—SEE PAGE 505.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A LITTLE time ago, when persons were somewhat bashfulness about the prospect of a boardman Session, we ventured to insinuate that we had faith in Mr. Gladstone's power of getting up that sort of interest which is derived from antagonism, in the House of Commons. We did not reckon upon Sir George Grey, and, indeed, he did not enter into our calculations at all; but, with a certain forcible feebleness which belongs to him, he has contrived to provide a couple of knotties or so, and hot water for the Session. If it were not for Lord Palmerston's taste for, and capability of, acting as a Parliamentary fire-annihilator, the House might become as hot as we pray we could wish it to be; but the Premier does not desire that it should be too hot to hold him in his present position; so he extinguishes all conflagrations in the nearest basin. When a temperate Liberal lives expressed in various ways its approbation of the Budget a fortnight ago, the Irish press incorporated that an equally great House would assemble to behold Mr. Gladstone go through the humiliating operation of eating a financial leek. Everybody knows that any of the flat tax or income tax, which created such a monster opposition that a Chancellor of the Exchequer could not get into his own room to meet a deputation, has been taken up with favour by the Conservative Bishops, PEEL, M.P.'s, and vested interests personified in every shape. Most people will remember that Mr. Lowe had the Duke of Buckingham's boots mobbed out of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's hands; and no one could have been surprised at the deadly pallor of the latter, the storm-haze of his brow, his ghastly attempts at smiles, and his palpable efforts to appear cool and unconcerned. When Lord Palmerston came in he set himself next to Mr. Gladstone, and entered into such apparently merry conversation with him; and one could not help fancying that, as he leaned over, the First Minister of the Crown whispered Mr. Gladstone really objected to the flavour of leeks, and assuring him that when he became accustomed to them as he, Mr. Gladstone, was from eating them two or three times a week this Session, their pungency and disagreeable flavour would be found more fanciful than real; while if those parties who objected to the onion state—worthy self-confidence there could be no doubt in the world.

Now, we must not be understood to breathe a word of disloyalty if we say that it was almost cruel of the Prince and Princess of Wales to select the particular occasion they did upon which they should be a tribute to Mr. Gladstone's genius. One thought he grew even paler than before, and he certainly looked more grim when it became known that the Princess of Wales was in the Royal Gallery and when the Prince seated himself in the diplomatic gallery. What their Royal Highnesses thought of the performance of Lord Robert Montagu "whose on "count out" has never been forgotten by him) on the "e" and the "i" of the pronunciation of "Reform," and how much must have watched the time they could give to the House before dining and getting to the Philharmonic at eight o'clock, to hear Mr. James Stansfeld's speech, and Mr. Cogman's, and Mr. Gladstone for half an hour, it is not easy to say. At length the eventful moment came, and Mr. Gladstone, with his face like a flint, as Mr. Tom Kinglake would say, rose, and with unnatural calmness proceeded to deliver, at the request of Government, the greatest speech that was ever uttered in Parliament. If the Prince of Wales could have stayed longer than twenty minutes after that speech, he would have been a witness to a rhetorical feat of which no other man living is capable. Conceive a Chancellor of the Exchequer, funestly pressed with the bold and startling figures of the accumulation of those, which took the shape of a virtue which springs from one of the most wonderful sources of the human heart, and erroneously, as we think, supposing that he was striking at the slave by taxing a "luxury," and short by an enormous sum, and actually having to come down to the House to give up the most darling part of his financial scheme, and oh, worst of all, with it just half of that surplus which he had announced in exultation to the House and to all comers. He did not part with it, however, without such a crushing denunciation of the force which he could not resist, that it was for ever to be its knell; and as for ingenuity in illustration and power of language in holding it up to scorn and derision the subject matter of the proposition, none but himself could have been his parallel. As to giving up his scheme, he did nothing of the kind; he hurled it at his opponents with the force and fire and fury of a Titan in his strength.

What a contrast was presented when he sat down, and poor Sir Stafford Northcote, with his hopeful countenance, by no means to be deemed by a redundancy of hair and beard and a certain prominency of spectacles, found himself into an attempt at a reply to what was a crushing, but which reminded one of that of General Tom Thumb when he persuaded Alexander the Great. Not that Sir Stafford did not make good points, and put them well, but no one could one cannot get over the notion of his being the incarnation of a compulsive examination. Lord Harry Vane holds a good position in the House of Commons. He is a kind of pilot-balloon to his party. Rarely present to himself to his House, his appearance is the indicative of danger; and when he pronounces against any plan of the Government every one knows that there is an end of it. Whence he derives this influence, or on what it is founded, no one can say; but the fact is certain; and when on this occasion he told Ministers that he should vote against it, it needed not that Lord Derby should have shown out his rhetorical *surrentle*, or that Mr. Henley should, in somewhat inaudible manner, accuse Mr. Gladstone of slapping his pocket, entitled him to any honours which might be accorded to Mammon, or any other chary task to finish the affair. By the debate dropped suddenly, and Mr. Gladstone, in a few words and with a certain expression of countenance, announced the withdrawal of his proposition. Mr. Disraeli, with a forced calmness, announced on financial matters that Mr. Gladstone, and who had been, as usual, quiescent and nearly motionless all the evening, merely paying his respects to Ministers, for him, high compliment of turning slightly towards him when he was speaking, rose with the leap of a tiger, and every one expected a burst of the old philippic style which has him with it, such as it is. But nothing of the sort came. The first sentence was wild enough, but the rest was all the first sentence came, and diluted and weakened by repetition; and perhaps the only real conclusion to be drawn from the whole affair was the very poverty of that attempt at giving a kick when he was down.

Of course it has been the event of the last few days; but there has been much doing, and much might be said or sung of those doings. One might tell how the great Church Rate debate began with exactly seven hundred members in the House, and how amidst the clamorous shoutings of five hundred and fifty. One might also speak of the drill episode which was to be the "feature" that curious, whambling, busy, apparently half-witted, but really wide-awake, half-cynical, independent member, Mr. Hardy, how has got a specialty for managing matters relating to the extension of the suffrage, so as to favour the progress of Conservatism; how he has added a new item to the list of the "ologies" and talked of breach of faith, it was amusing to hear Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen indignantly protest against his having been ill-treated in his character of party whipper-in to the Government, by the drill; how the drill was the wild rush in of Mr. Collins, and his humorous efforts to talk against time, which he continued for about a quarter of an hour, while all the clubs, opera houses, and balls were being ransacked for Opposition men to be had in vain, for at length a division was forced on, and the bill squeezed out of existence for this year.

A still more curious and more interesting debate was that in which Mr. Walter and Mr. Lowe appeared as deadly opponents on a question of detail of national education. The point of the matter lay in the supposed inconsistency which the latter gentleman was charged with in their respective characters of proprietor and cherished contributor to a great public journal; but the duel was watched with a deep interest and amusement. Mr. Walter came down with a hundred thousand power of documentary argument, slightly relieved by a certain acrimony of style when he was delivering his own thoughts and language; and if an adversary could have been crushed by mere weight there would have been nothing left but a very flat residuum of the Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council for Education; we profess a liking for the Germanised official designation. But the elasticity of Mr. Lowe was proof against it. Whether it was that he unwittingly felt the influence of that Anglo-Saxonism which will be inseparable from the relation of employed and employer, or whether he wished to show a grand spirit of independence, certain it is that even he never displayed in greater profusion his powers of insolence and sarcasm. He spoke no speech in the strict sense of the term; he used no gesture, but stood nearly still, with his arms hanging beside him; and he slipped out, in a quiet, unconstrained, nonchalant manner, a series of sharp sentences, which can only be characterised as pungent, incisive talk. If he could have been allowed to sit in an easy chair and cross one knee over the other, he would have done it. Nothing could be less like the Mr. Lowe of former days than his manner was unapproachable by any one now in the House, or, at least, no one ever seemed to attempt it. Certainly he is quality in addressing us assembly that is not to be disguised at the best.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to several bills.

A long discussion arose on the question raised by Lord Chelmsford that the Abbot Jerring, of Westminster, had no right to nomination for that purpose was negatived by 60 votes to 29.

The Clergy Discipline Bill and the Vice-Admiralty Courts Bill passed through Committee.

Mr. Lygon's Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Lords' amendments to the Local Government Act (1863) Amendment Bill were considered and agreed to.

The House, in Committee, passed the clauses of the Savings Banks Bill, after discussion, with unimportant changes.

The Royal Medical Supplemental Fund Society Winding-up Act Amendment Bill, the Courts of the Church of England Bill, and the Wellington Statue (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Customs (Ireland) Bill, the Exchequer Bonds Bill, and the Marriages, &c. (Ireland), Bill were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Layard, in reply to a question put by Mr. Hadfield, explained a transaction in the Island of Salamora. That island had been given by the Imaum of Muscat to the Government of India, and the Majesty's ship Pluto had been sent there and burned the United States' flag flying. A full inquiry was taken and the correspondence would be laid before Parliament. There had been correspondence with the Imaum of Muscat, but not with the Government.

In reply to Sir J. Duke, explained the position of the Police Magistrates of the Metropolis, and said that the Government did not intend that these orders had not been complied with, and the matter had been referred to the Standing Committee on Police Magistrates for their decision.

The "NO HOUSE" ON FRIDAY.—Lord E. MONTAGU complained that no House was made on Friday, by which the time of the House was wasted to make sad keep a House on that day, by which the Government were allowed to postpone their business to Friday instead of Friday.—Mr. D. GRIFFITH hoped that there would be no substitute attempted as to the "no House" being an accident. He had been told that the Lord Advocate, Mr. Lowe, and the Secretary to the Treasury and two of his satellites, who were at hand, had come in, there was a sufficient number to form a House, but the sick, and not the omission, of the Government.—Mr. R. COCHRANE wished it to be understood that there was no Government Organ of the Press in Ireland.—Lord PALMERSTON said he was sorry the House was not made, for as to the motions which the hon. gentleman had given notice of, he thought it probable that those motions should have come on and been disposed of by the preponderance of arguments on the side of the Government. He thought that there was certainly an understanding that a House should always be made on Friday; but the "no House" on Friday was frequently brought on to the sick of the Government. Care would be taken, so far as Government was concerned, to prevent such a thing occurring in future.—Mr. DISRAELI said that, as to the occurrence on Friday, he thought it a violation of a compact with the House that such a thing should occur again.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.—INCOME TAX ON CHARITIES.

The House then gone into Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. Ralph Bernal Osborne, Bart., moved a resolution, declaring that the income tax upon trades, professions, and employments ought to be repealed.

On clause 2, by which it was proposed to charge charitable institutions with the tax, Mr. Gladstone said that the Government had no objection to the motion which he wished to raise was whether the law should be changed which gave exemption to charitable bequests. He thought that the House was not quite when grounds that special exemption was to be made, although he was quite prepared to admit that there were cases in which a special claim was found which were disposed of in the shape of salary. He was prepared to say that charities connected with the Established Church were not free from all exemption from double-bed bequests. The income of the country, as gathered from the income-tax returns, amounted to about 300 millions a year, and of that three millions belonged to charities. These charities he divided into three classes—the small, the middle, and the large. The small were those of 500 a year, and the middle those of £500 a year, and which it was proposed should be taxed at £165 a year. The persons who managed the small charities were generally unpaid, and were supported by the present scheme of the Government to remit taxation in favour of the small charities. Then came the large charities, of which Greenwich Hospital was an apt illustration of the great charities. It enjoyed public munificence to the amount of £2,000 a year, and its income in 1867 was £70,000. It was originally intended for "sick, sore, and destitute children;" but such was not the case now. It now received the full allowing principle. On the contrary, the present inmates were the children of persons with incomes from £200 to £400 a year. The number in the establishment was 1,000, and it received a vested interest in 1600 presentations. It had been urged that if charities were taxed they would be compelled to increase the number of the Bartholomew's Hospital alone. The revenue of that hospital was £80,000 a year, and it was administered by a staff of officers, the head of whom was the treasurer, who received £2,000 a year. The House, however, would see that a partial return for the advantages which the income in question derived from the public purse. Another charity of which hon. gentleman observed that the Government did not wish to press the measure in any spirit of hostility to the charities, but to defer to its opinion; but in doing so, they reserved to themselves the power of considering in what way the subject could be dealt with hereafter, so as to deal with the question as it might be disposed to accept it; but they did press it on the House as a measure that would be found to extend to certain charitable institutions which hitherto had unfairly governed the proceedings of Parliament for more than twenty years past, as well as to the general administration of the country, the full allowing principle for the elevation of their character as well as the improvement of their condition; which principle was the principle of justice, of truth, of equity, of courage, and the wisdom of the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone then moved to close, however, the proposition to tax charities, and clause 4, relating to the same subject, were negatived without a division.

The other clauses and the schedules were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Vice-Admiralty Courts Bill was read with amendments, and several private measures were advanced a stage. The other business was unimportant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill as amended was considered and agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time.

Leave was given to the Marquis of Hartington to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the Militia Laws (Ireland).

On the motion of Mr. F. Peel, leave was given to introduce a bill to enable local authorities to provide harbours of refuge for fishing and other small craft in Ireland.

On the motion of Mr. Caird, leave was given to introduce a bill to extend the Sheriffs' small debt jurisdiction in Scotland.

The Derby Regattas (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

The Jurors' Remuneration Bill was passed through Committee.

The Universities of Scotland Bill was read a second time, explained by Mr. WALPOLE, who moved a couple of resolutions. They were to the effect that the endowments of the universities of Scotland ought to be applied throughout the country in which the attendance and examination of the children came up to the requirements of the Government, and that the fees for the payment of certificated and pupil teachers an indispensable condition for the payment of grants to the universities. Sir W. DUNBAR opposed the bill, which was seconded by Mr. CRAUFURD. Lord ELCHO opposed it. Mr. MONCREIFF supported the measure, because the state of the universities and the resolutions were not to be pressed to a division. Mr. GLADSTONE said the question had been dealt with. He commended that it would be undesirable to legislate on the subject during the session; but he thought they could well be acted upon.—After a long debate the first resolution was withdrawn, and the second was agreed to on a division by 117 to 117.

THE ACT OF UNIFORMITY.—Mr. E. DENTON asked for leave to go into Committee on the bill to amend the Act of the 13th and 14th of Car. II. c. 4, for Uniformity, by which all parsons, curates, and fellows of colleges were required to declare their unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and to make such subscription.—Mr. URQUHART and Lord STANLEY supported the motion, which was opposed by Sir W. HEATHCOTE and Lord R. CECIL, who moved the adjournment of the debate.—Lord PALMERSTON thought the matter one which required consideration, and he was disposed to assist in the distinction taken by Mr. Walpole. He was of opinion that the bill might be allowed to be read a first time, and he would be prepared to assist in further proceed with.—The motion for adjourning the debate was withdrawn, and the bill was then taken into Committee, and the House went into Committee, which was carried by 157 to 135.—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Marriages Registration (Ireland) Bill, introduced by Mr. Maxwell, and the Admiralty Court (Ireland) Bill were respectively read a second time.

The House had two church-rate bills before it. One was introduced by Mr. Newdegate, and had for its object the enumeration of church rates by the imposition of a charge upon property. After a debate it was negatived by 151 votes to 56. The second bill was brought forward by Mr. Alcock, and proposed to enable persons to redeem church rates in the same way as the land tax is now redeemed. It also was negatived by a majority of 72.

The House went into Committee on the Scarcity from Violence Bill, which seeks to introduce flogging as a punishment in cases of crimes of violence. A long fight took place on the clauses, but eventually the bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL.—Before the House went into Committee on this bill Earl RUSSELL moved its committal, and explained that one of the chief points in the bill was to prevent the purchase of a borough for five years. The bill also imposed stringent penalties upon any voter who accepted a bribe, and rendered him incapable of voting. The last of DERBY took exception to the clause suspending the borough for five years.—Lord CHELMSFORD said he thought the penalties of the bill struck out.—After a short discussion the House went into Committee.—Clause 1 was agreed to.—Lord DERBY moved that the case should be heard at the bar, and that the Lords should be summoned for that purpose.—Mr. WALPOLE asked the Under Secretary of State for War when the military survey of the environs of London, started in the beginning of 1865, was likely to be completed for publication at the end of last year, is likely to be issued?—The MARQUIS of HARTINGTON said that he hoped to be able to say by the end of the year.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Lord R. CECIL asked the First Commissioner of Works whether the report is true that the Government have offered or intend to become purchasers of the Exhibition building in which the Paris Exhibition was contained; and, if so, what they propose to pay for it, and at what period of the Session they intend to bring forward the estimate.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was not at present able to answer the question of the noble Lord, which seems the notice of which the Government intended to purchase the building early information would be given to the House, as the Government had no intention of doing so.

CARLTON TERRACE.—Sir J. SHELLEY asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether the Government had been made the Commissioners of Woods and Forests by a sworn surveyor of the value of the site of the stables lately pulled down at the east end of Carlton-terrace, and whether the Government intend to build upon the site was in the market, in order to ascertain what value the public would be subjected to in the purchase of the ground; and whether there will be no objection to produce a copy of any such report, together with the lease of the site as granted to the late Duke of Buckingham.—Mr. T. G. BARING and Mr. PEEL said that the valuation was made in the usual way, and the sum of £150 a year was fixed. The communications had been made for the site, and after many of those applications had been refused the site was let. There would be no objection to produce the papers moved for.

PRISONS MINISTERS BILL.—On the order for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. Hardy, on the part of the Government, that the House go into committee on the bill that day six months.—After a long discussion, the amendment was carried by a majority of 10 votes.—The House went into Committee upon the bill.—Upon the first clause, Mr. Hardy moved that the chairman report progress upon the first clause of the bill. A lengthened discussion followed, which ended by a division of 86 against 84 in favour of the motion, and the House at seven o'clock resumed the consideration of the Committee up to nine midnight.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH

THE returns from the local relief committees in the cotton-manufacturing districts show that in the week ending April 25, as compared with the week in March, there was an increase of 21,816 in the number of operatives fully employed, and of 11,761 in the number working short time. On the other hand, while the number of persons wholly out of employment was less by 14,956, there was an increase of 16,921 in the number relieved from the commencement of the year. The number, large as it is, is 61,007 below the return for March. Mr. Purnell's weekly report shows a decrease of 1,178 in the number in receipt of medical relief. Several grants were made.

Yesterday the Manchester Cotton Famine Relief held their weekly meeting. The subscriptions to the fund during last week amounted to above £2165, of which £1000 came from Australia and £100 from Canada. The number and amount of money amounting to £1795, for distribution by local relief committees, the largest grant being £200 to Ashton.

The distressed operatives of Hinckley have been behaving themselves admirably, in consequence of the liberality in the amount of relief given them. There have, however, been no breaches of the peace.

The *Richmond Inquirer* says the stars and bars have gone out of use by general consent as the Confederate flag, because of its too great resemblance to the Stars and Stripes. The ordnance bureau has, with a St. Andrew's cross of blue, is in general use in the Confederate armies.

Mr. Charles W. Glover, the composer of many popular songs, died a few days ago. Mr. Glover was a native artist of the name, with a "Jeanette and Jeanie" to the publisher, and that its sale produced £3000.

SCENE AT ST. PETERSBURG.—The following description of the breaking up of the ice on the Neva:—"Yesterday the ice on the Neva suddenly began to move, and in about half an hour the bridge of boats traverses St. Petersburg. It was not expected to take place for a week or ten days, and the ice was consequently not thick in many places. The blocks of ice crashed and burst as soldiers that there is not enough ice left for the usual fête. The bridge was swept away to the extremity of the Litenaia. The bridge was swept away to the extremity of the Litenaia. The bridge was swept away to the extremity of the Litenaia

THE FARM.

THE council of the Royal Agricultural Society, after a long and close debate on Wednesday, decided to hold their meeting for next year at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In Dumfriesshire, and throughout all the south of Scotland, the lambing season has most favourable, and, in fact, there have seldom been finer lambs. Owing to the fine open winter the hill stock has been peculiarly healthy and escaped the rot, which has been rather prevalent in the flat districts, and the rate rather less than the rather prevalent in the flat districts, and the rate rather less than the exception in Ayrshire, where the rain has been sixty inches already this year. The grass-lettings have, on the whole, been very high this year. The grass-lettings have, on the whole, been very high this year. The grass-lettings have, on the whole, been very high

MRS. ANN PERRIAM.

THERE can be but very few spectators, and still fewer actors, left of the events in which Mrs. Ann Perriam, whose Portrait we this week engrave, took a busy part. Aged ninety-three, she was a married woman in the year 1793, a date anterior to that in which some great-grandfathers among us first saw the light of day. At that time her husband, Edward Hopping, was serving as a seaman on board H.M.S. Crescent, commanded by Captain Sir James Saumarez. Upon the ship putting into Plymouth for repairs after a long cruise on the coast of France, she proceeded thither to meet her husband, and, at his request, was allowed to accompany him to sea. At that time a certain number of women of good character were allowed to sail with their husbands. Upon Sir James Saumarez' subsequent removal to the Orion, Hopping and his wife followed him. Mrs. Perriam served on board the latter ship five years, and during that time witnessed and bore her part in, besides many minor engagements, the following great naval battles:—At L'Orient, on the 23rd of June, 1795; off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797; and at the glorious battle of the Nile, won by Nelson on the 1st of August, 1798. Mrs. Perriam's occupation while in action lay with the gunners and magazine men, among whom she worked, preparing flannel cartridges for the great guns. Her recollection of the share which she took in these great events is still vivid, and at the advanced age of ninety-three the veteran heroine can recall with pride and interest, incidents of the hard-won fights in which she discharged a man's—more than a woman's—part. It may be mentioned that her brother fought also in the same ship, with twelve other young men from Exmouth, her native place, who volunteered especially for service under Sir James Saumarez, one of whom died an Admiral. Of this number Ann Perriam is the sole survivor. Indeed, the number of those alive who fought at St. Vincent or the Nile can be very few now.

After the loss of her second husband Ann Perriam maintained herself honestly by selling fish in the streets of Exmouth. In her eightieth year increasing debility compelled her to discontinue that occupation. Having outlived all her friends and children, and possessing but scanty means in her declining years, she is not surrounded by those comforts which her busy life and strange services should have secured her.

ANN PERRIAM, OF EXMOUTH, AGED 93.

THE ALEXANDRA.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. William Woods, of Queen's-road, Liverpool, we are enabled to give an Illustration of the Alexandra, recently seized at Liverpool by order of the Government on suspicion that she was intended for the use of the Confederates. The Alexandra was built by Messrs. Miller and Co., of Liverpool, for Messrs. Fawcett, Prescott, and Co., of the same town, both firms being of long standing and great respectability. She was built, launched, and fitted out in dock, when, on the 5th ult., a custom-house officer went on board, and gave a notice to the following effect:—"I have herewith to inform you that, pursuant to the directions of the Collector of Customs, the vessel Alexandra, built by you, has been seized, and will be detained until further instructions shall be received as to the course to be pursued with respect to her." The Alexandra is a three-masted schooner, with engines of 300-horse power, and is adapted for a passenger-vessel, a mail-boat, or a yacht. The firm to which she belongs state that, having heard many inquiries for a vessel of that description, they built her on speculation.

We learn from the Liverpool papers that at the close of last week one or two Government officials were busily engaged in completing the evidence to be adduced by the Crown in the prosecution of the case against the builders and owners of the alleged gun-boat Alexandra. It is also asserted that the parties suing the depositions to the Government, in which it was stated that the Alexandra was intended for the Confederates, have received notices from the law officers of the Crown intimating that they will be required in London at an early period. According to the *Shipping Gazette*, the case of the Alexandra will be tried in the Court of Exchequer on the course of a few days. The following is the cause of seizure stated in the appraisement filed in the Court of Exchequer:—"No. 1. Date, 1863. Seized by officer Edward Morgan. Cause of seizure: For being equipped, furnished, and fitted out with intent to be employed in the service of persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, the powers of self-government in and over a foreign State, colony, province, or people, the said vessel, Alexandra, of Liverpool, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, as she now lies.—Signed, Samuel Price Edwards, John King, C. W. Kellock, H. B. Watson." The Alexandra is appraised at £9000.

EARL DE GREY AND RIPON.

THE Right Hon. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Earl De Grey, of Wrest, in the county of Bedford, and Earl of Ripon, in the county of York, Viscount Goderich, of Nocton, Baron Grantham, of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, and a Baronet, was born the 24th of October, 1827, about the time when his father, the first Earl of Ripon, and then Viscount Goderich, was Prime Minister. He was the only son of the Earl, by the only daughter and heiress of the fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire. He succeeded to his father's titles as Earl of Ripon and Viscount Goderich on the 28th of January, 1859; to those of his uncle, as Earl De Grey and Baron Grantham, and to the baronetcy on the 14th of November, 1859. The late Earl De Grey was the brother of the first Earl of Ripon, and changed his name in the first instance to Weddell, and afterwards assumed the name, arms, and title of his aunt, Lady Amabel Hume Campbell, great-grand-daughter of Henry Grey, twelfth Earl of Kent, and first Baron Lucas, who was created in 1706 Viscount Goderich and Marquis of Kent, and in 1710 raised to the dignity of Duke of Kent. The Duke had by his first marriage four sons and seven daughters, all of whom died in his lifetime, without issue, except one daughter, Amabel, who married Viscount Glenorchy, son of the Earl of Breadalbane, who died in 1727, leaving an only daughter, Jemima. The Duke by a second marriage had a son, who died in his infancy, and a daughter, who married John Egerton, Bishop of Durham. The Duke obtained a new patent creating him Marquis De Grey, with remainder to his granddaughter, Jemima Campbell, daughter of his eldest daughter, Lady Amabel, wife of Lord Glenorchy above mentioned. On the Duke's death all his titles, except the marquisate of De Grey and the barony of Lucas, became extinct, and these devolved on the aforesaid lady Jemima Campbell, his granddaughter, then Lady Jemima Boyston, having married, a few days before her father's death, Philip, Viscount Royston, eldest son of the first Earl of Hardwicke, by whom she had two daughters only—Amabel, who succeed her in the Barony of Lucas, and Mary Jemima, married to Thomas, second Lord Grantham, who left two sons—Thomas Philip, who succeeded his father as third Lord Grantham, and Frederick John, well known as Mr. Frederick Robinson, afterwards Viscount Goderich and Earl of Ripon, and who was in 1823 Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Administration of Lord Liverpool, at which time he gained the nickname of "Prosperity Robinson," owing to the sanguine views which he took of the national resources of which he had the charge. Subsequently he became Prime Minister, President of the Board of Trade, and President of the Board of

THE ALEXANDRA, LATELY EXCHEQUERED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, AT LIVERPOOL

Control. The Marchioness De Grey died in 1779, when the marquisate expired for want of heirs male; but the barony of Lucas devolved upon her eldest daughter, Amabel, who had married, in 1772, Lord Polwarth, eldest son of the Earl of Marchmont, who was created Baron Hume in the peerage of Great Britain. By him she had no issue, and she was in 1816 created a peeress in her own right by the title of Countess De Grey, with remainder of that earldom to her sister, Lady Grantham, and her issue male. Lady Grantham died in 1830, and the Countess De Grey died in 1833, when she was succeeded by her nephew, Lord Grantham, who, as Earl De Grey, was well known as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1841 to 1844, during the last Administration of Sir Robert Peel. The Earl had issue only two daughters—Anne Florence, on whom the barony of Lucas descended on his death, and who married the sixth Earl Cowper; and Mary Gertrude, who married Captain Henry Vyner. Through such a singular series of vicissitudes as to have caused us to think them worth recording the two titles in his family descended and were united in the subject of the present memoir, whose Portrait we engrave in our current Number. Earl De Grey and Ripon married, in 1851, his cousin, the eldest daughter of Captain and Lady Mary Vyner, and has issue surviving one son, born January, 1852. Adopting on his entrance into public life very Liberal political views—indeed, as Viscount Goderich he was considered as something of, if not altogether, a Radical—his Lordship was first elected to a seat in the House of Commons for Hull, but was unseated on petition in March, 1853. In the following April he was elected for Huddersfield, which place he represented until the general election, 1857, when he was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire, which seat he occupied till his advance to the peerage in 1859. While a member of the House of Commons, he on on more than one occasion brought forward special motions, all tending towards political and administrative reform. Being somewhat diminutive in person, and not possessing a very strong voice, though fluent in delivery and neat in his style, he did not reach the height of an effective speaker, although he was listened to with attention and respect. Personally he was very popular with members of all political creeds. His votes were uniformly given in favour of the extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, and the abolition of church rates. In June, 1859, being then Earl of Ripon, and sitting in the House of Peers, he was appointed Under Secretary for War, Mr. Sidney Herbert being Secretary for War; but on that gentleman being raised to the peerage in 1861, the Earl having previously become Earl De Grey and Ripon, was transferred to the Under Secretaryship for India, his place at the War Office being taken by Mr. T. G. Baring, M.P. for Penryn, who was removed from the India Office for that purpose. During his tenure of office in the War Department, Earl De Grey and Ripon proved himself so successful an administrator (the organisation of the volunteer force, and the encouragement given by the Government to that body, are said to be owing chiefly to him), that on the death of Lord Herbert, and the appointment of Sir George Lewis to the Secretaryship for War, he was again appointed to the Under-Secretaryship, which he held until last month, when, on the decease of Sir George Lewis, his pretensions to the office of Secretary of State, with a seat in the Cabinet, were deemed so assured that they overcame the only difficulty which was raised—that of the hands of the Army and Navy being both members of the House of Peers, in addition to the fact that the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries were also members of that House—and he received the appointment which he now holds with general approval.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

EARL DE GREY AND RIPON, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

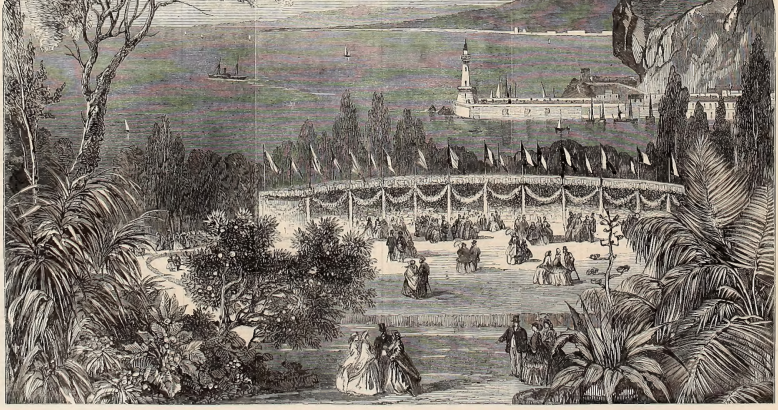
EXHIBITION OF HORTICULTURE AT NICE.

THANKS to the labours of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society at Nice, much progress has of late been made in the cultivation of this beautiful, highly-favoured, but hitherto much-neglected country.

In addition to stimulating professional horticulturists by the offer of prizes, &c., the society uses every means in its power to attract amateur gardeners; and, thanks to these efforts, the horticultural fête which took place on the 8th to the 12th ult., at Nice, in the gardens of Mons. De St. Aignaud, proved a great success.

This, the third annual exhibition, since the existence of the society, showed a considerable increase in the number of exhibitors. Three gold medals, one presented by the Empress of the French, another by the Prince of Monaco, and a third by the lady patronesses, were offered for competition, besides those given by the society. The exhibition was held this year in the most pleasant and picturesque neighbourhood of the city. Every arrangement was made for the comfort of the numerous and distinguished visitors, amongst whom were the King of Wurtemberg and the King of Bavaria.

The society is under the patronage of the Emperor of the French, and is aided by an annual grant of 2500 francs from the Government.



EXHIBITION OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NICE.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 20th ult., at Valetta House, Torquay, Lady Seaton, of twin children, a son and a daughter.

On the 23rd of February, at Dera Ismael Khan, Punjaub, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. G. Green, C.B., of a son.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., the wife of Frederick Curtis, Esq., of Swinstead Abbey, Lincolnshire, of a son.

On the 28th of April, at 19, Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh, the Countess of Southesk, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th of February, at Tasmania, by the Rev. Richard Bennett, George Brownell, Esq., to Edith Helen, eldest daughter of Francis C. Innes, Esq., of Valparaiso.

On the 30th ult., at St. Mark's, Myddleton-square, by the Rev. Francis Hall, M.A., Walcot Walcot Smith, Esq., of Clarement-square, Pentonville, and Old Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, to Sarah Jane, daughter of G. A. Watson, Esq., Willow-terrace, Canonbury, Islington.

On the 5th inst., at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay, William Johnstone Ogilvie, to Ballyhilloge House, Co. Down, to Georgiana Barbara, second daughter of the late Sir John Ley, of Teddesley Park.

On the 23rd ult., at the British Embassy, Frankfort-on-the-Main, by the Rev. C. C. Hood, M.A., Augustus Heinrich Franz Beyman, Captain Prussian Royal Pioneers, to Kenhardt, younger daughter of the late Edward Swinburne, Esq., Chigwell Park, Worcestershire, and niece of Sir John Swinburne, Bart., Capheaton, Northumberland.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., Elizabeth Ellen, wife of John Bradley, jun., Esq., of Inglefield, Nottingham, and eldest daughter of Edward Monk, Esq., of The Park, Notts, in her 30th year.

On the 4th inst., at Tedsleigy, the Right Hon. Lord Hatherton, aged 77.

On the 30th ult., at Quermarore Park, Lanesboro, William Garrett, Esq., in his 83rd year.

On Sunday, the 26th ult., at Sandhurst, Kent, Surveyor, after a few days' illness, the Lady Seaton, wife of Colonel Lord Seaton, and second daughter of Admiral Lord Downe.

On the 1st inst., at Cheltenham, Charles Horne, Esq., late Judge of the Mixed Court at Alexandria, Field Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.H., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, and Constable of the Castle of Edinburgh, after a painful illness, which it was hoped medical treatment might relieve. His health previously having been unfailing, and with faculties unimpaired to the last.

On the 30th ult., at Church-street, Upper Homer, Hyde, Canada East, Thomas Trigge, Esq., late Barrack Master at Quebec, aged 77.

On the 7th inst., at Upper Norwood, deeply lamented, Henrietta Caroline, the beloved and affectionate wife of Hesekiah Nixon Cooke. Friends will please to accept this intimation.

On the 6th inst., at 14, Montague-villas, Richmond-hill, Jemima, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Freeman Bastiani, LL.B., aged 67.

MORNING IN MEXICO.—Magnificent Panoramic EXHIBITION of CUBAC and its Environs, illustrating the Manners, Customs, and Costumes in Mexico. Open Daily from 10 till 10. Admission, Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street, W. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 3d. each; by book-post, 4d.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS, Written for the Public Readings, "To Dorcas Parr—Invitation Express—The Senate. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be at the Piano. Mr. EDMUND YATES will Read (by Command) "Mrs. Bellis, in a Box, Stalls, Pit, Lobby, &c.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S Great Picture, THE WORSHIP OF BACCHUS (having been brought back from his residence in Germany), is NOW EXHIBITING, with his other works, at his GALLERY, 263, Hampstead-road, opposite Mornington-road. Admission, 1s. (at the CRUIKSHANK'S PICTURE GALLERY, Exeter Hall. Open from Ten a.m. to Six p.m. Admission, 1s.

S. THALBERG'S MATINÉE MUSICALE, with Vocal and Instrumental QUINTET CONCERT, HANOVER-SQUARE.—S. Thalberg has the honour to announce that he will give a Matinée, on the above rooms on Monday, the 11th instant at Half-past Two o'Clock. The only occasion on which he will appear in London this season. Vocalists—Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Banks, and Mr. Santley. Instrumentalists as follows:—Monday, May 11, Pianoforte, Josef Ludwig; Violin, Sainton; Violoncello, Piatti; Flute, Rockel; Clarinet, Lazarus; Horn, Lindpaintner. Conductor, Benedict. Tickets, One Guinea each; Family Tickets, to admit Four, £3 3s.; Single Stall-ticket, 15s.; Unreserved Seat, 10s. 6d. Tickets to be had of Mr. Ransford, 2, Princes-street, Hanover-square Rooms.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, May 12, Half-past Three.—Trio, C minor, op. 9, Viotti, Viola, and Violoncello, Messrs. Goldberg, Ries, and Piatti; Trio, Eb, op. 70, No. 2, Beethoven, Sainton, Pauer, and Piatti; Quartet, Eb, op. 44, No. 3, Mendelssohn, Joachim, Ries, Goldberg, and Piatti; Quartet, C, op. 59, No. 3, Beethoven, Sainton, Ries, Goldberg, and Piatti. Conductor and Director, Mr. Ella. Visitors' Tickets, Half-a-Guinea, to be had of Mr. Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., Austin, at the Musical Hall, and Addison and Parry, 16, Hanover-square.

J. ELLA, Director.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 18, SIGNOR BLITZ will perform his 48th FIRST PERFORMANCE in London at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at the GRAND MORNING CONCERT, at Three o'Clock precisely, when he will introduce his Original Feats; and Second Sight, "Cards," Dominoes, "Gold Fish," and grand scene, "Manners" (2 Dresses); with Miss Banks, Orchestra of Sixty, and Mr. Benedict's voices. Secure Tickets at Mitchells, Cramer, Chappells, Keith and Prowse's, and Austin's, 28, Piccadilly. Stalls, 10s. 6d.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. BENEDICT'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT, on MONDAY, the 25th of JUNE 25. Immediate application for the few remaining Stalls that Madame Catalani has not selected. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. Principal Musicians! and of Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester-sq., W.

THE FIRST GREAT INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW, and other EXHIBITIONS will be held at AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, in the week commencing MONDAY, the 25th of May, 1863, when the Prize Stock of the Fatstock Show will be exhibited in front of the Great Circle, etc. Time of admission—Monday, May 25 (after four p.m.) to Friday, May 29, inclusive; Wednesday, 27, Half-a-Crown; Saturday, 30, 1s. For the use of stalls, etc., apply to Mr. Tinney, Agricultural Hall, Islington. Entries for the Fatstock Show to be made at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, or, if preferred, at the Secretary's, as the latter, Leverpool-road, N.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, MONDAY NEXT, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Sacred Cantata, Goddard, Purcell, Sullivan, Family tickets to admit Four, One Guinea; Stalls, 7s.; Balcony, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Principals, Madame Lemmens Sherrington and Mr. Santley.

MISS MESSENT begs to inform her Patrons and Friends that her ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27. Miss Messent's full programme will be duly announced. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; non-Reserved, 7s. 6d.; to be had at the principal Music-sellers, and of Miss Messent, 2, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. THE 163rd (WHITSUN) EXHIBITION OF SAUNDERS AND PEARCE'S Patent Wrought Iron TENTS, The PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, Circle of Admirers, and Thousands of Personal Friends on the 27th of May, up to the 30th of June; and 8th, on Duty. A. MURRAY.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.—The GREAT EXHIBITION OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 13, from Eleven o'Clock till Seven. Admission, 5s.; on the following days, 2s. 6d. The Gardens will be open on the day of Admission, 6d. each. The band will play from Four o'Clock.

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" 6. " nine " ... 29 10 0
" 7. " ten " ... 36 15 0
" 8. " thirteen stops and knee action ... 36 15 0
" 9. " twenty " ... 57 0 0
" 10. " twenty-six " ... 87 0 0
WITH PEDALIER.
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" 12. " thirteen " ... 46 4 0
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THE IRON-CLAD FRIGATE NEW IRONSIDES AND TWO ERICSSON BATTERIES GOING INTO ACTION AT CHARLESTON.—SEE PAGE 521.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The great annual art-display in Trafalgar-square affords, we think, this year a more than usually cogent reason for the new Royal Commission to take into consideration the pressing need of removing the limitations as to number imposed on the conditions of the Academy under far different circumstances to those of the present day. The forty academicians and twenty associates who each may have command all the more or less distinguished artists of the days of Sir Joshua Reynolds, hardly now include a third of those with equal claims to the distinction. The original forty might now be fairly doubled at least, and the number of R.A.'s now existing be made up from the present preliminary honour of associateship should certainly be thrown open to all deserving artists; for any limitation here, except in respect of merit, appears to be simply absurd.

The chief strength of the present exhibition resides, unquestionably, in the works of "outsiders," as the Academy, somewhat unjustly, is considered an advance; but the much larger proportion of what interest it has will be found in the works of academicians, especially of figure subjects, by the many promising but comparatively little-known. We do not remember to have seen the academic body so poorly represented. Hardly half a dozen of these Olympians exhibit works of marked importance. Sir Edwin Landseer, who it was confidently expected would send a picture of "The Finding of the Franklin Relics," is absent. Sir Charles Eastlake, and the painters Mulready, Maclise, Dyce, and Cope (the last-named elected R.A.); the sculptors Gibson, Foley, Westmacott, as well as two or three architects, likewise send nothing. It is, however, but fair to remember that of this number the painter Maclise, Gibson and (let us hope) Dyce are engaged upon the mural paintings for the palace of Westminster, while some others are understood to be similarly employed. Sir Edwin Landseer is also reported to have been prostrated by the long-delayed loss of his mother, and consequent in the hanging, except in a very few instances of unaccountable carelessness, there seems to have been a desire to do justice to the younger men, so far as the rule which gives a right to "the line" is at the academicians and associates admits.

The picture which possesses the greatest or most immediate public interest, and which is also, we are disposed to think, the best painting in the exhibition, is, however, the work of a non-academician. We allude to Mr. Phillip's principal picture, "The House of Commons in 1860" (91), painted for the Queen. This title is too comprehensive literally, as it only includes the Speaker and the leading politicians on the Treasury and Opposition benches surrounding his table. The time intended, at we are informed, Lord Palmerston's speech on the French treaty. The Speaker occupies his green chair, and at his immediate right is Lord Clarendon. At the left, in front of the Speaker, and, like him, in their official wigs, sit the clerks, Sir Denis Le Marchant, Mr. Erskine May, and Mr. Barrett. Behind Lord Palmerston, stands addressing the House, and to his right, nearest the spectator, sits, notebook in hand, the late much-lamented Sir G. O. Lewis. Beyond, on the Treasury bench, are Lord Cecil, Lord Stanley, Sir George Grey, and Sir Charles Wood, to whom Mr. Charles Villiers stoops whispering. Behind Sir George Grey, and to his left, are Lord Sir Roundell Palmer, and, grouped together, Colden and Bright, with Lord Elcho a little in front. Mr. Massey leans against the back of Sir Milner Gibson coming in beyond. In the gallery behind the chair, in suitably rendered shadow, may be recognised Sir Francis Baring, Lord Hartington, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Layard, Mr. Bentinck, Lord Palmerston, stands addressing the House, and to his right, nearest the spectator, sits, notebook in hand, the late much-lamented Sir G. C. Lewis. Beyond, on the Treasury bench, are Lord Cecil, Lord Stanley, Sir George Grey, and Sir Charles Wood, to whom Mr. Charles Villiers stoops whispering. Behind Sir George Grey, and to his left, are Lord Sir Roundell Palmer, and, grouped together, Colden and Bright, with Lord Elcho a little in front. Mr. Massey leans against the back of Sir Milner Gibson coming in beyond. In the gallery behind the chair, in suitably rendered shadow, may be recognised Sir Francis Baring, Lord Hartington, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Layard, Mr. Bentinck, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Walpole, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Wyndham. Removed slightly further, leaning against the gallery, is Lord John Manners, and close to Mr. Milner Gibson appears Lord Robert Montagu. Peter Pattern.

Very seldom have we seen the difficulties of portrait composition and the management of unpicturesque modern costume so perfectly surmounted as here. Rarely is a work of this nature so free from the grouping less formal yet so free from obviously artificial variations, and even as contemporary art have we seen the light and shade so efficiently conducive to the best perfection of effect. Each personage has been made of the accessories so valuable to the painter—the furniture of the table, gilt mace, Speaker's wig, the clerks' wigs, books and papers, and volumes of statutes. The painting throughout is of the highest excellence. The artist has shown the most incredible self-reliance, perceived his own idiosyncracy. His style is as free and individualised as in the subjects chosen by his own hand. He has quite escaped the reproach of the baroness so common in these prescribed portraiture commissions. Frankly, we think there is not much doubt that Mr. Phillip has risen in these hands—nothing at once so solid, luminous, and true in tone. The landing for a moment to have left room for its proper display. This is, however, that this extraordinary facility of execution sometimes carries the painter away, and we might deendcate a little more exactitude in the drawing and refinement in the modelling. Greater precision would certainly have secured for the portraits more popular—and almost call we say—recognition. Is it not worth the pains? Had the painter's pencil been more restrained it would in all probability have lost in life and air. There is a touch of nature, however, to hint, seeing that Mr. Phillip has probably been influenced by the study of Velasquez. "Experts" tell us that the dash and fire of the great Spaniard are best appreciated down his pictures, in the final touches only, while there is evidence that the modelling was carefully completed in the under-painting through several stages. The living artist is, however, apparently less careful of this preliminary process. Mr. Phillip has also a picture of Spanish life, rich in colour, but in tone looking rather more heavily dyed than usual. "A Spanish Girl" (29) represents a peasant family at a church porch. The mother holds the sleeping child to the breviary, and permits a timid, reverent, gitan-like beggar girl to touch the baby with her finger that the latter has been innocently dabbling in it. There is charming feeling in the rendering of this incident.

There is quite a new quality of richness in the "Lucrezia Borgia" (170), by Mr. Elmore. The magnificent Duchess of Ferrara is a noble woman, but with low, sullen, corrupted brow and snakelike eyes, her low level with hats, stands receiving how she shall compass the destruction of some approaching victim. Her companion, a page, caleon brave, clutching a dagger in one hand and holding aside the tapestry of the door with the other, stands behind her. The page looks like a Igar; but she holds his arm, and the poison phial in her hand suggests her uncertainty as to the use to which the assassin necessarily safely her thirst for blood. Mr. Elmore's candid and appealing "Nos." (324) is a curious contrast to the last in expression.

Mr. Frith has a fascinating subject in "Ramsgate Sands," as seen by Romeo at the baloney. It is not an Italian "Juliet," but the artist may plead with more reason that Shakespeare himself has been a painter, would in all likelihood have given us an English girl; nor is it, in truth, a beauty of the Italian type. The artist, for this reason it will be generally thought the more captivating and lovable. The moonlight, even by Italy, requires considerable allowance for artistic license to believe in. Certainly the colour, like Venice, the painting of the face and white satin dress are truly admirable. Here are richness, pearlish breadth, and the quality of that open neatness and nattiness sometimes found in Mr. Frith's works. This picture, we may not improbably be surprised by Mr. Samuel Cousins.

Mr. R. M. Ward breaks comparatively new ground in his principal work, "Hogarth's Studio, 1726" (199)—a holiday visit of friends to view the portrait of Captain Coram. Mr. Ward here commemorates two hardly sufficiently appreciated heroes. First, there is Captain Coram, the "grand old sea captain," as Mr. Sala calls him in the passage from his "Life of Hogarth," quoted by the painter in the catalogue—one of the most genuine philanthropists that ever lived—the projector and principal friend and admirer of the good Captain, and who, if not the greatest of modern artists, was unquestionably the greatest champion of modern art. Mr. Ward could scarcely have hit upon a more pleasant incident in illustration of these two worthies than this of the children coming to see the admirable portrait—painted gratuitously by Hogarth for the hospital—of their benefactor. We may observe, *en passant*, that the original portrait was in the International Exhibition. Mr. Ward's picture also introduces a third personage—somewhat famous—engaged in the humble employment of cutting up cake for the children. We allude to Miss Hogarth, the pet daughter of the painter, and, like the lady who, when barely eighteen, left a home of comparative affluence to marry Hogarth, a step which while he was alive never made him a most excellent wife for forty years, and who religiously preserved his memory during twenty years of widowhood.

The scene of Mr. Ward's picture is a large room (to get an east light for painting) of Hogarth's house in Leicester-fields, now the north side of Leicester Hotel in the "square." Through the opened door we get a glimpse towards the opposite side, where lived Sir Joshua Reynolds. The shutters are thrown back, admitting a very great full-length portrait is on the easel. The globe (in allusion to the Captain's voyages), the scaled charter of the Foundling, and other accessories of the Captain's study, are on the mantelpiece. The children, unchecked by the old matron and the pedagogue, who remains at the door, are clustering round the cake. Hogarth's pet dog, tied to the leg of the table, seems to express by gestures these recognition and admiration of the work. Hogarth himself, but but one little urchin, overcome by the superior attractions of the cake which Mrs. Hogarth is about to dispense, and to which some, brought in at the moment, are already helping themselves, is common, is to be added. One little girl, with a very natural and pretty gesture, seems half disposed to run towards the back to see the painted effigy; while Hogarth's favourite pug Trump, which figures in his portrait of himself and now sits by his master's chair, seems to share her attention. It was a pleasant fancy to represent the children arrested with bunches of flowers and nosegays, gathered in the fields about Bloomsbury or the gardens of Leicester-fields, to present to the painter. To the right the elated painter, his fervid face as plain, but more comely, than in his portrait, is in animated conversation with a simple hearted old Captain himself, who, concealed behind his portrait, is also highly gratified with the warm recognition. It was probably at the surprise his intended appearance *in propriâ personâ* will create. The execution of this work is manly and solid, and there are some very good passages in the painting of the stuffs and the old uniform. The consequence is that the "material" is everywhere apparent. Mr. Ward has evidently painted his picture with a view to doubt honestly adopted for its probable durability; but we think the occasional touches in the shadows are rather too black and opaque in style. Making allowance for the studio light, and excepting parts, perhaps, of the white draperies, there is less unnecessary glitter and more breadth than we generally find in Mr. Ward's pictures. The conception and arrangement, and the popular interest of the picture, have caused it to be placed in the "honourable" position of the room.

"La Toilette des Morts" (124), belongs to his long series of works illustrative of Mr. Browning's poems. Browning's Spanish painter Cordoy looking ruefully at her portrait painted by Hauer; the mother recalling the days of her long tresses preparatory to the guillotine This is a very admirable picture, both in the style of engraving it, we shall return. It would be simply unjust to pass over Mr. W. Frith's "Sancho Panza and the Duke" as a work by the accomplished wife of the academician, making as it does a very considerable advance upon her previous efforts. The subject is taken from the lady contributors. We will, however, as we have permission to appraise the picture, content ourselves for the moment by mentioning that the subject is the well-known scene in which Sancho, on the infant (on the future King James) to the care of the Earl of Mar (380).

Cathalin the Great, by Mr. Pickersgill, is a portrait of Miss Kate Terry, if, in good scotch, so much as, the young painter, Mr. Calderon, an accomplished artist, and the eldest son of the academician. The figure is dressed with rare freedom from any approach to melodramatic exaggeration, is a large room of "The British Embassy at Paris on the Night of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew." The English Walsingham, who, sagacious as he was, has been completely taken by surprise by the Catholic treachery, is engaged in

which swings the sign of each house, will), an old hostelry in front, and at the end of the line of low shops a glimpse of the quaint masts and turreted crossfires of the arguies on the Thames. Shakspeare sits beside the porch of the Swan Inn listening, with a sardonic smile, to a precious quartet—a justice, or garrulous burgher, pouring out his wise saws and modern instances; a swaggering swashbuckler, with his burly back towards us; a long, lank, empty-headed fopling, twirling his moustache, with a look of half vacant wondering belief in what is being said, and a bluff-faced listener grinning with an expression of shrewd sense and humour. Behind the poet is an opened window, whence proceeds the music of a merry party of guitarists. Up the street are other characters—a trademan, a Greek merchant (we presume), and a Turkish Jew. The great merit of this picture consists in the fact that no much suggest individuals of the dramatis personæ is done not so much suggest individuals of the dramatis personæ of Shakspeare's play as the types which the poet must have had in his mind's eye when he made his admirable improvement, too, in the painting compared with the artist's very amusing picture of "The Gossips" at the Sculptors' of last year.

We have dwelt at length upon the works now reviewed because they are those which will probably be found most attractive to visitors. In our next number we hope to notice the remaining figure-subjects.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

(SECOND AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

THE notice we now give of the landscapes in this exhibition by the body of water-colour painters must refer to the present year as the "New Society," has been necessarily postponed. Many of the landscapes are monotonous in subject and treatment, but there is nevertheless sufficient diversity to well repay examination. Mr. Edmund Warren, son of the president, has one of the most elaborate and mark of the chief of the drawings he has exhibited during the last few years, and which has formed one of the principal attractions of this gallery. To say of it we think the smaller works here quite support the artist's reputation. There is an increasing tendency to exaggeration of style in the works of Mr. E. Warren always employs is used to an excess which, especially in some of the cloudscapes, gives a dingy and valued effect to the whole. The forms of the clouds become either limp or sullied. Still, after-touches of the distance become either limp or sullied. Still, much is left to most warmly admire. No. 24, "Sunset," is perhaps much is left to most warmly admire. No. 24, "Sunset," is perhaps the most powerful in colour, simply corolled in full sunlight, while the shadows of the decay clouds cheapen the distance, is in many respects quite masterly. "Pulling Home" (No. 7) is also powerful though low-toned intensity of purple heather, golden gorse, and almost orange-hued man's head, are wrought out with much earnestness. The impression often is the aspect of nature at such moments.

The old favourites at this gallery are scarcely well represented. Mr. Bennett's head in this exhibition is not favourable as ever; Mr. M'Kewan as dashing, bold, and effective; Mr. Rowbotham as admirable in manipulation and workmanship, but Mr. Penley's view of Ullswater is more careful and truthful than usual—that is to say, there is less reliance upon conventional forms and more upon that which always betray themselves. Nor, however, is however, represented by drawings, smaller, less pretentious, and less elaborate examples than usual. We have seen Mr. Fahey also to more advantage.

Recurring to Mr. Bennett, we must, in addition to what we have said of the artist's suggestive breadth, add that he frequently compensates for the want of individualised character, also express our admiration of his fine small heads. Mr. Rowbotham is also seen everywhere preserved—a precious quality in all the artist's work, but more than usually noteworthy this year. No. 29, "Beaumaris," and the works, "The Old Hall, Hardwicke, Derbyshire" (233), we shall engrave. With all our respect for Mr. Rowbotham's ability, and our admiration for several fine drawings by him, we think a slipshod "The Castle of Ischia" (192), it certainly becomes obvious, in his monotonous "surface-blue" seas and skies, that he is unconscious of his foreground, that Mr. Rowbotham is inclined to fall into a routine method of painting which enables the spectator to himself not to nature. Mr. D'Egville has several creditable Venetian views, but not in advance of previous efforts. Mr. Robins is always admirable in marine drawings. Few painters of landscape can so preserve better keeping between the condition of the sea and the aspect of the sky. Mr. Whymper contributes a few drawings representing water—see the still water in "Bodiam Castle" (48), and the "Pond near Leigh Hall, Essex" (240)—and Mr. Gastineau's "bit" and the moving, seething, and eddying waves in two views of Clovelly Pier (Nos. 23 and 198). His watery surface gets, however, in the first-named work into an over-elaborate texture. Mr. Gastineau's precision and breadth of touch; but in painter of his realistic tendencies these can, unless this sketchy style is carefully studied, easily get beyond a certain point of no particular height of attainment. Mr. Mole has generally been seeking too extensive effects in a slipshod and "prettifying" execution (which if sought as an end, not unconsciously forced on the painter as a means, is a grave mistake), and has lost, unfortunately his own pleasant, simple, and truthful individuality. The "Meeting Father" (217) is pretty, but wanting in earnestness and natural force. Mr. Hayes's "Lane" (3) is well founded with the artist of the same name in the senior society) has a low-toned sentiment of "Carnarvon Castle" (4), under an effect of twilight. Mr. Mitchell has also some unusually good drawings.

But the proportionate interest of this part of the exhibition is greatest in the contributions of the more recently elected members and younger associates, Messrs. Shalders, Leitch, Reed, Dunn, and Boyce.

Mr. Shalders is a conspicuous and original member of the society. This is only sketch associates exhibits rustic subjects and pastoral landscape, with sheep, &c. His method of execution is slightly formed upon that of Mr. Birket Foster. It is not to be regretted, however, that he has less mechanically and more individually studied his subjects, occasionally elegant, and that Mr. Shalders makes less use of body-colour. In the high and invaluable quality of true "breadth" is he decidedly the superior. Mr. Foster gets a certain roundness in his work by mechanical uniformity of touch; this artist secures the same impression by the higher artistic means of varied touch, varied intensity of tone and graduated mass. This breadth of tone is especially noteworthy in a small but very beautiful drawing of deer and cattle, No. 15, "Under the Leatherhead, Surrey" (281), in which the sky, with its rose-tinted cloudlets, its blue and pearl, and band of horizontal gold, at all seems evening light, the earth all twilight repose and mystery. Nothing can be more broad quality is observable, notwithstanding passages of neglect "hatching" in the latter drawing, "Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire" (197), and notwithstanding that the effect is intentionally a partial one, occasioned by the shadows of the trees, which, with their varied shadows are most charmingly painted.

Mr. Leitch, the well-known member, contributes several masterly drawings, of which the most important are "The Breaking of the Mist on Ben Cruachan, Argyleshire" (262) "The Gulf of Salerno" (73), and "Near Sant'Agata Sande Adriano, Calabria" (72). The latter scenes are very true to the average aspect of the scenes represented.

Mr. J. C. Reed comes to the very front rank in the very views of the Irish lakes and mountains of Killarney, particularly "Muckross from the Gussen Tower" (205) and "Glenflesk and Mangerton" (116). This artist inclines to heaviness in effect, only it would seem, however, from an excess of executive power, which is the more remarkable as mistake is made in the drawing of the trees, of weight and firmness. Mr. Reed has evidently, also, that mental grasp of the broad relations of his subject which is near akin to imagination. Still more noteworthy, perhaps, for its strength of character, depth of colour, and expression of primitive grandeur is "Dunloe Gap, Cove" (313). "The Lizard Lighthouse" (230) is little less effective.

Mr. Hine, who was elected with Mr. Shalders, has an unselected feeling for broadly impressive aspects of nature, and a power to render large atmospheric gradations or phenomena. Several of his works witness this for him, as the "Hall Sands" (11), which, however, is a deservedly favourite subject with our water-colour painters, but given by Mr. Hine from an unusual point of view—namely, Fleet-street; "Eye, from the Marshes" (240), with the low sun sweeping along the level reaches; the old ruinous Winchelsea, the Cliffe at Hastings, and "The Great Fire at Cotton's Wharf, seen from the New Cattle Market" (284). Mr. Deane, another recently-elected associate, sends a number of drawings of the streets of Vitré, a crazy, tumble-down old town in Brittany, which have some of the best characteristics of Samuel Prout. Mr. M. A. Hayes, an Irish artist, has an effective drawing of "A Regiment of Hussars upon the March—Kavanagh of Kildare" (138); and by the brother of this artist there are several very good marine drawings.

A study of a magpie and several small landscape studies by Mr. Sutcliffe have much unnatural blackness and photographic rigidity; but the delicate painting of a few details in the most immediate foreground will delight the pre-Raphaelite amateur. Mr. Sutcliffe seems for some years to have stopped at the very threshold of art. Mrs. Duffield advances every year in her admirable drawings of still-life. Several flower-pieces here are remarkable for beauty of arrangement, harmony of tone, and delicacy of touch. Mr. Hunt's contributions, though being neither affectedly broad on the one hand, nor finical and Dutch on the other, are charming of "Hydrangea, &c." (155), we would select for especial commendation.

At No. 7, Haymarket, an exhibition has been opened with the, at present, misleading title "Scandinavian Gallery." The art of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway is represented by a number of paintings, some of them of enormous size, by Marcus Larsen, a Swedish landscape and marine painter, and Messrs. Gude and Lund, who have had his ambition. We should very gladly welcome such a collection of pictures by the Norwegian painters Tidemand, Hall, Verlenden, Gude, Lund, Hansen Eckert, Nordenburg, Wallander, and Mélle. Lindegren; the Dance Scrensen, Simonsen, Ernst, Jacobsen, Skovgaard, Sonne, Hansen, and other Scandinavian Scandinavian painters. It is, we understand, the intention to form such a collection here, but the present gallery cannot contain the present collection required, however, to lengthened notice in detail. The largest picture, the "Storm on the Coast of Jutland," by Mr. Gude, was exhibited at the International Exhibition. M. Larsen is a painter of great power, but this unexceptionally tempts him into a monotonous repetition. The pictures we have named, a burning steam-boat running on shore at night, with various effects of moonlight and sea-spray, are all alongside with overwhelming the modesty of nature, and also with a too-obviously systematic method of rendering them so. The Scandinavian painters like striking effects, but with the scale and novelty of the effects represented, will repay a visit.

In the same house is the gallery in which Mr. and Mrs. German Reed give their very capital new entertainment, supplemented by Mr. Parry's amusing musical sketch, "Mr. Punch's Trip to Paris," now published (in the daytime) in large nondescript representation—a panting of "The Apocalyptic Vision of St. John," by Mr. Danby, painting of "The Apocalyptic Vision of St. John," by Mr. Danby, the well-known painter in fresco and oil, and the winner of one of the first prizes in the Westminster Hall competition. Mr. Danby's picture is on a canvas of hundreds of figures, and is of gigantic proportions, but we regret to say its merits are not commensurate with its size. It endeavours to reproduce the effects of Martin and Danby; but it has not the "material sublimity," the impressive aerial, and, we may add, supernatural phenomena of the former, nor the well-imagined supernatural phenomena of the former, nor the skilful figure-painting—the suggestions of power—of the latter. Mr. Danby's "Apocalyptic Vision" is about with a result so inadequate. The picture may obtain more popularity in the Exhibition Room than it will in the Picture Gallery.

The exhibition of sculpture by the Royal Horticultural Society, at South Kensington, was opened on Saturday afternoon by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and suite attended just before the public opening for a private view.

Mr. George Scharf, jun., has left the service of showing, by command of the Queen, his picture, "The Worship of Bacchus," to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The city of Birmingham has presented to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales a very handsome testimonial of the sense entertained of her marriage. The design for the table is very elaborate, tasteful, and appropriate, and in the style of the best period of Renaissance metalwork. The upper surface is covered with a group of figures in bronze and gemi, all intended to have reference to the auspicious marriage, symbolising the union of England and Denmark. The groups in the upper procession. These are allegorical representations of Fortune, Love, Honour, Fame, Plenty, Victory, the Arts, Peace, Industry, Concord, &c. On the panels of the legs with the shaft of the pedestal six three chivalric guardian figures. Birmingham could not have chosen a more appropriate present, or one better fitted to display its triumphs of metal manufacture.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS

THE AGENCY OF ATMOSPHERIC OXYGEN in the destruction of dead animal and vegetable matter was the subject of a communication which was read before the French Academy of Sciences the results of his experiments, which are of considerable importance, showing that very many substances, such as wine, milk, damp wood shavings, and abominations of all sorts, are rapidly destroyed by the oxygen in the vases and jars of the germs of the lowest organisms. These substances not only did not undergo putrefaction, but they slowly changed, and after a time went a very insignificant oxidation. After several years of exposure to a temperature varying from 50deg. and 84 deg. Fahr., the oxygen in the vases was not entirely consumed, and in some cases only a very small quantity had been consumed. The results of the experiments were obtained under the same conditions, but under the influence of the development of the germs of the lowest organisms, which, having been replaced by carbonic acid. These little beings, which are invisible to the naked eye, produce the same decomposition of animal and vegetable organic matters. The energy of their action is sometimes very considerable, as in the case of the transformation of wine into vinegar by the mycoderme, made known by M. Pasteur about a year ago. These experiments are regarded by M. Pasteur as the new basis of the doctrine of spontaneous generations and to the modern theory of fermentation.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL delivered his first lecture "On Sound" on Tuesday, the 28th ult. He stated that the sound of a gun is caused by the explosion of a small balloon containing oxygen and hydrogen gases. Sound is communicated by waves of air, and not by any particles which are projected and has to put more matter in motion, the sound becomes weaker. If, however, the wave of sound be inclosed in a tube (as in the case of the speaking tube), it loses none of its force. The rate of velocity of sound, like light and heat, is reflected and refracted; and by the reflection of sound from a concave surface, as in the case of the ear trumpet, it was shown that sound cannot be propagated in a vacuum. The velocity of sound is greater in proportion to the density of the air, and velocity increases as the temperature is raised. The velocity is also about five times greater in water than in air. The lecturer then said: "The solid, as well as the liquid, transmits sound; and we can transmit through liquid columns and solid rods, and even cords, enough to make the hearer "hear a distance." In a room beneath the lecture theatre was placed a pianoforte, to the sounding-board of a harp in the theatre. At a signal given music was performed, which, of course, was distinctly heard in the theatre by the harp and keen there. When the rod was separated from the harp the music became inaudible in the theatre.

PROFESSOR ANSTED gave his third lecture on Thursday, April 30, the subject of which was "The Coal Measures in Various Parts of England," on Physical Science on Geology. He commenced with an examination of the various questions on the probable origin of coal. He said that it was generally produced by some impalpable movement in the crust of the earth, due to a lifting-up like that which is now going on in some parts of the world. Some attention to the west coast of Sweden, where the surface—the regular progress of the sea—was slowly rising, and the sea was slowly receding from the land. Especial chalk and other geological strata, the progress of which

MDLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI.

On Carlotta's return from this melancholy mission she found her sister Adelina busily engaged, under the tuition of Signor Bosia, in those vocal studies which have ended in her present world-wide celebrity. As much, probably, to dissipate the gloom which still hung over her spirit as with any definite ulterior object, the elder sister became a fellow-pupil under Adelina's master. The emulation which sprang up under these circumstances, and gave additional ardour to the sister students, will account for the rapid progress which was made by them, but especially by Carlotta, whose more mature age and previous studies gave more earnestness and efficiency to her endeavours. In a year she was pronounced an accomplished vocalist, and obtained an engagement to appear as concert singer in New York. This was in the year 1861. The well-known American impresario, M. Uhlmann, being present at her début, had no difficulty in forming a judgment as to her present merits and future prospects, and he engaged her at once for the grand concerts of the New York Academy of Music. Here her success was fully confirmed, and with this stamp of currency upon her she commenced a tour through the principal cities of the North American States, in each of which the musical public unhesitatingly ratified the verdict of the capital of American civilisation. Then came the great earthquake that rove asunder the vast American empire, and it might have been thought that the new-blown honours of the young vocalist were destined to be smothered in the smoke of battle. Quite the reverse, for Mdlle. Patti proved the truth of the homely proverb about an ill wind. The war storm that swept over the land blew her newly-launched barque not only into a port of safety, but one where its merchandise was at a high premium, and the highest honours awaited the captain. The bulletins of the battle-fields had more interest than any other works of invention which theatrical managers could offer the public of New York; and the voice of rumour, with its ever-changing moods—now solemn, now triumphant—rendered every other vocal performance insipid in comparison. The managers of the Opera House were at the end of their wits to discover an attraction strong enough to fix the attention of this war-bewildered people, and luckily bethought them of persuading Carlotta Patti to make her début on the stage, a step which she had always had the greatest reluctance to take, owing to a slight defect in her gait, the result of an accident in her childhood. This appeal from her early patrons came to her in so strong a form as one which, if successful, offered the only probable resource to save them from the most complete financial discomfiture, that Mdlle. Patti courageously overcame those sensitive apprehensions which only those who are similarly afflicted can fully comprehend, and which, in the case of a woman, are multiplied tenfold. That this drawback was not likely to operate in any very perceptible degree, however, may easily be inferred from the very fact of the directors of the Opera House having ventured on inducing Mdlle. Patti to make her appearance; and, indeed, had the defect been one which could be less easily disguised than is actually the case, the brilliancy of the débutante's vocalisation, her handsome and expressive countenance, and her natural grace of manner, added to her decided power of dramatic expression, would have blinded her audience to its existence. During this engagement, which answered all the expectations built upon it and entirely restored the Opera House to prosperity, Mdlle. Patti performed the same round of characters in which her sister Adelina had so brilliantly distinguished herself. After her appearances on the lyrical stage Carlotta again visited the principal cities of the Northern States and drew large audiences, whether as an operatic performer or merely a concert singer. Since the Americans have sent us Adelina Patti we are a little more disposed to place faith in their critical verdicts. Nevertheless, Mdlle. Carlotta Patti's first appearance before a London audience, and that composed of the enlightened and critical part of the public who support Mr. Gye's establishment, was fraught with doubt and misgiving, and the night of Thursday, April 16, 1863, will ever be a memorable one in the career of this now firmly-established artist. A concert after a long opera is not the most brilliant portal through which to issue out upon a new and untried public, and the qualities of an artist must possess in them something actually startling to rouse an audience thus jaded by a long performance to even the point of decent attention. Such was essentially the case by good fortune in this instance, the extraordinary reach of Mdlle. Patti's voice in the upper region answering fully the existing exigency for a "sensation." When those wonderful larklike notes, which seem to descend from some ethereal region, had once been heard, the débutante had produced the only credentials which at that hour of the night could have gained her a hearing, and she was at leisure to display all her other qualifications as an accomplished and highly-trained bravura singer with a certainty of appreciation which, but for the good fortune of her being a vocal phenomenon, she might in vain have expected. Mdlle. Carlotta Patti is now the star of the musical season, and as such drew, at the last concert of the New Philharmonic Society, the largest assembly that has ever been contained in St. James's Hall.

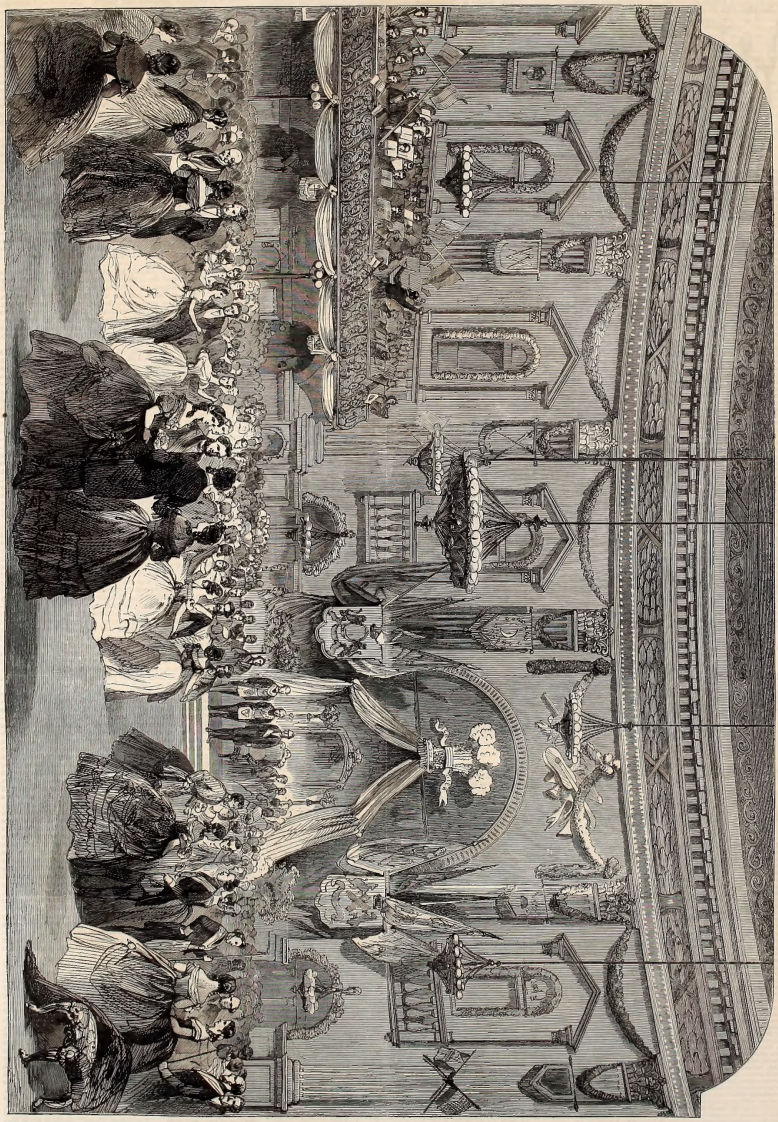
AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT THE BIJOU THEATRE.

On Friday evening, May 1, a fashionable amateur performance, in aid of the funds of the Benevolent Society, took place at this pleasant little theatre, under the distinguished patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and her Royal Highness Princess Mary. The programme included "The Loan of a Lover" and "Ticklish Times;" but the *pièce de résistance* of the evening was Mr. Samuel Lover's clever comedy of "The Wild Horse of the Peppers," which, as being a more important work than is ordinarily attempted by amateurs, depending chiefly for its attractiveness on the individual merit of the actors and actresses engaged in it, might be considered a particularly bold undertaking, though the hazard of the venture was fully justified by the success achieved. The cast was as follows:—

Colonel Chesham	Viscount Raynham, M.P.
Major Hans Mansfield	W. Ashe, Esq.
Darby Donoghue	Unick Lawler, Esq.
Phelim	Algernon Joy, Esq.
Monk	W. Maunsell, Esq.
Gerald Pepper	W. H. Maitland, Esq.
Dillon	T. Bowles, Esq.
Madeline	The Hon. Mrs. G. Wrottesley.
Agatha	Lady Ann Sharon.

Mr. W. H. Maitland, as Gerald Pepper, and Mr. Ashe, as Major Mansfield, sustained their important parts with the most admirable discretion, and by the strong contrast they afforded in their interpretation of the characters of the roystering Irishman and the phlegmatic Dutchman imparted more than ordinary relief to the comedy. But the feature of the piece was the Agatha of Lady Ann Sharron, this lady contriving to invest a comparatively feeble and unimportant part with the greatest interest by her *esprit* and dramatic feeling. In the course of the play she danced a Connaught jig with Mr. Joy with marked grace, this portion of the entertainment being so thoroughly appreciated as to receive a most enthusiastic encore. Mr. Maitland's song, "The Ranting, Roving Blade," received a similar compliment. The preliminary training of the actors had evidently been of the most careful description. They were perfect in their parts, and the niceties of stage business and by-play were thoroughly attended to. Viscount Raynham, Mr. Unick Lawler, Mr. Joy, and Mr. Bowles sustained their respective parts with complete *verve*, *finish*, and with much of the finish and completeness of practised professionals.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN AID OF THE ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, AT THE QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOM, HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.



GRAND MASONIC BALL AT THE MOTROPOL, DUBLIN, IN HONOUR OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 524.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD SEATON, G.C.B.

The Right Hon. Sir John Colborne, Baron Seaton, of Seaton, in the County of Devon, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, G.C.B., G.C.H., K.C.M.G., M.T., K.S.G., Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, and a Field Marshal in the Army, one of the last survivors of his time, was a scion of the old Somersetshire family of Colborne, of Wilby Hill, and was the only son of Samuel Colborne, Esq., by his wife, Cordelia Anne, daughter of John Gastrill, Esq., of Compton Dando and Ballycarran, in the county of Limerick, a descendant of the Gastrills of Walton, Lancashire. He was born in 1779, and was a pupil at Christ's Hospital, and afterwards at Winchester School; but his military career was of the livelier character, for he was appointed an Ensign in the Army July 19, 1794, and within fifteen years after had risen to be a Lieutenant-Colonel. Colborne first saw service in North Holland, during the campaign of 1799. He was next in Egypt in 1801, and in the same year was sent to Neapolitan frontier with the Anglo-Russian force, and was present at the battle of Maida, in Sicily and Calabria till January, 1806, when he returned to England. We next find him (1808-9) in Military Secretary, first to Sir John Moore, in Sicily and the Mediterranean, and then to Sir John Craddock in Portugal, and Sir Hew Dalrymple (1808), and Sir John Moore in Sicily and Sweden, Portugal, and Spain (1808). He was present at the battle of Maida, in the heroic chief. In 1808 he joined Lord Wellington's army in Spain, as Secretary, and was one of the Marshal's most trusted and valued Peninsular friends. After the battle of Douna, at which he was present, he conducted a bridge in Sir Rowland Hill's division. In 1810 he was detached in command of it to Castelleaon, for the purpose of observing the movements of General Reynier's corps d'armée on the line of march to Portugal. At the battle of Busaco and the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, Colborne commanded a brigade which was the last to pass beyond the town of Alcantara and the advanced posts near Villafranca, and he held his ground until Massena had retired behind the Tagus, when he was commanded a brigade. At Ciudad Rodrigo he, with a force of the Light Division, stormed the redoubt of San Francisco on the 19th January, and with him at their head the 52nd Light Infantry victoriously assaulted the fortress and town. Again under him, in 1813, the Light Division was led to victory by their heroic conduct on the Heights of Vera, at the battles of Nivelle and the Nive, and during the operations of the campaign in the South of France. It was Colborne who carried the ridge called the Bear's Back at Bidboa, and the troops then rushed on to the assault of the interior redoubts of the enemy's Bayonette Mountain and the Pass of Vera. Colborne's since during many chapters matter of a large fort on the extreme right of the position. At Orthez, Colonel Colborne led the attack on Scott's position; and he commanded the second brigade of the Light Division at the Nivelle, and at Nive, and the 52nd at Toulouse. In fine, throughout the whole Peninsular War, wherever there was the greatest or daring the most arduous duty to perform, there he found adding lustre to success by the very rapidity and brilliancy of his exploits. At the close of 1814 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent and military secretary to the Prince of Orange, Commander of the British Army in the Netherlands, and was at the battle of Quatre Bras and Waterloo (1815), and it is partly owing to his able and energetic conduct of the victorious day that the credit for the charge which Colborne originated at the moment and so materially contributed to, was due to him. He was afterwards employed on the highly importance of the movement, cried out "Well Wellington, Colonel Colborne was ready to do anything you wished." At Orleans, Colonel Colborne led the attack on Scott's position; and he commanded the second brigade of the Light Division at the Nivelle, and at Nive, and the 52nd at Toulouse. In fine, throughout the whole Peninsular War, wherever there was the greatest or daring the most arduous duty to perform, there he found adding lustre to success by the very rapidity and brilliancy of his exploits. At the close of 1814 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent and military secretary to the Prince of Orange, Commander of the British Army in the Netherlands, and was at the battle of Quatre Bras and Waterloo (1815), and it is partly owing to his able and energetic conduct of the victorious day that the credit for the charge which Colborne originated at the moment and so materially contributed to, was due to him. 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career was of the livelier character, for he was appointed an Ensign in the Army July 19, 1794, and within fifteen years after had risen to be a Lieutenant-Colonel. Colborne first saw service in North Holland, during the campaign of 1799. He was next in Egypt in 1801, and in the same year was sent to the Neapolitan frontier with the Anglo-Russian force, and was present at the battle of Maida, in Sicily and Calabria till January, 1806, when he returned to England. We next find him (1808-9) in Military Secretary, first to Sir John Moore, in Sicily and the Mediterranean, and then to Sir John Craddock in Portugal, and Sir Hew Dalrymple (1808), and Sir John Moore in Sicily and Sweden, Portugal, and Spain (1808). He was present at the battle of Maida, in the heroic chief. In 1808 he joined Lord Wellington's army in Spain, as Secretary, and was one of the Marshal's most trusted and valued Peninsular friends. After the battle of Douna, at which he was present, he conducted a bridge in Sir Rowland Hill's division. In 1810 he was detached in command of it to Castelleaon, for the purpose of observing the movements of General Reynier's corps d'armée on the line of march to Portugal. At the battle of Busaco and the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, Colborne commanded a brigade which was the last to pass beyond the town of Alcantara and the advanced posts near Villafranca, and he held his ground until Massena had retired behind the Tagus, when he was commanded a brigade. At Ciudad Rodrigo he, with a force of the Light Division, stormed the redoubt of San Francisco on the 19th January, and with him at their head the 52nd Light Infantry victoriously assaulted the fortress and town. Again under him, in 1813, the Light Division was led to victory by their heroic conduct on the Heights of Vera, at the battles of Nivelle and the Nive, and during the operations of the campaign in the South of France. It was Colborne who carried the ridge called the Bear's Back at Bidboa, and the troops then rushed on to the assault of the interior redoubts of the enemy's Bayonette Mountain and the Pass of Vera. Colborne's since during many chapters matter of a large fort on the extreme right of the position. At Orthez, Colonel Colborne led the attack on Scott's position; and he commanded the second brigade of the Light Division at the Nivelle, and at Nive, and the 52nd at Toulouse. In fine, throughout the whole Peninsular War, wherever there was the greatest or daring the most arduous duty to perform, there he found adding lustre to success by the very rapidity and brilliancy of his exploits. At the close of 1814 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent and military secretary to the Prince of Orange, Commander of the British Army in the Netherlands, and was at the battle of Quatre Bras and Waterloo (1815), and it is partly owing to his able and energetic conduct of the victorious day that the credit for the charge which Colborne originated at the moment and so materially contributed to, was due to him. He was employed on the highly importance of the movement, cried out "Well Wellington, Colonel Colborne was ready to do anything you wished." At Orleans, Colonel Colborne led the attack on Scott's position; and he commanded the second brigade of the Light Division at the Nivelle, and at Nive, and the 52nd at Toulouse.

Ireland has of late been peculiarly unfortunate in the multiplied loss, within almost every instance, of statesmen of the solidity who had made the esteem of the country. Thus the amiable and excellent Marquess of Normanby, and the good and generous Lord Clarendon, Lady St. Germans and Lady Eglinton have all within a few years, died in the prime of life and in the midst of great

ral regard. To these may be added the worthy Viscount Dungannon, somewhat later, but still in the vigour of a particularly healthy life, who died the other day; and now their deservedly-popular Viscount Massereene, whose demise is the result of an accident, has unexpectedly been announced. This nobleman, the Right Hon. Sir John Skeffington Foster-Skeffington, 8th Viscount Massereene, Viscount Ferrard, Baron Oriel of Collon, Baron Oriel of Collon, in the county of Louth, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baronet of Ferrard, in the county of Louth, in the Baronetage of the United Kingdom, was the eldest son of Thomas Henry Viscount Ferrard and Barbara Lucy, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Skeffington-Smyth, Bart., and Barbara Leighton, and was born on the 11th of May, 1809. He succeeded his father as Viscount Ferrard and Baron Loughgrash, Jan. 2, 1843, and his father as Viscount Ferrard and Baron Oriel, Jan. 18, 1844. He married, Aug. 1, 1835, Olivia Deane, fourth daughter (by his wife, Dorcas Syrnot) of Deane Deane Deane, Esq., of Lodge in the county of Limerick, and Shillegran Castle, in the county of Dublin, by whom he has had issue four sons and four daughters. Lord Massereene was a liberal in politics, and his benevolent mien he lreland. He ranked high among the able, influential, and popular landowner there. He had also served many distinguished Rile "O'Sullivan," a Legend of Killarney," was received with much favour; and his volume called "Church Melodies," published in 1858, with music by himself, has been adopted into general use. Some of the hymns for the principal festivals of the church which it contains are peculiarly touching. The "alphabetical" hymns at the end of the book are very ingenious and interesting. In 1860 his Lordship published a poem of considerable merit, called "The Love of God," developing, as he said, "the process by which before the law it was ordained that man should be redeemed through the love of God and the love of God." Lord Massereene was a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Antrim and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Belfast Militia. He was a man of universal appreciation of the Irish public, been made a Knight of St. Patrick in 1851. His death was terrible, indeed, and occurred thus:—The noble Lord was standing on a hooked-up terrace in the grounds of his fine seat, Antrim Castle, which, with the town of Antrim, he himself had so much improved. This terrace was on one side sloped and on the other perpendicular and faced with stone. His Lordship was fastening a pew-rose to a stake, and the stake, being rotten, gave way. Lord Massereene reeling heavily upon it, so that, losing his balance, he was precipitated over the considerable facade of perpendicular side. Unfortunately, he fell on a stone, the sharp edge of which came in contact with his supine just below the neck. There was no external wound, but the exertions of the most skilful surgeons were of no avail to avert the result. His Lordship lingered a short time, and died on the 26th ult. No words can describe, as his end occurred, the anguish of the family, and the deep sorrow of the population of Antrim; and, we m ned, the grief was great of the whole north of Ireland, and indeed of all who knew him, personally or by reputation. The late Lord is succeeded by his eldest son, Lieut.-Colonel John, now Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, who is in his twenty-first year. This family of Foster-Skeffington, Viscount Massereene and Viscount Ferrard, springs maternally from Sir William Skeffington, Kt., King Henry VIII.'s Commissioner to Ireland in 1519, whose descendant, Sir John Skeffington, succeeded, by special limitation, his father-in-law, Sir John Conyers, as Lord Conyers' cavalier, as second Viscount Massereene and Loughnaah. The fifth Viscount was created Earl of Massereene, which earldom ended with the fourth Earl, while the viscountcy passed to his daughter, the mother of the Pure just died. The paternal grandfather of the late Viscount Massereene was the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Foster, Chancellor of the Irish House of Commons, whose wife was created Viscountess Ferrard in 1797, and who was himself created Baron Oriel in 1821.

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. T. D.—It not exactly resolvable a problem by "1. R," which, in turn, was only a mistake.

SMITH.—Shall send directly.

F. C., Swansea College.—It shall be reported next week. In future, it will save trouble to you, and expedite the solution of the problem, to send it direct to the Chess Editor, Walworth.

I. B. D., Edinburgh.—The move in question has no effect whatever upon the subsequent play.

J. H. Dryden.—Your solution of No. 1000 is correct. We have received some communications from Mr. Dryden, but none of the problems he mentions. Some time ago we sent Mr. Dryden a copy.

DRYDEN.—Eugene No. 1282 is perfectly correct. The leading moves are—1. Ks from E 1 to Q B 1st (ch), &c.

J. Q. K. K. B.—Your problem is not sufficiently difficult.

Mr. Dawson, of Leeds, whose problems were published in our Number for Aug. 30, 1862, has sent us—1. Q to K R 8th, and 2. Q to K B 8th (mate).

H. F. N.—Doubtful, but quite impracticable while the draw column is printed in the same number. Your solution of No. 1000 is correct.

Mr. Dawson, of Leeds, has favoured us with the following analysis of the proposed match between the Cambridge and Oxford Universities:—"Sufficiently rejected" the rules laid down in the letter from the Cambridge Club, which appeared in the Illustrated London News, and of the Philadelphian players remarks that, at the meeting held on the subject of the laws governing the match, it was resolved that "the Rules of the Philadelphia Club should be generally followed." The meeting declared that "in the present state of chess science the old code, because it was the only code which had anything like a general sanction, but that a more perfect system was much desired." Mr. Staunton, in the Illustrated London News, in the issue of the 7th of March, 1863, says:—"The rules of the game in the great tournament now being held in Paris have been drawn up by the Committee of the Paris Chess Club, and are in the following terms:—[Here he gives the rules of a few pages.]

I. C. Belfast.—The solution of Problem No. 995 was published in the Number for Feb. 14.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1000.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B sq (ch)	K to K 7th	4. Q takes B (ch)	K takes Q
2. R to K 4th (ch)	K to Q 8th		
3. R to K 8th (ch)	K to Q 7th		

(If either Pawn take the Queen, the Rook is placed to K 6th, and mate follows in the next move).

2.	R to Q 6th (best)	
3.	K to K 6th	

(If White, for his second move, play R to K 6th, Black replies with Q to Q 8th, and on White playing R to K B 6th (ch), Black continues with his Queen, &c.)

PROBLEM No. 1002.

By Mr. Cochrane.

One of the Problems in the late Tourney, to which the chief prize was awarded.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Viscountess D'Alte, wife of Victor Nicolas D'Alte, of the kingdom of Portugal, was proved in London, on the 22nd ult., by the oaths of Charles Augustus Ellis, Esq., of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, and R. B. Clarke, Esq. The personal property was sworn under £60,000, and the testatrix was formerly Miss Harriet Maugin Brown, residing at 31, Portland-place, Clifton, near Bristol, and was married to the late Count D'Alte, Chevalier Joao Carlos de Horta Teller Machado, Knight of the Royal Order of Christ, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the late deceased British subject and Peninsular Regent of Portugal, Dom Pedro, Duke of Braganza, and died on the 18th of September last at Oporto, in Italy. The will contains numerous legacies and annuities, including bequests to servants, and a sum of £100 to the Governor of the Clifton Female Orphan Asylum. Her Ladyship leaves the residue of her funded property she leaves to her mother; but, should her mother not survive her Ladyship, the residue is then to become the property of the acting executors for their own benefit. Viscountess D'Alte possessed a property of considerable value in Portugal, which she devised to her mother. This sum her Lordship disposes of by bequeathing to two of her friends residuary legacies of £500 each, and the remainder, with the proceeds, to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to be applied more particularly in the establishing of hospitals for the reception of sick animals separate away from the densely-populated places, and for protection against the cruelty of the animal-hospitals.

The will of the Right Hon. Thomas Charles Hanbury-Tracy Baron Sudeley, of Toddington, near Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, Gregynog, in the county of Montgomery, and 6, Grosvenor-square, Middlesex, who died on the 5th inst., by Lord Sudeley, and Philip Pusey, Esq., the testator's brother-in-law, was proved under £70,000. The father of the late Baron Sudeley married secondly the surname of Hanbury, thereby having married the only child and heir of the last Viscount Tracy (title now extinct). The testator died on the 5th inst., in the 79th year of his age. His Lordship succeed his will in June, 1857, and added two codicils on the 15th of September, 1858, and the 1st of January, 1863. His Lordship married, in 1808, the title out estates in 1838, and attained the age of sixty-two, and is succeeded by his eldest son, the present Lord Sudeley, who was born on the 22nd of July, in his twenty-sixth year. The testator has left a liberal bequest to his relict beyond the provisions of the settlement, and to his daughter £25,000; and to his daughter £25,000; and there are annuities of £500 each to three of his sisters. The residue of the property he has bequeathed to his eldest son and heir.

The will of William Gregson, Esq., late of Liverpool, has been proved in London. The personalty was sworn under £50,000. The testator has bequeathed upwards of £10,000 to different societies and institutions, principally in Liverpool, as follows:—To the Liverpool Church Aid Society, and the Liverpool Church of England Education Society, £500 each; to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, Blind Asylum, Eye Dispensary, Royal Hospital, School for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institution, Eye and Ear Infirmary, Church of England Magdalen Institution, County Refuge, and the National School, Edge-hill, each £100; and to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, Colonial Church School Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics, and to the Manx Protestant College, each £100. The residue, after the above-mentioned and other legacies to his relations, servants, and others, he bequeaths to two of the executors.

THE MAGAZINES.

Fraser's Magazine is excellent this month. The most elaborate and important papers are the very sensible discussion of the affairs of the Church of England, with which the number commences, and the careful summary of the negotiations of our King Henry VII. with Ferdinand and Isabella, recently produced from the Archives of Simancas. But perhaps present circumstances may impart a deeper interest to the brief but most discriminating character of the late Sir George Lewis, evidently from the pen of one who knew him well. No paper, however, has pleased us more than Miss Cobbe's account of her visit to Athens. Miss Cobbe is eminent both as a writer and a thinker, and on the present occasion she has contrived to associate pleasant and graphic descriptions of travel with quiet and deep reflections on the essential characteristics of Hellenic sentiment, as contrasted with that of the modern world. Mr. Bicknell Prew's politico-economical essay is exactly the reverse of this contributed by Mr. Ruskin last month—that is to say, it is very practical, and very dry. There are two papers on Ireland—one in verse, being the continuation of "Lawrence Bloomfield," which, after a long hybernation, seems to have wrapped itself in a chrysalis like virtuoso. The other, "A Fortnight in Ireland in the Lent of 1863," contains not one word about the political or social condition of the country, but a very great deal about bacilnas, smuttalidh, onion sauce, golden plovers, and potsen, on which latter subject the author sagaciously remarks, "*It is a noteworthy fact* that Englishmen, temporarily travelling or located in Ireland, become exceedingly fond of this pet national tipple." It would be well if many others were to say the same. The not. "Late Laurels" is continued very pleasantly, and gives promise of becoming a very interesting story. It should have been called "The Golden Apples," as the subject appears to be a battle among three young ladies for one young gentleman. A good story is told of a repartee of a Jewish capitalist to the discontented subscribers to a loan brought out by him. "*It cost*," cried one of them, "*more than we reckon, Mendoza, for religion m'en defend!*"

Blackwood is solid and useful, but in nowise brilliant. There is an interesting memoir of the late Sir Howard Douglas, and two very good and judicious articles—"The Historic Muse" and "Ancient Landscape." The political articles are dull. "My American Investment" is a sort of pendant to the renowned "Glenmutchkin Railway," and equally dull and stupid. But in a very imperfective failure, for, in the former instance, the rogues told the story gleefully, and there was a sort of fun in the knavery, which made it a work of difference. The fiction is, in fact, less piquant than the reality, as it is more elaborate and less natural and spontaneous.

The readers of the *Cornhill* will not be disappointed in this month's instalment of the Roundabout papers which constitutes the principal attraction where all is excellent. Mr. Thackeray's new resemblance between the plots of these remarkable fictions, each burning upon the unworthiness of a many phase of human circumstances, and the ingenuity with which a confiding woman has been induced to intrust her happiness. Of course the dissimilarity of scene and circumstance renders the resemblance trifling, unlikely, and, if the authoress of "Romola" has been as successful in catching the spirit of the fifteenth century in Florence as Mrs. Gaskell at the nineteenth, her story must be as unique among historical novels for truth of representation as for breadth of culture and knowledge of the human heart. Mr. Lewes's "Study of Shakespeare" is a study where knowledge lies baseness to his friend is perfectly marvellous for its ponderousness and unlikeliness. Mr. Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies" is for the moralist to analyse the characters of the respective *bêtes noires* of these novels, and to explain why Mrs. Malone, a much blacker villain than Orsbine, is so much more tolerable. There can be no doubt of the fact. The authoress of "Romola" is welcome to hang her man, if she likes; but when she makes a heroine of poetical justice, there was to be kicked, which ignominious doom bids fair to befall poor Orsbine very speedily, to the satisfaction of the most part of the readers. Not less interesting of the other contributions is the paper on "Prison Life," stated to be mainly derived from the revelations of the convicts themselves, and which certainly are to discover why imprisonment has not lost its terrors. If all we are told be true, some of the gaolers might change places with the prisoners with no inconsiderable advantage to society. "Chess" and "From Yeddo to London" are two capital papers of the light kind. "The Sunken Rocks" of Macmillan's is a reminiscence of the *latte de cachet* system, reminding us in some respects of the Revolutionary case now pending at Barcelona. The essays on "Babies" and "Skeletons" are not ethical but scientific, the former recording some simple and ingenious observations on German physician on the development of sensation in newborn children; the other finely and philosophically writing on the connection of the skeleton system of thought. The tribute to the memory of Sir James Outram will be perused with great interest. It is cordial, eloquent, and manly. It has never been at all justified in his anticipation of the moral effect to be wrought upon the Westminster boy who attended the funeral of the Indian warrior, but we should soon have an opportunity of witnessing the obsequies of some distinguished scholar, whose example may shame them out of the present position of the Abbey as the Hall of public schools.

Less acceptable to the general reader than the *Cornhill*, *Macmillan* maintains a higher intellectual standard. "Sunken Rocks" affords a curious parallel to "Romola," both in so far as it turns upon the infelicity of domestic life with a great but baby of political and historical detail which accompanies, without incumbering, the main action. We learn from Signor Rudio, that Savonarola and we learn it pleasantly as well as thoroughly. The paper on "Neapolitan Revolutions" is the benefit of the recent change of government are extended to the very thieves, and effectually extinguishes poor Mr. Bishop's claims to martyrdom. The article on Servia is a valuable one, and a series which is doing much to enlighten the public mind respecting the conditions of a problem which is becoming more interesting every day. The discussion of popular credulity in "Babel" might advantageously have been made better and sharper. Mr. Farrer's "Errors of Revolutionary Theories" whether he had known certain literary friends of mine in London, who, I know, have the vague notion that Mr. Lincoln has come or other the inquiry did not appear a pleasant one, and Mr. Foster put a stop to it by a decision of "Not proven." I am sorry that no acquaintance did not lie among *that class*. Perhaps you, Sir, were acquainted with my intimate friend, the Duke and Duchess of Lincoln?" Mr. Farrer's paper was suppressed. Other proceeded to explain how it was that half the British aristocracy were seekers after spiritual light.

The *Victoria Magazine*, a new candidate for public favour, fully merits success. It is conducted on principles of liberality and truth; the presentiment that it is destined to address a comparatively limited circle, but this is sure to be composed of cultivated and discriminating readers. The articles are all by ladies, a number are contributed by writers of mark; if, at least, we are justified in ascribing the introductory address to her Majesty's pen. The first number is good, it certainly results, though not altogether in his happiest vein. Mr. Dacey runs lightly over the leading features of his experience of American society; Mr. Senior contributes some interesting reminiscences of Egypt; and Mr. Meredith Townsend a really valuable paper on the moral influence of an East Indian residence upon English women. Better for the mind than the heart is the verdict upon the whole. Miss Rossetti's lines on L. E. L. are pathetic and melodious, nor would they have elicited the hint we have often felt inclined to give this admirable poetess, that she has now acquired a position which entitles her to feel jealous of her perfection. "Lindisfarne Chase" is more than that Mr. T. A. Trollope cannot be original off his own Tuscan ground.

Transplanted to England, he cannot forget his "big brother;" neither can we.

The contents of the *Dublin University* are varied and excellent. "The Land of the Princess" treats a subject of universal interest in the most satisfactory manner; it is a repertory of agreeable information. "Manon" is a romantic and striking, though somewhat sketchy, story; and the serial fiction, "Bella Donna" is developing at least its elements of power. Sterne's biographer pursues his task in his accustomed genial spirit, in which the paper on Montaigne participates; nor can any fault be found with Dr. Irwin's essay on Catullus, except the disgraceful typographical blunders in the quotations—a besetting sin of this periodical.

Good Words, as always, full of good reading. The *Churchman's Family Magazine* appears to be taking this journal for a model, but has much to do before it attains its level. It has too little matter extant, and the other contents are of too denominational a character for wide popularity. The gorgeous cover of *Aunt Judy's Magazine* sends an amusing notice about flowers, boat-races, dogs, flirtations, and a gentleman who travelled by the underground railway, and saw a young lady with a nasty resembling "an electrified cat."

MUSIC.

The principal occurrences of the week connected with the Italian theatres have been the production of Signor Schira's new opera, "Nicola de Lapi," at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Thursday last; and the first appearance this season of the captivating Adelina Patti at the Royal Italian Opera on the same evening. The introduction of Schira's opera at the one house, and the reception of the fair prima donna at the other, we shall speak of in our next.

Mlle. Trebelli, the charming contralto, who was so great a favourite last season, reappeared at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday evening, in the character of Rosina, in the "Barbiere di Siviglia." She was more charming than ever, and her return was welcomed with enthusiasm. Her Rosina may be described as a perfect performance, both as regards acting and singing; and she has this advantage, which, indeed, also shares with her, that, with the exception of a slight voice, she sings the music as the composer wrote it—a thing which the generality of Rosinas, being sopranos, are unable to do.

Tamberlik has appeared this week in the Overture to "Guglielmo Tell;" and Mario is to appear this evening in the "Barbiere di Siviglia." There will now be no lack of tenors this season.

The commencement of the tenth season of the Crystal Palace was inaugurated on Friday, the 1st of this month, by a great May-Day Festival, consisting of a performance of the music composed by Mendelssohn for Racine's celebrated tragedy, "Athalie." This work, the last effort of the composer's genius, was first produced with a few months before his lamented death, had been made known in some degree to the English public by several performances at the Concerts, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall; but it was now produced on a scale of magnitude altogether unprecedented. The arrangements were undertaken by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the performance was under the direction of Mr. Costa. The instrumental band comprised 196 violins and tenors, 30 violoncellos and double basses, 30 harps, and a due proportion of wind instruments. The chorus consisted of more than 2000 voices. Mr. Bartholomew was the organist; and Mr. Bartholomew's illustrative verses were recited by Mr. Phelps. This being a work well calculated for to suit a locality in the Crystal Palace, as it is made up almost wholly of choruses, without airs for solo voices, its effect was exceedingly grand, and, in some places, inexpressibly sublime; but still there were the imperfections which must ever attend such gigantic performances. The soft and delicate portions of the music were indistinctly heard. However, this defect left much to admire—much to be deeply impressed with. An immense multitude flocked to Sydenham on this occasion, and their enjoyment was enhanced by a day of bright sunshine, such as is seldom seen on an English 1st of May.

Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt has made an addition to those numerous acts of beneficence which have distinguished her career and made the name of Jenny Lind a household word among the people of England. On Friday evening the 1st of May, a concert was given at St. James's Hall in aid of the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney, for which it was announced "Mr. and Mdme. Goldschmidt have kindly given their services." Unfortunately we were not enabled to taking part in the musical performances; for we understand that Mdme. Goldschmidt originated the concert, and bestowed much pains on its preparations and arrangements. The music consisted of Handel's celebrated cantata, "I'Allegro and Il Penseroso," a work full of the great composer's most beautiful inspirations. The solo parts were sung by Mdme. Goldschmidt, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Weiss. The band and chorus were two hundred and fifty strong, and the performance was conducted by Mr. Goldschmidt. It was a treat not only rich but rare; for this exquisite music has not been heard in public for many years, and was probably quite unknown to the greatest part of the audience. Mdme. Goldschmidt sang without any diminution of her powers, and with that earnestness of expression which has always given her such a command over the feelings and hearts of her fair hearers. The other parts were admirably sustained by the eminent singers we have named, and, unhesitatingly, Handel's fine cantata was never heard to such advantage from his own day to the present. Though the prices of admission were unusually high, every part of the hall was crowded, and the Hospital for Incurables must have realised a great addition to its means of usefulness.

The Philharmonic Society's Concert of Monday last (the fourth of the season) was honoured with the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who came in Royal State, attended by a numerous and brilliant suite. The body-corporate of stalls were crowded to a degree we have seldom or never witnessed, several ladies having been seated out, overpowered by the heat, in the course of the evening. When the illustrious visitors entered the room they were received with cheers, while "God Save the Queen" and the Danish national air were magnificently played by the orchestra. The principal feature of the concert was the music composed by Beethoven for Goethe's tragedy of "Egmont," one of the most original and beautiful works, but hitherto almost unknown in England. It was superbly performed, having been rehearsed, and conducted with great care under the direction of Professor Bennett. There was also a magnificent performance of Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony; and Bennett's pianoforte concerto in F minor—a new movement by Mendelssohn was played most exquisitely by Arabella Goddard. The Royal visitors (the Princess especially, who is a fine amateur musician) seemed to enjoy the performance greatly, and both of them conversed affably with Dr. Bennett between the parts of the concert.

The last concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, on Wednesday evening, April 29, was composed of very miscellaneous music. Samuel Webbe's motet, "In exitu Israel," and Mendelssohn's psalm, "Why rage the heathen," were the only pieces of sacred music performed. The chief secular pieces were Bishop's well-known "Trump, Love," Elliot's glee, "Come, see what pleasures," Macfarren's part-song, "When roses bud," and Miss Alice Mary Smith's part-song, "The Dream." This last, now heard for the first time, is the admirable production of the lady who is also a very gifted composer. The entertainment was varied (as usual) by solos on the pianoforte, played by Mr. Charles Hallé.

A series of three performances of classical instrumental music has been commenced by Mr. Deacon, one of our most accomplished pianists. The first was given, on Tuesday evening, Rooms in Grosvenor-street, on Thursday, the 30th of April, and attracted a large audience. Mr. Deacon himself took the piano, and was assisted by Messrs. Stanton and Pollitzer on the violin, Messrs. Webb and Clement on the viola, Signor Fenn on the violoncello, judicious, and the performance most successful. Mr. Deacon played Beethoven's sonata in G, from op. 2, one of the earliest and most beautiful of his works; also, with M. Sainton, Mozart's sonata in B flat, for the piano and violin; and a selection from Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worte." The concerted pieces were Spohr's quartet in E minor, and Bertini's septet in E flat, a beautiful specimen of a composer too much neglected in this country.

An interesting soirée musicale took place on Friday last week at the house of Mdme. Leupold, in Westbourne-terrace, when the whole of the music of Mr. Aguilar's MS. opera, "The Wave King," was sung, and greatly delighted a numerous and highly-musical assemblage. The solo parts were ably sustained by Miss Eleanor Wilkinson, Mdlle. Emily Spiller, Messrs. Maxwell Gaylor and Feend, tenors; and Mr. Penna, bass. The choruses were sung by a party of accomplished amateurs. This opera, founded on a romantic German legend, is a beautiful and interesting work; one of those productions of native composers which ought to be produced on our English opera stage.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—This theatre is now under the exclusive management of Mr. George Vining, who commenced his sole conduct of it on Monday, with the reappearance of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, on their engagement for eleven nights previous to their departure for Australia. The house overflowed with an admiring audience, that listened to the tragedy of "Hamlet" with the deepest attention. Mr. Kean's performance of the melancholy Dane has been so intimately identified with his fame that it would appear almost superfluous to venture any critical remarks on the manner of his representation. But the interest naturally attendant on the departure of two great actors such as Mr. and Mrs. Kean can scarcely be felt more than once in a lifetime; so long a period of time, produces an occasion for more than usual remark. The part of Hamlet is one so significant in itself as a poetical creation, and of such importance as a histrionic exercise, that criticism can scarcely ever be exhausted in its efforts to detect its beauties and penetrate its subtle meanings. Of all the interpreters of this unrivalled dramatic character Mr. Kean is not only one of the best, but decidedly the most brilliant. The resources of his elocution are ample, and he draws on them to the full, imparting infinite variety to the tone and gesture, and scattering his emphases with a judicious reference to the most effective delivery of the particular passage, while his eye quickens his features with a sort of supernatural light that gives to his countenance that air of inspiration which always betokens the presence of genius. His attitudes, always poetical, are frequently striking as well as appropriate, and the result of studious reflection. In bursts of passion and declamation Mr. Kean is without a rival, and perhaps equal now to what his father was, facility of practice having produced spontaneous development and removed every trace of imitation. Mr. Kean is now the most original actor on the stage, as well as the most marked, having a style of his own—a mannerism, if you please—by which he is individually distinguished, and which secures to him a sphere of action in which he stands unapproachable and alone. A more effective piece of acting than Mr. Kean's Hamlet is not to be named, except his Louis XI. The manner in which Mrs. Kean supports the character of Gertrude is also a specialty in the performance of this great tragedy, and gives a value to it possessed by none other. Mrs. Kean elevates it to a position which it ought always to occupy, but which is seldom accorded. On Tuesday the tragedy of "Othello" was performed, and scored the greatest applause. This is a part in which Mr. Kean is not so well suited for as the London public but it is not the less one of his greatest assumptions. It may be noted for its intensity, its fervour, and its picturesqueness. It is replete with poetic beauty, and even in its later scenes achieves the sublime. Henceforward, when years shall have elapsed since the first opening, it will rank among his loftiest efforts. On his return from Australia we shall hope to welcome him in it frequently; for to say the least of it, it is a grand specimen of histrionic art. And so for awhile we bid farewell to the greatest of our living Shaksperean actors.

GREAT FIRE AT YORK.

Our last Number contained a brief account of a fire, involving the loss of some valuable property, which occurred at York on Saturday week, and we now give an Engraving of the scene of the disaster. Shortly after ten o'clock on the evening in question smoke issuing from the back premises of Messrs. Clarke, Blenkiede, and Ball, who carry on an extensive drug business in Colliergate, and flames soon afterwards burst from the roof. The whole pile of buildings was quickly in flames. The three York engines were brought to the spot, but there was some delay before they could be got to work. As there seemed to be no chance of saving the premises of Messrs. Clarke and Co., the efforts of the firemen were principally directed to the preservation of the surrounding buildings. Notwithstanding all their exertions, however, the fire gradually made way, first to the offices of Messrs. Clarke and Co., which front the street, thence communicating with the premises recently occupied by Mr. Postill, organ builder; those of Mr. Sharp, pawnbroker; Mr. Plummer, surgeon; and the Wesleyan Centenary Schools. The schools were soon destroyed, little more than the bare walls being left standing. The premises of Mr. Postill and Mr. Sharp were likewise in flames, and the fire assumed such alarming proportions that a telegram was forwarded for the Leeds and Hull engines. In the meantime the fire brigade received an accession of strength in the shape of an engine belonging to the North-Eastern Railway Company,

SCENE OF THE RECENT FIRE AT YORK.

and another engine which was accompanied from the barracks by a troop of the 16th Lancers, who worked the engines and assisted the police to keep the street clear of the crowd. The flames at length began to succumb, and by about eight o'clock all danger of their further spreading was at an end. Nevertheless, the engines were kept working for some time afterwards, and they were occasionally used throughout the day to prevent any further serious outbreak. Three engines from Leeds arrived during the morning, but the fire had been so far subdued that their services were not then required. The damage done by the fire is supposed to exceed £10,000. Messrs. Clarke and Co. are by far the greatest sufferers, although they were heavily insured.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

THE unsuccessful attempt on Charleston by the Federal iron-clad vessels to recapture the town Sebastian in this journal does not be necessary to give more than a few particulars of the fleet's advance, in relation to which we have an Engraving on the preceding page. "The attack," says the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, "would have commenced an hour or two earlier than it did had it not been that the Admiral was anxious to wait for the ebb tide, rather than sail up with the flood tide, as the former would be more apt to lessen the difficulty of the obstructions in the channel; and the tide turned at eleven o'clock. During three hours of suspense the eye had an opportunity to take the features of the scene on which the great act was to be played. The blue waters danced in the bright sunshine, and flocks of sea-birds dipped their white wings in the waves and uttered shrill cries as they swooped downward after their prey. Over the parapets of Forts Sumter and Moultrie the black muzzles of heavy guns were discernible, and signalising them; and even on the roofs and steeples of the distant city were visible many persons who had climbed there to see the numerous batteries extending from the Wappoo Creek on the Ashley River, along the contour of James Island down to the lighthouse Battery, on the south point of Morris Island. Here and there also there were more numerous still. Breach Inlet Battery, on the lower end of Sullivan's Island, Fort Beauregard, and on up to Fort Moultrie; while in the centre of the picture, rising as it were from the water, stood Fort Sumter, displaying the rebel flag on one angle and the palmetto flag on the opposite angle; and beyond, Fort Sumter and Castle Pinckney, the city filling up the background. Meanwhile the attacking vessels lay at anchor in the main ship channel, within a mile of the batteries on Morris Island, without provoking a hostile shot. They lay in the order named in the plan of attack, as follows:—The Weehawken, Passaic, Montauk, Patapsco, New Ironsides, Ketokid, Nantucket, Nahant, and Keokuk. Five ships were in reserve. At half-past twelve the fleet commenced to move. The distance to the positions at which they were directed to attack was nearly four miles, and for about half that distance they were within range of the enemy's batteries. But again there was a delay. Grappling-irons attached to the Weehawken had got foul of her anchor-cable, and it took nearly an hour to set matters right. At last the difficulty was got over, and once more the vessels were under way. Slowly they moved up the ship channel. They passed within easy range of Fort Wagner on Morris Island, but not a shot disputed their progress; they passed the battery at Cumming's Point, named, I believe, Battery Bee, but still not a discharge from a rebel gun. And it was not till the vessels had got fairly between the two strong points of Morris Island and Sullivan's Island, which are about a mile apart, and were rounding to make the entrance of the harbour, that the ominous stillness was broken. Fort Sumter opened the ball with her barbette guns; Fort Moultrie took up the loud refrain. The various batteries joined in the chorus, and the circle of fire around the fleet enclosed within a circle of fire, concentrated from all the rebel guns that could be brought to bear upon the point." Our Engraving shows the iron-clad frigate New Ironsides and two of the Ericsson batteries replying to the enemy with the thunder of their huge batteries.

The *Charleston Mercury* sums up the casualties and damage sustained by the fleets in Charleston Harbour in the recent battle of ironclads against stone walls as follows:—

> The enemy fired about eighty shots—mostly 15-inch and steel-pointed shells—at Fort Sumter. The solitary casualty was made from one shell only. Forty only struck the work. One 15-inch gun was temporarily disabled by a shot; one columbiad, of 42 pattern, burst; one 7-inch rifled gun was dismounted by recoil; and one gun was disabled for a few moments by fracture of the muzzle-sight by recoil. Only one person was killed in Fort Sumter on the day we refer to. Sergeant Faulkner and Privates Chaplin, Minnis, and Penn, company B, were injured, the two latter severely, by stones which were dislodged by a large shot of the enemy. A drummer-boy, Ahrens, was struck by a piece of shell during the engagement. Over the parade, the flagstaff was also wounded. The regimental ensign was pierced near the centre by a ball. The Ironsides was struck by a 15-inch shell, which was but one casualty at Fort Moultrie. A shot from one of the Monitors cut away the flagstaff a few feet above the parapet, and the staff fell upon Private Lusby, Company F, 1st S.C. (regular) Infantry, inflicting injuries from the effects of which he soon died. The other casualties at Fort Moultrie, by the explosion of shells, were slight. Only a few shots from the enemy, but was not in any way injured, nor were there any casualties amongst the men. The Beauregard Battery, with three of its guns, also took part in a general melee of heavy artillery, and twice received a broadside from the enemy. The only casualty was a slight contusion. Many of the Yankee round shot fell upon the sand in the immediate neighbourhood.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

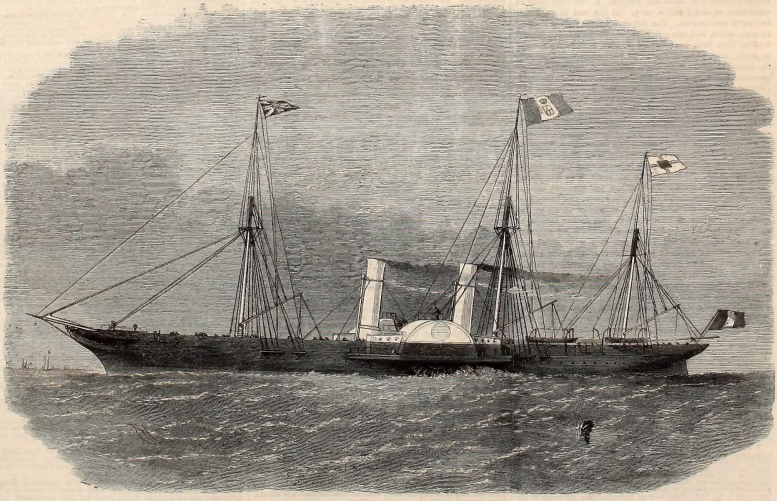
No. 1203.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

SOUTHERN ITALY.

SUPPOSE the case of a landowner whom circumstances, no matter what, have induced to annex to his own small but well-cultivated estate five or six others differing considerably from it and from each other, not only in extent but in the quality of the soil, the nature of its productions, and the mode in which it has been previously farmed. Suppose the last addition made to his domain, nearly as large as the whole of the rest of his possessions, to have been neglected for centuries, to be undrained, ill-cleared, and overgrown with rubbish. On what principles would it be fair for neighbouring landowners to judge whether any gain worth speaking of had been achieved in consequence of this amalgamation of several estates into one, and of subjecting them all to the same supervision and management? Would they expect at the close of one or two seasons, a perfect assimilation of that which had been, time out of mind, the worst cultivated land in the district, to that which had been the best? Would they feel justified in declaring the experiment to have failed, because, after so brief a period of trial, they might be able to point out in the former, extensive swamps not yet subdued, acres of good soil still overrun with weeds, and not a few appearances of disorder which no effort had yet succeeded in removing? If they should find that, on the whole, the crops raised from that portion of the estate were somewhat better both as to quantity and quality than they had been used to be, that measures were in progress to drain the more marshy districts, and means were being resorted to—rough means it may be—to clear the soil of weeds—would they not deem themselves bound in justice, if not to acknowledge the propriety of the change, at least to forbear publishing to the whole world a hasty but decided condemnation of it?

We think the state of Southern Italy should be looked at in some such spirit of reasonable allowance as, in the foregoing illustration, most men would assume to be indispensable to a fair judgment. The first and most necessary step to be taken is to withdraw the whole question at issue from within the range of party politics. It is certain that materials enough can be obtained to give plausibility to a foregone conclusion, on which side soever that conclusion may lie. But it is not the habit of educated Englishmen (or we have flattered ourselves into an unfounded belief) to confound the judicial functions with those of the advocate, nor to accept *ex parte* statements as a safe and sufficiently broad basis on which to rest a momentous decision. They can witness with as keen a zest as most men an intellectual conflict, whether in Parliament or elsewhere. They know as well as most how to appreciate a brilliant hit, a happy retort, an adroit evasion, a polished sarcasm, or a powerful appeal. But, after all, when required to come to a practical judgment in a controverted case they are wont to set aside all merely rhetorical garniture as calculated to mislead, to marshal all the known facts, to compare them one with another, and by the light of some great principle in which experience has taught them to place implicit confidence, to ascertain, not what they would wish to be the state of the case, but what it actually is. This is the temper in which we fancy they will be disposed to look at the present condition of Southern Italy, and upon the bearing which that condition may be supposed to have upon the experiment of Italian unity and freedom. Their instincts are too sober and too powerfully operative to admit of their being led far astray by the recent debate on this subject in the House of Commons; and, when they have read all that has been said on both sides of the question, we are pretty sure they will feel that a judgment unfavourable to a single and undivided kingdom of Italy, even were it sustained by a present preponderance of evidence, must of necessity be premature.

Two or three facts stand out of the mass with considerable, and, as it appears to us, with significant prominence. The foremost of these is the increase of trade, not in Italy merely, regarded as a whole, but in what once constituted the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. It is calculated upon authentic data that the trade of Naples with the rest of the world has increased fivefold, and still makes progress. True, the latest return of the Board of Trade shows an immediate diminution of her commerce with England in 1862, as compared with 1861. But any one conversant with the peculiar circumstances which affected British trade last year will find an obvious explanation in the fact, without reference to the political disquiet of Naples. And this increased activity of trade, not an unimportant item in itself and



THE ROYAL ITALIAN STEAM-SHIP ESPLORATORE.—SEE PAGE 528.

fer its own sake, is indicative of ameliorations of far more vital moment. It shows elasticity in the spirit of the people. Greater enterprise proves greater confidence. The weight of misgovernment would seem to have been so far eased under the sway of Victor Emmanuel as to give freer play than before to the industrial energies of the people. So far we are warranted in drawing the inference that, even in Southern Italy, the changes which have taken place have ministered to, rather than abated from, the development and fulness of national life. Then, again, it is incontestable that, within the last two years, public works of a highly useful and even remunerative character have not only been planned but set in actual process of construction. Schools, both elementary and of the higher kind, have been opened for the instruction of the people in every district. The lazzaroni have, for the time being at least, all but disappeared. The swarms of beggars which so tormented every stranger are dispersed; and the *camôrra*, a secret society of ancient standing, which preyed upon the fears of the timid and levied black mail upon almost all classes who had anything to lose, has been vigorously grappled with and substantially broken up.

The case, however, has its darker side, and the Government of the Kingdom of Italy must be debited with facts that lest friends lament, as well as credited with those which they can cite with satisfaction. It cannot be denied that the gaols in Southern Italy are overcrowded with prisoners—that little or no distinction is ordinarily made between those who are confined for criminal and those for political offences—that both classes of prisoners are detained an unreasonably protracted period before being brought to trial—and that brigandage is rife in most parts of the Neapolitan territory—that terrible severities have occasionally been inflicted by the military—that the burden of taxation is heavier than it used to be—that arbitrary arrests are frequently made, and that the constitution of the realm is sometimes violated. Such evils, however they may be explained, cannot be made light of. They show a state of society which, if there were any reason to believe would become normal and permanent, might be regarded by many as balancing all the advantages accruing to the country by the change of rulers. Indeed, it could not exist for long without bringing utter discredit on the Italian Government, nor without exposing to more serious danger than any through which they have hitherto had to pass the unity, independence, and freedom of Italy.

That we may not judge unfairly we have to keep steadily in view three or four considerations which somewhat alter the aspect of the case. Several of the grievances of which we have made mention are, if we may be permitted to use the expression, aboriginal. They did not come in with the new régime. They are not the offspring of the revolution. Unhappily, they are but aggravations of ingrained habits, and they draw their vitality and strength rather from a foregoing system of public administration than from any innovation into the province by a new dynasty. It must be conceded, moreover, that the times are exceptional. The Government of the kingdom of Italy has not yet been wholly at liberty to bring to completion the internal reforms which it admits to be needed. It has been partly diverted by the national anxiety to obtain possession of Rome and Venetia. It has been busy in organising an army and a navy. It has had to encounter hot party contentions. The Bourbon system left a host of corrupt, selfish, and intriguing officials on its hands. Its difficulties have been countless in number, and quite abnormal in kind. And, then, it has to be remembered that, even if the ills of which the Neapolitans complain differ little in their pressure from those under which they groaned before they had effected their deliverance, there is at least this difference with regard to the light in which they are viewed by authority—that under the old dynasty they flourished beneath administrative sanctions, while under the new they are marked for extirpation as early as possible.

All these things being fairly taken into account, we see no sufficient reason for concluding that the unity of Italy cannot prove lasting, or that the south is incapable of amalgamation with the north. If it really be so, much more convincing proof of the fact than any which has yet appeared will be required to satisfy candid minds. Hitherto, the balance of evidence inclines the other way. The wonder is, not that so much still remains to be done, but that in the face of so many obstacles any progress has been made. The direction has been effected. We know not that a little adverse criticism will be injurious in its influence upon the Italian Government, but we do think that they who labour to disheaten it in this its time of trial act unwisely and unkindly. The British people, we are sure, are not the friends of that wrong. They are too well aware of the innumerable perils which invariably threaten the youthful days of national freedom to add to their number by sinister forebodings. They bear in mind the experience of their own forefathers, and would rather cheer than discourage a sister nation in her struggle to extricate herself from the effects of centuries of division and misrule. We trust they will yet have the gratification to witness the Government of Italy surmounting its worst difficulties, and, by the consolidation and improvement of the various elements of subjects, preparing the way for the full realisation of their hopes—an undivided and unmutilated Italian kingdom, free in its institutions, independent in its policy, and having Rome as its capital.

A flag of distress, indicating a ship in danger, was hoisted on Monday night at the Rock Lighthouse, off New Brighton, near Liverpool. The tubular life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution stationed at that place immediately proceeded, in tow of the steam-tug Universe, to the scene of danger. The wind was blowing hard, and there was a heavy sea running. The life-boat succeeded, under perilous circumstances, in rescuing the crew of ten men of the brig Levant, of Bristol, inward bound from Barbadoes, which had struck on the North Bank, three or four miles from the mouth of the River Mersey. This life-boat has only been on this station a few months, and all the time he gave, in No. 187, on Beginning of the book.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Empress has been slightly indisposed, and an evening party which was to have taken place on Monday has been postponed in consequence until next Monday.

M. Chevreau, Lhuys, Rouher, Meunier, Siszvanne, Mocquard, Mentgue, and Germiny, and Generals Waldner, Macey, and Monge have been nominated to the rank of senators.

The sittings of the Corps Législatif were brought to a conclusion on Thursday week by a speech from the President, M. De Morny, thanking the members for the support they had afforded to the Government. In his allecting farewell address M. De Morny "wished that he could only say '*au revoir*!" An early dissolution, however, of the Imperial decree, published yesterday week, formally dissolved the Chamber, and the 21st and 22nd of May have been fixed for the general elections in France, the 7th of June being appointed for those in Corsica. The Session of the Senate has also been declared at an end.

M. de Forcade has addressed a circular to the prefects explaining the principles by which they are to be guided in the approaching elections.

Considerable sensation has been created in Paris by the publication of the despatch from the French Government, sent to France, Russia and England, announcing that the contract to the Suez Canal Company cannot be sanctioned by the Porte unless on certain conditions, which have not yet been complied with. The French paper contains a communicated note, designed to allay the public alarm and to show that the French Government intends to leave the settlement of these important preliminary questions, but does not mean to interrupt the works.

The latest accounts from Puebla are very favourable to the French. After an active bombardment, continued from the 27th to the 31st of March, a general assault was effected, through which, by dint of hard fighting, the troops penetrated into the city, and fighting their way from House to House across barricades, succeeded in capturing the Plaza de Armas and the cathedral, and at the last accounts had nearly entire possession of the city.

The accounts from Cochin-China are also favourable to the French; a great number of villages had submitted, and order was restored.

ITALY.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday at Aranjuez, under the presidency of the Queen. Her Majesty expressed to the Ministers the happiness it afforded her to see them constantly at the head of affairs.

King Ferdinand of Portugal has arrived at Madrid.

ITALY.

The Parliament has agreed to appoint a committee of inquiry into the general condition of the military and mercantile marine.

The Tuscan Chamber has voted the budget unanimously on the 17th. The King will assist at the ceremony.

The Queen left Florence this evening for Valletri. After a short tour his Holiness, it is expected, will return to Rome.

PRUSSIA.

A serious dispute has arisen between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies. At the sitting on Monday, the Minister of War, General Von Roon, was called to order by the President, for using unparliamentary language towards Herr Von Sybel. The Government members questioned the right of the President to interrupt a Minister while speaking, which led to a violent dispute, and ended in the President suspending the sitting. At the sitting on the following day a letter was read from the King, addressed to Herr Von Bennigsen, which supported the assumption of the President to limit the freedom of speech of the Ministers the latter would not attend the sittings of the Chamber. The King concluded his letter to a Special Committee, which has reported against the demand that the Ministers attending the Chamber should receive from the rules laid down by it the guidance of that body, and be wholly free of the control of the President.

DENMARK.

After three days' debate the Rigsraad, in its sitting of Tuesday, voted the address to the King by 57 votes to 28. The Government has declared its readiness to accept the resolutions.

GREECE.

A despatch from Athens of the 3rd inst., says—"The President of the Council, Mr. Bulgaris, has placed the Ministry at the disposal of resignations. The former will probably be succeeded by M. Christides. Warlike confidence is the prevailing feature of the day. King Otho demands six million drachmas for his private property."

TURKEY.

As a result, perhaps, of the Sultan's late visit to Egypt, a spirited despatch has been sent by Aali Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Representatives of the Sublime Porte at Paris and London, complaining of the Fenian movement across the Atlantic and the Isthmus of Suez.

It is reported from Ragusa that a conspiracy to massacre the Christians in Bosnia and the Herzegovina has been discovered in Mostar. Numerous arrests have taken place in consequence.

GREECE.

By the arrival of the steamer Edinburgh we are in possession of New York journals to the 2nd inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

General Hooker has at length commenced a movement upon the Confederate capital. On Monday, the 27th ult., a portion of the late army of the Potomac crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, above Fredericksburg, and captured the Confederate pickets. Hooker is not out alone, but found an ally in Grant. Since that time the remainder of the army has crossed at three other fords, above and below Fredericksburg. The Confederates offered no serious resistance to the passage at any point. The Federals report the capture of from 500 to 600 prisoners. The Federal casualties do not exceed fifty in number.

On the 30th three corps of Hooker's army were twelve miles in the rear of Fredericksburg. The railroad was open to Aquia Creek, and the town, were in communication with the former. Another corps was threatening Gordonsville and under the command of Sedgwick. Confederates. General Stoneman's cavalry were on their way to destroy the lines of railway communicating with Richmond, so as to prevent General Lee from receiving reinforcements. Should Hooker obtain a great battle or a great catastrophe was imminent. General Hooker has been joined by General Milroy, at Fairmount, and destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio railway bridges at Fairmount and Cheat River.

It is reported that the Federal Monitor fleet is again inside Charleston Harbour, prepared for another attack on that place. The Confederate Secretary for War has visited Charleston and expressed himself satisfied with the precautions made by General Beauregard.

General Banks reports a series of successes in Louisiana. On the River Teche he had four engagements with the enemy and repulsed them, capturing 1500 prisoners. He forced the Confederates to destroy all their transports, and gained possession of many hundred head of cattle and much miscellaneous stores and provisions. Finally, he has seized the Opelousas Railroad and communicated with Admiral Farragut's fleet in Red River. In these operations he lost 500 men.

In south-western Missouri the Confederates have been active and gathered some booty, but have lost a whole regiment, with horses and camp equipage, which was surprised by the Federals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York press generally considers that the action of Mr. Adams in giving a certificate to a vessel bound for Matamoras with arms for Mexico does not justify the severe comments of the British press thereupon, and thinks they prove the existence of a strong anti-American feeling in England ready to resent even the shadow of affront. Some journals justify Mr. Adams's conduct.

By order of the Privy Court, the cargo of the Peterhoff is being landed and examined, to ascertain if there is contraband of war on board.

Several Federal regiments whose time of enlistment had expired had arrived at Washington and New York to be mustered out. The Federal forces will lose thirty-seven regiments in this way during the present and next months.

The 30th of April was kept as a day of fast and humiliation by the people of the United States.

CANADA.

The trade and navigation returns of this province show that while no petroleum was exported in 1866, in 1867 there was sent out 69,880 gallons, and in 1868 1,764,140 gallons.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The bill abolishing manhood suffrage in this province was modified in the Upper House, so as not to take effect until after the next general election, so as to give the people an opportunity of giving a direct vote on this question.

CHINA.

The new organisation of the Ward force has caused dissatisfaction among the troops commanded by Li Hung Chang. Soochi was retaken. Tsen-Tsin have been repulsed by the Chinese troops. The rebels have evacuated Shaou Shing.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The news from Poland is generally unfavourable to the Poles. The operations in the field for the past week, as far as they can be made out from the telegrams, have been as follow:—On the 4th the insurgent chief Bonitzs, with 800 men, attacked the Russian infantry near Mihrynow, but was defeated and taken prisoner. A sanguinary battle was fought on the 6th at Tepely, in the palatinate of Sandomir, between the Russians, numbering 3000 men, and the insurgents, under General Periorzanki, in which the Russians lost 400 killed and wounded, and the Poles 100. The Russians retreated to Tomanow. During the two previous days there had been partial encounters at Lumi and Zamch, the Russians manœuvring to surround the Poles, but they were forced to retreat, engagements are being fought, and beaten. The same day Miniewski suffered a defeat, with considerable loss, at Krzykawka, where Colonel Killed. By this time, it appears, Tarcanowski, reported to have been wounded and defeated on the 2nd inst., had recovered, as he is stated to have fought a battle on the 7th, at Kolin, in the palatinate of Kalisch, and, after two days' severe fighting, driven the Russians to Konin. However, on the 8th his luck again failed, as Colonel Von Berg, marching from Warsaw of the 9th—the band of Tecanowski, united with several others, was attacked near Pikol, north of Konin, and completely routed. The insurgents lost one cannon. On the same day a considerable force of insurgents from Galicia, commanded by Jordan, was defeated near Michalowice, on the road to Cracow, and thrown back across the frontier with heavy loss. Tecoranski's band was compelled to retire into Galicia. A sanguinary engagement took place on the 9th, at Tarnow, between side) on the 12th inst., in which the Russians are reported to have been the victors, although sustaining great loss.

The Provisional Committee of Warsaw is actively at work, and has also issued a proclamation denouncing Sachiowicius in Poland collecting taxes for the Russian Government.

LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The opening of the Atlantic cable has been attended with a fearful catastrophe. The Anglo-Saxon, the fine steamer of the screen, with more than 1000 persons on board, left Quebec on the 27th ult., bound for the port of Liverpool. She struck on the Cape Race, Newfoundland, and became a total wreck. Out of about 936 souls on board only 186 were saved. The boats had not been long cleared, a considerable number of the passengers and crew, had not been heard of at the latest date, in the hands of the natives on the coast of Ireland.

The following is a list of the cabin passengers:—Miss Malley; Hon. John Young, wife, seven children, and servant; Captain and Mrs. Bertram, wife's maid, and two servants. Captain Cassidy, Rev. C. F. Baton, Mrs. Wright, Captain T. F. Reed, Mr. C. Wright, Mr. Hamilton, S. Mill, Mr. C. Fraser, Mr. Curphey, Mr. Guy Pemberton, Mr. S. Rodgers, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Tenlby, Mrs. Jackson and child, Captain Bertram, Mrs. Bertram, Miss Bertram, and Mr. C. Mr. Greene (mail officer), Mr. Towers, the Rev. Mr. Eaton, Captain Cassidy, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mrs. S. Mill, Mrs. Reed, and Mrs. Wright, and Miss Jones, Catherine Cameron, Mary Ann Thomas, Mary Ann Adams, Edward Jones, and Thomas Calvert. The steerage passengers were the first, second, fourth seats, and about sixty others, were picked up in two boats by the Dauntless. Hopes are entertained that the steamer Arabia, and the Bloodhound have been dispatched to their assistance. The accounts, as may be supposed, are very conflicting. Another version says that 84 cabin passengers, 100 steerage passengers, and 21 of the crew were saved. The captain, part of the crew, and a great many passengers left the wreck on the first morning in the boats, and were all lost. Another version says that it has been ascertained that all the mails and 21 lives were lost by the Anglo-Saxon.

The following is the account of the loss of the Anglo-Saxon, furnished by the first officer of that vessel, Mr. Archibald, who left Liverpool on the 11th inst. at five p.m. She experienced strong westerly gales until Saturday, the 25th, when, at seven o'clock in the morning, with the sea a thick fog, the engines were immediately slowed. At ten p.m. the ice being thick and heavy, the engines were stopped altogether. A light was seen on the south forward, and ship ahead of us, being heard. At ten a.m. on the 26th the fog lifted, and the ice having cleared, we set the forecourse, and the engines were again occasionally at a dead slow. At half-past ten a.m. the fog closed away altogether, and we saw clear water to the west-north-west from the masthead. We steered for it, passing outside the ice. At two p.m. we were in the ship clear of ice, and steered north-west by west with full speed, and with all possible sail. A moderate breeze blowing from the south-west at this time. At noon, latitude 46°37, longitude 47°24 by the chronometer. At ten p.m. the breeze freshened, and the night setting in very thick weather, and a dense fog set in. We took in all sail at eight a.m. on the 27th. The fog continued to be dense. We continued the ship in the vicinity off Cape Race, we altered her course to west half north, and slowed the engines to half speed, which was continued until four a.m. on the 28th, when, on

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

POLAND.—Cracow, May 14.—An insurrection has broken out in the Russian province of the Ukraine, near the town of Bialocurchint. The 10th of May, the term fixed for the expiration of the amnesty, passed without any noticeable event taking place in Warsaw.

INDIA.—Bombay, April 28.—A cousin of Nana Sahib, who was recently arrested, has been tried and sentenced to transportation for life.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The City petition against the defacement of Ludgate-hill by a railway-bridge bears more than a thousand signatures.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside at the Annual Meeting of the Governors of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, to be held on Wednesday next, the 20th inst., when a donation of one hundred guineas to University College Hospital, in anticipation of the annual dinner on June 2, it will be kind enough to take the chair.

A special exhibition of sculptures in ivory will be open to members of the Archæological Institute, at the apartments of the Institute, from Monday, June 1, to Saturday, June 13, inclusive.

The Caledonian ball will take place at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, June 17, a postponement from the 8th having been decided on in consequence of the ball at the Guildhall in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales having fixed for the latter day.

The annual banquet to her Majesty's Judges was given on Tuesday night, at the Mansion House, by the Lord Mayor. The reputation for the City for hospitality was well maintained on this occasion, the Egyptian Hall being filled by a distinguished company.

On Thursday the ancient ceremony of "beating the bounds" was observed in most of the metropolitan parishes. On Lodgate-hill a curious ceremony was performed. The parishes of St. Martin's-le-Grand and Christchurch-the-Greyfriar divide in the middle of a shop, which the whole of the official and visiting parties had to enter.

The Prince of Wales has fixed the 8th of June as the day on which he will attend a grand ball at the Guildhall. It is expected that on that time to present his Royal Highness with the freedom of the City.—His Royal Highness will dine at the Merchant Taylors' Hall on June 11, on the occasion of becoming enrolled as an honorary member.

Last week the births at the 1078 boys and 1077 girls—in all 2155 children were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1858-62 the average number (corrected) was 1911.—The deaths in London in the same week had risen to 1,600, of which they had declined in the previous week. The average number of deaths, as derived from weeks in 1858-62 and corresponding with this week, in which no correction for increasing population, 1144.

The 3rd grand flower show of the season was held on Wednesday at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park. A numerous and highly-distinguished company assembled, admission having been fixed by the bibliocracy of the flowers and by the intimation that the Prince and Princess of Wales would honour the show with their presence. The company took its place in the fernatory their Royal Highnesses arrived, and graciously acknowledged the plaudits of the company. They spent upwards of an hour in the inspection of the show. The flowers were in fine condition, having been much improved by the recent rains.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society was held on Monday in the schoolroom, Broad-road—East Russell in the chair. Previous to the meeting a consecration of the premises in the adjoining Ratcliff-highway took place of the building; at the conclusion of which the noble chairman said that he had never been more gratified with the result of the annual meeting than on the present occasion, and he was particularly pleased with their knowledge of the Bible which they showed that the money which they raised the public would not be forgotten in after life. A lengthened report was read by the secretary, which stated that the average attendance at the meeting held in the Broadroad was 687; the number in the girls' school was 285. The agencies of the society are maintained in active and successful operation in all parts. In the training department provides is now made for the instruction and residence of 40 boys. At the Christian examination the number of boys and were presented and all passed, the proportion in the first class being very large. The industrial school of schools is systematically carried on, the number of both teachers and committee. The total income of the year had been £16,209, and the expenditure £16,209.

The twelfth annual meeting of the subscribers to the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, was held on Monday, at the Union Tavern, Great Windmill-street, General Shrabrue in the chair. Major Farrel, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the Royal Hospital for Private Soldiers' Widows promised to become a patron of the asylum. There are at present forty-six widows enjoying the benefits of the asylum, and twenty-one were elected at the meeting. The total income for the year was £1368.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Church of England Sunday School Institute was held on Tuesday evening, at St. James's Hall—Lord Calthorpe in the chair. The secretary read the report, which stated the number of society was to promote the efficiency of Sunday schools in connection with the Church of England. This was effected by means of Diocesan conferences, meetings, and training-classes. Deputation had during the past year visited Bristol, Birmingham, Boston, Guildford, Chichester, and Southampton, and the places had met with a cordial welcome and effected much good. Large numbers of teachers attending Sunday schools had been present at the meetings held in the county during the past year, the sale of which had produced £1878. The total income for the year had been £2746, and the expenditure £2746, and the expenditure £2746.

The annual meeting of the Ragged School Union was held on Monday evening at Exeter Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The number of children now in the Sabbath and day schools in connection with the union is 49,636. The industrial schools number 2661; the voluntary teachers 4000; the paid teachers, 360; and the paid monitors, 680. There are twenty-six Bands of Hope, with 6000 members. The mechanics' section contains 1000 members. They are eight in number, comprising 372 lads, whose united earnings for the past year amounted to £6272. The rag brigade also goes on well. The shoe-black, penny bank, and mothers' meetings are going on prosperously.

The annual dinner of the members to the Royal Dramatic Female School was held last Saturday in the theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The number of children now under the care had risen to 80, all undergoing a course of training to fit them to earn suitable livelihoods in future. The committee have also established a school for the children of officers belonging to the naval reserve into the school, as usual. The Bromley branch for society are in a satisfactory state, and the annual meeting of last year being in excess of any former year. The total income of the year was £2,111, and the expenditure, £2,111. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind held its annual meeting at St. James's Hall on Monday, Mr. Alexander Beresford in the chair. The report was delivered by the secretary, Mr. Bedford Pim, and stated that the association had been established in 1854, and had been established in 1854, and had undergoing a course of training to fit them to earn suitable livelihoods in future. The committee have also established a school for the children of officers belonging to the naval reserve into the school, as usual. The Bromley branch for society are in a satisfactory state, and the annual meeting of last year being in excess of any former year. The total income of the year was £2,111, and the expenditure, £2,111. The report was unanimously adopted.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reynell George Taylor, of the Bengal army, has been appointed a Companion of the Bath.

The Prince of Wales has forwarded £25 towards the fund being raised on behalf of the wives and families of those seamen who perished in the Orontes, on the Canadian coast some months since.

General Lindsay, who is about to proceed to Canada to assume the command of the brigade of Guards stationed there, was entertained at a banquet by his constituents at Wigan, on Tuesday evening.

The Light Infantry Division of Royal Marines, stationed at Woolwich, was on Monday inspected by Major-General A. B. Brandon, who was attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Travers and other officers.

A Royal Warrant has been issued for the penalty into the case of the distinguished-service Colonels and of certain Captains and Lieutenants-Colonel, the Earl of Cardigan, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Arthur Paget, and the 6th of October, 1854. The Commission will consist of the following members:—Captain the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Grey, Bart., Captain Right Hon. R. F. Boyenice, M.P.; General Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B.; General Sir Richard Dacres, G.C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, Major-General Sir William Fraxeton, K.C.B., Royal Artillery; Major-General Bandham, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Yorke, General Ronald Lumley. Secretary, Mr. Thomas Cave Browne Cave, clerk of the War Office.

THE MILITIA.

Four of the Middlesex regiments of militia—the Royal Leeden, the King's Own, the 1st (East) Middlesex, and the 3rd (Royal Victoria) Middlesex—were reviewed on Wednesday in Battersea and Clapham. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Prince of Wales. The troops were brought on the ground in marching order from their barracks in the Royal enjoy three formed quarter-distance columns, wheeled into lines of contiguous columns the second and fourth companies moving to the front and wheeling into line, advanced and retired in echelon of battalions, and formed squares to receive cavalry. The Royal Leeden, the 1st (East) Middlesex, and companies, performed contiguous quarter-distance columns, and fired a Royal salute. At the conclusion of the manœuvres the troops marched past in review order, and really remarkable. The marching past and receiving cavalry were particularly brilliant, but from the inferiority of the ground, the firing of the battalion failed up the officers and briefly addressed them, emphatically expressing the pleasure which he had received from the efficiency of the various manœuvres, assuring them the men had surpassed his expectations, and that he was convinced that the country in time that could be required of them would not be able to perform readily. The Earl of Cardigan, the Marquis of Donegal, a number of officers, and a large concourse of spectators were present on the ground, which was admirably kept by four companies of the Guards.

The Queen's Own Light Infantry (2nd Tower Hamlets), 700 strong, was inspected last week by Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.

The West Kent Light Infantry Militia, numbering 800 men, was inspected on Monday by Sir Percy Herbert, who expressed their twenty-eight days' annual training, were on Wednesday inspected by Major-General Sutton, C.B., at Canterbury.

The 1st Royal Surrey Militia, mustering 750 rank and file, marched on Tuesday morning in Richmond Park, for inspection by Colonel Peyre of the Coldstream Guards.

The annual inspection of the Bucks Militia came off on Monday, on the Cricket Ground, at the desire of the Duke of Buckingham, Cricket, of the Coldstream Guards.

The 4th Royal Lancashire Militia, numbering upwards of 1,000 men, were inspected on Tuesday, by Colonel Wilkie.

The 6th Royal Lancashire Militia was inspected on Wednesday by Major-General Sir Thomas Wilkinson, K.C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General. The regiment mustered about 700 strong, and was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Townshend, of Wrexham.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Lord Ranelagh has made arrangements for a grand brigade field-day, on Whit Monday, in Mr. Stode's beautiful park at Chaulhurst, and the Kent and Sussex Light Infantry Volunteers, and the 1st Middlesex Artillery on that occasion. Several corps have accepted the invitation.

The 1st Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifle Volunteer corps was held on Tuesday at the Orderly-room, Lancaster-place. The business of the regiment was of a routine character, and was over by half-past six o'clock. The corps that it still has sent to have upwards of 1000 effectives on its roll.

An antique and valuable silver tazza, presented by the Duke of Cambridge to the members of the Victoria Rifles, was shown to us at Harrow yesterday week. There was a numerous attendance, as it was the third and last day of the competition for the prizes presented by members of the battalion at Wimbledon this year. The Duke's gift fell to Mr. Doe, of the Grenadier company, who made 37 points out of a possible 40. Next to him came Sergeant Fuller and Mr. Hall coming in second and third. All these men have obtained places in Wimbledon this year, and will also enter for the bronze medal of Middlesex, and Mr. Fuller for the St. George's Challenge Vase.

A contest for the temporary possession of the Harrow trophy cup took place on Saturday last, between the 1st company of the 17th Middlesex (Barnet). This corps had held it successfully through the last few months, but on Saturday it was wrested from them by the Wembley (a that of the C Company of the Victoria Rifles.

The 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers carried on gun practice on Saturday last, for the first time this season, at the Tre-gun battery, Plumstead Marshes. The corps, which mustered 200 strong, with carriages, at a range of 1200 yards, under the superintendence of the Adjutant Captain Wilkinson. The practice commenced at eleven o'clock, and although had not fired shot or shell before, the shooting was good, the shots either striking the target or falling very near to it, and in a line with it.

On Saturday the volunteer campaign for the season in Lancashire was inaugurated by a contest, organised by the officers of the Liverpool Rifle Brigade, for the Earl of Derby's challenge cup and other prizes. The weather was fine, and trains from Liverpool, Manchester, and Stockport brought a numerous company of rifle volunteers together. The contest agreed with the Rifle St. Leger, open to all the world. Four prizes were offered of £20, £15, £10, and £5, and the challenge cup, as also the Derby cup, 1 shot at each range: Wimbledon scoring—hits and points added. Mr. Rawson, the winner of the Rifle St. Leger, was the winner of the Derby cup, with a total score of 99 marks. There were three ties at 76 marks for the second, third, and fourth prizes, which were decided by a shot each, and fell to Mr. Hall, Mr. Bibby, and Mr. Lloyd respectively. Captain Heaton made a centre, and, earning the fourth prize, reaped the double benefit of £5 and the cup for the best shot. Mr. Rawson, the winner of the Derby cup, made 99 points, and the next third time each competitor made a centre. The ties were decided by a shot each, which fell to Mr. Rawson, Mr. Bibby, and Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Hall and Mr. Mr. Ashton made a bull's-eye and Mr. Braill a centre. Mr. Ashton then scored

THE ROYAL ITALIAN STEAM-SHIP ESPLORATORE.

THIS vessel, the subject of our Engraving, made her trial-trip on Wednesday, the 6th inst., and her performances were attended with the most favourable results, having accomplished at the measured distance in Sea Reach an average speed of 17·278 knots per hour, one of the very fastest on record.

The Esploratore has been constructed and equipped for the Italian Government by Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Co., of Blackwall, and is the first completed of a class of ships intended for despatch or Royal steam-yachts. She is a noble and handsome steam paddle-ship of 1062 tons; her length 240 ft., 30 ft. beam, and 15 ft. depth of hold. Her engines, constructed by Messrs. Penn and Son, are of the collective power of 350 horses, on the oscillating principle. The cylinders are 71 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 5 feet; the number of revolutions on the trial was 40; the boilers are four in number, on the tubular plan, and fitted with brass tubes; the paddle-wheels are on the feathering principle, and fitted with disengaging apparatus.

The performance of the machinery was in every respect highly satisfactory, developing a very large indicated horse power, and from boilers not exceeding ordinary proportions.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

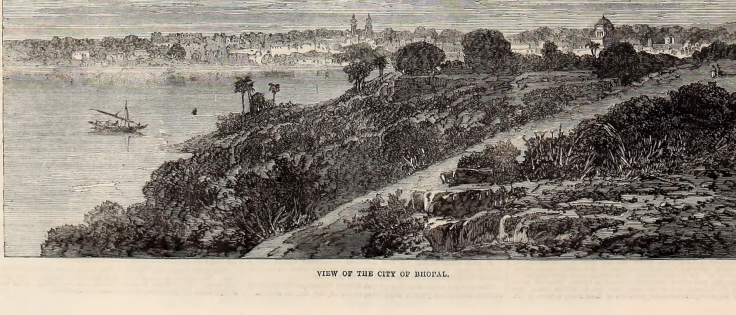
(From a Correspondent.)

HER Highness the Begum of Bhopal, K.S.I., is the only lady member of the Order of the Star of India, except of course her Majesty the Queen. The Portrait was taken of her in a dress worn on public occasions. It gives her a very pleasing and natural expression. The two men sitting with her are her Ministers. The one on the right, in the white dress, is Kian Ram, the Under Minister, and a Hindoo; and the one on the left is Jumal-oo Deen, the Prime Minister, and a Mussulman. The view of Bhopal is taken from the south side of the lake. On the occasion of the Agent of the Governor-General's durbar at Bhopal, Nov. 1, 1862, the first anniversary of the installation of the Knights of the Order of the Star of India, the Begum gave a series of magnificent entertainments, which lasted nine days.

It will suffice here to mention that the town of Bhopal is in Central India, between Saugor and Indore, on the Bombay road, and nearly equidistant from both places about 100 miles. It is a large fortified town, surrounded by a high loopholed wall. The town is built on a low hill between two tanks, one of which is about two miles long and a quarter of a mile wide, the other about five miles long and one mile wide. The palaces of the Begum and of her principal nobles overlook the larger tank. The town is very clean and well kept, and the streets are lighted with oil-lamps after dark, and in this respect Bhopal contrasts very favourably with most native towns, which are generally filthily dirty and never lighted. The population is chiefly Mussulman; but a great number of Hindoos live in the town and are treated in all respects as well as the Mussulmans. The present ruler of the Bhopal State, her Highness the Nawab Secunder Begum, is the daughter of the late Nawab Nuzzer Mahomed Khan.

HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

She married her cousin, the late Jehangir Mahomed Khan. After his death she succeeded him, with the consent of the British authorities, and has proved one of the wisest and most able rulers of the country. The reigning family at Bhopal have always been attached to the British; and when the mutiny broke out she remained firm in her attachment to the English cause in spite of the wishes and entreaties of her intimate friends and relations and the threats of her Musulman adherents. She stood alone in our favour at that trying time, and had the wisdom and foresight to know that in the end we must be the conquerors. Whatever assistance she could give us, she gave willingly. In 1860, after the country was settled, the late Lord Canning assembled all the chiefs of Central India at Jubbulpore, and in open durbar there praised the Begum for the noble way in which she had stood out in our favour, and at the same time informed her that he had been empowered to give her a grant of land worth about a lac of rupees a year. The Begum was greatly affected on this occasion, and with tears of joy in her eyes stood up and thanked his Lordship for the great honour she had received. On her way back from Jubbulpore, as she was crossing the noble iron suspension bridge over the Bean, eleven miles from Saugor (built by a former Commissioner of Saugor, from iron made on the spot, from the ore found in the neighbourhood, with ordinary native tools, and by unskilled workmen, and at a place where no foundries exist), she said, "of what use is it to fight against people who can build a bridge like this?" She is now firmly attached to the English. To her great regret, she only knows a few words of the English language; but her daughter was taught it a little, and her grand-daughter is learning it regularly. Her troops are neatly dressed, and well disciplined in the European fashion. She was delighted to receive the Order of the Star of India, and gave an entertainment on the occasion; and in last November, on the first anniversary of the installation, she gave a magnificent series of entertainments which lasted nine days, and for which she sent invitations to the European officers and ladies in all the neighbouring stations—Saugor, Lahore, Indore, &c.—to several of her more particular European friends in all parts of India, and also to all the neighbouring Princes. The Agent of the Governor-General for Central India was present, also the political agent for Bhopal, and several other members of the diplomatic corps, and several military and civil officers and ladies. Many more ladies would have been present had it not been for the heat of the weather and the unhealthy time of year. On the 30th of October the Begum went out in State to meet the Agent of the Governor-General, and to welcome him to her capital. This was a very pretty sight, and gave a good idea of what Eastern splendour must once have been. On the 1st of November the Agent of the Governor-General received a State visit from the Begum at the English camp in a suburb two miles from the city. After this the visitors paid visits to the Begum and her principal nobles in their palaces. In the evening the Begum gave a grand dinner in her palace, which was very tastefully illuminated: the most conspicuous devices in the illumination were two large well-executed transparencies of the insignia and motioes of the Star of India, while "Welcome" shone out in all directions. The lake, too, was illuminated with thousands of coloured lights, and after dinner there was a magnificent display of fireworks. Every evening either the Begum or her nobles gave an entertainment, and during the day cricket and other amusements were got up by the visitors. It must be mentioned that the Begum engaged a circus (no common thing out here) for the amusement of her guests. Everything was on the grandest scale; the guests all had meals together in a large house provided by the Begum for the convenience of travellers. The commissariat arrangements were on the most sumptuous scale, and there was a most plentiful supply of everything. The Begum is about forty-eight years old; she is a very amiable, sensible, and clever woman. She manages all her affairs, and does a great deal of her office work herself: she has had experience that her people are not to be trusted. She generally has an animated, pleasant expression, but a very determined look; and she is accustomed to have her own way and to have her orders fully carried out. It is greatly to be wished that there were a few more native rulers like her. It is hardly saying too much to say that in sagacity and power of managing she has no equal among the rulers of India.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF BHOPAL.

RAILWAYS IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.

IT was only last Session that the Government grant in aid of the maintenance of "Highland Roads and Bridges" was discontinued. It is now more than a hundred years since the Government of the day saw that the only way of making the Scottish Highlands amenable to law and loyal to the Crown was to construct roads through all the disaffected districts. This was done, and, afterwards, Parliament voted £5000 a year for the proper maintenance of these roads, attaching, however, to the grant conditions which secured from the proprietors of land a very ample contribution to the same object. The money was well spent. There are, probably, no finer roads in the world than those which for nearly forty years have been under the management of the Government, and by their means the country has greatly prospered. Last year Parliament came to the conclusion that the Highlands should pay for their own roads; and not without reason, for property had increased immensely in value, and not only roads but railways flourished, yielding a higher dividend than many great lines in the heart of England.

Greater roads, however, than those which first subjugated the Highland clans are rapidly in progress, and promise to benefit the country even more largely. A continuous line of railway now connects the county of Ross; and railway schemes are ripe for execution which will bring the rivers, moors, and forests of Sutherland

THE INVERNESS AND ROSS-SHIRE RAILWAY: VIADUCT OVER THE RIVER NESS.

within twenty-four hours of London. On the 23rd ult. an extension of thirty-five miles beyond Inverness was successfully completed and opened for traffic. The country through which it passes will pleasingly surprise those whose notion of the region beyond the Grampians is the traditionary idea, imbibed by Gibbon, of gloomy hills assailed by the winter tempests, lakes concealed in a blue mist, and cold and lonely heaths over which the deer of the forest are chased by a troop of half-naked barbarians. The line of the Ross-shire railway is, in fact, as sunny, as pleasant, and as fertile as almost any district in the kingdom. It is rich in wheat-land, highly cultivated, and studded with townships and villages in which frugal men have realised fortunes. Three large navigable rivers flow through it, and at the mouth of each there is a wide area of champaign country, yielding a rent which is not exceeded except in the best parts of England and the Lothians. The extent of arable land is not, however, great; within some miles of most of the stations the tourist will find Highland scenery of the wildest and most romantic character. At every point the landscape is bounded by a noble panorama of hills on one side, and on the other, except for a few miles, by the sea.

Leaving Inverness, the railway crosses the river at the harbour of the town. The bridge, which we have engraved, is a very handsome structure of almost white stone, designed by Mr. Mitchell, the engineer of this and the other Highland railways. Owing to the loose nature of the soil, it was very difficult to get a good foundation—a difficulty experienced in a still greater degree at the construction of a suspension-bridge a little higher up the river, erected at the expense of Government. The latter, designed by the late Mr. Rendall, cost £30,000, besides the expense of purchasing some buildings and compensating persons who were injured by the progress of the works. The railway viaduct, a much more attractive structure, cost only £11,000. A few hundred yards further on, the line crosses the Great Caledonian Canal on an iron swing-bridge of 74 ft. span, and passes by a rocky promontory on the confines of the Fraser country, which was once the scene of a desperate clan fight. For nearly fourteen miles from this point almost all the land is in the possession of gentlemen bearing the name of Fraser, and of the head of the clan, Lord Lovat, whose seat is about three miles distant from the station at Beauly, or Beau-lieu, a pretty village on the banks of the river of the same name, which is crossed by a timber viaduct of 450 ft. long. Entering the county of Ross, we enter also the country of the Mackenzies, one of the most powerful of the Highland clans, and which played a distinguished part in the history of the North. The view from above Sir Kenneth Mackenzie's house, looking upon the great valley of the Conon, and the wooded slopes and rocky ridges which form a background for Brahan Castle, the residence of Lord Seaforth, is one of the finest in Scotland. The distant hills are of Lord Seaforth, is one of the finest in Scotland. The distant hills are peculiarly picturesque in outline and rich in colour, while the foreground is varied by woods and water, the former including some very handsome specimens of the old Scotch fir, gnarled like oaks, and of a glowing ruddy colour in the bark. Another great river has to be crossed, the Conon, famous in Celtic lore for the number of dread tales of second-sight, witches, and warlocks with which it is associated. The bridge is of stone,

five arches of 77 ft. span, with a skew of 45° to the river. We understand that it was an engineering work of some delicacy to obtain the requisite angle by a series of rile of stone. Iron girders might have been adopted here, but, owing to the splendid stone adjacent, Mr. Mitchell, the engineer, adopted the principle of making each rib of each arch, in a manner, an independent bridge. The effect is very bold and graceful: the bridge is one of the finest stone structures in the north of England. A couple of miles further on is Dingwall, the county town of Ross-shire; it stands on a rich plain of considerable extent at the mouth of the Peffer or Pollury, which gives the name to a spa of considerable reputation a few miles distant. Beyond this we enter the country of the Munros and Rosses, both great names in Highland story. The railway skirts the shore nearly the whole way to Invergordon, a distance of nine miles and a half. The country is in high cultivation, and abounds in thriving villages. The terminus is the principal shipping-port of the county, and much traffic is expected in agricultural produce of all kinds. Comfortable inns exist in all parts of the country, and sport of every kind is abundant. A point nearly opposite Invergordon, on the coast of Moray, is supposed to have been the limit to which the Romans, under Severus, penetrated in Scotland.

Looking at the sea, it is said, the country appeared so wild, so stormy and desolate, that they resolved to penetrate no further, and there they planted their terminus. With the Romans, terminus was a god, usually represented without arms and legs, to show that he was immovable. The railway terminus is not as "stationary." It has already exceeded further south than the Roman eagles ever flew, and extensive preparations are now in progress to penetrate to the heart of Sutherland, to the village of Bonar Bridge. It is likely to stop till it reaches the utmost limit of the kingdom, for already the people of Caithness are bestirring themselves to know the rest of the extension to the town of Thurso, on the shores of the Pentland Firth.

The Vienna journals state that several cafés of that city have lately introduced a machine for chilling cards which performs the work with great celerity.

Captain the Prince of Leiningen, R.N., of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, has forwarded a £5 to the Royal Naval Institution, and has promised to subscribe £1 annually to the society.

The members of the Scarlett Harmonic Society have presented to J. R. Turle, Esq., a testimonial in recognition of his valuable services in connection with the several Handel festivals at the Crystal Palace, and the munificent generosity on the opening of the International Exhibition last year.

ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—The annual general meeting of those interested in the prosperity of the Royal Dramatic College will take place on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at one o'clock, on the stage of the Adelphi Theatre. The Royal Dramatic College Fête and Fancy Fair, on a grander scale to take place, as usual, at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, the 29th, and Monday, the 31st of July.

Statistics of the admissions to South Kensington Museum, during the period in which the visits of presents to the Prince and Princess of Wales remained on public view, may interest some of our readers. On five days (17,151 persons entered the building, making an average of 3,430 per day, a total of 20,425 visitors, exclusive of 2240 children. Out of this number, upwards of 10,000 passed through the barriers on the single day of the royal visit, 1849 guests of both Houses of Parliament and their friends availed themselves of the special invitations to private views. A number of the police and constables was employed to direct the movements of the crowd; and upwards of 25,000 lists of the presents were sold.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23.

SUNDAY, May 17.—Sunday after Ascension Day. Richard, Earl of Cornwall (brother of Henry III.), inaugurated King of the Romans, 1257. Partial Eclipse of the Sun. Full moon, 4h. 49 m. p.m.

MONDAY, 18.—Napoleon Bonaparte declared Emperor of France, 1804. Inauguration of the Church of Scotland: establishment of the Free Church, 1843. Queen Victoria distributed the medals to the soldiers distinguished in the Crimean War, 1856.

TUESDAY, 19.—Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, died, 988. Battle of Edgehill, 1642. Rupert and Rooke destroy the French fleet at Malaga, 1704. The Legion of Honour instituted by Napoleon, 1802.

WEDNESDAY, 20.—The "Fair of Lincoln;" Louis, Dauphin of France, and the barons defeated by the Royalists under William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, 1217. Death of Columbus, 1506. Marshal Burne killed at the Indecisive battle of Bautzen, 1813. The Austrians defeated by the French and Sardinians at Montebello, 1859.

THURSDAY, 21.—The Austrians defeat the French at Asperne, 1809. The Society of British Artists established, 1823.

FRIDAY, 22.—Epipodius, co-founded by Constantine, dedicated at Constantinople, 326. Henry VI. murdered in the Tower of London, 1471. The Queen of Bohemia buried in Westminster Abbey, 1662. Battle of Marston Moor, 1611. Trinity Term begins.

SATURDAY, 23.—The Lancastrians defeated at St. Albans, and Henry VI. taken prisoner, 1455. The Duke of Marlborough's great victory at Ramillies over the French Marshal Villeroi, 1706.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
9 12	9 53	10 33	11 13	11 53	0 33	1 13

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, at SEVEN, a Comedy, in three acts, entitled FISHING for a HUSBAND. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Worrell, Mr. Braid, Mr. W. Gordon, and Mr. Buckstone; with Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Miss Marston Angel, Miss Fanny Wright, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam. After which, MR. BUCKSTONE AT HOME, with Tableaux Magnificent Panoramas of "The Tour of the Prince of Wales in the East;" with new Scenery, Costumes, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Wilkinson, Miss Maskell, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at Seven, a Comedy, in two acts, entitled TO THREE AUNTS and THREE NIECES. Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Worrell, Mr. Braid, Mr. Howe, and Mr. Buckstone; with Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Miss Marston Angel, Miss Fanny Wright, Miss Reynolds, Miss Cathcart, Miss Caroline Lodomez, Kate Terry, E. Lacoupe, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, previous to commencing at Seven. Private Boxes, £1 1s. and £2 2s. Stalls unreserved, 3s. engaged. Due notice will be given of their first appearance.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Open Monday at Nine; Tuesday to Saturday at Ten. One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Orchestral Band at 1 and 3; Organ Performances at 1.30 daily.

Prince Grimaldi and Tourniquet Family, Dress Gallery, and Model of Model and Ivory goods on sale in the Exhibition Department.

Saturday, 29th.—THE GREAT FLORAL SHOW of the SEASON. Open at Twelve. Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or by tickets purchased previously, Five Shillings. Season Tickets available till the 30th of April, 1861, One Guinea; Children under Twelve, Half-a-guinea.

Monday, 31st.—Whitsun Holidays, commencing With Monday.—Special Attractions will be provided. Outdoor and Indoor Amusements.

CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER SHOW, SATURDAY, MAY 29.—The Great Floral Show of the Season. Doors open at Twelve o'clock. Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or by tickets purchased previously, Five Shillings. Guinea Season Tickets free.

Tickets and Programmes at Exeter Hall; and of the usual agents.

Note.—The varied Floral and Musical attractions of the Crystal Palace Flower Shows are so well known to the public that the Directors feel confident they will receive a visit from a forthcoming show surpassing even all previous shows.

FLOWER SHOW.—FIVE-SHILLING TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

CRYSTAL PALACE GUINEA SEASON-TICKET ADMITS FREE TO THE GREAT FLOWER SHOW.

IMPERIAL CRYSTAL PALACE.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, THURSDAY, MAY 21.—
AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. Sims Reeves, Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Anatolia Gabriel, Miss Dolby, Mr. Henry Phillips, and Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer," Gounod's "Gallia," Handel's "Let the bright Seraphim," "Let the people rejoice and forget not," Beethoven's "Hymn to Apollo," "Lullaby," "Let the bright Seraphim," "Hear my Prayer," "Gallia," "Let the people rejoice and forget not," Mozart's "Hymn to Apollo," Mozart's "Lullaby," Handel's "Let the bright Seraphim," "Hear my Prayer," "Gallia," and "Let the people rejoice and forget not." Tickets to be had only at Addison's, 210, Regent-street; and Austin's, 24, Piccadilly.

MR. CUSINS'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT, on 27, JAMES'S HALL, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, at Eight o'Clock. Artistes—Pasqua, Miss Rose Brown, Mdlle. Lemaire, Mdme. Oury, Mr. Sydney Dan Vaton, Piatti, Ballay, Heller Chatterton, John Thomas, Harold Thomas, and Cusins. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Tickets, Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s.; Admission, 5s. and 1s., at Austin's, 24, Piccadilly; all Musicsellers'; and at St. James's Hall.

THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831, on the New Society of Painters in Water Colours. The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House).
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

On SATURDAY NEXT, the 22nd inst., will be published,

A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
COMPRISING
A LARGE FOUR-PAGE ENGRAVING (COLOURED) OF
EPSOM DOWNS—THE DERBY DAY.
FROM A DRAWING BY ALFRED HUNT.
And the following Illustrations:—

The Sultan's Return to Constantinople after his Visit to Egypt.
Illustrations of the Civil War in America, by our Special Artist.
Winners of Prizes at the International Dog Show at Paris.
The Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard.
New Railway Church, Hatton-garden.
St. Alban's Church, Holborn.
Scene on Epsom Downs on the Morning of the Derby Day.
Sale of an Epsom Winner.
Exterior and Interior of the Caves of Elephanta.
Sale of Earl Stamford's Hunting Stud at Quorn.
Indian Tramway Constructed by his Highness the Guicowar of Baroda.
"An Army on the March," by John Gilbert, in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.
"Whitby Abbey from the Churchyard," by G. Dodgson, in the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.
"The Old Hall, Hardwicke, Derbyshire," by W. Bennett, in the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.
"Saying Grace," by Kate Swift; and another picture, from the Exhibition of the Society of Female Artists.
Boy and Dog, group of sculpture, by Alexander Munro, from the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.
"Summer on the Thames," by W. W. Gosling, from the British Institution, &c., &c.

TWO WHOLE SHEETS and COLOURED SUPPLEMENT, Prize Fourpence;
Stamped, One Shilling.
Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

SHOULD it seem desirable to the authorities in France to divert the attention of the public from the mock elections fit is a pity that France has no Haydon) to some outlying subject, an excellent opportunity has been offered to the notice of those who suggest themes for articles in the journals. The Governments of France and England understand one another too well to feel anxiety lest any newspaper discussion should cause estrangement, and a little anti-English feeling might be stirred up without any particular detriment to the relations of the two countries. The Sultan has virtually stopped the Suez Canal. Who can be to blame in this matter but perfidious England, whose haughty Minister has always declared himself hostile to the scheme for the benefit of mankind in general and M. De Lesseps in particular? Though Mr. Kinglake's Great Ritchi is no longer at Constantinople, his mantle has fallen upon "Sir Bulwer," and that wily diplomatist did not go aboard the Padishah's vessel, under pretence of making to Fuad Pacha, a friendly communication, for nothing. The malignant Englishman's concluding words, hissed into the Sultan's ear, were, "Scrase De Lesseps!"

We have triumphed, according to the organs of the Salmagundites, but we must be satisfied that we have done so in the most graceful manner, and have disguised our subtle projects so effectively that no one would have found out that we had interfered at all if prestanatural acumen had not been brought to bear upon our evil designs. The Sultan, our accomplice, has acted with a dissimulation and duplicity worthy of Punic faith and frankness, that the world can see in him only a Sovereign who knows his duty towards an important part of his dominions, and who does it in open and patriotic fashion. It needs the cyclopean perspicacity with which our rulers can detect the secret agency by which his Majesty has been set in motion. It is true that the English Ambassador pretended not to see the necessity of the Sultan's costly expedition to Egypt; nay, in the baseness of dark hypocrisy, affected to think that his Majesty would do well to remain at Stamboul until the serious questions affecting his European provinces should be adjusted. But this was the well-known treachery of the British nation, which never speaks its true meaning. Mr. Roebuck declared that the Sultan should go, and knew well the errand on which his Majesty went. It is all very well for the coarse, loud-talking English press to spake of a monarch's wise resolve not to cede important districts to foreign settlers—keep that kind of hypocritical talk for your Houses of Commons, Leven Lesterr Square decides it. The Sultan has yielded to English influences; he has had Englishmen to make up the accounts of his empire; he has visited Smyrna to please the English engineers, to partake of their lunch, and to admire their railway carriages; and it is notorious to all the world that his Majesty partook of a costly and splendid description (English music, bah, my Heaven!) is now on its way to the seraglio. The same influences sent him to Egypt to work the destruction of the canal.

Doubtless, therefore, in the apparently wise and frank conduct of his Majesty Abdul Aziz in this affair we shall discover no extenuating circumstances, but rather additional proofs of British subtlety. That the Oriental mind is full of dissimulation is known, and here the brutal self-will of England acts through the artful adroitness of the Turk. The Sultan visits the Pacha, and, after a round of deceptive formalities, they go together, Abdul Aziz and Ismail Pacha, to gloat over the scene which they are about to end. They behold the magnificent scheme of M. De Lesseps on its way to triumphant fulfilment, and it is being industriously carried out by thousands of hardy Egyptians, who labour joyously (who dares say they give forced labour!), for they decay the prosperity of their country. The rulers look on with a malignant smile, and promise themselves to change all that. The Sultan departs, and in due course the result of his visit is shown in the atrocious despatch which has been rent to the representatives of France and of England—hollow mockery, as if Sir Bulwer had not dictated the document. O yes, it reads fairly enough. The Sultan has perceived that a large canal is being cut through his property, and he declines to let that work proceed unless he shall receive sufficient guarantee that certain persons who consider the Mediterranean a French lake will not claim that canal as a French ditch. He does not even claim it as his own, but simply demands its neutralisation. He further observes that its projectors claim the banks on each side, and also sundry important stations, which may be intended only for navigation works, but which could very easily be turned into a something far more important, and sometimes into a military point of view, would be invaluable. The Sultan cannot recognise this claim. And, finally, when his Majesty enjoyed that delightful view of the canal works, he was unable to see the special beauty of the system under which they were being carried on. He seemed to him that the vast army of labourers were by no means free-will workers, and that they would be much better employed in cultivating Egypt than in improving M. De Lesseps's prospects in the share-market. A Sultan who asks important questions is of course not to be answered as people are answered in French newspapers, and he can get at the truth by a very summary process—shorter even than logic. His Majesty learns that the fellahs are forced to come, 30,000 strong, to make this canal, and that these figures represent only one third of the labour which is being withdrawn from the soil of Egypt to the sand of Suez. The Padishah, therefore, intimates that forced labour shall absolutely cease. He apprises those whom it may concern that, until these conditions are assented to, the canal must stop. But he adds that, inasmuch as a good deal has been attempted, and as it was believed that this most improper and outrageous scheme would be permitted to be carried out, he will take the matter into his own hands, if the projectors like to receive pegging-out money. He proposes already to, and then the canal will be executed, if at all, for the Government, and not for M. De Lesseps.

The world will see nothing unfair in all this; on the contrary, the demands of the Sultan will be thought to be precisely those which a Sovereign should make, and his conciliatory proposal will seem to have been prompted by the spirit of justice. But we shall hear quite another story from the well-paid organs of M. De Lesseps. Palmerston has triumphed. And we expect, especially, that the following proposition will be hailed with shouts of scorn. The work is to be taken out of the hands of the French, of course; and to whose hands will it be committed? Why, to those of the English. It is true that they have discouraged the scheme, their Premier on political, and their engineers on commercial grounds; but they are now quite with the change of hands. Like the *magic flute* in Mozart's opera (where living music is wedded to dead words, *à la* Mexentius), the canal in one keeping produces evil, in another, good. The English will soon discover that if they can lay hold of it the difficulties will vanish, we shall hear no more of neutralisation, the canal will be the road to India, and once more perfidious Albion triumphs in the East. There! There is matter for fifty admirably sarcastic articles, and it will be the fault of the "Black Man" if our French friends concern themselves with the elections.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the younger members of the Royal family, returned from Osborne House, Isle of Wight, on Friday, and yesterday (Friday) the Queen took her departure for Scotland. Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and Prince Leopold, and Princesses Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, and attended by Lady Augusta Stanley, the Duke of Athole, Colonel Bouverie, Major-General Grey, and Miss Grey, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Dr. Jenner, Mr. Roland, Major Cowell, and Mr. Bell, left Windsor at ten minutes before eight o'clock a.m., by the Great Western Railway, which conveyed them to Banbury, where the train entered on the North-Western line, and proceeded to Rugby, at which station a relay was reached at seven minutes after four o'clock this morning. The train proceeded thence by the London and North-Western Railway till junction, from which point the Scottish Central line was traversed to Perth, where her Majesty was to arrive at 8.40 a.m. Here the Queen partook of refreshment, after which the Duke of Athole joining the train at this place and travelling onwards with the Queen to Balmoral, Aberfeldy, where the train will proceed by the Scottish North-Eastern line to Aberdeen, whence, after a delay of twenty minutes, the Royal party will proceed by the wards, over the Deeside Railway, to Aboyne, the terminus of the railway, her Majesty posting thenceforward to Balmoral by easy stages, the whole journey being performed without having accomplished in little more than twenty hours.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service on Sunday last in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Bishop of London and the Bishop of Oxford officiated. On Monday the Prince and the Prince of Orange at the Palace Hotel. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Duke and Duchess of Wellington with their company at dinner at Apsley House. In the evening crowds were invited to meet their Royal Highnesses. The Princess was attired in a dress composed of various upgrade ribbons with lace. Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge and their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Teck of Saxe-Weimar were among the guests of the evening. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield and Major Teesdale, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess visited the Royal Botanic Gardens. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston with their presence at dinner at Cambridge House. Prince Alfred accompanied their Royal Highnesses. On Thursday Viscountess Palmerston received a distinguished circle invited to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary were among the early arrivals. On Thursday their Royal Highnesses again honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will hold a Drawing-room, on behalf of the Queen, this day (Saturday).

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess have accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to be present at a ball at Guildhall on the 8th proximo.

THE LEVEE.

A Levée was held on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty.

His Royal Highness, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived from Marlborough House about two o'clock at St. James's Palace.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Holstein were present at the Levée.

The Princess of Wales entered the Throne-room, accompanied by Prince Alfred, the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Holstein. His Royal Highness was attended by the Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B., Lord Steward; Viscount Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Abercorn, Master of the Horse; Viscount Jury, Treasurer of the Household; Major-General Grey, Vice-Chamberlain; and the other Lords and gentlemen of the Royal Household.

The presentations exceeded 600, and the Levée was numerously attended.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will honour Viscount and Viscountess Sydney with their company at a grand banquet on the 20th inst.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, some of their relatives, and the Duke of Teck arrived from Cambridge Cottage, Kew, for the season.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, travelling under the title of Count Von Buren, arrived in London on Wednesday. His Royal Highness is staying at Dorchester House.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived at their residence in Portland-place on Thursday for the season.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort left town on Monday for Badminton for the season.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at their residence of Great Stanhope-street, from Kimbolton Castle, for the season.

The Earl of Montrose will return to Belgrave-square on Monday next from the Continent for the season.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and Lady Theodore Grosvenor arrived at Eaton Hall on Monday from Holmwood House, Dorset.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath have arrived in town from Longleat, Wilts.

The Earl and Countess of Egerton arrived in town on Thursday from Tatton Park, Cheshire.

The Earl and Countess of Dunham have arrived at Upper Grosvenor-street, from Dunham Massey, Cheshire.

The Bishop of St. David's has arrived at Manrigy's Hotel from Abergwili Palace, near Carmarthen.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Bishop Ellicott was enthroned in the cathedral at Bristol on Thursday week, when a very large attendance on the occasion.

The installation of Dean Hedrick took place at Exeter Cathedral on Thursday week.

The 250th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy will be celebrated under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 21st inst.

The report of the Lower House of Convocation on the Bishop of Natal's case will be presented on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

Archdeacon Sinclair held a visitation of the archdeaconry of Middlesex, in his parish church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, on Monday. The charge related chiefly to the organisation of lukewarm churches.

The Rev. Thomas Auden, M.A., of St. John's College, Second Master of Archbishop Cranmer's Grammar-school, Canterbury, succeeds to the head-mastership of the Grammar School, Wellingborough, on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Evans.

On Monday afternoon the distribution of the prizes to the students of the University of Durham at University College took place, under the presidency of Dr. Parker, F.R.S. Professor Sharpey (Dean) read the report, which referred to the progress the college is satisfactory terms.

A full meeting of the Senate and Convocation of the London University was held at Burlington House on Wednesday to confer degrees. Earl Granville, Chancellor of the University, presided, and a large number of graduates had been presented for their degrees, his Lordship spoke in terms of high praise of the University.

The Bishop of Exeter, who is in the eighty-fifth year of his age, held a confirmation at Exeter Cathedral on Monday. He addressed them in a short but touching speech, alluding to the fact that this was probably the last time he would appear among them, and to one and all he solemnly gave his blessing.

The promoters of the suit against Professor Jowett have abandoned the idea of applying for a commission de lunatico to be issued by their counsel (although there gentlemen do not approve of the judgment that such an application would have the prospect of success. The time for appealing has expired. It was likewise in their power to do—has long since been permitted to elapse, and the suit is therefore at an end.

A purse of forty sovereigns was presented, on the 7th inst., to the Rev. G. W. Allen, M.A., late curate of St. Mary-Magdalene, Oxford, by the Bishop of Exeter, to the rectory of Bridestowe, Devon. The presentation took place at the palace, and was made on the purchase of a new altar for Bridestowe Church, where the chancel is sadly in need of a thorough restoration. The children and old people of the parish on the same occasion made a farewell offering of affection to the curate of Mr. Allen.

The annual election of Westminster scholars to Christchurch, Oxford, and to Trinity College, Cambridge, took place on Tuesday in presence of the electors. The following is the result of the election:—Christchurch: Viscount Ebrington, G.B., M.P., of Oxford, and A. H. Wilbraham, of Sandringham, Christchurch, Oxford. Trinity College, Cambridge: J. S. Rymer, B. Symons, W. Bowden, G. T. M. O'Brien, G. C. H. Chapman. Dean Thomas's Exhibitioner, F. J. Sandnell. Dr. Busby's Exhibitioner, Hon. C. of Westminster, elected at dinner in the College Hall the electors and the annually large and distinguished assembly of old Westminsters.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

On Monday the usual weekly meeting of the General Executive Relief Committee was held in the Manchester Townhall; Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth presiding. The following is the total amount of relief given in the past week:—Flour, forty-four tonnes of beef, and eight packages of clothing had been distributed, and the local committees for distribution reported that the total amount received was £2700, and the balance in the bankers' hands was £3500 less. The Commissioner Francis's report stated that in the week ending 2nd inst. there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief, in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number in the week of the previous week, of 3071. The question of finding employment for the cotton operatives was discussed, and a resolution to the following effect was carried:—"That it is the opinion of this committee that the desirable public improvements could be carried on for the relief of the distress without incurring a renewal of relief, if means to obtain loans for long terms, at low rates of interest, were permitted to local authorities, and that a memorial to that effect be presented to the Government."

The Marsden Home Committee held their weekly meeting last week. The total sum received for the fund was reported to be £2,000, of which £500 had been remitted to the affected districts, exclusive of a sum of £1 4s 6d for carriage. The amount expended was £1,500, or £1,000 in cash, of which £500 was from colonial resources. The total amount granted by the committee to the various unions was £1,500, of which £1,000 was contributed from different emigration committees. One from the Queensland Immigration Committee, presided over by Mr. Gordon, has sent out 200 persons, and programmes from Launceston to Queensland, having been assisted by a grant of money from the central fund. It was proposed to provide for the wants of the committees would give him a supplemental grant of £4 a head. The committee, however, declined to make the grant; but resolved to recommend that if any committee had the funds to send out a given number of emigrants, they should receive a grant of £2 per head to assist in defraying the cost of the outfit.

Mr. Rawlinson, in company with Mr. Farnall, is making the tour of the principal cotton-manufacturing districts, to ascertain what public works can be undertaken with advantage, and the readiness of the local authorities to co-operate. It is understood that they have met with so much encouragement as to promise success to the Government scheme. Individual committees have been appointed in some towns to ascertain what works of improvements are needed and can be profitably entered upon; which, it is understood, Government will advance the money required at a moderate rate of interest under the Local Government Act, so that the adult operatives may find employment for some time to come at full wages. Mr. Rawlinson has expressly declared that the responsibility of carrying out these undertakings will rest entirely upon the corporations, which will have eventually to pay the money, and therefore they are to be no Government interference, control, or official agency. The scheme is in no respect one of relief. The same time, employment at the cotton-mills is increasing, and emigration is somewhat thinning the ranks of the unemployed, so that the prospects of Lancashire are slowly brightening.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Many coming home from foreign parts have frequently, among other passengers, persons described as "distressed British seamen;" but Parliament is just now besieged by a number of "outraged British subjects" claiming redress for their scandalous treatment by foreign Governments. After Don Pacifico and his broken cups and saucers the British public has become alive to injuries sustained by gentlemen whose British nationality was, to say the least, problematical; and this unwillingness to listen to complaints has often been the means of a grave failure in justice. The poor Baron De Bode has not got his claims settled yet, though Committees after Committees of the House have decided in his favour. Two cases, however, have recently occured in which we trust ample compensation to the sufferer will be exacted by the British Government. The case of Captain Melville White, who was arrested in Lima, in Peru, on a perfectly false charge, flung into a loathsome dungeon in the old prison of the Inquisition, half starved, insulted, and finally sent on the Peruvian territory, has just been brought before the Legislature. And we are glad to learn that more than one Member has already taken in the analogous case of Captain Henry de Wolfe Carvell, a fiscal fine imposed by the Custom-house officers at Jones's Bay, the commission in triplicate, who, for no greater offence than coming out from England to visit his friends, was condemned to the efforts of his father-in-law, Mr. Winder, a wealthy merchant of Lima, to which will be had been appointed executor, was subjected to the grossest and most wanton ill-treatment on the part of the Peruvian Government and its corrupt officials, browbeaten, defrauded, and denied all kind of justice. Mr. De Carvell secured actual legal evidence of the horrible prisons of Peru by taking refuge, first under the British flag and then under the French, at the houses of the respective countries; but he appears none the less to have been most scandalously treated, and deprived of a vast amount of property due to him. The Peruvian officials were indeed careful to see that before they hated the "Gringo"—i e., the English—and that they were determined not to do him justice in the property question at issue.

One of the principal attractions at the Fine-Art Exhibition, now open at the Palais de l'Industrie, in Paris, is a huge panorama about to the new Opera House to be erected on the Boulevard des Capucines. The ponderously, considered with fragility, of the material, employed in the model has retarded the ingenious device of a panorama for many of its conveyance from the atelier of the architect to the Champs Elysées. The actual edifice is in course of erection, and when it is finished, it accounts, the new Académie Impériale de Musique will be the most magnificent and commodious theatre in the world. Garnier, the artist to whom they hated the "Gringo"—i e., the English—and that they were determined not to do him justice in the property question at issue.

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In this country we have two Houses of Parliament, both very sumptuous and both too large for the purpose for which they are designed. With Parliament dissolved Majesty's Theatre is now in question of "one go up and another come down." If the first be overpowered by the latter, a conjuror's spectacle, and not a ballet, will be Nevertheless, we need new theatres. Drury Lane is supposed to be the home of the legitimate drama, but it is too closely environed by theatrical rivals to command a continuous audience. We envy that On the other hand, there are very many crowded districts of London, which have no new, respectable, and well-built theatre conducted and playing sterling pieces in lieu of vicious trash, would be of inestimable advantage to the masses of the people, promoting order, temperance, and morality—a cause which we cannot recognise to be in any way promoted by garish and frivolous comic-singing and acrobat tumbling at the so-called "free and easies."

Mr. Hoxicault made a move in the right direction when he redemocratised the Lyceum, but he has not gone far enough. Let more, we trust, when the New Theatre Company gets into working order, it will open with a respectable stock company. But of the cheap, well conducted theatre, *par simple*, there is an absolute dearth. Let us suppose a company of Horton—a handsome, roomy, well-ventilated *salle*, holding from three to four thousand persons. The prices of admittance are very low; the audience are not exhibitanted by champagne, but by refreshments of a simple and unpolluted congregation of spectators we have never seen. We journeyed to the Britannia, and were charged a penny-piece. We "assisted at Pepper's Ghost," specially imported from the genteel regions of the Polytechnic to the Hoxton Hall. We are free to confess that the melodrama in which the "Ghost" was introduced was not above the standard of "The Colleen Bawn" or "The Duke's Motto," but it was fairly acted and carefully mounted, and was not a bit worse than "The Ferfect Cure" or "The Strand, the Strand." Indeed, we decidedly enjoyed it. We had a capital view, sandwiched from a gentleman in corduroy, and in the stalls, "Wee 'as its vay for avlies" was as likely as its hinning to be heard by him who hover the 'ed." The most gratifying circumstance in connection with the Britannia is that all entertainments required by the audience can be procured within the walls of the building. Ladies and gentlemen can order in their own cabs between the acts, and go straight home after the performance without encountering any "cads" at the door. Remember that, as a rule, they come from these harmless places of amusement in their own carriages.

Hendi in hand with cheap theatres—where rubbish need not, as a matter of course, be played; for good authors, were they adequately remunerated, would write for them—should be established free reading-houses—cones that admirable and beneficial movement for establishing Institutes in connection with the working classes. The Working Men's Institute Union had a conversazione at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday evening last, when the Earl of Shaftesbury, who has for many years been the active and most efficient friend of the working classes, and who, by his social position and his wealth, has it in his power to do much for their welfare, presided. Lord Lyttelton, Lord Ebrington, and Mr. Akroyd; Sir Frank Crossley, M.P., and many other influential gentlemen were likewise present.

There is a capital old English proverb to the effect that it is best to let well alone, and we fear that the "Working Men's Institute Union" is *not* a well alone, and we fear that it would be indeed a pity if it were not. The Union has done much good, but many things were rigidly observed, the word "Institute" might be changed into "Club," "Hall," "Tavern," "Theatre," or, at least, "Gathering" or "Reunion" substituted for it. The idea of a working man's club or working people on *precisely* the same basis as that which is found between the cup and the lip of the aristocracy is simply preposterous, and, if persisted in, will only end in deplorable failure. A Club must be a Club, and cannot be anything else without losing the essence of the ethnic. Everything that can make life pleasant is to be found between the cup and the lip of a French cook, a good cellar, a recondite library, the choicest brands of cigars, the newest and best of play cards, to take or to lay the odds on the Derby or the Oaks, and, in short, the enjoyment of all the physical intrigues, to regale himself on rich meats and wines, and, if need be, to fall asleep in an arm-chair in the smoking-room. The system of voting by ballot gives him the power of excluding from his society those whose manners and conversation may be displeasing to him. We presume that the council of the Union do not wish to see a large building erected for the half-mad pattern become an organised institution among the industrial classes, but that they desire, on the other hand, envious for the formation of places—half mechanics' institutes and half clubs—in which the intelligent mechanic and the humbler cadre can resort to improve their minds, to indulge in the social amusements of conversation, draughts, and chess, and occasionally with non-intoxicating beverages. Nor, we take it, should there be any lack of the fine clubs; and then, without a ballot-box, what becomes of a club?

Among the new works promised for speedy publication by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, we are glad to call attention to a novel by Mrs. Bernal Osborne, with the "taking" title of "Pales Pontines," and, *mirabile dictu*, a grave romance by Gwen Meredith (Mr. Robert Bulwer Lytton), called "The Ring of Amasis." An entirely new edition of Dyce's Shakspeare is also forthcoming; and this will not be a mere reprint of the edition of 1857, but will contain numerous and important additions and corrections of the text, and a copious glossary, bearing on obscure words or little known customs alluded to in the works of the poet.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

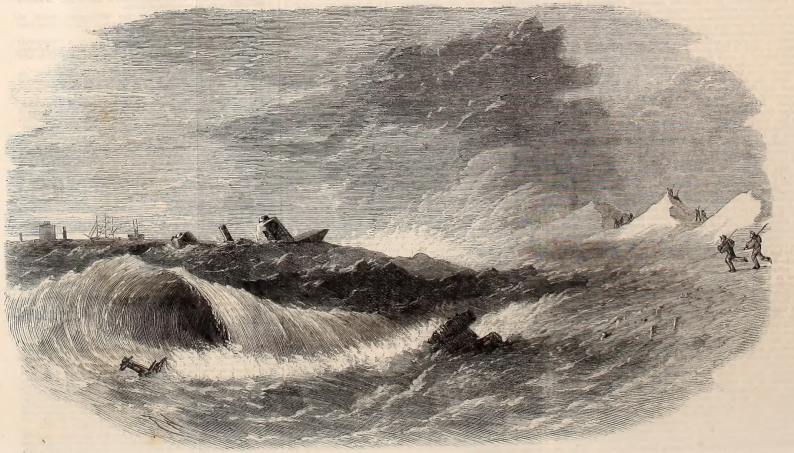
The Common Sense of the Water Cure. By Capt. I. H. Lukis, (Robert Hardwicke.) Captain Lukis does not "see" into the sanity of hoisting sense upon stilts," and he has therefore chosen a sprightly, gossiping, and, severe critics would say, flippant style for instilling into the public mind his views about hydrotherapeutics. He thinks in very readable, although it is noticeable for a tendency to iteration of occasional stale sayings and stock phrases, and he discourses of a matter which concerns us all—for who amongst us is disease-proof? If Mr. Lukis's book should make us "fever-proof and likewise ague," we doubt whether even he had obtained complete mastery over his digressive organs; and he is chiefly to commission with dyspepsia that Capt. Lukis considers the subject of hydropathy. He gives a circumstantial account of his conversion from drug-worship, of the course of treatment adopted at a hydropathic or hydropathetic establishment, and of the conditions necessary to ensure a successful issue. After all, it seems the most important point of course is that which Wisdom has been from time immemorial crying aloud at the corners of the streets—namely, temperance, cleanliness, regularity, and moderation in all things. But at this advice there are hundreds of thousands who are constrained to make sarcastic reply. They must live in an impure atmosphere: they *must* go without exercise: they *must* exceed moderation—at any rate, in work; and for them a mockery: they *must* take the drugs which give temporary relief, even if they hasten the final inevitable end. Though a rather enthusiastic convert, Captain Lukis does not pronounce hydropathy infallible: he only says that the failure in hydropathy failure he could cite twenty allopathic failures. When we consider that allopathic patients bear to hydropathic a ratio of probably more than fifty to one, we shall not be surprised at all assertion; nor, when we reflect that his complaint appears to have been only the result of every life in India, shall we be disposed to set him down as a good example of the probable effects of the system upon one who drinks no ordinary, but, on the contrary, excellence, and, moreover, fulfils unaccountable diseases: *fait experiencium in corpore vili*, let us have the experience of some feeble wretch who has never tried his constitution. Perhaps the story told by Captain Lukis may be that the Russian physician is more to the point.

Writing for the Verdict. An Autobiography. Edited by P. Aitkin. (Saunders and Otley.) This work displays no ordinary power. We discern in it germs of much literary facility locked for in a good novelist except taste and order. Rhapsody, sentimentality, and hyperbole are harsh terms to use; but we hope the author will pardon us if we venture to hint—not in a spirit of unkind assumption, but with real deference—that they are applicable to his book. He may, perhaps, laugh in his sleeve, muttering that the critic has been thus supposed to be written in a state of temporary insanity; but we should most earnestly caution him against even the question of taste involved in it by asking how it is that we detect no change of style when the hypothetical autobiographer recovers (according to his own account) his reason? The main point is that the story be duly told, and finally:—Ernest Clarkson loves Lady Helen (not known to be a lady of title until just before her death), elopes with her, her parents die, and fancies he has killed Helen's seducer, or, as he expresses it, "a man—" and has "fled from the scene." Upon him; it turns out to be a mere hallucination, and therefore the hero's life is meaningless, and we are to give our verdict from a moral point of view, in which case we certainly pronounce for the prosecution. Mr. Aitkin has evidently the astounding assertion at the fourth page—"I, Ernest Clarkson, write my own memoirs under a feigned name," and he thinks that I am dipping this *own pen of mine in my heart's blood* while I do write." We are happy to be able to assure him that the fluid used in the printing is of the usual colour, and that the outward and visible mark of a cowardly and horror are confined to the customary dashes, explosives, and notes of consternation.

Wayfe Sommers. By Thomas Archer. (2 vols. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) A certain banker has a son born in lawful wedlock, who, having lost his mother when young, is completely under the control of his own aunt, who, with a complete contempt for the rights of his own aunt, who, with a complete contempt for the rights of his own aunt, who, with a complete contempt for the rights

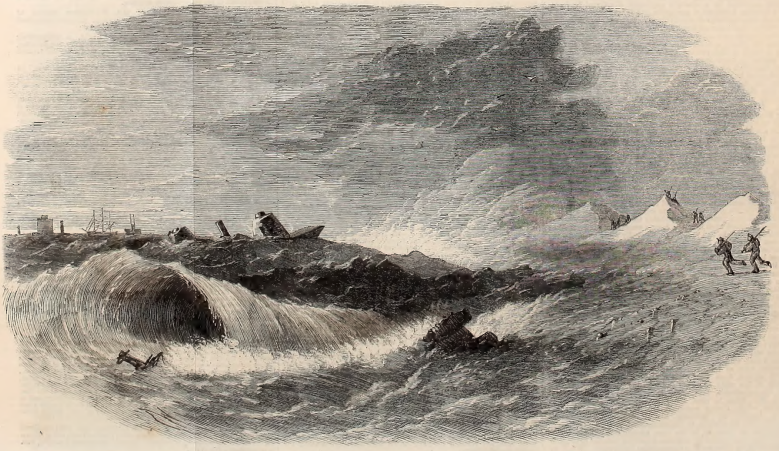
THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: ATTACK BY THE FEDERAL IRONCLADS ON THE HARBOUR DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON, THREE P.M. OF THE 7TH OF APRIL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: CONFEDERATES SINKING TORPEDOES BY MOONLIGHT IN THE HARBOUR CHANNEL, CHARLESTON.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: THE FEDERAL IRONCLAD KEOKUK AS SHE APPEARED ON THE MORNING AFTER THE FIGHT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 541.

HARLESTON, THREE P.M. OF THE 7TH OF APRIL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: THE FEDERAL IRONCLAD KEOKUK AS SHE APPEARED ON THE MORNING AFTER THE FIGHT,—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 540.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

If the whippers-in, who are obliged, and the Prime Minister, who chooses, to remain in or about the House of Commons from its meeting to its rising are consulted, they would doubtless give it as sitting to its rising and not to midnight as we meant an easy one. their opinion that the present Session is by no means an easy one. Private Legislation does not flower abundantly; the last talk is profuse, and, what is more, the talk is, in many cases, good. In this column we have more than once spoken depreciatingly of the existing Parliament, and we are only delighted now to confess that recent events have shown that it is not wholly barren. Our censure has been often asked, where are our rising statesmen; or, rather, where are our budding members of Parliament? Young statesmen were once to come the men who were to fill the places, which must, in due time, become vacant, of our veteran orators and politicians; and it appeared to be no preparation for occupying the seats of the Palmerstons, the Derbys, the Gladstones, and the Disraelis. Well, it would seem that a movement has sprung up amongst the rising legislators. As an illustration, Mr. Stansfeld has commenced his official training, and a Home Secretary who has already the necessities of seven years hence; and one or two young members have been showing blood, and have exercisedly welcomed by the old hands. But to descend to particulars.

Assuredly Mr. Pope Hennessy (of whom, by-the-by, it may be said that he was the first of the juvenile members who had the courage to attempt a position in the House, and who first broke into the charmed circle of cave and reverend, and therefore tame and unimpressible, silence) has not been rapped that such a debate on Italian affairs would have been initiated by an apparently simple motion of his one evening, or he would not have confined himself to a very brief and modest speech. Did he know how the running was to be made by colts, and did he think that he had no harmonies amongst them because he might be considered aged? However that may be, certain it is that Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck was in the right spot, and, indeed, he spoke an adopted one with a coolness, a cobra style, and twitter of the shanpokes, and was too directly menacing towards, and shook his finger rather too frequently at, Lord Palmerston, for a member who has yet to win a capital speech from his point of view. Its effect may be appreciated by the fact that Mr. Layard, who followed him, and who spoke a portion of discretion with which he is endowed, and scolded—nay, roared at times, and always looked as if he could be quite capable of brutal conduct—failed to shudder, and the Premier doubtless to make a mental note of a subordinate who could be provoked to make such a damaging exhibition of himself and to outrage parliamentary and diplomatic habitude. About two Sessions ago, at a late hour, there suddenly rose, and, on a question in the Estimates, made a speech, which was received with a noble Lord—by courtesy—who had hitherto been supposed to be one of the first representatives of the popular English mind. It was an erratic second soon, and who was known for not much more than being a kind of fetcher and carrier for Mr. Disraeli, having been once his private secretary. On that occasion, the speaker was quite capable of better things; and since then he has from time to time, and with some judgment, cultivated his advantage, and has become the Benjamin of the House. On this occasion, of course advisedly, allusions were made to him in the debate, and he was in a position which might be said to have forced, him into addressing the House; and, casting aside for the moment the airy and half-supercilious manner which he has hitherto adopted, he went in for a well-composed and well-arranged speech, which was business-like and exhaustive without being dull. In the least like, on the whole, Mr. Henry Lennox asserted and assumed the position in the House towards which he has been for some time tending, and he was evidently a gratulatory feeling about the House which signified gladness that the young members were coming out, for here was a second success.

But the surprise and the pleasure had not yet culminated. Early in the evening there slipped quietly into the House, by the back Opposition and a very youthful member, whose face and figure were indistinct, it might be, some considerable time. All that can we would suppose to be much above the twenty-one years which entitle any one to sit in the House, although, in the absence of catching the Speaker's eye, his presenting himself in due time became a matter of course. He rose in the midst of a debate, and a very youth—that is, a gentleman who looks young but is not—on the Ministerial side, who palpably looked young, and whom the boys opposite were not to have it all their own way. The cry of course was for the new member, and every one settled down to endure one of those inspiring, statesmanlike, and thoroughly well prepared sentence—half of which being forgotten cause those that are left not to fit together—which are called maiden speeches. We five minutes something of this kind came, and people were thinking of anything else, when they heard, clearing the throat, and the usual observations, which were found to proceed from the very young gentleman who had been nearly forgotten, and whose name every one presently began eagerly to ask. For Mr. Hibbert very soon had the House enchained by a masterly argument, illustrated by taste, denoting singular acuteness of perception, and by a tone of mind and spirit which were creditable at once to his good sense and his good feeling. In a short time there rang out from the Ministerial benches the usual cheers that attention was attracted thither, and those were Mr. Gladstone devouring the young speaker with eager eyes, and every moment pouring a series of high-pitched and enthusiastic "I hears" which seemed to come from the very bottom of his heart. And no wonder; for before him was a display of talent, the like of which the orator of whom he might have been glad to say, "I taught the boy." In truth, the defect and the drawback of the first and maiden speech was that it was too much that of a practised casuist, and dangerously unlike that of a very young lawyer and a neophyte in a subject. It was, however, the great success in Parliament of modern time—that is in the last quarter of a century. Something has been whispered of the paper which was the occasion of a recent argue of whom he might have been glad to say, "I taught the boy." In truth, the defect and the drawback of the first and maiden speech was that it was too much that of a practised casuist, and dangerously unlike that of a very young lawyer and a neophyte in a subject. It was, however, the great success in Parliament of modern time—that is in the last quarter of a century. Something has been whispered of the paper which was the occasion of a recent coincidence.

Stimulated, perhaps, by this event, and having opportunity given him for retort on his special opponent, Mr. Gladstone delivered one of his very best speeches in this debate. He had gone away, and, from his dress apparently, dined out; but he had prepared a special desire to speak, leaving the winding-up of the debate to Lord Palmerston. But Mr. Disraeli, having prepared for the contingencies of the same debate, twisting and twirling it into an unstriking mark of appropriate and inappropriate allusion, and of a sense of humour, which, remembering probably the eagerness with which Mr. Disraeli pounced upon him on a former evening at the moment of a humiliation which he had to undergo, could not resist such a temptation before him. So he rose, but quietly, even languidly: and, in a subdued voice, his words dropping, as it were, like lead, he, as he had been often alluded to in the debate, he would (glancing at the clock—it was half-past two) not trespass upon the House—he would be uttered a few sentences. And then he proceeded for half an hour in a style not usual with him—for it was light and bantering in appearance, but really intensely caustic and bitter. Mr. Disraeli, to illustrate the subject in debate with wondrous power and effect. On the Italian question Mr. Gladstone speaks with a sort of apologetic and unfettered by any little eccentricities of genius, and therefore he is what may be truly called magnificent in the word, his debate, on which we have thus dwelt, was the best that has come before the House for years.

For the rest, it may be said that the characteristics of the House have been well developed. Take the discussion on Mr. Christie's charges in brief, when Mr. Bramley-Moore made an apologetic and personalities were so rife, and when a complaint on that score naturally elicited from Lord Robert Cecil a protest against any limitation of the right of abuse and showing up people. With a certain appropriateness, that noble Lord always sits next to Mr. Roebuck, and, when he rises, seems to emerge from the peculiar atmosphere which always surrounds the honourable member for Sheffield. Indeed, Mr. Roebuck himself this week appears to fear that he will be outdone by his unconscious pupil, for one night he intimated his claim to be the most accomplished and scientific master of that language which was once popularly ascribed as peculiar to ladies who were denizens of a metropolitan fishmarket. Wait he called Sir Henry Stokes, and how he rated the Duke of Newcastle, it book not to say; but we desire to record the fact that it had the effect of putting up the generally cold blood of Mr. Chichester Fortescue, and caused that decorously-dull gentleman and model Under-Secretary to utter some exquisitely-keen sarcasms, and to avenge the House for something nearly akin to insult towards them implied in the language and manner of Mr. Roebuck. Mentioning, in a desultory way, points which, as he said, he might be told this, on Monday, for some reason or other, the House was for some time nearly deserted. At one period there was literally no one on the Treasury bench, and Mr. Speaker Denison benches, and only seventeen on the other side. It was curious to see Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Layard—who were looking one of their frequent discussions on details of the Budget—spoke and acted, in the midst of the emptiness, with a sort of extraordinary and vehemence as if they had been in presence of an audience of a thousand persons. Speaking of an empty house reminds us that there has been an English debate in the House of Lords. Imagine Sir Charles Wood rising to introduce the House on an Indian question by a quarter to twelve, and going on, to his own manifest satisfaction, until past one.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given to a number of bills by commission.

The Hares (Ireland) Bill and the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Petitions during the Recess Bill, the Telegraphs Bill, and the Marriages (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Earl of Derby said that he thought once more pleaded the cause of Mr. Bishop, the young Englishman who is undergoing a term of imprisonment in the Papal States for carrying treasonable despatches from Naples and Turin. The noble Marquis censured the conduct of the Italian Governments. He (the noble Earl) could not agree with the noble Marquis in the severe censure he threw from the elevated position he occupied, and, relying on his Majesty's Government not to delay using representations.—The Duke of SUTHERLAND.

Lord Lyveden said that Mr. Bishop was a British subject, and had been arrested without trial, and that, Bishop, in particular, could have nothing to complain of beyond the detention of his despatches, which he had a right to carry. It was his opinion that Mr. Bishop had been treated with undue harshness; but Lord Cowley, as foreign Secretary, had done his duty in bringing the case of Bishop in this country committing an offence similar to that for which Mr. Bishop is now suffering. Mr. Bishop was not guilty of any crime to urge his release.—Lord CARNARVON, who was Colonial Under Secretary in Lord Derby's Government, could not look upon Mr. Bishop in the same light as other British subjects. The first gentleman was himself to blame for any misfortune which had overtaken him. He had entered into a conspiracy, he confessed it, and he was, on Mr. Bishop's health, and the friendship England had shown to Italy, the Government of Victor Emmanuel had not been unmindful of the interests of Mr. Bishop. Lord RUSSELL expressed his sympathy with the family of Mr. Bishop; but could not understand why Mr. Bishop had gone to Italy. He thought, in carrying that, himself with the affairs of Italy, and took such part as a subject of this country ought not to take. He had placed himself in the position in which he was placed. Her Majesty's Government, however, had done everything in their power to urge his immediate release.—Lord CAMPBELL

THE FARM.

HOWEVER hard it may seem to pass over "the home of the Durhams," it is difficult to show cause against the decision which the Royal Agricultural Society have arrived at of holding their show for the second time at Newcastle-on-Tyne, after a lapse of only sixteen years. Fifty-one members and the chairman were officially reported as present; but when the vote took place on the main question of Newcastle-Tyne v. Durham county, the numbers were twenty-one to eighteen. The visiting deputation seem to have been sorely divided, two voted for Durham county, one for Newcastle, and another remained neutral. Durham and Darlington went into detailed accounts, both in print and vivâ voce, of their respective local merits with an ardour and unanimous worthy of a winning cause, and the Attorney-General led in person for the former. The statement of the enthusiastic town was mainly directed to a highly reasonable comparison of itself with Darlington, and it claimed a majority of 195 in licensed victuallers alone, to say nothing of nearly a whole population of unlicensed inhabitants, and hundreds more. Darlington was quite prepared for that argument, and offered to guarantee nearly 1000 beds in the town, and houses and stables in the Tuesday visions of the steam-ploughs gallantly smashing up the "old sward" of the racecourse had carried the day for Durham. Some of the farmers were left to bite their glove at each other till the society again comes their way. The approach of the battle of Worcester is eternity to people's membership, and sixty-six new ones were elected. The general meeting will be held on Friday next, when twenty-five members are council or out by rotation. Eleven candidates at once and two committees are now given in full, and it appears that two of them have never been out from "the ring of the Lead" committee since "the year the present time." The society hold their meeting in "the Far West" in 1867, and Bath will no doubt fight hard to have the show which Bristol and Exeter have already attained.

Apropos of the Holker beck, we may note that the Eighth Duke of Oxford has been slaughtered, the Tenth left to Mr. Willoughby Wood, the Eleventh sold to Mr. Hall, of Kirkham, and that Kidlonan, by the Ninth Duke of Oxford from Dustie, has been sold to Mr. Thomas Lawson, Kent, a spirited Cumberland breeder. "Double First," by Eleventh Duke of Oxford from Cleopatra 9th, is 16/1 second favourite for the Lead Coronets, which are very strong and full of hair, have come so far in the shape of "New York" from Cleopatra 3rd, Cleopatra 9th from 1866, and 26th, Thirteenth, Duke of Oxford, Fourteenth Duchess of Oxford, and "Charleston" from Countess of Harrington. Mr. Richard Stone has announced Mr. J. T. Hutchinson's Bull Sale for sale on the 2nd of June, at Brockley Farm, near Lewisham. There are thirty-four lots of cows and heifers, and one bull, Duke of Cherry Dales 3rd (15,763), which has been chiefly used. Mr. Noakes has been a pretty extensive but quiet buyer of bulls of late at Mr. Duddeg and others, and it is from the former that he derives his strong dash of the Knightley blood. The veteran, Mr. Wiley, who is now the ruler of Barnsbrook and Mr. Patten Bacon, who is also a young buyer and sow of his celebrated small white Yorkshire breed to the Blanzac of Woodside, for his Scarne Knightley bull, and the Sleswig Holstein Augustenburg.

Parliament has been hurrying itself more than usual with agricultural matters. Sir Pitrroy Kelly will, it is said, move for a special committee to consider the operation of the malt-tax. Mr. Rolland has put down a motion for the 19th to bring the Cattle Disease Prevention bill; and Mr. Paull has withdrawn his Poisoned Grain Prohibition Bill, and says he will have to introduce another "to prohibit the sale or use of poisoned grain or seed; or poisonous preparations, in certain cases, and for the destruction of birds and animals not protected by law." The agricultural members were not very cordial, and, in fact, seemed to smell a rat; and "Sam Slick" rose specially to inquire what was to be the fate of political rats if it came into operation.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Chester meeting, feeble and unsatisfactory as it was, had three points of interest in the Cup victory of the top weight, Asteroid, the first win of Tommy Sanderson, at the Northumberland's own town of "The Doctor, late Istrus," by the Cure, for whom, as he is half-brother to Lecturer, it was mainly hoped at Goodwood that Lord Stamford would give a thousand. The decision of the Grand Stand committee to withhold their grant unless Mr. Topham resigned was not altogether unlooked for, and it is said that Mr. Carvill or Mr. Johnson, of York, will take office. Bath had a spirited meeting, and some remarkably close races. Its popular steward, Mr. Hugh Beaufort, won a good stake with Orythea; while the noble Premier pulled off the Bath Handicap with Spencer, and had a hollow race to only a head. On the Wednesday Canary gave John Day (whose son John rode his maiden race at Salisbury) another good turn, and Molly Carew rescued Sir Bartar at last in Lady Ly Turner's interest, which received 5lb.

The Sweaton platform, which has heard the crack of doom over many a Derby favourite, selected National Guard as its '63 victim of "the up journey," but Lord Clifden went steadily through the ordeal, and was quoted as healthy at 9 to 2 when the train reached Paddington. The noblebs did their best for him on Saturday and Monday last, but these pleasing prices did not induce any on his behalf were happily frustrated, and the greatest fear which has troubled his friends is that Lord Clifden may be stricken by fear in his way. If there had been a screw loose in his preparation he could not have won so steadily as he has done; and many of his backers to say that the idea of an outsider as a chronic delusion, and that Hotchkiss and Mr. Mecaulay are spoken of as the heroes of Saccharometer, The Ghillie, The Rangey, Tom Fool, National Guard, King of the Vale, Hespodar, Fantastic, Avondale, Donnybrook, Early Fun, Golden Style, Scamander, Balfolly, Lady Elizabeth, Ben Nevis, Safeguard, Fibfluster, Giles the First, Avenger, King of Utopia, Stockowner, Lady Coventry, Hindite, Dudley, Bonnie Dundee, Tumbour Major, Cairnsetate, Rapid Rhone, Melrose, Brother to Morocco, and Blackman are spoken of as the heroes of others from which the field will probably be selected. The running of Lady Augusta in the One Thousand has gone far to quench all speculation for the Oaks, in which Old Orange Girl, Hippodamia, Lucia, Queen Iberia, Borealis, The Orphan, Miss Armstrong, &c., are among the probables for the Derby. Mr. Milward's sale of yearlings at Rugby week at Tattersall's, and this year ten will come up, ranging from 12l to 1l 1s. Of these, on Saturday, Hippodamia, 300 gs. for Lord Newnan's yearlings will be sold at the Stockwell paddock.

Eleven "Surrey suits" were tried this week at Oval, and, not counting their captain, Tom Lockyer's, innings, they scored 181, of which Bush made 66 and Nightingale 53, in a style which augurs well for his skill in matches to come.

The late Sir Richard Sutton's sale of hunters was considered a wonder, but all only nine and a half guineas-per-head on the top upwards, and the highest price was 360 gs. for Somerby and Shanhton. Mr. Anderson's 500 gs. for Cassio at Sir Richard's sale, and "no other "great fact" of that sale—viz., three horses averaging 450 gs.—was quite eclipsed at Quorn last week, as ten horses averaged 453 gs., and four others 400 gs. The eighty lots, including two ponies, realised 14,322 gs., and Pilot (Mr. Chaplin), 520 gs., headed the poll. The Friars of the Rose gave 500 gs. for Bentinck, and 310 gs. for Tom the Man. It was a worthy finale to a very brilliant seven years' mastership, for which Leicestershire has never shown itself particularly grateful.

The forthcoming Islington Dog Show has received 1647 entries, of which at least 1000 constitute the regular exhibition. The hounds will be judged in public on the private-view day (May 25); and among the other most novel features of the show will be a section devoted to nursing-mothers and their puppies of prize lives, and from bloodshed to the dog-fancier. "Several readers have written to me just awakened to the consciousness that the show is to take place, and are most pathetic on what they endured from the howling of last summer.

It is said that "Deerfoot" has at last quitted our shores, carrying with him upwards of a thousand pounds as the fruits of his running labours. His final race on Monday at Hackney-wick proved what the knowing ones have always said, that for travelling an hour against time at his own pace he had no equal, but that he could not run in darkness. Under this belief, Lamb and White made the pace a cracker that although Deerfoot ran his first three miles under 15 min. they actually outlapped him, and he soon afterwards gave up. The pair did the three miles in 14 min. 35 sec., and before the end of seven miles, which only occupied 31 min. 35 sec., Lang was obliged to stop, and virtually leave to Northumberland the honour of having the champion sculler and the champion runner as well.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S—THURSDAY EVENING.

DERBY.—5 to 1 (aged Lord Clifden (off), 11 to 2 aget Mountain (1 and off), 9 to 1 aget Saccharometer (late 8), 10 to 1 (5, 10 to 1 aget Ghillie, 100 to 8 aget Rosedale (3), 100 to 6 and King of the Vale (3), 100 to 4 aget Tom Fool (3), 20 to 1 aget Rapid (3), 25 to 1 aget Lady Elizabeth (3), 25 to 1 aget Ben Nevis (3), 25 to 1 aget Fibfluster (3), 25 to 1 aget Giles the First (3), 25 to 1 aget Avenger (3), 25 to 1 aget Hippodamia (3), 100 to 7 aget Donnybrook (3), 1000 to 5 aget Blackman (off).

OAKS.—5 to 1 aget Lady Augusta (off), 100 to 8 aget Borealis (3), 6 to 1 aget Miss Armstrong (3), 9 to 1 aget Old Orange Girl (3), 11 to 1 aget The Orphan (off), 33 to 1 aget Fantasia (3), 1 aget Rosedale (3).

In the American papers there are numerous advertisements of persons wishing to adopt children made orphans by the war. One advertisement mentioned that the applicant was a Jew, and objected on that account to a girl of the name of Christian. Another, blue pen, Lincoln's death. Little George is ready.

The *Figaro* of Madrid of the 9th inst. states that Spain and Portugal will soon be completely united by railway. On the last inauguration of the Portuguese line between Badajoz and Elvas—a distance of nearly forty miles—took place amidst the enthusiasm of the inhabitants. The Duke de Loulé, President of the Council of Ministers (Visconde Sa da Bandeira), and M. José Bressmacap, and other distinguished personages, went by special train from Lisbon to the Portuguese frontier, and were received at a magnificent collation, at which toasts were drunk to the Royal family, to the success of the Portuguese Railway Company, and to the prosperity of the two countries. The Portuguese company has now 125 miles of this line in course of working.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE pretty general impression having been that capital for commercial purposes must become dearer, increased sales of money have been effected, and prices have, in consequence, become sensitive, and prices have generally declined. The Unlimited Debtors has been in a most depressed state, and some of the bills have been sent back.

The Bank Rate of Discount remains unaltered at 3 per cent. In the city of England and in Lombard street; and on the Continent capital is in fair request. The Bank Return for the week ending Saturday last exhibits a decrease of £1,000 in the bullion held by the Bank of England. The Bank of France has also had some decrease in its bullion, which has occasioned much restricted. Rate shares have sold at 80½ ⅜ Ditto, Seven per Cent Preference, 4½ | Illinois Central Shares, 80½ 80½ ex div.

There has been less firmness in the market for Foreign Bonds, and the Mexican Loans have been somewhat depressed. Spanish Bonds have also been fully reported the late improvement in their value.

The business done in Railway Shares has been moderately numerous, and on the whole prices have been well supported.

The Joint-Stock Financial Society's recently launched upon our market, has proved a great success. The shares have been done as high as 10 and 12 premium.

On Thursday the Home market was firm:—Consols closed at 92¾ to ⅞ for Money, and 92⅞ to ⅞ for the Account. Bank Stock, 345 to 347. Reduced, 92⅞ to ⅞. Ditto 3 per Cents sold at 91½ to ⅝ and Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par.

The business done in Foreign Securities has been much restricted. Erie Shares have sold at 40½ ⅜ Ditto, Seven per Cent Preference, 4½ | Illinois Central Shares, 80½ 80½ ex div.

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"TOO MUCH AND TOO LITTLE." BY E. LE POITTEVIN, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE FRENCH GALLERY, PALL-MALL.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

"CHILDREN OVERTAKEN BY A STORM." BY E. FRERE, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE FRENCH GALLERY, PALL-MALL.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

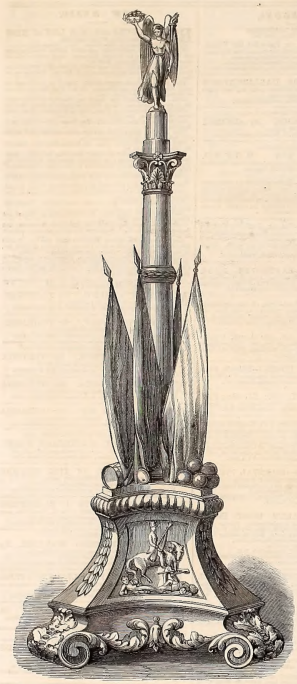

PLATE PRESENTED BY VISCOUNT GOUGH TO THE 87TH ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

might have hardly deigned to look. Here, for instance, we must needs interest ourselves for a little while in this group of children caught in the storm, some distance, perhaps, from the home at which they may be anxiously expected. First we notice the elder girl, with her dress drawn up, with heedful foresight, over her head, and screening her little sister under the canopy thus formed—an embryo type of the generous love of womanhood and maternity. Next we are charmed with the slight touch of fear in the little one cowering for protection. Then we note, as characteristic of a little man, the independent feeling of the boy sitting a little apart, with folded arms, and silently speculating, like a philosopher, upon the phenomena he watches so intently. In this way the reader may proceed till he works out his own idyl from these simple materials, till, as we have done, even the covered cart, vanishing through the mist and rain, becomes a thing of human interest, and we feel provoked we cannot see the driver and demand whether he has been so churlish as not to offer these little ones "a lift," if perchance he is going in the direction of their home. In this way he might amuse himself in fancy over so long; but it would be still longer before he began to think anything about the actual painting and technicalities of this picture. In all which behold that concealment of art which, according to an adage too well known for repetition, proves its perfection.

PLATE PRESENTED BY FIELD-MARSHAL GOUGH TO THE 87TH ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

We have much pleasure in giving to our readers an Engraving of a piece of plate lately presented by Field Marshal Viscount Gough to his old regiment, the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. The pedestal is triangular. On one side is a spirited representation of the capture of the Eagle of the 8th French Light Infantry by the 87th Regiment, under Major Gough, at the battle of Barrosa, fought on the 5th of March, 1811. On another are the different badges and distinctions of the regiment. The third side bears the following inscription, worthy of the donor and most gratifying to the regiment:—"Presented to the officers of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers by Field Marshal Viscount Gough, K.P., G.C.B., K.S.I., in remembrance of companionship in arms and gratifying association in time of peace." Lord Gough, then Major Gough, commanded through the whole of its arduous service in the Peninsular War this fine and always thoroughly national regiment, at that time designated "The Prince of Wales's own Irish Regiment." For its many distinguished services during this war the 87th was made a fusilier regiment. This plate is by Messrs. R. and S. Garrard and Co.

THE DALRYMPLE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, UNION MILLS, ISLE OF MAN.

THIS chapel, which was opened on the 29th ult., was erected as a memorial of the life and labours of a singularly good and useful man. A native of Scotland, possessing the strong religious feeling which marks the people of that country, and of cultivated intellect, James Dalrymple, among many other useful works, brought his zeal and knowledge to bear upon giving religious instruction in the thinly-peopled district in which he found himself located. And, not satisfied with ministering to the spiritual need of those around him, Mr. Dalrymple self-educated himself so as to be the doctor of the poor within his reach. Being a man singularly practical in his nature, of large grasp of mind, and quick in the appreciation of truth, he soon picked up enough of knowledge to make himself useful in a district where doctors were distant and patients poor. He had one invariable rule of action—to charge nothing for his services to any individual, however wealthy, while to the poor he gave both advice and medicines gratuitously. Being a man of great vigour and endurance, he often walked many miles to visit a patient who was too ill to wait on him, so that in the course of time he became known in almost every nook of the island; and wherever he went he was sure to be met with the friendly recognition or blessing of some of the many hundreds whom he had benefited. He lived to the ripe age of eighty-four.

The foundation-stone of the memorial chapel was laid on the 25th of June, 1862, by Captain John Hamilton, of Villa Marina, Greenock, an old and intimate friend of the deceased. The building is 30 ft. long by 19 ft. broad, is calculated to hold about 130 persons, and is a great ornament to the village. The architect is Mr. John Robinson, of Douglas, and the contractor is Mr. Henry Robinson, of the same place.

THE DALRYMPLE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, UNION MILLS, DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. KERR.

THE workpeople of the Royal Porcelain Works at Worcester have recently presented a testimonial to W. H. Kerr, Esq., on his retirement, as a token of the esteem in which they hold his conduct as an employer and as a gentleman. The vase is china, having a fine mazarine or cobalt-blue ground (for which colour Worcester has always been celebrated), and upon which the subjects are painted in the style of the Limoges enamels. The principal subject is designed from Homer's hymn, called "The Furnace," and represents Homer singing to the potters of Samos, who, in return, present him with some of their vases. It is also valuable in the history of the art, as showing the high esteem in which it was held. At that time the productions of the potter were not unfrequently given as prizes to the successful competitors in the various public games, then esteemed manly and honourable. The reverse side has an enamel ornamental scroll with a figure centre; on the neck of the vase are suspended, on each side, portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, also painted in enamel, which are remarkable for their fidelity of expression. The gold borders are in the Greek style, relieved by chasing, and producing a charming effect by contrast with the silver-work. It is elegantly mounted, having on each side a silver handle, the top of which represents a griffin's head, and the lower part the claws. Beneath the illustration of Homer is a fringe of silver, besides which there are borders and beadwork of silver running round the vase, all being in character with the other parts. The mounting was intrusted to Messrs. Manning and Manning, silversmiths, Worcester, who, at considerable risk, have been successful in adding much to the graceful and characteristic appearance of the vase. It stands on an ebony pedestal, on which is a silver plate,

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO W. H. KERR, ESQ., BY THE WORKPEOPLE OF THE ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS, WORCESTER.

bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to W. H. Kerr, Esq., by the workpeople of the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester, as a token of their affectionate remembrance and regard."

NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS, LOUGHTON.

WE give a representation of the national schools which have recently been erected at Loughton, Essex. This pleasant village, situated almost in the heart of Epping Forest, has for some time needed improved schools in consequence of its growing importance. The present buildings are designed for 200 children, with residences for the master and mistress in the centre, and were erected principally at the cost of the Rector, the Rev. John Whitaker Maitland, aided by influential residents. The architect was Mr. Thomas Henry Watson.

NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS, LOUGHTON, ESSEX.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at Bryngg, Chadlington, the wife of Herbert Vaughan, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at the parish church, St. Helier, Jersey, by the Rev. John Reed Mann, Vicar of Ashborn-ham, Sussex, and the Rev. Ph. Filleul, Rector of St. Helier, Herbert Taylor Reade, Esq., V.C., Staff Surgeon, to Annie Mary, only child of the late Rear-Admiral John Dashwood, Esq., and stepdaughter of the late Edward Collin, Esq., of Richmond Green, Surrey.

On the 7th inst., at Whitton, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. J. Carter, J. A. Emerson, Esq., of Cadogan, W., to Anne, youngest daughter of the late George Binnsbard, Esq., of Wilsford, Wilts, Yorkshire. No cards.

On the 7th inst., at St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, by the Vicar, the Rev. H. M. Wagner, Joseph Ogle Brookhouse, Esq., M.D., of Nottingham, to Harriett Emily, only child of the late Captain Charles Scott, of the 27th Bengal N. I. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Huntingdon, Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Brooks, Saddler's Fetterhough, aged fifteen years, loved and deeply regretted by all who knew her.

On the 16th inst., at Woolwich, Harriette, the beloved wife of Dr. Peppe Brown, Royal Artillery, aged 39, on the 17th inst., at Sussex-square, Hannah Elizabeth, her mother, widow of the late William Wilberforce Bird, Esq., formerly member of the Supreme Council of India.

On the 9th inst., Ellen, wife of William Hall, Esq., of Dulcote, Merrycomplete.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., of paralysis of the lungs following diphtheria, Emma Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late admiral Sir Edward Codrington, aged 39.

On the 11th ult., at his residence, Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope, Colonel Richard Henry Dundas, C.B., Deputy Q.M.G. Inspector of Fortifications, aged 57, after many years Head Master of Manning's Free School, during which period he never once left the block.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL. THE GALLERY ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools—NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

EXHIBITION for the RELIEF of the SICK and WOUNDED POLES.—The only exhibition of this kind ever known. NOTICE OF MARIA MOCHNACKA and the INFANT JESUS, painted by M. Lubs (de Kwiatkie), never before exhibited, and which has been sent from Paris for the purpose of this and of the Royal Italian Fund, to which all proceeds of the exhibition will be handed. To be seen every forenoon week-day for the following fortnight, at the Incorporated Law-Society and Private Solicitors, 130, Regent-street, W. On view from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission, 1s.

POLYTECHNIC.—Great additions to and new entertainments in Professor Pepper's LECTURE on ELECTRICITY, illustrated by numerous experiments, and on the Ghost, as Charles Dickens' read it. Also, a humorous account of the Tale of "The Haunted Man," and the "Ghost" will walk on the new pier head and in the lagoon. Mr. Henry Dircks' Lecture thereon has invented by M. Ducos, Esq., C.E., and has since been improved and patented by Professor Pepper, with the addition of many new ingenious contrivances, will be shown every Morning and Evening at Half-past One and Eight o'Clock.

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A MORNING IN MEXICO.—Magnificent and exquisite EXHIBITION of CERAMIC STATUETTES, illustrating the Costumes and Customs of Mexico.—Open Daily, 10 till 10.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.—Messrs. Gabriel, Sculptors-in-ordinary, 33, Haymarket, W.—Address, 33, Haymarket, Opposite the Royal Italian Opera.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN FARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock, in their New Entertainment, entitled "A GOSSIP with a GHOST," ILLUSTRATION, Sketches, Characters, Songs, &c.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 18, GIUGLINI will make his FIRST APPEARANCE this season at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at the GRAND MORNING CONCERT, MAY 18. The distinguished artist will sing—Romance, "Salin amici" (Mozart); new Romance, "Colli Stelle" (Arditi); and the great Duet with Signor Belletti, "Ecco ridente" (Rossini). Mdlle. Parepa will sing Duet and Solo with Signor Piatti, Violoncello Obbligato. Charles Gounod's Cappella, Keith and Prowse, and Austin's, 23, Piccadilly. Is., 2s., and 3s. 6d. Commence at 2.30.

WELSH NATIONAL MUSIC.—United Choirs.—Head of Harps.—A MORNING CONCERT, to be given by Mr. HUGH MYFANWY GRIFFITH, at the Royal Queen Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 23rd of JUNE, at Three o'Clock. Vocalists—Mr. Hugh Wynne (Ten Years' Leader of the Choir at Bryn Mawr College), Miss Charleston (Harpist of the Queen), Mr. T. Morris, Mr. John Thomas, Mr. Hugh Griffith, and Mr. Hugh Jones, accompanist. Solo Harp—Mr. Jones, Half-a-Guinea, to be had of the Musicians; at the Rooms; and of Mr. John Thomas, 100, Great Portland-street.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mendelssohn's Night on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18. Pianoforte, Mr. Chas. Hallé; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Violin, Herr Joachin (his first appearance in England for two years). Vocalist, Mdlle. Parepa. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Seats at 10s., 5s., 3s., and 1s. Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s.

MUSICAL UNION.—EXTRA MATINÉE TUESDAY, MAY 19, Half-past Three.—Quintet in A, Mozart; Quartet in C minor, Beethoven; Violin Solo, Spohr; Sonata in E, Op. 81, Hummel—Miss Macfarren's brilliant pianoforte, Mrs. and Herr Joachim, Messrs. Ries and Piatti, first time. Stalls, 10s. 6d. Herr Engel. Mr. John Isaac will sing new compositions. Accompanist, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d., at the Hanover-square Rooms, at 8s. each, at the Hall. Tickets, 5s. each, at the usual places.

MR. DAVID FISHER'S FACTS AND MUSIC, comically and dramatically illustrated. Mr. DAVID FISHER will appear at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 18, and continue to perform every Evening (except Saturday) and Saturday Afternoon at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Gallery, 2s.; Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. CHARLES HALLÉ and SIGNOR PIATTI at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18, when will play Mendelssohn's Pianoforte and Violoncello Sonata in B flat, and Spohr Grand Duet in Mendelssohn's Variations in D for Pianoforte and Violoncello. Vocalist, Mdlle. Parepa. Stalls, 10s.; Area, 5s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MR. THALBERG'S MATINÉES MUSICALES. First Matinée, MONDAY, MAY 25.—Mr. Thalberg has the honour to announce that he will give Four Matinées Musicales, at his residence, 17, Hyde Park-gardens, on the Mondays following the season, and will be assisted by Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mdlle. Parepa, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Giuglini, Signor Belletti, Herr Joachim, Signor Piatti, and Mr. Benedict. Tickets, to admit Four Ladies, Two Gentlemen, and the Brougham, Three Guineas; Single Tickets, One Guinea. Programmes and Tickets may be had of Mr. Thalberg, 17, Hyde Park-gardens, W.

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A MORNING IN MEXICO.—Magnificent and exquisite EXHIBITION of CERAMIC STATUETTES, illustrating the Costumes and Customs of Mexico.—Open Daily, 10 till 10.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.—Messrs. Gabriel, Sculptors-in-ordinary, 33, Haymarket, W.—Address, 33, Haymarket, Opposite the Royal Italian Opera.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN FARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock, in their New Entertainment, entitled "A GOSSIP with a GHOST," ILLUSTRATION, Sketches, Characters, Songs, &c.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

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MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mendelssohn's Night on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18. Pianoforte, Mr. Chas. Hallé; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Violin, Herr Joachin (his first appearance in England for two years). Vocalist, Mdlle. Parepa. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Seats at 10s., 5s., 3s., and 1s. Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s.

MUSICAL UNION.—EXTRA MATINÉE TUESDAY, MAY 19, Half-past Three.—Quintet in A, Mozart; Quartet in C minor, Beethoven; Violin Solo, Spohr; Sonata in E, Op. 81, Hummel—Miss Macfarren's brilliant pianoforte, Mrs. and Herr Joachim, Messrs. Ries and Piatti, first time. Stalls, 10s. 6d. Herr Engel. Mr. John Isaac will sing new compositions. Accompanist, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d., at the Hanover-square Rooms, at 8s. each, at the Hall. Tickets, 5s. each, at the usual places.

MR. DAVID FISHER'S FACTS AND MUSIC, comically and dramatically illustrated. Mr. DAVID FISHER will appear at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 18, and continue to perform every Evening (except Saturday) and Saturday Afternoon at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Gallery, 2s.; Tickets at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

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MR. THALBERG'S MATINÉES MUSICALES. First Matinée, MONDAY, MAY 25.—Mr. Thalberg has the honour to announce that he will give Four Matinées Musicales, at his residence, 17, Hyde Park-gardens, on the Mondays following the season, and will be assisted by Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mdlle. Parepa, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Giuglini, Signor Belletti, Herr Joachim, Signor Piatti, and Mr. Benedict. Tickets, to admit Four Ladies, Two Gentlemen, and the Brougham, Three Guineas; Single Tickets, One Guinea. Programmes and Tickets may be had of Mr. Thalberg, 17, Hyde Park-gardens, W.

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Thursday, 28th	...	...	2s. 6d.
Friday, 29th	...	...	1s. 0d.
Saturday, 30th	...	...	2s. 6d.

For the use of Schools, &c., Penny Tickets, admissible to the Show on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, for 25,000 persons, obtained on application to the Secretary, at the Office, Rawford-street, Liverpool-road, N.

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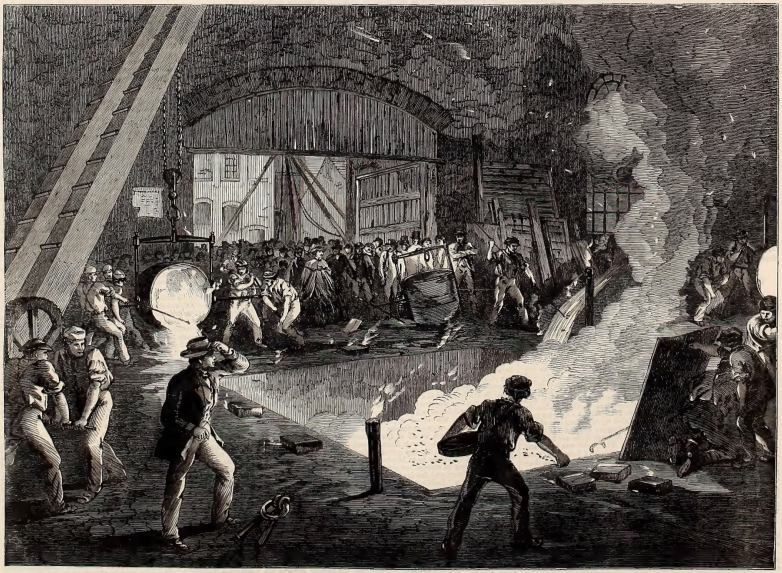

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THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

FEDERAL ATTACK ON THE HARBOUR DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Charleston, April 9.

At length the long expected moment arrives. Nine Federal ironclads are seen off the Bar, accompanied by twenty-four wooden vessels of war, while others are coming up in the distance. A great number of transports having troops on board are in the mouth of the "Stono" River, and 6000 Federal soldiers have been already landed on "Cole's" Island. Their object is to take the land defences of Charleston in the flank, while the fleet make an effort to force a passage past the forts. Should they succeed, the city of Charleston is lost, and at the mercy of the North, and the cause, which has sustained so many disappointments and repulses, will receive a great encouragement. But I have every faith in the result of the contest. Charleston for two years at any time have the Confederates been more determined to do or die than they express themselves now. Every preparation has been made, every appliance pressed into service, and General Ripley, the Brigadier commanding, to give the foe a warm reception; and, surrounded as he is, apparently by obstacles that appear insurmountable, he has said success seem perfectly certain. The land-fight, his real and success seem perfectly certain. The land-fight, his real and success seem perfectly certain. The land-fight, his real and

tinent. This style aims at almost the divinity of sculpture—in the drawing and modelling of the nude and in the treatment of the drapery. Colour, handling, and texture are considered as inclinings to sensuousness or materialism, and nothing is sacrificed to mere picturesqueness. There is great prejudice against the style among English artists, and it is much decried by critics; but when adopted by a true artist (and it is seen to an unfair advantage in other hands) it is capable of the noblest results. And we cannot help regretting that it is not pursued by more of our painters, for it would certainly be useful as a protest against much of the vulgarity and sensationalism of the English school, to which it has been against the simply and conventional brushwork.

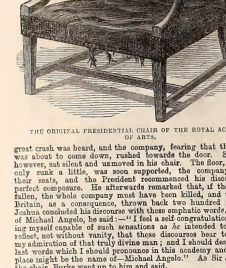
Mr. Gullick contributes one of the very few scriptural subjects in the exhibition—a picture illustrating the text from St. Luke, "And Peter went out and wept bitterly" (430). With great earnestness, and much sympathy, there is deep expression of remorse of technical immaturity, and the successful figure of the cock in the head of Peter, and especially expressive. Mr. Haylior, whose (particularly) clever works are very suggestive, sends a picture from Cromwellian "Practical Joke" we recently engraved, but whose picture does not seem to us to answer to the subject. The same as that of a picture by Mr. W. Field in the British Institution) is founded on the story of the three officers condemned to death, who were pardoned by Cromwell to draw lots which one of the three should die for the rest. The expression, at the critical moment when the prize is drawn, of the one who leaves the lots for them takes out the papers, or supposes by child who leaves the lots for them takes out the papers, or supposes by child who leaves the lots for them takes out the papers, or supposes by child

THE SULTAN ENTERING THE CITADEL OF CAIRO.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. F. GEORGE.

THE SULTAN'S PROGRESS THROUGH CAIRO.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. F. GEORGE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

By the opening of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy we are reminded of the existence of a relic of considerable interest in connection with the history of the foundation. Such is the chair in which, ninety-five years since, Sir Joshua Reynolds took his seat as the first President of the Royal Academy of Arts, at their first place of meeting, in Pall-mall. It will be recollected that Reynolds reigned paramount at the Academy until the feud through Fuseli having elected Academician over Romney, to whose behalf the President had been over zealous. Sir Joshua then quitted the chair deeply offended, and wrote a cold and courteous farewell, which Romney endeavoured to soothe him: and the King, through Sir William Chambers, conveyed the Royal wish that Sir Joshua would continue president. He returned, and resumed the chair, but only to resign it with more kindly feeling, after an occupation altogether of twenty-one years. He last appeared in the Academy on Dec. 10, 1790. During his lectures



THE ORIGINAL PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

great crash was heard, and the company, fearing that the building was about to come down, rushed towards the door. It was found, however, all sided and unmoved in his chair. The floor, which had only sunk a little, was soon supported, the company resumed their seats, and the President recommenced his discourse with the most perfect composure. He afterwards remarked that, if the floor had fallen, the whole company must have been killed, and the arts in Britain, as a consequence, thrown back two hundred years. Sir Joshua concluded his discourse with these emphatic words: "Speaking of Michael Angelo, he said:—'I feel a self congratulation in knowing myself capable of such sensations as *he* intended to excite. I say this without vanity, that these discourses bear testimony to my admiration of that truly divine man; and I should desire that the last words which I should pronounce in this academy may be from his place might be the name of—Michael Angelo." As Sir Joshua left the chair, Burke went up to him and said,

The angel ended, and in Adam's ear
So sweet a salutation sent, that waked
Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd to hear.

The chair has been disused for the last three years, and is now preserved in the Academy with remarkable care as a relic.

Talking of chairs, at the recent sale of the effects of Lady Olivia Sparrow, at Henbrigg, Huntingdonshire, two ivory inlaid chairs, taken by Warren Hastings at the time he was Governor-General of India, were sold for £410. Mr. Hastings sent them together as chairs to England. Two of them went into the possession of Princess Charlotte; after her death and the acceptance of the throne of Belgium by her husband, they were sold to Lord William Bentinck, and were presented by his Lordship to the late Lady Olivia Sparrow. The other four chairs are in the possession of the Marquis of Hertford and Baron Rothschild.

The study of ornamentation in metal has, of late years, been a subject of considerable interest in association with the improved taste of our art-manufactures. The late exhibition at Stevens's Auction Rooms, Bond-street, and has only been exceeded by the metal-work in the Loan Collection at South Kensington, which, it should be recollected, was assembled under advantages altogether unprecedented. The subject is of paramount importance to our archæologists, and at the meeting of the London, Middlesex, and Surrey Archæological Society, on the 6th inst., some very interesting observations were made by Mr. Octavius Morgan on mediæval locks, ornamental keys, &c., and with the advantage of illustrative drawings. Of Saxon work we possess little; but Mr. Bailey referred to a MS in the British Museum which contains such curious information regarding the locks of Saxon work of that period, when the scroll or volute predominated:—the ironwork of the principal door of Stapleford Church, Lincolnshire, is of this kind, and fish, and hinges with serpents' and dragons' heads, resemble Roman work, but the Norman ironwork, characterised by the use of bars and horizontal bar hinges. In the thirteenth century, when the doors were covered with ironwork, the closing rings were as ornamental as the hinges, and in many instances forming the nucleus of the design. In the fourteenth century the ironwork became more elaborate in accordance with the architecture, as in the fine door of St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth. A splendid collection of locks was furnished by Mr. C. D. Hardwick, whose taste and judgment are well exemplified throughout this architect's new hall and library in Lincoln's Inn. The locks of the fifteenth century work are very characteristic. The Elizabethan ironwork was remarkable for the foreign style of its ornamentation, especially in its scroll foliage and fleur-de-lis. Next, the iron was stamped and chased with a die, and brought up by hammering. The railings of Dean Wren's monument, in Canterbury Cathedral, are fine specimens of this period. Sir Christopher Wren greatly improved the working in iron of his time. His London churches abound with examples of graceful wreaths and pendental designs and sword-irons. Mr. Bailey well observes:—"Had Wren only produced the ironwork at Hampton Court he would well deserve his celebrity, but the City churches and City halls the examples are numerous." Mr. Bailey added an interesting fact that, from some correspondence and papers of Huntingdon Shaw, of Nottingham, is proved to have been the maker of the fine Nottingham Court gates, from Wren's design. A drawing was shown of some curious wrought-iron work existing on a staircase in a house in Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Bailey in conclusion, exhibited a series of German wrought-iron keys, the finest being the diploma-work of an apprentice: it bears an inscription in German verse, with the date 1734. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Bailey for his valuable communication.

The study of arms goes with locks. Mr. T. Wright has lately exhibited to the British Archæological Association a Roman pailock, or spring-bolt, and a Spanish lock of about 200 years since, which are models of its operation. Mr. Octavius Morgan has also exhibited and described to the Archæological Institute three remarkably fine steel locks of Nuremberg work of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries: they are etched and engraved with patterns of elegant design; the largest consists of no less than 109 pieces. Mr. Morgan brought also a "scratchbrick," of the last century, and a curious steel fork striking a light with flint, of the sixteenth century.

The Camden Society has just issued a volume which promises abundant interest to the curious in words: it is entitled "Wills from Doctors' Commons," and includes many of memorable persons—members of the Royal family, eminent prelates and noblemen, persons who played important parts during the great civil war; well-known poets, philosophers, and physicians; divines; and, lastly, some distinguished ladies.

The late Mr. Apsley Pellatt was a man of considerable ingenuity in that elegant branch of manufacture—Glass-making—with which his name will ever be honourably associated. To him we are indebted for the new construction of the crystal fountain, volume, entitled "Curiosities of Glassmaking; with Details of the Processes and Productions of Ancient and Modern Continental and Glassmakers," published in 1849. This volume (in the literary portion of which the author was aided by Mr. John Timbs) has already become a scarce book. It contains the experiments of a lifetime unceasingly devoted to the study and practice of the art; and it would be difficult to find a more complete work upon the subject in all its details. It concentrates the information to be found in the works of Neri, Merrett, Kunkell, Blancourt, Loisel, Deschamps, Buttenger, and others; and illustrates their researches certain curiosities of glass manufacture familiar to those practically engaged in glassworks, but comparatively little known to amateurs of the art; the illustrations of the volume being the result of Mr. Pellatt's own experience and investigation. The work has distinction, tastefully printed in colours.

Paris is about to part with one of its "metal-work" localities—a piece of ground upon which were established the government forges and the manufactory of arms when the Kings of France occupied the palaces of St. Paul and of the Tournelles, and which site, up to the other day, retained the name of the *Royer Jouvre*. It is now being intersected by a new street nearly parallel to the Rue St. Bernard. Another of the quarters of Paris is about to disappear to make way for a new street to be opened in the Faubourg St. Antoine—namely, a large tract of ground which was cultivated by market-gardeners, who supplied that quarter of Paris with vegetables, and who resided there in small thatched cottages, now being removed.

THE SULTAN'S RECENT VISIT TO EGYPT.

THE Turkish squadron, with the Royal yachts, arrived at Alexandria on the morning of the 7th ult. His Majesty the Sultan landed about noon at the Marine Palace, and was received by the Viceroy of Egypt and State dignitaries. For some time past the Egyptian Government had been making great preparations for the reception of the august visitor. No expense was spared to make it as magnificent as possible. The palaces placed at the disposal of his Majesty in Alexandria and Cairo had been re-decorated and furnished in the most gorgeous style, the interiors presenting a spectacle only to be imagined by reading the marvellous stories of the Arabian Nights. The Arsenal gates of the Sultan numbered some 700 persons. Fuad Pacha (Seraskier), with a large Staff, was in attendance upon His Majesty. The Sultan remained two days at Alexandria, visiting all the objects of interest in that place. All the Government offices and the inhabitants, both European and native, vied with each other in doing honour to the occasion. The town was brilliantly illuminated every night. On the 9th the Sultan left by a special train, composed of twenty splendid State carriages, for Cairo, where similar honours awaited him. He spent one day at Hahn Pacha's beautiful Palace of Shoubra, and another at the Pyramids, where he passed nearly three hours in carefully examining every object of interest. He also visited Kalah the ancient fortification erected by the late Viceroy at the apex of the delta, where the Barges traverses the two branches of the Nile, and from which, by the way, the most splendid and pure panorama to be a most formidable work. Our Engravings, on pages 549 and 553, illustrate his Majesty's progress through the streets of Cairo and his arrival at the citadel.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 10TH REGIMENT.

On the 8th instant, the first battalion of the 10th Regiment, quartered in the Dublin garrison, was presented with a new set of colours by the Lord Lieutenant. The ceremony took place in the centre of the space in front of the Viceregal demesne, Phœnix Park, known as the "Nine Acres." The battalion has not been in Ireland since 1854, and now has been more distinguished, than the 10th Regiment of Foot. The battalion marched to the ground about three o'clock, and after the Marseillaise had been played by the band, the Lord Lieutenant, attended by a numerous Staff, arrived on the ground. The Lord Lieutenant, Sir Edward Stopford, Colonel Wetherall, G.B., Colonel Knipe, Colonel Mayou, and Colonel Haines, the commanding officers of the Regiment, were received by Major Butler, kept the ground. Troops of the 10th Hussars and 5th Dragoon Guards were also in attendance on the field. The 10th Regiment marched on mounted and unmounted. His Excellency and Staff, followed by private equipages, arrived about twenty minutes to three o'clock, when the troops presented arms. The Lord Lieutenant and Captain W. Moore, A.D.C.'s; Colonel Marshall, Captain M'Kinlay, and Captain Lascelles. His Excellency then proceeded in full uniform, rode up and down the line, having received the usual salute on the occasion. The Lord Lieutenant having formed the line, his Excellency fell back to the position occupied by the new colours, accompanied by the Staff, and Colonel Wetherall, Colonel Haines, Lieutenant Stopford, and ensign of the 10th Regiment. Mr. Oldfield and Mr. Hollingsworth, the junior Ensigns, marched to the front, and received the colours from the hands of drums in the ordinary way. The Rev. H. N. Wheeler, chaplain, then performed the ceremony of consecration, and delivered a short and appropriate speech from the Lord Lieutenant, in which his Excellency narrated the services of the corps and gratifically depicted almost every action in which it had been engaged. The colours were presented at due form to the Ensigns, kneeling, followed by a Royal salute and the National Anthem. Colonel Wetherall, C.B., commanding, then made a speech of much feeling. It was a sad reminiscence which he had to make, for the last time he addressed the corps in Ireland. The Gough intruded the old colours just twenty years ago, only three officers and fourteen men survived to receive the new colours. The battalion marched past in line, the colours were then trooped in the usual way and the troops marched off the ground. Field Marshal Lord Gough was absent, owing to family affliction.

The Caduceus, of 1106 tons, belonging to Messrs. Temperley, of London, sailed from Southampton on the 5th inst. for Constantinople, with 306 officers and men under the command of Dr. William Arthur, surgeon superintendent, assisted by Miss Ellen A. Sellon, as matron.

The Duke of Newcastle, K.G., Minister, has been elected a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg (Class of Moral and Political Sciences). The Duke is the principal academics of Europe, and is a member of the French Institute.

THE Rev. Sydney Smith Godolphin Osborne, Liverpool-street, London has obtained some particular relative to the vessels which have been built by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, for China. The first vessel that was launched from Birkenhead Ordorne has been forming in this country for the Emperor of China. She is a screw gun-boat, with engines of 90-horse power, which are to be built at her works, measure 150 ft. in length, 26 ft. in breadth, 12 ft. 8 in. in depth, and her draught of water will be 7 ft. 6 in. Her masts, rigging, and general fittings and armament are arranged after the plan of the most approved description of vessels in the British navy. She carries a pair of direct-acting horizontal screw-engines of 80-horse power, for which Messrs. Laird have lately supplied duplicates of these engines to her Majesty's Government. She is to steam 9 knots per hour with ease. The Chinese have also one 68-ft. pivot-gun and four 32-lb. broadsides, while her decks are arranged to receive another gun of the same calibre. The Pearl, another vessel which is armed with one 68-lb. pivot-gun forward; one 32-lb. broadside gun, on the starboard side; and four 32-lb. howitzer, besides her usual boat's guns. The crew consists of about ninety men. Another her trial-trip the speed of the Quangtung, with the two after boilers shut off from working, was seven knots, the engines making 60 revs. At a previous trial, when the vessel was in light trim, she realised a mean speed of over 9 knots per hour. The engines made 80 revolutions, with an indicated horse-power of 70. The Quangtung shipped her powder in the Mersey on Thursday week.—*Daily News.*

TESTIMONIAL TO R. HUTCHINSON, ESQ., LATE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.

We this week give an Engraving of a very handsome piece of plate which has been recently presented by the volunteers of Liverpool to Robert Hutchison, Esq., late Mayor of that town, who during the term of his office had distinguished himself by the hospitality and encouragement which he had shown to the volunteer movement. The plate, which is of the value of three hundred guineas, was subscribed for by all ranks, and designed and executed by Mr. Joseph Mayer,

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED BY THE VOLUNTEERS TO THE EX-MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.

silversmith, of Liverpool. It consists of a covered tazza of silver supported on a stand of tasteful proportions, which rests on a massive pedestal. The whole being about 24 in. in height. The pedestal or base is quadrangular in form, and around the stand are grouped several combinations of military emblems, arranged to represent each branch of the service, and also to form a highly artistic group, so skilfully thrown together as to form a massive and highly interesting composition, from the centre of which springs the support of the tazza. The group referred to consists of piled arms, colours, and ammunition, including a massive field-gun and pile of balls, intrenchment tools, muskets, carbines, and swords, and also cavalry bancers and infantry standards. On each of the four sides are cleverly-modelled figures representative of the cavalry, artillery, engineer, and rifle branches of the volunteer service, the whole executed in frosted silver, the stand and tazza, as well as the cover of the latter, being highly burnished with slight but characteristic ornamentation. A beautifully-modelled "Hibernia" bird, in frosted silver, placed on the centre of the cover, forms an appropriate spot to the general design. Our Engraving is taken from a photograph by Mr. William Keith, of Liverpool.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Miss Mary Eyre, late of the Rue du Marecage, Bruges, in Belgium, where she died on the 16th of February last, has been proved in London by her executors, Edward and Henry Eyre, Esqs., the personal property in England being sworn under £20,000. The will bears date December last, and is evident the month following. Her available property and effects she leaves between her nephews and nieces, the children of her brother Edward Eyre, Esq., of Derby, having an interest and claim to the Chandos mortgage moneys depending in the Court of Chancery, directs that, should the suit not be decided in her favour, a sum of £5,000 is to be set aside therefrom to the Right Rev. Lord William Clifford, Bishop of Clifton.

The will of George Thomas Wilgress, late of Stone-house, Pimlico, and Mosley Court, near Wolverhampton, Esq., who died on the 2nd ult., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas Hall Hall, Esq., Q.C., Farthing, and Charles Hall, the executors, was proved under the value of £70,000. To testator's Roslee, Regis. The personalty was sworn under £60,000. To testator's family is of ancient descent, and he inherited Charles, Esq., of Perchmore, was an ancestor of the family of Wilgress, also one ancestor—Sir Thomas Wilgress, Knt., Mayor of Worcester. Mr. Whitgreave was Deputy Lieutenant for Staffordshire, and held the office of High Sheriff for that county, and was a magistrate. He succeeded to the family estates in 1816. He has been thrice married, and died without issue by any of his wives, having entered into a second marriage but a few months since, having entered into a second marriage but a few months since, having entered into a second marriage but a few months since

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD HATHERTON.

The Right Hon. Edward John Littleton, D.C.L. and P.C., Baron Hatherton of Hatherton, in the county of Stafford, a politician and statesman of note and prominence, who died on the 6th inst. at his fine seat, Teddesley Park, Cockedge, Staffordshire, was the only son by his wife Anne Charcroft, daughter of Edward Loxdale, Esq., of Moreton Wallbeare, Shropshire, and Penn, Staffordshire, and was born at Pimlico, Middlesex, on the 19th of January, 1791, the first-born son, fourth and last child of Edward Littleton, Esq., of Hatherton Hall, in the county of Stafford. He was born on the 19th of March, 1791, and was educated at Rugby School and Brasenose College, Oxford, of which Littleton is also a D.C.L. in 1817. He assumed the name of Littleton on succeeding to his grand-uncle Sir Edward's estates in 1812; and he that year entered Parliament as M.P. for Staffordshire. He sat in the House of Commons until 1835, when he was thoroughly in the political career of the Liberal party, and in the preparation of the Reform Bill of 1832 he was at the head of the Parliamentary Boundary Committee, whose report was afterwards adopted with little modification. In 1834 he was appointed Secretary for Ireland, but resigned the secretaryship in the same year, and was made member of the following Melbourne Administration. On May 11, 1838, he was created a Peer with the title of Lord Hatherton, and in 1854 he was made Lieutenant of Staffordshire, which appointment ill-health caused him recently to resign. Lord Hatherton was an extending agriculturist and planter, and greatly respected by public men of all parties. He exercised much charity and hospitality in his county (Staffordshire) and took a great interest in agricultural matters. He was discreetly popular with all who knew him. Lord Hatherton married, first, Dec. 11, 1812, Blanche Mary, offspring of Richard, Marquis Wellesley, K.G., by whom (who died Jan. 4, 1849) he had an only son and three daughters. Of the latter, two were married—Lady Caroline Vanneck to Newark and the present Countess of Cowan. Lord Hatherton married, secondly, July 11, 1850, Caroline, offspring of Sir Charles Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Esq., of Copenthorne, and daughter of Richard Hart, Esq., of Widmerpool, by whom he had no issue. He is succeeded by his only son, Edward Richard, Member of Parliament, who has been M.P. for Staffordshire and Cambridgeshire, and who is Colonel of the 2nd Staffordshire Militia. He was born in 1814, and married, in 1841, Lady Margaret Percy, youngest daughter of George, Earl of Beverley, and has a family of five sons. The Lords Hatherton represent, in the female line, the families of Littleton, Hanbury and Lattelton, Knights and Baronets, of which the celebrated Judge, Sir Thomas Littleton, "the great luminary of the law," and author of the "Treatise on Tenures," had been one the head.

SIR ROBERT BATESON, BART.

Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., of Belvoir Park, Belfast, in the county of Down, who died, after a brief illness, on the 24th ult., at his seat, Belvoir Park, near Belfast, was the grandson of Thomas Bateson, Esq., of Lancashire, and Grace, daughter of Robert Echlin, in the county of Down; and was the eldest son of Thomas Bateson, Esq., by his wife, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of George Loyd, F.R.S., of Tolson Hall, Lancashire. He was born on the 15th of March, 1789, and was created a Baronet on the 18th of December, 1815. He was first returned to Parliament in 1830 for the county of Londonderry; he was re-elected for the same county without opposition in December, 1832; January, 1835; July, 1837; and July, 1841. He retired in May, 1847, and was succeeded in his seat by his eldest son, Robert Bateson, Esq., who was born in September, 1813. Sir Robert Bateson was throughout his long and consistent career known as a firm and uncompromising supporter of Conservative principles. In all relations of life he bore himself as a high-minded and honourable gentleman; and, whether as landlord, friend, or relative, his loss is very generally and sincerely lamented. He married, April 27, 1811, Catherine, youngest daughter of Samuel Dickson, of Ballynagilla, in the county of Limerick, by whom he has five sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Sir Hugh Mackie Bateson, is the wife of Sir Beresford R. M'Adam, Bart.; another son, Thomas Bateson, Esq., is married to the late Captain Jas. M'Clintock, R.N., discoverer of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his party. Sir Robert Bateson is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Thomas Bateson, Esq., who has sat in Parliament for the county of Londonderry, and has been a Lord of the Treasury. He was born June 4, 1819, and was for a time in the 14th Light Dragoons. He married, 1845, Mary Elizabeth Anne, second daughter of George, Lord Dynevor. Sir Thomas's next brother, Samuel Bateson, Esq., barrister-at-law, is now the representative in the baronetcy. He married, in 1854, Florinda, eldest daughter of Viscount Castlemaine.

SIR JOHN W. POLLEN, BART.

Sir John Walter Pollen, second Baronet, of Redcliham, Hampshire, was the eldest son of Sir John Pollen, first Baronet, by his wife, Louisa, only daughter of Walter Hoik, Esq., of Redcliham, and was born in 1800. His father died and succeeded his father as second Baronet in the month of August, 1844. He was M.P. for Andover from 1830 to 1841, and from 1853 to 1861, and was a Magistrate for Hants. He married, September 9, 1819, Charlotte Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. John Hussey Delaune, Rector of Compton, Wiltshire, by whom he has had no issue. He died on the 2nd instant, and is succeeded by his nephew and heir, Richard Hungerford Pollen, the third Baronet, son of the late Richard Pollen, Esq., of Rodbourne, Wiltshire, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Samuel Popys Cockerell, of Netherwood, Dorsetshire. He was born the 19th of October, 1813, and married, June 6, 1846, Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Thomas Fuller, of Kilgiver, Leitrim, and has a son and four daughters. Sir Richard Hungerford's next brother is the Rev. Daniel Gaspard Pollen, formerly in holy orders of the Church of England, now a Roman Catholic, who was a distinguished Fellow of Oriel, Oxford, and who painted the splendid ceiling of Merton Chapel, an object of the greatest interest to visitors to Oxford. The Rev. Daniel is also of Lincolnshire origin, and springs from an eminent London merchant, Edward Pollen, who died in 1686, and whose grandson, John Pollen, Esq., of Andover and a Welsh Judge, had an only son, Sir John Pollen, who was created a Baronet, April 11, 1796, and was father of the Baronet just deceased.

SIR W. L. WRAXALL, BART.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Lascelles Wraxall, second Baronet of Wraxall, in the county of Somerset, who was the elder son (by his wife, Jane, daughter of Peter Lascelles, Esq., of Gisborough) of Sir Nathaniel W. Wraxall, known historian and writer, Sir Nathaniel William Wraxall, Judge Advocate of India, succeeded to the Baronet Dec. 31, 1815. Sir William Lascelles Wraxall was born in 1791, and married, secondly, in 1824, Mary Ann, died, unmarried, at Penzy, near Paris, on the 2nd inst., and is succeeded by his nephew and heir, Sir Nathaniel Charles Lascelles Wraxall, the third Baronet, who is son of Sir William Lascelles Wraxall, the first Baronet, by his wife, Ellen, daughter of John Maddox, Esq., formerly of Hungerford, Surrey. Sir Nathaniel was born in 1828, and was for some time an Assistant Commissary in the Commissariat Department. He is also known as an occasional writer on the subject of various essays, original works, and translations from the French. He married, in 1854, Mary, daughter of J. Herring, Esq.

COMMANDER ROBERT HENRY BURTON, R.N.

Commander Robert Henry Burton, R.N., who perished in the wreck of her Majesty's ship Orpheus, on the coast of New Zealand, on the night of the 20th ult., was born in 1829, and entered the Royal Navy in 1841. He was employed on the Black Sea station in 1854-5, during the operations of Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., and served at the destruction of piratical forts at Kertch, Arabat, Fort Taganrog, and in the expedition to Sea of Azoff. In 1861, Lieutenant of the Hermes he co-operated with the army during the Kaffir War of 1852, and was gazetted for his gallantry while in action with rebel war-chiefs and batteries, and for his successful command of boats in numerous cannonading and bombarding. In 1854 he 1857 he was Lieutenant of the Malacca, which accompanied the late Prince Consort on a visit to the Emperor of the French in September, 1855, and also made a trial-trip to the coast of Scotland, and escorted her Majesty from Hull to Grimsby. While commanding the Triton on the west coast of Africa, from 1857 until 1861, Burton captured seven slavers, and was complimented by the Admiralty on the high state of discipline of his ship. He was advanced to the rank of Commander Jan. 31, 1862, and commissioned of the Orpheus when she was recently wrecked on Manukau Bar, New Zealand. Commander Burton had our medals for his services. He was kindly descended from a Yorkshire family of known antiquity.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DELTA.—If you are debarred from studying the problems we publish as "Chess Enigmas" because they are not given on diagrams, you deprive yourself of much amusement and instruction. Why not try to solve them mentally? Many of the best players of the very first proficiency are blind, therefore, if necessity be pressed "mentals" or be confined altogether.

T. C. C.—We should be clever, but your thoughtfully notation occasions a great deal of needless trouble, and is sure to lead to mistakes. Why will correspondents, who do not wish to be at the trouble of a diagram in giving an enigma accompany it with one when the description of the knight's position is so easy and simple?

E. D. G.—It is under consideration.

W. H. S.—Your solutions of No. 1001 need not take either Pawn.

W. H. Y.—Your "extraordinary defence found" is in vain. The White King, in the position mentioned, or in any analogous one, cannot move on to any square commanded by a Black piece.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1001 by Dawson, A. B. C., Blizzard, W. D., M.P., Stanley, Cecil, T. T. C., Alexander, Beryth, Gregory, Alpha, Vitruvius, Pip, E. K. B., H. O., Lacey, A. Constant, T. L. Harris, Vernon, T. M., Delta, Rev. J. Owen, Hereford, Dawson, Jun., Rev. J. Wayte, Eton, Rev. J. Mitchell, Rugby, Sector, Hurstwood, Derby, H., Carlton Club, Rev. J. Bloxam, Rugby, Rev. J. Hall, Jun., Rugby, Rev. J. Hall, Sen., H. of Peckham: Herr Kling, R. M. P., Argus, S. D. B. S., H. D. S. Chetwyn, H. W. S. Cleveland, Rev. Winthrop Mackworth Praed, Trebor, Dublin, Rev. J. Crake, Rev. J. Jones, Quincy, I. B. S., Q. E. D., Canterbury, Lex, Temple, Omicron, D. of Jersey, Anglicus, J. C. D., Caroline, Fido, Chigborough, Rev. W. A. M. F., Sunniol, McHall, Pigeony, Hoppie Simon, E. S., Hartley, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1002.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes QB P	P takes B (best)
2. Q to K Kt 6th	K to Q 4th

(If P takes Kt, White's Queen takes Pawn, checking, and mates next move. Again, if Black at move 2. play Kt to Q 7th, White's Rook takes Kt, and mates following move.)

3. Q takes P (ch)	K takes Q
4. Kt to Q Kt 6th.	Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1003.

By the Rev. G. M'CARTHUR.

One of the Prize Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White, having to play, can give mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A match of chess has lately been arranged between Mr. STEINITZ, a young player of Vienna, whose acquaintance we have never before enjoyed, and Mr. F. DEACON. The prize, which has been offered by the London Chess Club, fails to him with the score seven games to two. To prevent a dull and troublesome protraction of the match, one hour only is allowed to each player for twelve moves, and four games must be finished every week. At the time we go to press the scoresheet as follows:—(w. B., 3; Mr. D., 1; Drawn, 2. Mr. Deacon has the first move in the following game:—

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 4th
4. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 4th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th

(This form of the opening first occurred, we believe, in a game between Von der Lasa and Mr. Staunton, which was contested thus—

WHITE (V. de L.)	BLACK (S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P
3. B to K B 4th	B to K Kt 5th
4. P to K 5th	Q to K 2nd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Q takes K P
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K B 4th)
7. B takes P	Kt to Q 5th
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
9. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd

And Black wins.)

7. P takes P	P to Q 3rd
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K R 4th
9. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd

(Instead of this move Kt to K B 3rd, or Kt to Q 2nd, would be more in accordance with the principles of development. It appears to us, however, that Black has still the better game.)

10. Q to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
11. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd
12. B takes P (ch)	K to Q 2nd
13. B to K B 4th	P to Q B 4th
14. Q takes Q (ch)	K to Q 3rd
15. P to Q 5th	P to K 5th
16. Q to Q 2nd (ch)	K to Q 2nd
17. B to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th
18. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 4th
19. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 5th
20. Castles on K side	P to Q Kt 6th

(White, in a piece deficient, but his position is worth a full equivalent.)

20.	Kt to Q 2nd
21. B to K R 6th (ch)	K to Q 3rd

(Taking the Bishop would only have hastened his defeat.)

22. Kt takes B (ch)	Q takes Kt
23. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
24. Q takes Q (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
25. Q to K 3rd	K to B 2nd
26. Q to Q 3rd (ch), and wins.	

CHESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

A dashing little Game between Mr. MACARTHUR and Mr. C. MAURIAN, the former giving the odds of his Q Kt.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the Board. K's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. C. M.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. P takes Q P	Q takes P
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K B 3rd
5. B to K 2nd	B takes Kt
6. P takes B	P to Q 4th
7. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd
8. P to K 5th	Q to Q 2nd
9. P to Q B 4th	Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)
10. K to B sq	Q takes Q P
11. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd
12. P to Q 4th	Q to Q Kt 5th
13. Q takes Kt (ch)	B to K 2nd
14. Q to Q 2nd	Castles (ch. K's)
15. P to Q 5th	Q to Q Kt 5th
16. P to Q Kt 3rd	K to Kt sq

(Q to K 2nd would have been much better move.)

17. P takes Kt	B to Q B 4th
18. P to Q R 3rd	Q to Q R 4th
19. Q takes R (ch)	K to B 2nd

(Preference, however, as it looks, for a time exchange of pieces must have led to White having the worst of the fight.)

20. B takes B	P takes B
21. B takes Q R P	Q to Q B 3rd
22. B to Q B 4th	Q takes Q Kt P
23. B to Q R 6th	Q to Q B 3rd
24. P to Q R 4th	B to K 7th
25. P to Q R 5th	B to K 4th

(Frightened, and no wonder, at this terribly threatening array. Mr. MACARTHUR now, however, that he might have played Kt to Q 2nd, and certainly that move would have given his opponent serious trouble.)

26. R to Q R sq	Q to Q B sq
27. B to K 6th (ch)	P to K R 3rd
28. B to K 5th	P to K Kt 3rd

(The termination is very finely played by Mr. MACARTHUR.)

29.	R to Q B 3rd
30. Q to R 6th	Q to Q B 2nd
31. B to Q 4th	Q to Q R 2nd
32. B to Q B 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd
33. R to Q 7th	Q to B sq
34. P to R 6th	

And Black resigned the game.

THE CHARM OF CHESSPLAYING.—In fact, there is nothing in the way of amusement which can compare with people throw into the eye such misery of pleasure as this same Game of Chess. It possesses all qualities that are good, and none at all that are bad. It even combines fascinations of opposite kinds, a quality entirely special to itself; for it is peaceful, and at the same time warlike; it is light, and yet profound; it is manly, and yet womanly; you can play it by daylight, and you can play it by lamplight; you can play it in the house, you can play it on the lawn; you can play it in a railway-carriage, you can play it with board and men, and you can play it without either. It costs nothing, it is reputable, it is dignified, and it becomes all classes and all ages of life. And it has a wealth that no other game can even approach. Its combinations are infinite, and are at any moment counting. Their bounty is like Cleopatra's—

Age cannot wither it, nor custom stale
Its infinite variety.

Cornhill Magazine for May.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

TRALLIUM.—An ingot of this new metal, weighing 5963 grains, discovered by Mr. W. Crookes (see the notice of his lecture in our Number for April 4, last, p. 367), was exhibited at the meeting of the members of the Royal Institution on Friday, the 1st inst., by Mr. L. Loewthian, the Assay Master of Newcastle. It was produced at his chemical works at Washington, near Durham, and is the largest piece yet shown of this remarkable metal.

MAGNETIC ACTION ON CLOCKS.—In the new number of the *Philosophical Magazine* Mr. Wm. Ellis, of the Greenwich Observatory, gives an account of some experiments made by him in order to ascertain whether it would be possible so to counteract the magnetic action of the earth as to stop the action of magnets, and thus avoid the necessity of touching the pendulum. The clock employed was one of precision, vibrating seconds, consisted of a wooden rod fitted with a lenticular-shaped bob of lead. Near the lower end of the pendulum rod was fixed a powerful magnetic bar, which, when the adjacent poles were similar, the clock was not retarded to the same extent to which it was accelerated when the poles were dissimilar. Tables of the results of observations are given, which will be studied by those who are interested in these remarkable phenomena.

THE HONEY-BEE is now generally admitted to be not indigenous to America. John Josselyn, in 1663, says, "The honey-bees are carried over by the English, and they thrive exceedingly." A traveller named Peter Kalm, Jefferson (in 1787) says, "The Indians concur with us in the tradition that the honey-bee was not known in America before the White men by whom he knew not. The bee have generally extended the moderate into the country a little in advance of the white men." The bee appears to be found in Mexico, and also consider their approach as indicating that of the settlements of the white. "The honey-bee is a native of Europe," says Prince, "and was introduced into the United States by man to cut out the hollow trees by Indians and whites." The honey-bee is now found in every part of the United States, including also the introduction of the Italian bee. The number of new hives which have been cultivated very extensively since 1775. According to Humboldt, the average export of sugar between 1768 and 1778 was only 30,000 lbs., in 1861 it amounted to 1,281,000 lbs. The average annual amount of exportation for the first thirty years of this century was 6,000,000 lbs., in 1,584,395 lb. of sugar, 2,531,320 lb. of honey. The quantity has probably considerably increased during the last twenty years. The average value of the cultivation of bees-wax in America south of the Antilles and Mexico. It is found in Honduras, but does not occur in New Granada and Peru. Wax candles are largely imported from Portugal in 1845, and has been three greatly diffused. It does not appear to exist at all in the Australian continent, which appears to be very poor in honey-gathering insects. These particulars are extracted from an article, by Dr. A. Gerstäcker, in the 3rd number of the *Natural History*, which contains, also, classified lists of varieties of the honey-bee. In conclusion, he enters into the question of the introduction of new forms of bees, and recommends the Egyptian bee as valuable for introduction into Europe, partly on account of its hardiness, and partly on account of its unwillingness to use its sting—a peculiarity of all African bees as well as of the Italian bees. He doubts whether the Red Indian bee would bear a northern climate.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR ANSTED'S fourth lecture, given on Thursday, the 7th inst., was devoted to "The Forces Principally Manifested in the Formation of Rocks and other Metamorphoses," the principal agents being heat and water, but especially the latter. Water dissolves a part of the solid substance of the earth and vegetation, whereby it takes up carbonic and other acids, and is then absorbed by the roots of plants for nourishment. Besides this it is a great chemical action becomes greatly increased by pressure, and is then studied to dissolve out the constituents of the rocks, and to combine them in other substances, thus causing an entire rearrangement of their particles. That are formed from the decomposition of rocks. Even plastic substances, as mica, felspar, and quartz) is now considered to be of aqueous origin, and to contain in its structure water in a chemical combination. Under the action of heat water is changed into kin-ils, the material of Chinese porcelain. Many of the changes in the strata of the earth's crust are attributable to electric action, which may be generated by the processes now going on. The degrees of change are shown to be various. Some rocks are simply consolidated, and stained by the oxide of igneous origin, this is obliterated. Even open igneous rocks, such as lava and basalt, some of which are undoubtedly of aqueous action, are due to combined energies of chemical force and heat are, doubtless, to be attributed the wonderful phenomena of volcanic eruptions. Although we know little of heat, the more we investigate into the mysteries of nature, the more evidence we obtain of the peculiar of violent combustion of the earth's crust, and the work, and of our own ignorance of their operation.

PROFESSOR VOELCKER, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, gave the Friday evening discourse on the 8th inst., his subject being "The Chemical Principles of Agriculture, Part of the Soils of England." After referring to the soil constituents essential to the life of plants, especially lime, magnesia, silica, and phosphoric acid, and stating that they are derived by the action of air and water from the rocks, the lecturer proceeded to the consideration of the soils of England. He pointed out the necessity of the danger of looking too much at the more chemical properties of soils, and consequently thinking it unnecessary to artificially replace what is taken away by plants, according to a somewhat mechanical process. He gave an account of experiments made by Mr. Lawes, Mr. Gilbert, and Dr. Anderson, himself with various manures on different soils, which showed that soils not only possess the power of retaining the fertilising constituents supplied, but also of giving off what is injurious to them, a real power of extraction, absorption, and retention. The lecturer concluded that we must principally according to the nature of the soil, whether light or heavy, sand or clay. The great importance of thorough drainage was also pointed out by the lecturer. He great importance of further research into soils with the view of determining their essential properties, and of acquiring the power of controlling them with more certainty than has been hitherto been done. With regard to the continuance of the productive powers of the soil, he thought it should be expressed his conviction that it was the highest ground for anxiety. By means of improved methods of cultivation the fertility of land could and other means, and, particularly, the fertility of our country may be considered as inexhaustible.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S sixth lecture "On the Science of Language" was given on Saturday last (the 9th inst.). He commenced by referring to Locke's definition of words, and showed that it was essential to all our knowledge, asking that language, as it were, which these words themselves, the origin of language was a subject which had been much discussed during the last century adopted the deductive method, beginning with theory instead of facts. The lecturer then briefly sketched the progress of the science during course, using the inductive process. Yet the works of Locke and Horne Tooke are of exceeding value. Language, he continued, was a natural product of our roots, which signify sensible ideas, was closely examined and proved to be the case. Words, therefore, were not to be derived from another language, but from the root. The relation which exists between language and the early mythology of the Greeks was then pointed out, and the fine old Homeric stories of Diana and Endymion and Orpheus and Eurydice. Etymologically considered, the name of Diana (the feminine form of Janus, signifying the setting sun), and Orpheus (the sun) alternately follows and precedes Eurydice (explained to mean dusk and dawn). These names are not originally so poetic as they may now appear.

PROFESSOR FARADAY'S third lecture "On Sound," given on Tuesday last, the 12th inst., was mainly devoted to experimental illustrations of the sonorous properties of air. It began with the consideration of vocal sounds, which is similar in its action to that of the syren, water being employed to produce sound instead of air. Afterwards, by means of the syren the lecturer determined the number of vibrations executed in one second by a tuning-fork to be 1941; and the length of the sound-wave corresponding to that vibration was calculated to be nearly three feet. The perfect unison of two tuning-forks was then demonstrated, and the effect of beats was explained. The addition first to the ear and then to the eye. It was then shown that the simpler the ratio of the vibrations of the two forks, the more perfect was the unison as appreciated by the ear, and the more simple was the luminous figure described upon the screen. The changes of form which the figures undergo, when the ratio of vibration is slightly altered, were also demonstrated. In conclusion, the physical foundation of the gamut, as determined by Pythagoras, and confirmed by Newton, Euler, Helmholtz, and others, was illustrated by means of the monochord.

PROFESSOR FARADAY will give the Friday evening discourse on the 22nd inst. "On the Direct Measurement of the Sun's Chemical Action."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Nos. 1204, 1205.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863. TWO NUMBERS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT | TENPENCE

AFFAIRS ABROAD AND AT HOME.

An association which is known as the Peace Society has just held its forty-seventh anniversary meeting. Looking to the date of its establishment, it would seem as if its functions were more necessary now than at the time of its foundation. At that period, now verging on half a century ago, the world was just tasting the repose which had succeeded to we hardly know how many years of war; and a considerable time elapsed before there was any practical justification for the establishment of a society the mission of which was to circulate the doctrines of peace and amity amongst nations. Since the inauguration of that symbol of international friendship—the Exhibition of 1851—mankind has, with curious infelicity, taken care that the Peace Society should stand no chance of dying of inanition; and there was certainly no lack of material for the speeches of its members and supporters at their recent meeting. For, in taking a survey of the condition of affairs abroad and at home, the main interest centres on warlike proceedings; while, in considering the future, it is impossible to be blind to the fact that the sphere of hostile collision is more likely to be enlarged than contracted. In Europe Poland continues in arms against Russia; in North America the civil war rages hotly; in Mexico, invasion is resisted in a manner wholly unexpected; in China secession, or rebellion—according as the word is used by the different parties—still holds its own; while England is really carrying on a little war in that country, not so much on her own as on account of that Tartar dynasty which it has been her supposed mission for many years to dragoon into the pale of civilisation. Within these several belligerent situations there lies the germ of new warlike complications. No one can say how soon France may declare war against Russia, ostensibly on behalf of Poland, but with a sidelong glance at the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, if it should happen, as is not unlikely, that the latter Power should take part with the Czar. But it is well believed that it is the determined policy of the Emperor of the French not to enter on another contest with Russia, except on the same conditions as those on which he undertook the former war with that nation—namely, in alliance, offensive

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN ROTTEN ROW.

and defensive, with England. If the feeling of the English people is represented by the member of the trades' unionists who formed one of a deputation of that body on Monday to Lord Palmerston, and who desired that steps should be taken at once to give Russia a "thrashing," it is quite possible that such a combination for such a purpose may be brought about. The operations of the French in Mexico are now long be-gun-dertook on a large scale; and if the policy which is supposed to have dictated that expedition be carried out, it will involve a war between France and the Northern States of America, the former power becoming the ally of the Confederates. Even if such an event be thought somewhat remote, it can hardly be denied that where so many small causes of difference, if not of dispute, exist at present between England and the Federal States, they may at any moment take an aggregate shape and ripen into a *casus belli*. So much for the prospects of the future; a week or two now on actualities.

Probably at no period of the contest in America has more interest been felt than in the movements of General Hooker, the present commander of the Army of the Potomac. Unquestionably some sympathy is felt for a Federal General who exhibits at once boldness and skill. The tactics which Hooker adopted had enlisted them the elements of brilliant success; but the materials with which he had to work are apparently unfitted for such a system as he has pursued, especially when he is opposed to so wily and so daring a tactician as Lee and Jackson, ably seconded as they are by their singularly mobile troops. By a bold and unexpected movement Hooker, dividing his forces and crossing the Rappahannock at different points, succeeded in placing the bulk of his army on the road between Fredericksburg and Richmond, and, therefore, in the rear of the Confederates, leaving a corps under General Sedgwick to occupy the attention of the enemy by advancing upon the battle-field of Fredericksburg. Met in the heart taken place between Stonewall Jackson's counter movement, outflanked Hooker himself, and fell fiercely on his right wing; and for two days a series of obstinate encounters—a battle, divided as it were, into four or five acts—between the latest and the most able American there could be no doubt of Hooker's entire failure. On the third day he was standing on the defensive, intrenching himself, his front completely changed, no longer between the Confederates and Richmond. He had their whole army in his front across the river Rappahannock and Rapidan at the point where, while Sedgwick's corps, which had continued to threaten the Confederate army, was assailed, defeated with great loss, and driven back across the river. The position of the Federal General is such that he will be subjected to an attack in force by the Confederates; and, unless a military miracle is wrought, we do not see anything for him but a choice between capitulation and being driven into one of two rivers, according to his selection. Assuming his defeat, the question arises whether such an occurrence will be considered decisive of the war. We confess we think not. It would be quite possible for the Confederate Army to follow Hooker and march upon Washington, but it is much to be doubted whether such a course will be pursued. Apart from the perils of an attack on Washington, which would of course be defended by the concentration of all the Federal troops which could be got there, so that something like a siege would ensue, it is not unlikely that the Confederate statesmen would look at an assault on the capital of the once United States apart from a political point of view. The capture of Washington by the Secessionists would exasperate the Northerners and goad them to fresh efforts against the South; while, as amatter of policy, it may seem to Jefferson Davis and his advisers judicious to let it appear that the war is not aggressive on their part.

Glancing far south on the American Continent we find General Forey pressing on Puebla only by inches, and everything tending to show that if it is really intended by the French to conquer Mexico they must set about it in their usual fashion—that is, by propitiating fortune by the display of strong battalions, and operating with at least 100,000 men. The supposed military promenade through Mexico is proved to be a delusion, and a resistance akin to that of Spain in the years 1808 to the Peninsular War has been inaugurated with no little success.

The struggle in Poland assumes larger proportions. Temporary checks of the insurgents only cause new bands to spring up in new directions; and the National Committee is still supreme at Warsaw, and issues its decrees with all the sanctions of an established Government. In the meantime there come tidings of an outbreak in the Russo-Polish provinces of Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine; and with these statements that Russia is fully alive to the extent and the gravity of the contest to which she has entered. In Prussia the dispute between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies remains unsettled; while the Upper House not only supports the King against the Lower Chamber, but encourages him in the policy which he has adopted with respect to Poland. The Austrian question is practically in abeyance; and it is uncertain still whether the solution of all difficulties which it is supposed would be found by the placing of a boy Prince on the throne will be effected. In Greece itself something very much akin to anarchy prevails, so much so that the English and French Ministers seem to be absolutely in a fright for their own personal safety. In France the farce of an election to the Legislative Corps is being played, with a liveliness and a variety of incident which are characteristic of our neighbours, although, probably, M. Persigny does not see the drollery for which he is unconsciously answerable.

While something like what has been stated above may be taken to be the condition of other countries, the inquiry naturally arises what are we doing at home. On the whole, we may venture to say not badly. Our Parliament has adjourned for an unusually long Whitsuntide recess, earned not so much by excessive legislative labour as by the production of a vast deal more talk than was predicated of this Session. The London season is in full swing, and, influenced by a reaction from the hypocrisy of the last two or three years, is showing immense vigour and continuity. We are fêting the Prince and Princess of Wales with unabated ardour and loyalty; we have waded through a wet and muddy Derby with less grumbling at the weather than might have been the case if the rain were not so welcome to the agriculturist; we are finding outlets for plethora of capital in new schemes in which the Stock Exchange rejoices; and we are hoping that the plan of the Government for providing employment for the operatives in the Cotton districts may improve and in the average, paving, and water-supplying of the towns in which they live, will do much towards averting a social calamity which has been steadily advancing upon us. At this moment, when the country is about to take one of its very few periodical holidays, and when, from a purely business point of the year, such a comparison as the above is far from discouraging.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The elections continue to excite much interest. It is finally decided that M. Thiers stands for the second electoral division of Paris, as well as for the sixth division of the Department du Nord (Valenciennes) and the third division of the Bouches-Du-Rhone (Aix-en-Provence). An electoral committee in Paris is formed, with M. Dufaure as its chairman. In their published letter of thanks to M. Thiers they express their intention to devote themselves to the object is to "form a great Liberal party on constitutional ground, to effect a serious control of the finances and develop gradually the political liberties of the country." M. Berryer will stand for Marseilles. Count Montalembert and M. Casimir Perier are also candidates.

M. de Persigny has struck a serious blow at the favourite assumptions of *La France*. That journal has just received a "first warning" for having affected to express the sentiments of the Government, and "distorted and travestied the policy pursued by the Government in the elections in a manner calculated to mislead public opinion."

It is rumoured that thirty batteries are to be added to the artillery of the Empire. Some of the Imperial farms lent out some time since by the War Department to the farmers are coming back quickly.

Prince Napoleon has returned from Constantina to Baiba, the Viceroy of Egypt, with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour.

The siege operations at Puebla are proceeding very simply. A telegram comes from Cadiz states that on the 12th ult. the French had taken the ruburbs of San José, Guadalupe, and Loretto. General Lorencez had established the new batteries, and the first French shot at Vera Cruz to Admiral Bosse, and has arrived at Brest. The Admiral's news from Puebla is to the 1st ult., on which date it was asserted that the French had captured a redoubt situated at the corner of the Plaza de Armas.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree has been issued, creating a new Ministry for the colonies.

It is said that the Ministers intend to appoint new Prefects for the provinces.

Marshal O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan, has met with rather a severe accident. His horse threw him, and he received considerable injuries.

The sentence having affected to express the feelings of piety against the Granada Protestants has been commuted into the same number of years' banishment. The European deputation is at Madrid.

PORTUGAL.

The King has returned from Cintra, and is now residing at the Ajuda.

The Duke De Braband has arrived in Lisbon; he was received at the Royal Arsenal, where he disembarked, by the Ministers and other high functionaries.

The frigate Don Fernando has arrived at Lisbon, after a voyage of three months.

A portion of the Crown diamonds are to be sold to realise the value of about £60,000.

The proposal to extended to Portuguese exhibitors at the London Exhibition have been presented. The King presided at the ceremony.

The loan of Portuguese capitalists legally payable to Austria Poland.

The Cortes have been occupied with the dispute respecting the election of Senator Latino Coelho.

ITALY.

Attention has been drawn in Turin to the late debate in the English House of Commons upon Naples and its prisons. In the Senate yesterday week, Signor Deforesta, pursuant to notice, brought the matter to the notice of the Chamber. The Minister replied. He expressed his thanks to the statesmen who had defended the cause of Italy in the English Parliament. He refused to enter into relative to the press, the prisons, and public safety made by those members of the English Parliament hostile to Italy. He added that economic improvements and judiciary and administrative reforms had been introduced by the Italian Government. The system and policy of the French Government against the accusation of duplicity which had been brought against it by a senator. "The exception," he continued Signor Farini, "which I do not by less painful for the Government of the Emperor than for that of King Victor Emmanuel, and it is impossible to attribute it to the policy of the Emperor's position." Signor Farini then demonstrated the complicity of the Italian Government in the late Neapolitan affair at Rocca. He further stated that brigandage had sensibly declined, and that the support of the country was secured to the Government, which, he said, "employed its every power to establish that should no longer protect the conspirators going on in Rome." In reference to the case of Mr. Elliot, Signor Farini said that Lord Perseni proved the legality of their condemnation. The Italian Government, he continued, made no difference between natives and Italians. The Minister of Justice then spoke with reference to the assertions which had been made in the English Parliament relative to the administration of justice. Signor Deforesta declared himself satisfied with the explanations of the Ministry.

PRUSSIA.

There appears to be little likelihood of the early settlement of the dispute between the Ministry and the Chamber of Deputies. Indorsing the recommendation of the Budget Committee, the Chamber, on Friday in their sitting of yesterday week, resolved, by a vote of 293 to 29, that the Ministers and Ministry do not share the responsibility of the disciplinary authority of the President of the House. The President, Herr Grabow, proposed to give the Ministers time until Monday, and then, considering the importance of the Question, to resume the attendance at the sittings of the Chamber. Herr Forckenbeck, however, proposed that a deputation should be at once addressed to the Ministers to be present at the sittings of the House, in accordance with article 60 of the Constitution. The latter proposition was agreed to by 167 to 138 votes. The Ministers did not appear, but made a show of yielding, in a letter read to the Chamber, which concluded by stating that the Ministry has not abandoned the Presidium should relinquish his right of interrupting their speeches, but only that he should declare that he has no disciplinary privilege, especially that of calling the Ministers to order." The Chamber replied to this by passing a resolution refusing to make any alteration in their resolution of the 15th inst. The Chamber further resolved that, until the Ministers removed their scruples, they would not proceed with the question of the reorganisation of the army, and resolved that the debate on the address to the Crown should be placed upon the order of the day for the next sitting.

A telegram from Berlin, of Wednesday, states that the Ministerial representatives from the Marine Department made their appearance at the meeting of the Committee on the Budget, where their unexpected presence created surprise. The impression among many seems to be that the Ministers are rather inclined to stand on high ground which they so readily took up. Nothing certain, however, is known as to the course they mean to follow.

At the sitting of the Upper House, on Wednesday, a vote of thanks was passed to the King for the attitude he has in the Government had taken on the Polish question. Some members of the House seized the opportunity to make attacks of the most vehement and extravagant character upon the Chamber of Deputies. The Prince and the War Minister were present, but neither took any part in the discussion.

Herr von Bismarck was present at Thursday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, and read a loyal message, in which the King says:—"The Ministers have my confidence and support in the conflict in which, which was violation of the constitutional rights of the Ministry. Such a position for the Ministers does not correspond with the dignity of the Crown. For this reason I have refused the Ministers the resignation such a state of things, in order that the business of the House may be continued." Herr von Bismarck then left the House. Herr Virchow moved that the Royal message be referred to the Committee on the Address, as the Ministers had misinformed the King. Herr von Sybel and Count Schwerin seconded this motion, which was unanimously adopted by the House.

The Progressist party of the Chamber of Deputies has prepared the draught of an address to the King, in which the whole of the present situation is examined. The document concludes as follows:—"The Chamber of Deputies approaches the Throne at a moment when it hopes that a definite decision has been come to. It fulfils a conscientious duty in declaring, with the deepest respect to your Majesty, that it is obliged to refuse any co-operation in the present policy of the Government, and that it will make use of every constitutional means to ward off the greatest misfortune which could fall on the country and on the dynasty—a war about the dominators of the present system."

The Prussian Ambassador at Paris has officially denounced as false the letter published in the *Gaz*, attributed to the Prussian Commander at Inowrazlaw, which spoke of a Russo-Prussian movement of troops on the frontier. The Ambassador also points out other inventions of the same character, and complains of the practice indulged in of calumniating the Prussian Government.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer Persia we have received New York journals to the 6th inst.

WAR NEWS.

At six o'clock on Saturday evening, May 2, General Stonewall Jackson, with his whole corps of 40,000 men, threw himself impetuously on the extreme right of the Federals, forced Major-General Howard's corps. That corps consisted entirely of German troops. After waiting for a single volley from the Confederates, the corps abandoned their positions behind their breastworks and fled panic-stricken, towards head-quarters. To retrieve the day General Hooker sent his own staff officers to the commander of General Berry. This corps succeeded in checking the advance of the therefore-victorious troops, and for them had driven back the entrenched position lately vacated by the German troops. The Confederates captured twelve pieces of cannon. The Federals lost General Berry, and the Confederates are reported to have lost General A. P. Hill in the engagement with General Berry's corps.

On the next day, Sunday, General Jackson continued his attack. He commenced the onslaught at 5.30 a.m., and the battle raged until 11.00. At the close of the day the Confederates had driven about a mile and a half of ground, and had driven General Hooker from Chancellorsville, which had been his head-quarters. A correspondent of a New York newspaper writes of this day's fight in front of Chancellorsville as follows:—

The engagement lasted about six hours, but had been the most terrific of the war. Our artillery had literally slaughtered the enemy, and many of the companies had lost all their officers and sergeants, but the men fought well. The enemy has gained some ground, it is true, but at the sacrifice of the flower of his force, five of his regiments having been cut to pieces in the effort, and over 6000 of them having fallen into our hands.

In the afternoon several fierce charges were made to force the Federal lines, but they were repulsed by the Federal artillery. General Hooker was personally engaging with the enemy. Monday intrenching his present position, and was confident of his ability to hold it against the enemy. Monday was a very quiet day throughout the lines.

On Sunday there was fighting in front of the batteries which crowned the Heights of Fredericksburg. After the fighting General Sedgwick, by a brilliant charge, captured the Confederate guns, including the latter's Washington Artillery Company, which had figured in every engagement on the Potomac and the Rappahannock.

On Monday the Confederates above Fredericksburg were reinforced by General Longstreet's column, which had just arrived from Suffolk. The force attacked the Federal position on the right of the day had lost the day previous and to drive General Sedgwick across the river. This hazardous operation was accomplished between midnight and two o'clock on Tuesday morning. The Confederates raked the bridges, creating much confusion and causing considerable loss of life. They also pressed the Federals so hard that they discovered his retreating, and harassed it incessantly. With the remainder of his corps he marched off to join General Ford to gain the main army under General Hooker.

The Federals crossed the Nansemond River at Suffolk, and again four miles below that place. They encountered the Confederates and captured eight guns.

General Banks has occupied Opelousas and Washington, Louisiana. The Federal attack on Grand Gulf failed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Vallandingham, the leader of the Northern Peace party, has been arrested at his residence in Dayton, Ohio, by a detachment of soldiers, who battered down the doors of his house to reach his room. His friends rang the town fire-bell, collected a mob, and endeavoured to rescue him, but were dispersed by the police, who took their prisoner to Cincinnati. General Burnside is said to have ordered his arrest for making seditious speeches in Ohio.

Mr. Redgate, one of the owners of the cargo of the Petrolhoff, has filed in the Court of Admiralty a petition to testify on her behalf. The Court refused the application, on the ground that Mr. Redgate, being a citizen of Texas at the time of the Secession, must be regarded as at an alien enemy. The sentence of the Court condemns.

CALIFORNIA.

On the 27th ult. the steamer Ada Hancock, while plying in the harbour of San Pedro, in the southern part of this State, exploded her boiler, killing forty out of eighty passengers. Among the first, save seven. Among the killed is Hiram Kimball, the Mormon missionary.

INDIA.

The news brought by the Bombay mail comes down to the 20th ult. All India was engrossed on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. The Government had fixed the 1st of May for the commemoration of the event in the Bombay Presidency, and preparations were being made for the day with great splendour.

The Viceroy and Governor-General of India had reached Simla, where he was supposed that he would remain for some weeks.

The formal opening of the Bhore Ghaut Railway Incline by the Governor of Bombay took place amidst much rejoicing on the 21st of April, at Lanowlie, in the cool incline. There was a public holiday in Bombay on the occasion, and special trains conveyed the directors of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, and a large number of the European and native inhabitants, to the scene of the opening ceremony.

The Government general order announcing the abolition of the Indian Navy was issued on the 22nd of April. On the 30th of April the Indian Navy was to cease to exist as an effective service. The officers receive honorary promotion on retirement. The dockyard establishment, is to be maintained till further orders. Captain John Young, I.N., is appointed Superintendent of the Dockyard and of the Bombay Marine.

At Herat matters up to the 6th ult. were in state quo, but there was a report of the serious illness and even death of the Dost.

CHINA.

We have news from Shanghai, by telegraph from Suez, to April 9.

Fohin is quiet. The rebel bands have been driven away from the vicinity of the entrenchments at Yien-Tien. Reinforcements are supposed to have been sent to the relief of Foochan. Saigon and Japan are both reported quiet.

The *Reminiscences of Ariadne* publishes some interesting news from China to the 31st of March. Prince Kung, yielding to the repeated recommendation of the Europeans representatives, had resolved to reorganise the Chinese army. That army, which, according to official reports, should consist of 1,000,000 infantry and 300,000 cavalry, has not a cer-tenth of the number under arms. It is composed of Tartar troops exclusively employed in the guard of the Emperor's person, and in the defence of the principal towns. These troops are, moreover, badly armed, badly officered, badly organised, and devoid of all military discipline. They are quite incapable of resisting the Taepings, who would have possessed themselves of Pekin long since had it not been for the European troops. Prince Kung, yesterday at length that such a state of things cannot longer be continued, and being entrusted with a full belief by the Emperor his nephew, who pretends that the safety of her son is identified with that of the dynasty, has resolved to create an active army, while retaining the old one as a reserve. The new army is to be organised and armed after the European fashion, and commanded by European officers. The native officers will be educated by French professors. This native school, to which none are admitted but young Chinese who show a disposition for a military life, will, it is expected, produce officers capable of contending with the Taepings.

NEW ZEALAND.

The yield of gold in Otago, says the *Otago Times* of March 18, is fast approaching that of Victoria, and probably in the course of a year or two will become gold country will be the leading producer. Judged by the comparison of the number of persons relatively employed, the Otago fields are many times more productive than those of Victoria. The gold is much more easily obtained, and without the enormous outlay for machinery which has characterised the Victorian gold-seeking during the last few years. The Otago goldfields are probably the richest that have ever been discovered. During the thirteen weeks they have been opened they have yielded over 107,000 ounces, exclusive of amounts brought down by private hands to a population scarcely more than 7000 souls. Truly wonderful.

The health of the Governor is occasioning some little anxiety, his Excellency having lately suffered considerably from severe indisposition; and by his advice he was last week absent from

Official advices from New Zealand state that the bodies of fifty of the officers and crew of the Orpheus had been recovered, including those of Commodore Burnett, Lieutenant Jekyll, R.N., Rev. H. Hazlewood, Mr. Lillman, secretary, and Mr. Bertram, engineer. The remains of the Commodore were interred at Auckland with much pomp.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The area of the Polish insurrection is extending to a very serious degree. With the exception of two districts, the whole of the Ukraine is in a state of insurrection, and a provincial insurgent chief has been proclaimed. In four districts of Podolia the revolutionary spirit has manifested itself, the peasants, however, remaining quiet; and in Volhynia the insurrection has not yet declared itself in opposite. The amnesty has been spurned on all sides, and the Revolutionary Committees are bold and active.

The revolutionary Town Council of Warsaw, in order to prevent the emigration of despondent citizens, has issued a proclamation forbidding any one to leave Lodz without a passport, signed by the National Government.

The telegram from Warsaw represent the National Committee as becoming daily more bold in the issue of proclamations regulating the affairs of the country. One of the latest proclamations orders the whole government of the country, and declares all financial acts and ordinances of the Russian Government to be null and void; and another forbids the Russian Minister, Alexander Lamb, accepting the presidency of the Warsaw Bank. The Lithuanian Provisional Government has issued a proclamation emancipating the serfs, and declaring, and assuring to them religious liberty and the partition of all landed property.

M. Grabowsky, a Councillor of State, has been appointed Director of the Interior in the Administration of Poland, in place of Count Keller, who has been called to Finland.

Private letters from Poland state that the Russian Government has ordered the civil and military authorities throughout to send hostages when without delay into the interior of Russia.

The Academic Senate and the municipality of Helsingfors, in Finland, have refused to sign an address of devotion to the Emperor of Russia in relation to the Polish insurrection. The inhabitants of Abo, the second capital of Finland, have also refused to sign the address recommended to all the Russian provinces by the military Governor. A decree of the Minister of War has been issued ordering the formation of new regiments for the occupation of the fortresses of Finland, and the placing of eight battalions on a war footing in that province.

Pressure has been used at Constantinople to induce the Government to join in remonstrance to Russia with reference to Finland. Even the Shah of Persia has been asked by France to join in the diplomatic protest. The Turkish Government has declined to do so, on the ground that Turkey was not a party to the treaties of 1815. In consequence, however, of a renewed request, the Shah has decided to take part in the matter, and has dispatched a note to St. Petersburg.

The Emperor has issued a rescript to the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch Nikolaievitch to manifest their sympathy with the Poles at the same time according to the Prince a most enthusiastic reception.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Another batch of Lancashire emigrants left Manchester last Saturday week for Australia. They took passage by the Southern Ocean.

Mr. O'Hagan, the Attorney-General for Ireland, was yesterday re-elected without opposition to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain Daniel O'Connell.

The formal commencement of the construction of a line between Lewisham and Tunbridge Railway took place on Saturday last, and a festive party assembled to do honour to the occasion.

The inhabitants and other inhabitants of Radnorshire have determined to perpetuate the memory of the G. C. Lewis in some tangible form. It is proposed to erect a memorial to him at Kington.

A master mariner and a ship carpenter have been committed for trial by the Liverpool magistrates on a charge of scuttling the Earl of Derby, missing since, off the coast of Ireland.

At the opening of the Cheshire adjourned Sessions on Monday, the chairman announced to what he considered the most sincere of crime in the district. The cases, he said, were both serious in number and nature. There were eighty-seven in all.

The Hastings life-boat, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, went off in a gale of wind on Thursday from the east, and saved, under perilous circumstances, the crew of a fishing-smack which was driven on the rocks off Hastings.

A full report on the relative precedence of the Corporations of Dublin and Edinburgh has been made to the Lord Lieutenant by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, and has been transmitted by his Excellency to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. "There is reason to believe," says the *Dublin Evening Mail*, "that this report establishes beyond all question the superior rights and higher precedence of Dublin."

During a brief but violent thunderstorm which passed over the Staffordshire Potteries yesterday week the tall and handsome spire of St. Mary's Church, Burslem, was struck by lightning, and the upper part of the framework of the topmost portion was destroyed. The falling masses of stone crashed through the roof of the church, destroying a number of pews. A number of palisades in the churchyard were also broken, together with the recently erected wires of the United Kingdom Telegraph Company, which had been carried close by the church.

On Wednesday evening the Mayor of Salford (W. Pearson, Esq.) gave the annual soiree, at Peel Park, in celebration of the reopening of the Museum and the opening of the Exhibition of Works of Art. The exhibition of pictures is in the south gallery, and consists of contributions from many of the principal patrons of art in this district. Among the company were the Mayor of Manchester, many members of the Corporations of Salford and Manchester, and several clergymen and ministers. The number of ladies and gentlemen present was upwards of four hundred.

An influential meeting of cotton spinners was held in Manchester on Tuesday, at which an association was formed to protect its members resident in Oldham, Rochdale, and other districts, against the practice, it is said, of certain unfair trade firms, seriously adulterate their cotton, and as the dealers in Liverpool have determined that no allowance for false packing shall be made in future for "moisture in the yarn," the spinners find themselves without any remedy to offer against the newly-formed association against fraud. An instance is given where a mule 10 lb. weight was found in one bale of cotton, and the owner was fined in it at the rate of 6s. 6d. per lb.

The reports of Mr. Farnall and Mr. Rawlinson to the Poor Law Board of the results of their inquiries in Lancashire as to the employment of the operatives, were published in the *Manchester Guardian* on Saturday. Mr. Farnell reviews distinct by district, the state of trade, and shows that the number of unemployed in each of the districts, in each place, but does not summarise the results; while Mr. Rawlinson says that what seems would be more to the point, and what could be more advantageously borrowed for that purpose, the works are chiefly overcrowded and disorganised, and consequently slow. The works are chiefly overcrowded and disorganised, and consequently slow. The works are chiefly overcrowded and disorganised, and consequently slow. The

PLANTER'S RESIDENCE ON THE CUMBER RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA.

In describing the sketch from which this Engraving is taken, our correspondent writes:—"Though we are in mid March here, the climate is most temperate and beautiful, resembling very much the warm sunny days of June at home. What the heat will be in the summer time you may readily imagine. After May, however, the planters residing on the river banks remove with their families to the 'pine barrens,' or upper country, the malaria arising from the swamps and rice lands making it dangerous for whites to remain during the hot months in the neighbourhood of the river. The trees to the right of the Engraving are three of the loftiest palmettos I have yet seen. The dwarf plant at their foot is the aloe, which blooms once or twice only in a century."

Our other Engraving, from drawing by the same hand, represents the old negro servants of the planter's family among his children. However repugnant slavery as an institution must be to the English mind, no useful purpose is to be gained by keeping the eyes shut to the undoubted fact that, where the slaves are well treated, many of them grow accustomed to, and happy under, their servitude. This becomes easier when it is recollected that the children of the family grow up among the negro domestic servants, and often learn to regard them with as much affection as they show their own parents.

DOMESTIC LIFE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE FRENCH INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE gardens of the Zoological Acclimatisation Society in the Bois de Boulogne have recently served, during eight days, as the rendezvous for deputations from nearly all the families of the canine race. From the fact of this being the first Exposition de Chiens ever attempted in France, the curiosity of the Parisians was aroused, and from the 2nd to the 10th of May the show increased in popularity, twenty thousand daily having paid for admission. On the third day the Emperor paid a long and attentive visit to the dog show, which appeared to interest his Majesty very much. As a matter of course, the following days witnessed crowds of the aristocracy "going to the dogs" in their elegant equipages, which thronged the avenues leading to the entrance of the Jardin d'Acclimatisation, where, following the Emperor's example, many made purchases at very liberal prices.

So far as the show itself was concerned, nothing could have turned out better. But the want of proper arrangements for the reception of the dogs before the show, the delay in the judging (which took place after the inauguration of the Exposition), and the impossibility of getting the catalogues printed in time in consequence of the confusion prevail ing from the outset, leave a certain stigma on the generally-recognised talent of the French for organisation which nothing but a second show more ably conducted can efface. A very valuable dog belonging to one of the exhibitors died in the garden from the effects of the cool night air; and this misfortune acted as a warning to many of the owners of fancy dogs, who adopted the plan of calling for their delicate pets after the close of each day's show.

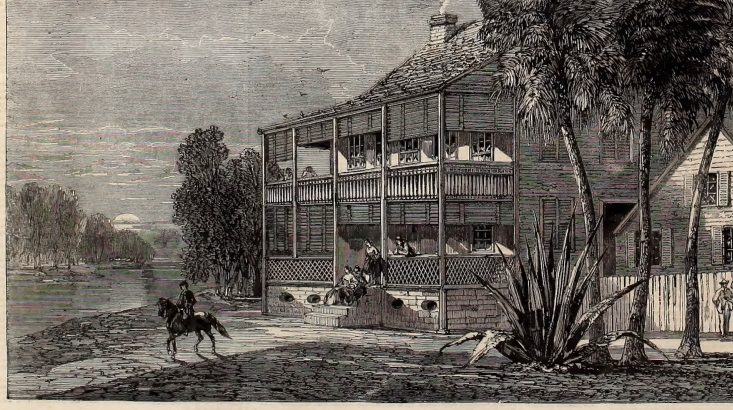
The entire collection of dogs exhibited was divided into six categories and thirty-two classes. The first category (useful dogs) comprised ten classes; the second (hunting dogs), seven classes; the third (pointers, setters, and retrievers), seven classes; the fourth (harriers), two classes; the fifth (fancy dogs), five classes; and the sixth (foreign dogs), one class. There were various prizes allotted to the different classes, and valuable medals of honour to the best dog in each category. The judging lasted several days; and amongst the jurors appointed to award the prizes were some of the most distinguished sportsmen of France, assisted, for England, by Mr. Walker and Mr. Matthias Smith, both of Halifax, to whom we are indebted for valuable information not otherwise obtainable in the absence of anything like a timely official report.

The retrievers as a class, though small in number, were excellent in quality. Mr. J. T. Riley, of Halifax, Yorkshire (who again carried off honours with his famous Rose and Royal, winners of first prizes also at Holborn, Islington, London, Sheffield, &c.), exhibited several admirable specimens of this description. At the Emperor's visit, on Tuesday, Mr. Riley had the honour of an introduction to his Majesty, who graciously expressed himself much pleased with the pair of retrievers (by Royal and Rose) recently presented to him by Mr. Riley.

The kennels of the French foxhounds were admitted by the judges to be superior to anything we have in England, both for scent and speed; but so much cannot be said of the deerhounds and greyhounds, which were mostly inferior.

The St. Bernards generally were also weak in number and quality, only one dog deserving praise. The Labradors and the Newfoundlands may be cited as superior in the two classes to any ever before exhibited in Europe. Among the bulldogs there were few deserving particular remark; however, we noticed one of very superior quality, belonging to Mr. M'Donald, of London. With regard to bull-terriers, the French have a great deal to learn as to the points of breeding.

The pointers, though largely entered, were ordinary in quality compared to those exhibited in England. The celebrated dog "Ranger,"



PLANTER'S RESIDENCE ON THE CUMBER RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

1, 2. The Baron de Rahbi's Pure French Hounds of Gascony. 3. French Dogs of Barbet, for Duck-hunting. 4. Japanese Dog. 5. Knight's Harrier. 6, 7. Mr. Riley's Retrievers. 8. M. Gaisner's French Griffon.

WINNERS OF PRIZES AT THE INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW, PARIS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

the champion of England, belonging to Mr. Newton, of Stanford, Lincolnshire, carried off the first prize in his class. We may here make the remark that the French pointers are too light for their work, and incapable of undergoing great fatigue. Of the setter class generally, we have only to say that they were but of ordinary merit, and presented no remarkable specimens; but the Russian barriers were a splendid lot, and such a collection as no Englishman ever yet saw at a dog show.

The toy terriers were but few, though first-rate in quality, and principally from England.

In the inquiry of *chiens de luxe* the King Charles and Blenheim spaniels contributed by Mr. M'Donald were very fine, as were also two pugs exhibited by Dr. Gordon; and Mr. Turnbull's still is but two pugs exhibited by Dr. Gordon; and Mr. Turnbull's still is but just to mention the very beautiful Maltese dog, "Fido," exhibited by Mr. Mandeville, of London, who took the first prize at the Jardin, as he has previously done at Birmingham, Holborn (twice), Islington, and Ashburnham Hall.

The models from packs of hounds were exhibited in a booth set apart for that purpose, and divided into suitable compartments, so arranged that the dogs could be conveniently seen through the rails on either side. The draughts were sent principally by noblemen and gentlemen who had determined to take advantage of Napoleon's desirous of giving éclat to the exhibition, the Duke d'Osmond, the being *en route* for Spain, followed by those belonging to the Comte d'Osmond, the *Rochefoucaulds*, &c. The most beautiful as to form and colour were M. de Lavergne, Lateur's Couchant, of third rate merit. Mr. Rowland's so famous in the eighteenth century. They were nearly all alike—black, fawned, and white—with long and very pendulous ears. The old French critic, "their general appearance and qualities must have caused a feeling of envy in the breast of the late Beaufort," the ancient ancestors of whose pack have not left in France a very favourable impression of his Grace's hounds.

Out of the six categories of dogs just exhibited at the Garden of Acclimatation we have selected a few for illustration, from photographs taken on the spot for the society by Mr. Henry Bedford.

Our selection cannot, however, do justice to a show composed of nearly a thousand specimens of the canine race.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30.

SUNDAY, May 24.—Whit Sunday. The birthday of Queen Victoria, 1819.

MONDAY, 25.—Expulsion of the Bonaparte family from Napoleon III.) from this prison at Ham, 1845. The Princess Helena born, 1846. Moon's last quarter, 5h. 47m. p.m.

TUESDAY, 26.—St. Augustin, the first Archbishop of Canterbury (died about 610). Victory of the Spaniards at Bailen, whereby they drove the French from Sicilian, 1734. The first Handel commemoration, 1784. Napoleon I. incorporated Idiswell King of Italy, with the crown of Lombardy, at Milan, 1805. Victory of the Poles over the Russians at Ostrolenka, 1831.

WEDNESDAY, 27.—Earlier words, "Ascension Day." Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1670. St. Petersburg founded by the great Czar Peter, 1703. Corfu and its fine Bath revived, 1726. Quebec taken by the British, 1759.

THURSDAY, 28.—Battle of Sedlitzwitz Bay: the Dutch fleet defeated by the Duke of York, afterwards King James II., 1665. Peninsular War, 1811. Peninsular London, consecrated, 1776.

FRIDAY, 29.—Constantinople taken by the Turks, 1453. King Charles II. born, 1630; restored to his throne, 1660.

SATURDAY, 30.—Joan of Arc burnt as a witch at Rouen, 1431. The Austrians defeated by the Sardinians, at Palestro, 1859.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 29' 0" N., Long. 0° 18' 0" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.	RAIN in the Day.
	Barometer Corrected at 32°.	Dew Point.	Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Highest of Temp. in the Day.	Mean of Temp. in the Day.	Lowest of Temp. in the Night.	Direction and Force.	Inches.
	Inches	32°·0	45·3	°79	53·1	41·3	S8W. WSW.	·410
14	29·866	51·0	42·0	°73	59	46·0	S8W. WSW.	·426
15	29·901	52·3	39·0	°77	61·2	46·0	S8W. WSW.	·353
16	29·901	47·2	44·2	°76	59	42·1	S8W.	·332
17	29·876	47·1	44·2	°76	59	42·1	S8W.	·190
18	29·875	50·1	44·5	°81	59·5	41·4	SE. SSE. E.	·213
19	29·850	49·9	47·3	°74	57·5	41·4	SE. SSE. E.	·279
								·303
								·276
								·327
								·276
								·427
								·327

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the Shore days, to cellar, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·326	29·361	29·737	29·813	29·850	29·876
Temperature of Air	50·0	50·0	50·0	50·0	50·0	50·0
Temperature of Evaporation	42·0	50·0	52·0	57·0	52·0	52·0
Direction of Wind	...	E.	E.	W.	W.	W.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The greatly successful comedy of FINDING, or, Spy and Counterspy, is announced for this evening, with Mr. Buckstone, will appear Every Evening as a Quarter to Eight. After which, the Farce of THE LOAN OF A LOVER. Concluding with the Comedietta of MARRIED FOR MONEY. The Box Office of Prince of Wales is open daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A RUDDIGORE ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Gardini, Widdicomb, Miss Rosina Wright, and Miss Lee. After which, the Burlesque of ROBERT THE DEVIL; or, The Nightmare and the Ninepins. Concluding with the Ballet of the Romantic Dryads, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE NUTCRACKER AND THE KING OF THE MICE. Music by Tchaikowsky. Principal Characters by Mesdames Vandenhoff, Bonfanti, Broughton, Wilkinson, Lavenu, Cavalieri, Charles Gordon, Raymond, and Dewsnip; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lee, Cavalieri, Lavenu, Gordon, Wilkinson, Broughton, and Bonfanti; Messrs. Charles Gordon, and Mr. Walter Montgomery and engaged. Box office will be given of their first appearance.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN. Every Evening at Seven, the ANGEL OF THE ATTIC. At Eight, MR. WIGAN'S NEW BURLESQUE, entitled ROBERT MACAIRE—Mr. R. Wigan as Robert Macaire; Mr. Addison as Bertrand; Mr. Paul Bedford as Jacques Strop; Mr. H. Cooper as Jacques Dumont; Mr. Frank Matthews as Jacques Durand; and Mr. James Bolton, Lucy, and Isaac, and DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Commence at 6 o'clock.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S-PARK.—Re-embellished, under New Management. Re-open for the Season on Whit-Monday. PANORAMA of LONDON and PARIS, and MAGNIFICENT DIORAMA of LISBON. Suites of Orchestral Music. Vocal Concerts. Ascent of the Great Pedestrian Tower. Exhibition of Models of Modern Locomotives. The Juvenile Ostrich's Miscreant, Mrs. Johnson. Cleanery, the eminent Swiss Gymnast. Sole Venetian, Mrs. Stewart Howard. Solo Performances on the Zither. All the world-famed specialties of the day. Open Daily, Twelve to Five and Seven to Ten. One Shilling; Children and Schools, half price.

The Duchess of Inverness will be honoured with the company of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at dinner, on Monday next, at Kensington Palace.

The Duchess of Somerset has returned to town from Bulstrode Park, Bucks.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and the Earl of Rosslyn left Lansdowne House for Bowood Park until after the Whitsuntide recess.

The Earl of Winchilsea has arrived in town from Rastwell Park. The Countess and family will return to town on the 30th inst.

The Countess of Ashburnham and family have arrived in Lower-street for the season. His Lordship remains at his seat, Ashburnham-place, Sussex.

Lord Bingham has arrived in London from Cannes.

Lady Chelmsford has arrived at the family residence in Eaton-square from Tunbridge Wells.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

It is rumoured that Bishop Trower is likely to be the new Bishop of Gibraltar.

The Rev. William Obe Cleave, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, has been elected Principal of Victoria College, Upper Canada.

The Equitation papers record the death of Mr. George Edmondson, the Principal of Queenwood College, in Hants.

The clergy of the diocese of Armagh, in conjunction with some of the laity, are about to fill the window in the south transept of the cathedral with stained glass, in the highest style of art, memorials of their late diocesan.

The Governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy elected, on Wednesday, twenty-two widows of clergymen (out of thirty-seven applicants) and twenty-three aged unmarried daughters of clergymen (out of forty-one) to candidates) to the enjoyment of the annuities and privileges of the charity, to those who were unsuccessful. The number of ladies elected on Thursday afternoon, 7th, to the anniversary of the society, was upwards of 300, and the number when there was a full choral service by the whole choir in Merchant Taylors' Hall, after which the Lord Mayor presided at the dinner in Merchant Taylors' Hall.

The parish church of St. Peter's, Little Wittenham, in the Archdeaconry of Berks, was reopened, with full choral service, on Thursday, having been entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower. St. Michael's district church, Wyfold, erected mainly through the liberality of the Rev. C. Hall, who gave the site and £1000, was consecrated on Tuesday week.—St. John's Church, Keighley, after a thorough restoration, was reopened on Sunday last. The Bishop of Salisbury preached.—On the following day the Bishop consecrated the new churchyard of Brotherton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.—On former the pious gift of the late Miss Armitage of Headley, and the latter of the Rev. Earl of Mexborough.—Ecclesfield Church, Lincolnshire, was reopened on the 7th inst.

The record reading of Mr. Beverley's "Act of Uniformity" bill is fixed for Wednesday, June 24. It proposes "To repeal so much of the Act of 13 Elizabeth as relates to disabling such persons from holding benefices or living." The declarations now required are recited, and the bill proceeds:—"Whereas it is expedient that so much of the said declarations as remains unrepealed should not be required of any fellow or tutor of any college, but that a form of declaring be made for such fellow or tutor:" "That after the passing of this Act no fellow or tutor of any college, hall, or house of learning shall be required to make or subscribe the declarations in the said declaration, nor shall any such person suffer any penalty or forfeiture by reason of not making or subscribing such declaration."

The Incorporated Church Building Society held its annual meeting on Friday in Sackville-street. Many encouraging facts were made in aid of the following objects:—Building churches at Odd Rode, in the parish of Astbury, Cheshire; Wednesbury, Staffordshire; Cheltenham, Gloucester; rebuilding the churches at Sutton, Surrey, and Newchurch, near Chepstow; providing or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Ringstead, near King's Lynn, Norfolk; Bramhall, near Alvanley, Cheshire; Bromley, near High Wycombe, Bucks; Bramfield, near Hertford; Horton, near Chippenham; Ickham, near Sittham, Cambridge; Maidenwell, near Lincoln; Ockbrook, near Langley Mill, Derbyshire; Ossington, near Newark; Ringstead, near Thrapston.

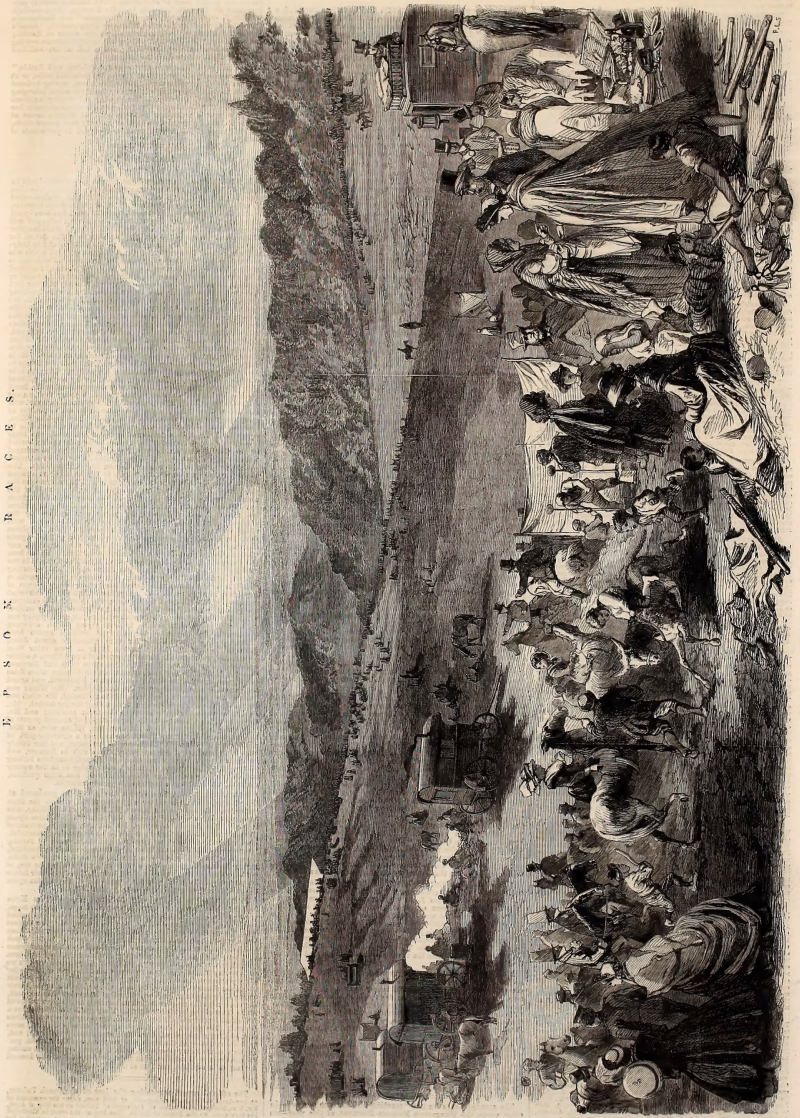
An influential meeting of the clergy of the rural deanery of Southwark was held yesterday week, under the presidency of the Rural Dean, to consider the propriety of taking steps to secure a larger share of legislative attention for the metropolitan portions of the county of Surrey upon the reconstruction of the see of Winchester. The meeting was unanimous in its desire for a division of the diocese: and men of all parties and shades of opinion in the district were present about the great and ever additional number of Bishops. The meeting agreed to petition the two Houses of Parliament to the effect that part of the revenues of the bishopric under the Act passed in the reign of William IV., was to be transferred to the diocese of London in order that there might be a new standing order of the Houses to formed into an independent diocese, or that at least the county of Surrey, or the metropolitan portion north of the Thames, should be the exclusive charge of one Bishop. The question of funds ought to prove no difficulty in the way of forming such a see, as the revenues at present accruing to the Bishop of Winchester would be more than sufficient for both dioceses.

Her Majesty in Council has disallowed the ordinances of the Durham University remembrancers, appointed in 1861, which ordinances have recently been voted by commissioners of the Durham University. The commissioners have declined to amend their ordinances, so that, practically, their ordinances will have to be set at nought, pending the decision of Parliament in the result. The commissioners recommended that there should be a school of theology, which was to confer a two years' course of study, and degrees of "Master of Theology" and "Bachelor of Theology," and provided that "no such or similar degree shall be required for admission to any office or place of the University; but every person proceeding to a degree in the school of theology shall on first taking that degree sign a declaration that the Church of England and Ireland as by law established." In addition to the schools of theology, there were to be schools of arts and physical science, which conferred the degrees of B.A. and M.A., and of B.S. and M.S., for which no religious qualification was required. The management of the University was to be distributed to a senate and convocation, the duty of the senate being to provide for the statutes of the University, and that of convocation to approve the statutes for this purpose as they think fit, provided that no Diocesan shall be required to be a member of the Church Convocation. Convocation was to have a professor of divinity, a professor of Hebrew, and other professors as convocation may from time to time determine, and to have the power of the various boards of secular learning. The senate, with those of convocation, with, and the endowments of them, together with those of the various other scholarships, prizes, fellowships, &c., were to be converted into exhibitions. The proposed ordinances had the cordial support of the Bishop of Durham.

Both Houses of Convocation assembled at Westminster on Tuesday for the transaction of business. In the Upper House the Archbishop of Canterbury presided; and there were present the Bishops of London, Winchester, St. Asaph, Oxford, St. Asaph, Lincoln, Llandaff, Worcester, Llandaff, and Chichester. It was ordered that an address should be presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their marriage. The petitions were then presented in reference to Bishop Colenso's book, and praying the House to take speedy action in the matter. A petition was also presented from the clergy of foreign chaplaincies, and the advisability of appointing a Bishop for their superintendence. In the Lower House there was a large attendance of members. A report was brought up from a committee appointed to investigate the question of Bishop Colenso's book, which recommended that no further notice into the contents of the book, with a view to the censure of the author thereof, should be taken, but that the matter be conveyed to the Upper House.—The Upper House was engaged on Wednesday in a discussion on the Bishop of Natal's book. In reply to the answer to the report of the Lower House on the subject, the proposed by the Bishop of Winchester, the Archbishop of Canterbury gave expression in character and subversive of faith in the Bible, but added that, as Convocation had no reason to believe that the book had been submitted to the judgment of an ecclesiastical court, they declined to take further notice in the matter. The Bishop of Oxford moved that the declaration as to the dangerous character of the book on the ground that no reasons were given for the conclusion arrived at. The Bishop of Lincoln objected to the second part of the answer on the ground that Convocation ought not to wait for the action of an ecclesiastical court before entering on the matter. Eventually the answer was adopted. The principal business in the Lower House on Wednesday was a discussion on the best mode of relaxing the stringency of the Act of Uniformity.

THE CHAPTERS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. J. W. Jones, Rector of Heveringley, to be Archdeacon of Bangor; the Rev. L. J. Barrington to be Rural Dean of Hackney; the Rev. T. Woodyard to be Rural Dean of Ely; the Rev. W. D. Morrice, Vicar of Longstanton Berewell, to be Canon of Lyne Regis, in the Cathedral Church of Sarum.—The Rev. Thomas Bowdler Chandler, B.A., to be Chaplain to the Forces

EPSOM RACES.



EPSOM DOWNS ON A DERBY MORNING.

SALE OF A WINNER ON THE RACE-GROUND.—SEE PAGE 564.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is always a symptom of reviving energy in the House of Commons when discussions grow personal in all senses of the term. Not long ago, in endeavouring to fix a character on a then featureless Session, we ventured to designate our collective legislative wisdom the "polite Parliament." Of a surety that title no longer appertains to the Lower House, for everybody seems to be getting very rude to everybody. This assertion we will proceed to illustrate presently, when we come to consider certain personal explanations which have recently taken place. Then, too, a favourite pastime of the House has been revived, which consists in setting to work individual and bodily upon a Member. Hours Members assemble than when the debatable ground. Some Members are shown up by one side and laid to their undertakers by the other. Each party seems always provided with that taste for chasing something which we are told is natural and innate in man. Again, on occasional occasions, but chiefly for the same purpose, a sensible and more or less obscure member have been very angry with Ministers on account of illiberal Parliamentary treatment, and minikin bluster has accordingly been rife. For the benefit of strangers, it may be said that the petulance of the Irish Member, Royal, whose name—Middleton adds—have been worth attending, at any rate by those who come to witness them only once or twice a year.

Even to the three-sodden habitué of the House of Commons of a quarter of a century's standing there has come a novelty. Thank Heaven for the Home Department, who had charge of the bill which was in hand, is a member for a Welsh constituency, and has the most intelligent spirit of the natives of the Principality was gloriously brought out. For they did spirituality and intelligence into the English language when they got angry, which every one of them did the moment they opened their mouths. It was not only what they said, but the tone in which they said it, the fury, the storm, the hurly-burly, and one point only in the first clause of the bill had been dealt with, and we are not nearly disposed of, when Mr. Hennessy, who is therefore insensible, English member hinted at an adjournment, but received no significant rejoinder to the effect that the Irish and Welsh members were together at that moment, and as it was not likely that such a proposition would have the slightest chance of success, Mr. Roe it is indeed nobody seems exactly to know; but the bill stands for discussion again, and if it is debated in the same way it will be hard to particularly to lengthen the Session. Certainly, in that same evening there was a regular set-to between the Corporations of the city of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works by their respective champions in the House. Each came out in a special strength, as it was the last night but one of the debate. What may be called its fervour was singularly different from that which usually pervades the House. Why do not speaker-reporters and redundant writers of letters—those may be found elsewhere in the House—but of an indescribable something which pitilessly was characteristic of the combatants on the occasion? Whether the two bodies was their respective fitness for doing certain metropolitan improvement, the House, in the language of the law, have returned a special verdict couched in the phrase "*Arcades ambo*."

Every now and then in the dull season newspaper readers are amused by the appearance of an *ex cathedra* decision on some question of European politics by Lord Palmerston, "Downing-street" or "Printmakers." Some of these are in Sheilish, and some, we believe, in Cheverish; but in their leading characteristics they resemble each remarkably. Well, consciously or unconsciously, as the case may be, this system has been imitated in the House of Commons. At the head of the Foreign Affairs Committee there is the noble Lord, Unfortunately for Ministers, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was himself, when out of office, one of the most type—type of a class of gentlemen who settle diplomatic complications with marvellous ease and celerity, and personify a well-known saying about certain persons reaching an unexpected intelligence quicker than a clock. Mr. Layard has not yet been trained by office out of his former characteristics, and is always getting in dangerous positions, where he is obliged to be covered by the sevenfold Tchemonian shield of Palmerston. This time the row was once more about the slip which the Government are not keeping members together who don't want to stay to hear paroductory orations from little men on Friday night. Mr. Liddell, who has hitherto declined himself gracefully upon the subject of steam pinnaces tolls and details of shipping law, crammed into him by local constituents, suddenly appeared in the character of the great expounder of our relations with China. To this everybody made him quite welcome, as it would be had some dozen men with a practical knowledge on the Pragmatic sanction, the expectation probably being as strong in the one case as in the other. And, accordingly, he was allowed to deliver, for a couple of hours, a by no means dull lecture, which one very creditable to his industry, and to illustrate his oratory by his special resources, the chief of which was a pocket-full of coins of the statues of the Flying Mercury, and the revere attitudes of Nydeon at St. Martin's, when he was particularly wrapt up in Mr. Hallam Lowe. He was followed by Mr. Baillie, who dropped his caustic sentiments upon slow distillation from Leith, and by a large number of members in the house varied from seventeen to twenty. Amongst them were Mr. Cobden and Mr. Henry Seymour, who were evidently in great wrath. At long last, about eleven P.M., Mr. Layard looked about for somebody to follow in vain, and the most indulgent of Speakers at length put the question, which was carried without a cry, and the subject lapsed at once. Then up got one after another the members who might have spoken had there been the slightest hope, premature extinction, but did not, and implied that it was the business of Ministers to fill up the dull time of the evening and to talk to empty benches. That may be their duty, and it was not denied; but Mr. Layard's excuse was that, there being several other motions on foreign affairs on the paper, it was not worth put the question that the House go into Committee of Supply, and which he would have to notice, he was not in his impudence aware,

the great, lumbering King of the Vale, and over both of them jumped King of Utopia and Fantastic, alighting almost on their noses, and being lengths at a moment when inches were about of consequence.

Once fairly over the rank, and Fordham came along on the upper side of the course, apparently about half a length in advance of everything; the ever-cautious Challoner stealing along the lower ground, and hoping his time. Long before the distance, there began the thunder-bouts of "Macaroni!" "The favourite wins!" "Challoner!" "Fordham!"—hoarse and man-on can undefined Babel: and on on to the Stand, where Fordham got a pull, to enable him to rise the last hill. But it was Challoner's turn now, and, taking the hold of the Two Thousand winner on the Rowley, he settled on him with whip and knee, caught the six-hound-guinea colt, who rode a slight attitude in the very last stride, and sailed the Derby for "Naylor and Newmarket" by a short head. So close was the victory of the first four that till the signals for it went up no one on the hill knew for a certainty which had won; but still a positive certainty that even over such a deep course Lord Calder's ridden more tenderly, would have beaten everything for speed. Challoner's handling of Macaroni was, as it always is, a model of patience and tact, and he well deserves the honour of having carried off the Oaks, the St. Leger, the Two Thousand, and the Derby in succession, and three of them for Mr. Naylor. As an little England is up in the Oaks, the result leaves matters very rosy as regards the St. Leger, for which, after this latter disappointment, Lord Calder will no doubt be prepared to put Macaroni in subscription. Not only, although Lord Stanford cannot have a cut at the fallen crook with Lady Augusta, but, unfortunate, if there are no more to be run, unlucky to do battle for him. Whether John Scott can change old lamps into new this year we cannot say readily doubtful, but Mr. Naylor's stables are all in it; and so are Scarbarometer and King of the Vale, whose "knock out" at Scarborough Corner leaves their chances very much as with Macaroni a mere question—at least to their owners. And so ended, in rain and gloom, the eighty-fourth edition of the Derby Day.

EPSOM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Adventurer, 1. Isolino, 2. Comet, 3.
Heathcote Cup.—Livingston, 1. Miss Jolin, 2. Weiland, 3.
Brighton Stakes.—Drummer Boy, 1. Libellous, 2. Ellerton, 3.
Woodcote Stakes.—Fife d'Ar, 1. Red Rover, 2. Lady Hermit, 3.
Rous Stakes.—Wingrave, 1. Axe of Clubs, 2. Prince Plausible, 3.
Horton Handicap.—Jim Clegg, 1. Donat I., 2. Scholastic, 3.

WEDNESDAY—THE DERBY DAY.
Epsom Town Plate.—Selection, 1. Merry Maid, 2. Libellous, 3.
DERBY STAKES.—Macaroni, 1. Lord Clifden, 2. Rapid Rhone, 3.
Blue Maiden, 4.
Manor Plate.—Birt Cheap, 1. Glance e., 2. Scathall, 3.
Banstead Plate.—Sunbeam, 1. Ellerton, 2. Lady Hermit, 3.
Epsom Cup.—Atherstone, 1. Zetland, 2. Buckstone, 3.
Walton Stakes.—Mysterious Lady, 1. Surbiton Boy, 2. Levington, 3.
Grand Stand Stakes.—Rubicon, 1. Millionaire, 2. Amy, 3.
Tattenham Stakes.—Lucifer Wood, 1. Shearing ramp.
Queen's Plate.—Caller Ou, 1. Berchestina, 2. Necklace, 3.

THE FARM.

A PORTION of the farm stock of the late Sir Tatton Sykes, including the two-shear Leicester wethers and some of the cutted rams, were sold at the Aldbrough Farm, near Malton, last week to a splendid good price. The remainder of the Leicester flock will, we hear, be sold about May 17. "The thick and thrifty Leicester sheep" was what the late Baronet followed. He had been a breeder for seventy years, and the flock now consisted of 7 shear rams, 5 shearling rams, 282 breeding ewes with about 300 lambs, 162 grimmer hogs, and 95 wether hogs. The sale of the stud will occupy the Messrs. Tattersalls three days, viz. Aug. 15-16-17. Shorthorns and Cotswolds head the catalogue, which will comprise about 300 lots, 60 of them being breed mares, all foals by the above horses and their dams. All mares will be about 11 hread mares, by 18 distinct sires—46 of them sired by Sir Tatton Sykes, 3rd baronet, 3 by Sir Tatton Sykes, 4th baronet, while Sir Tatton had of late years bred most of his winners; and there are also 7 Andrewses, 5 Casters, 10 Daniels, 8 Farmers, 3 Foxes, 3 Hobsons, 3 Stones, and 3 Tomlinson fillies have been put to the stud, but the five fours, and three by him alone number about forty. There are some maidens among eight years old, and among the rest are several sold in an own sister to The Lawyer. The fifty-one yearlings comprise nine fillies and seven colts by Fashionable Strain, and the nine colts are by Colsterdale, and eight fillies and six colts by Daniel O'Rourke. For extent and size it will be the most remarkable sale that has ever been known in England, and racing men, breeders, farmers, hunting men, and dealers will all find something to their mind. The catalogues will be ready, and the stud will be open to inspection, by previous perusal to the sale.

Mr. Edward's ponies were sold, as usual, on Monday, and, both for looks and action, were generally allowed to be the nicest lot he has brought up to "The Corner." Two old favourites were the chestnut thoroughbred mares, which had carried Mr. Milward over Leicestershire, and went back there for 80 gs. and 70 gs. respectively, to Lord Rendlesham and Mr. Chapman. The other ten averaged 60 gs. Lord Dudley gave the top price, 110 gs. for Marigold; and we believe that both for the late arrival of the Queen's Jubilee Pony Marigold and Heartsease would have become the property of his Lord ship, at considerably higher figures. Lord Rendlesham bought Keswick, who looked strong enough to carry 18 stone, at 56 guineas, and Lord Yarborough got Guardian for 50 guineas.

The North Essex Agricultural Society held their meeting on Thursday, at Basingstoke; and we must remind the owners of stock that June 1 is the last day of entry for the Royal Show, which is fixed at Worcester, and the International show at Hamburg.

The Mansion House meeting dazzled by their Common Pleas failure to overturn the steam-plough verdict against them, are about to carry the case into a Court of Error. The magistrates held that no toll was payable in consequence of the 1st and 2nd William IV., cap. 25, and 3rd George IV., cap. 126, enacting that no such animal should be charged toll when they were on their way from one pasture to another. On the part of the appellant, it was contended that the intention in charging the animals from field to field was simply to "freshen" them for market, and not to pasture them within the meaning of the statute, and, therefore, that the defendants from toll did not apply; but the Court held that no toll was payable.

A SMITH'S association as an extensive scale is announced at the Hanover-square Rooms on June 2, in aid of the National Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy. The chair is to be taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Princess May.

At the inauguration of the Ancona Railway last week, Prince Humbert, son of Victor Emmanuel, was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Prince, accompanied by the Ministers of the line, will visit the Abruzzi, returning to Middle of next week.

The Cassells papers mention that the Red River settlement have petitioned the provincial Parliament for the opening of a road from the Lake of the Woods to Winnipeg, in the Red River and Saskatchewan regions, and the establishment of a telegraphic line.

It is estimated that there are thirty tons of American silver remanded in Toronto, Hamilton, and Montreal in Canada. The following placard is hung up in the Canadian merchants' stores—viz., American silver taken at par—Canadian silver.

In the Federal army there are 74 Major-Generals, whose pay is 7,500 dollars a year, and 328 Brigadiers, who receive 5,000 dollars, whose pay is 1,000 dols. each. There are 24 Brigadier-Generals, whose pay is 5,000 dols. each. The number of Brigadiers-General on the retired list pay is 1,600 dols. each.—*New York Tribune*.

The Bituminous Coal Refuge Union, which represents the coal-mining companies throughout the country, has been honoured by the approval of the Prince of Wales, who has intimated to the committee his willingness to accept the office of patron. The Union has purchased a donation of £10 to the funds of the society.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students at King's College took place on Wednesday evening in the rooms of the college in Somerset-street. The Right Hon. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., presided, and addressed the students on the advantages of education, and congratulated them on the success which had attended the institution. There were 1,000 students paying most of them with a kind sent to the recipient. There was a large attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils. The Rev. Mr. Barrow was the Dean of the evening classes department, gave an account of the rise and progress of the institution. They comprised a large number of pupils—many of them—matriculated students and unmatriculated students. They opened with 200 students, and last year there were 1,000. The number of the day following rose to 104, and at present there were 92. The number of unmatriculated students had risen from 117 to 235, and at present there were 610 attending evening classes.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE directors of the bank of England have found it necessary to increase their minimum quotation for money on Saturday last to 3½ per cent, and as the open market rate of discount has been steadily rising during the week, nearly one million sterling in gold is on passage from America, the public have had to pay 4 per cent for accommodation at the Stock Exchange. In some instances there has been a slight improvement in them. The Unfunded Debt has been reduced £28,900 on the week ended to-day.

In all quarters there has been an active demand for accommodation, but to-day's return shows the lowest figure for the best commercial paper as follows:—

Thirty day bills,	..	..	3½ per cent.	Four months'	.. .. 4½ per cent.
Two months'	..	..	4 ,,	Six months'	.. .. 4½ ,,
Three months'	..	..	4 ,,		

In this week the Directors of the Bank of England further advanced their minimum rate of discount to four per cent.

The Bank of England has raised the bonuses are now giving 2 per cent for money at call, and 2½ per cent if with seven days' notice of withdrawal.

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The following are the quotations in gold and silver bullion:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris	3	2½	4 months	3½	3½
Vienna	4	3½	6 months	3½	3½
Berlin	3	2½	Hamburg	3	2½
Frankfort	3	2½	Petersburg	6	5

The import of the precious metals here on a very moderate scale. The second of the month has been a dull one, and the price of silver in the Indian bazaars quoted at £154,750, and £50,000 in gold has been forwarded to Constantinople.

The latest advices from New York bring the exchange at 16⅛, and the premium on gold at 1¼ per cent. Gold is coming to hand from the American exports of gold to this country.

The Bank of England has sold on India took place on Wednesday. The applications for 20 lakhs were for upwards of £1,000,000. The rates were 1s. 1 11-16d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay and Madras.

The Indian Council have disposed of drafts to the amount of £1,000,000 sterling. The Bank of England have realised £4 to £, of the London Audit, 1½ to 2½, and of the London Chartered Bank, 2½ to 3½ per cent.

On Monday National Stocks were inactive; nevertheless, the quotations remained firm. Consols were done at 98¼ to ⅜ for money, and 98⅜ to ½ ex. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 98⅛; Bank Stock, 352 to 354; India Stock, 350 to 352; Exchequer Bonds, 1894, 101 to 101½; ditto, 1895, 101 to 101½; India Bonds, 1½ to 1⅝ prem. Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. The Australian Stocks were quiet and steady. Victoria 6 per Cents, for Tuesday, 93¾ ¼; ditto, for Time, 92 to ½; Bank Stock, 212 to 216; Queensland 6 per Cents, 103 to 104; Land Bonds, 230 to 232; Ditto Five per Cents, 102½ to 103; Rupee Paper, 105½ to 107½, and 111½; India Bonds, 1¾ to 1⅞; Land Bonds, 1¾ to 1⅞, to-day's rate for money, 2½ per cent. On Wednesday Consols, for Money, were 98⅜; ditto, for Account, 91 to ½; Bank Stock, 352 to 354; India Stock, 350 to 352; Rupee Paper, 105½ to 107½, and 111½; India Bonds were 1¾ to 1⅞ prem.; and Exchequer Bills 4s. dis. to par. The Australian Stocks were quiet, although without alteration of the market. Consols, for Money, sold at 98⅜; for Account, 92½ to ⅝ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 98⅛; Bank Stock, 352 to 354; India Stock, 350 to 352.

The leading feature in the Foreign House is an advance in Confederate Scrip to 1¼ prem. Great bonds, in the early part of the week, were offered for sale, but of late there has been a better demand, and the Stock Securities have ruled inactive. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 92½ to ⅝; Chilian Six per Cents, 1885, 104 to ½; Ditto, 1886, 104 to ½; Egyptian Unified, 99 to ½; Greek, 1881, 69½ to ¾; Ditto, 1884, 69½ to ¾; Italian Railway 7%, Mexican Three per Cents, 34 to ⅜; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1885, 94 to ½; Portuguese and Warrants, 21 to ½; Ditto, 1888, 65½ to ¾; Ditto, 1889, 65½ to ¾; Ditto, 1862, 69½; Russian Old Five per Cents, 1870, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1871, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1872, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1873, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1877, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1878, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1880, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1884, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1885, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1889, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1890, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1891, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1892, 101 to ½; Russian Old Five per Cents, 1862, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1864, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1866, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1867, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1868, 101 to ½; Ditto, 1869, 101 to

NEW ITALIAN CHURCH, ST. PETER'S, HATTON-WALL.

This beautiful Italian church was opened on the 16th of April by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, a large number of persons being present. It is principally for the accommodation of those foreigners who are located in the neighbourhood of Hatton-garden.

The church has been erected from the designs of art, under the superintendence of Mr. John M. Ryan, architect, and at present is capable of holding 2000 persons. As, however, some of the arrangements are only of a temporary character, the building, as soon as some contemplated changes are effected, will accommodate 3400.

The walls are constructed of grey stock bricks, with iron hoop-bonding, at intervals of every six foot in height, laid in cement, all round the building. The triforium arches are supported by York-stone columns, of the Ionic order, in the ancient Basilica style. Great care has been observed, we learn, in laying the stones on their natural quarry bede.

In the basement there is a crypt capable of holding 300 persons. This is entered from the body of the church, and also through the presbytery fronting Back-hill. There is also in the basement a large room, 100ft. long by 13ft. wide.

The church, at present, is 138ft. long and 70ft. wide, the height from floor to ceiling being 56ft. The side aisles are 88ft. long, 17ft. wide, and 20ft. high. The chancel is 72ft. long and 27ft. wide. The transepts are 88ft. long and 10ft. wide, having small rooms at the side for keeping the valuables connected with the church. The body of the church is lighted by clerestory windows, each containing a design in the shape of a cross made of iron and wood. The chancel is lighted by windows of the same design. There are three entrances to the church—from Hatton-wall, Back-hill, and Saffron-hill. When the church is completed, the principal front will be in Saffron-hill, with a portion of cut stone.

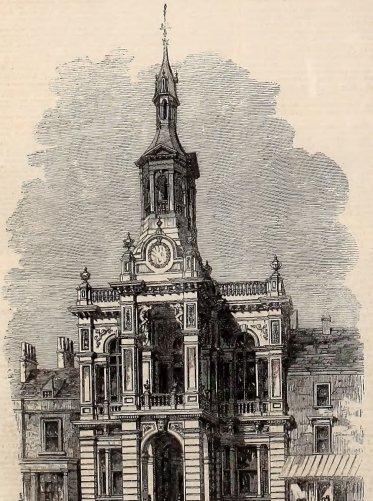
There are four altars. The high altar and two side-altars are of marble, and there is a fourth of wood, gilt. The high altar has four black and gold columns standing on pedestals with caps and bases of the Composite order; surmounted by a cornice, wreaths and crown with cross. These, when completed, will be white and gold. The ceiling is in a series of panels, having ventilating flowers affixed thereon. There is a portion of a tower built on the south-west end of the church. This tower will be carried up to a height of 96ft., for the purpose of hanging the large bell, of four tons weight, which was purchased from Messrs. Vickers and Co., and exhibited at the International Exhibition last year. Statues of the Four Evangelists are placed in niches at the sides of the chancel.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR ITALIANS, HATTON-WALL.

CORN EXCHANGE, LEIGHTON BUZZARD.

In the early part of the year 1861 a project was conceived to erect a Corn Exchange in the important agricultural town of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, and, by the exertions of a few spirited individuals, the object has been successfully accomplished.

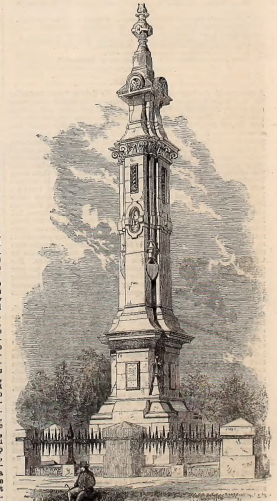
The Exchange is a very handsome stone structure, situate in a commanding position, at one end of the market-place, with a good frontage. The Exchange-hall is spacious, and decorated with Ionic pilasters, cornice, and recessed arched windows at the sides; the ceiling is formed into sunk coffers by enriched stiles, supported by coved ribs; the most essential points (light, sound, ventilation, &c.), for night as well as by day, have been well tested, and are found good. The design throughout is chaste and original, the front being designed in the modern Italian style of architecture, and consists of two stories of three light Venetian windows, with deeply moulded and carved pilasters at the quoins, the whole surmounted by an open balustrade, with piers and carved urns. In the centre is an open tower, projecting over the pavement, the lower story of which is arched, and the upper one has carved caryatides, supporting a deep frieze and bold modillion cornice, over which a beautifully-proportioned octangular turret rises to a total height of about eighty-five feet, the whole forming a most imposing façade and an interesting ornament to the town. The basement story consists of cellars for storing wine, &c. Through a wide entrance corridor (with various offices on each side for merchants), and rising by a broad flight of stone steps, the level of the assembly-room is attained, which is entered from a spacious landing. Attached to the assembly-rooms are retiring-rooms, which, with it, occupy all the space over the entrance and offices. The architects were Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, of Lincoln. The cost of site and buildings was about £7500, and the works have been executed by Messrs. Osborne Brothers, builders, Leicester.



NEW CORN-EXCHANGE, LEIGHTON BUZZARD.

MONUMENT TO ISAAC DISRAELI.

During the sitting of Parliament last year a monument was erecting at Hughenden Manor, Buckinghamshire, the seat of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli. As it progressed the neighbourhood evinced considerable curiosity as to the purpose of an erection of such importance. Conjectures were rife, but no information could be elicited from the workmen, who were not informed of its purpose; nor was its object known until, the Session over, the Lord of the Manor, passing through his domain, for the first time saw this tribute—erected without his knowledge—to the memory of his father, the late Isaac Disraeli. The inscription is as follows:—"In memory of Isaac Disraeli, of Bradenham, in this county, Esq., and Hon. D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, who, by his happy genius, diffused among the multitude that elevating taste for literature which, before his time, was the privilege only of the learned. This monument was raised in affectionate remembrance by Mary Anne, the wife of his eldest son the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Lord of this Manor, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1852, 1858, 1859, and now, for the sixth time Knight of this Shire." The monument is placed prominently on the summit of a high hill, flanked by woods, opposite to the elevation upon which the manor-house stands, and can be seen from many places at a considerable distance. The situation is most judicious and picturesque, and commands many extensive and interesting views. The monument, in the Renaissance style, is a great ornament to the manor and neighbourhood; it is built of Bath stone, upon a rustic base. In the centre of the shaft there is a medallion of the elder Disraeli. The monument is 50ft. high, and is the design of Mr. E. B. Lamb, architect, of Hinde-street, Manchester-square.



MONUMENT AT HUGHENDEN MANOR, BUCKS, TO THE LATE ISAAC DISRAELI.

THE SULTAN'S RETURN FROM EGYPT: THE ROYAL YACHT PASSING UP THE BOSPHORUS. —SEE PAGE 566.

THE FIRST INDIAN TRAMWAY. MADE BY A NATIVE PRINCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALL those who are acquainted with India and its affairs must recognise a new "sign of the times" in the fact that a native Prince has at last constructed a railway at his own cost, and has thus, we may hope, inaugurated the investment of native capital in great public works. The *Times of India Summary* of Feb. 28 notices the event as follows:—"It is not very creditable to European enterprise that the Baroda Prince has been allowed to take the start of us in this matter. On the small 2ft. 6in. tramway between Mesgaum and Dashol, now being constructed by the Guicowar, whose intelligence in thus initiating this enterprise is truly admirable, loads of six tons, exclusive of the waggons, are to be seen drawn by single pairs of bullocks with greater ease and speed than we can now convey half a ton over any Government road in the district. So much is this tramway appreciated, we are told, by the people along the line, that during the monsoon of last year, when a small part of it only had been completed, no less than three rupees per bale were offered and given for the conveyance of cotton for a distance of eight miles. The transport was otherwise impossible from the state of the roads."

Thus new prospects seem to be opening for Gujerat. The rude native cart, with its lazy bullocks and drowsy driver, are, we may now expect, soon to be replaced throughout this rich province by these busy little tramways—so cheap and so admirably adapted to serve as the byways of its traffic and feeders to the great trunk line of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. British rule has hitherto contented itself with drawing large revenue from this most fertile of India's districts and doing little or nothing in return. If the Manchester men could see with their eyes the hideous ruts of the old road they would no more wonder that the cotton should be so deteriorated after lying, as it does, for weeks together in the rain and damp, and trampled down in the earth to keep it from blowing away, while the wretched owners wait till the tracks are passable. It was under such circumstances last year that the inhabitants of the villages near this tramway came in crowds, offering any sum to have their bales of cotton taken by the ballast-waggons. And out of pity for them some were thus conveyed, till the proceeding was stopped as irregular.

His Highness has ordered small engines for this line; but he will probably find animal power better adapted to the traffic, which is exclusively in native passengers and goods. One pair of bullocks will draw five loaded waggons with the utmost ease at from two to three miles an hour. The passenger trains may be worked either by country ponies or trotting bullocks. The enterprise was first undertaken on the judicious advice of the Resident at Baroda, Colonel Wallace; but it is now reported that the Guicowar intends to extend the line, permitting the shares to be taken up by his subjects, instead of keeping it, as hitherto, exclusively in his own hands.

INDIAN TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at 74, Manchester-square, the wife of Henry Eyre, Esq., Hampton Manor, Notts, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st of April, at St. George's Church, Toronto, Canada, by the Rev. the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. Charles Ruttan, Rector of Cobourg, son of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Toronto, and Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to Jessie Mary Mary, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Fortescue, R.A., H.M. 43rd Light Infantry, of Grove Vale, Toronto.

On the 19th inst., at Seaford, by the Rev. Christopher Whitcombe, Rector of Alverley, assisted by the Rev. Hermann Jacobson, Rector of Bishopstone, Vicar of Seaford, Sussex, and Prebendary of the Isle Chapelle in York.

On the 19th, at Knockyn, Shropshire, by the Rev. Edmund Bayley, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Clogher, Leopold Cust, Esq., only son of Lieutenant-General Cust, Sir Edward Cust, to Isabel, fourth daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman.

On the 20th inst., at Houghton-on-the-Hill, Norfolk, by the Rev. W. Bolding, assisted by the Rev. W. Hunter Morgan, Edmund, youngest son of Thomas Malcolm, of Godalming, Surrey, London, to Sarah Ann, second daughter of the late Sewell, Esq., of North Pickenham, Norfolk. No cards each.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at her residence, 97, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the Dowager Countess of Cornwath aged 68.

On the 16th inst., at No. 1, Park-place, Cheltenham, the Rev. Lancelot Alexander Wyvill, M.A., in the 92nd year of his age.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 on the New Society of Painters in Water Colours. THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House). JAMES ORROCK, Hon. Sec.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL. — The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Contributors of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools is NOW OPEN from 9 till 6. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 5, Pall-mall East (next door to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. By order, JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S Great Picture, "THE WORSHIP OF BACCHUS (drawing based upon Hogarth), her Majesty's Inspection at Windsor Castle), is now on Exhibition, with upwards of 100 Original Designs, illustrating Twenty Food Reform Old Fairings, &c., at the Cruikshank's Picture Gallery, Bruton Hall, 6pen for a few days longer, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m. Admission, 1s.

RAPHAEL.—Remarkable discovery of one only of the great Raphaels of Charles I., all round of which had been painted over, and which is now on view at the Gallery of Arts, and being sold for the Benefit of the Widow and Children of the late owner. It is the most important Italian picture ever publicly exhibited. OPEN DAILY and ALL SUNDAY, from Ten to Seven. Admission, 1s.

A MORNING IN MEXICO,—Magnificent and complete EXHIBITION of CERAMIC STATUETTES, representing a Mexican Fiesta, now on view at Doulton's Gallery, Italy from Ten till Dusk. Gallery, 26, Rennie-street, Oxford-street, Lambeth. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Sole Agents, Howell, James, and Co.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING, at EIGHT, and MATINÉE every SATURDAY, at THREE. Sole Lessee, Mr. GALLOWAY. ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA, Sussex.

CALEDONIAN BALL,—SCOTCH DANCING.—Grand Scottish Dancing Tuesday by a Scotch Band. Apply to Campbell and Co., Scottish Musicsellers, 11, Argyll-place, Regent-street.

MR. HAROLD THOMAS'S MATINÉE MUSICALE.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, MAY 30, TUESDAY, at 3. Artists: Mdme. Antoinette Sterling, Mdme. Patey, Miss Thirlwall, Miss Damian, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Mr. Maas, Mr. Charles Lunn, Mr. Hilton, Mr. Alfred Gaylord, Mr. Harold Thomas. Single Tickets, Half-a-guinea; a series of Four, One Guinea. At the principal Music-sellers. At the place, Mr. Harold Thomas, 37, Maddox-street, W.

ST. HELIER'S MATINÉES MUSICALES. St. Thomas's Hall, Hanover-square. TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 26, at 3. Madame Antoinette Sterling will make her first appearance at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS (under his only appearance at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS (under his only appearance at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS (under his only

NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY.

The DIRECTORS are PREPARED to ENTERTAIN APPLICATIONS for ALLOTMENTS of the NORTH LONDON DISTRICT RAILWAYS STOCK created under the powers and by virtue of the Act of last Session, at the Rate of £17 per cent. per annum, and extending to the ensuing date of the Dividend.

The Stock bears a fixed and perpetual yearly dividend or interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, cash dividend or interest declared at a fixed days on the halfs and undertaking, and taking priority of payment of all other dividends or any share stock or shares of the Company.

Any amount of stock, not being a fraction of a pound, can be subscribed for. Forms of application will accompany from the allotment of the money by the Secretary, and will be posted to any party on the receipt of a letter addressed to the Secretary at the Company's bankers, which will be followed by the address of such engineered gratuitously.

Communications on the subject to be addressed to

ROBERT S. MARSH, Secretary.

Euston Station, London, N.W., April, 1863.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS—All persons Desirous of ASCERTAINING their Right to Arms should forward a correct DESCRIPTION, or Sketch, of the Crest required, when the Search will be made, and the Result forwarded with the Fee, 5s. 6d.; in Heraldic colours, 10s. 6d. Engraving, and Metric heraldry painted with hereditary description, 12s. Information obtained direct from the College of Arms. Plain Sketch, 2s. 6d.; Coloured, 5s. 6d. Family Quarterings, Pedigrees, Seals, and Metric heraldry painted with hereditary description, 12s. Information obtained direct from the College of Arms. Plain Sketch, 2s. 6d.; in heraldic colours, 5s. 6d. Crest on seal or ring, 7s.

SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS, 18 Carat, 35s. Hall-marked, Best Work, engraved with Crest, Initial, or Cipher, and Registered on Seals or Rings, in real heraldic style. Mr. H. J. SAVORY, Jeweller, by Special Appointment to her Majesty, 53, Cranbourn-street corner of St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

NO CHARGE FOR ENGRAVING DIES with Arms, Crests, Monograms, or Address, if an order for Note Paper or Envelopes is given. Steel Dies, 5s. 6d. Best Wedding Cards, 50 for 4s. 6d. Visiting Cards, 50 for 2s. 6d. Crest, Monogram, or Address, on Envelopes, 1s. per 100. Arms, Crest, and Address, 1s. extra. Observe the only address, 25, Cranbourn-street, London, W.C. (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

WEDDING CARDS, Printed and Stamped in Silver, a Copperplate engraved in any Style, and 50 best Wedding Cards for 4s. 6d. Crest, W. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street corner of St. Martin's-lane.

MARK YOUR LINEN with CULLETON'S PATENT SELF-INKING PLATES.—By means of this invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked within three minutes with ease. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s.; Set of Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest, 5s.; Set of Alphabets, 5s. Directions for stamp. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, London, W.C.

MONOGRAMS, &c.—New Sheets in Colours for the Season, of Facts, the Cocoa used by the British Navy 8 Sheets, the Crests used by Registrars of the Law 1 Sheets, the Monograms used by Registrars of the Law 1 Sheets, the Arms of Peers, Peeresses, and Baronets of Peerage, &c. 1 Sheets, the Arms of Bishops 1 Sheets, Arms, &c. of every Marquis 1 Sheets, the Arms, &c. of every Baronet 1 Sheets, the Arms, &c. of every Knight 1 Sheets, the Arms of Exile Baronet, and Exile Companions 1 Sheets, the Arms of Knights of the Garter 1 Sheets, the Arms of Knights of the Thistle 1 Sheets, the Arms of Knights of Saint Patrick 1 Sheets, all colours in each sheet; or 12 sheets for 8s.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street corner of St. Martin's-lane.

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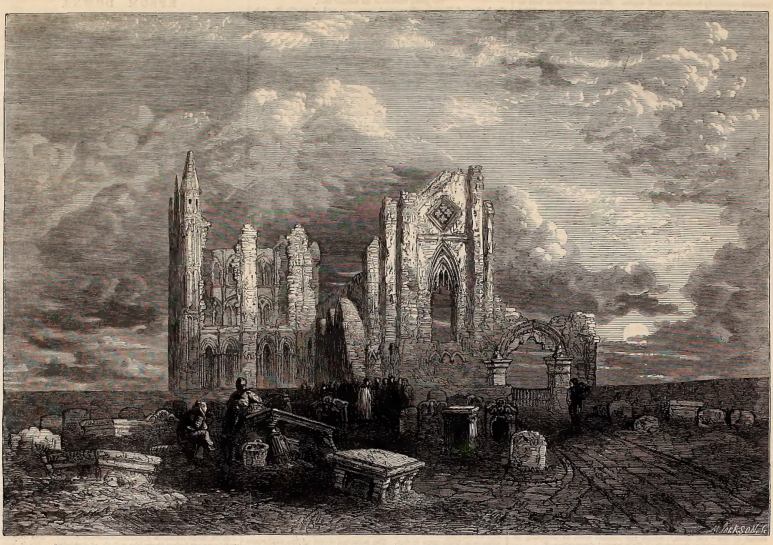
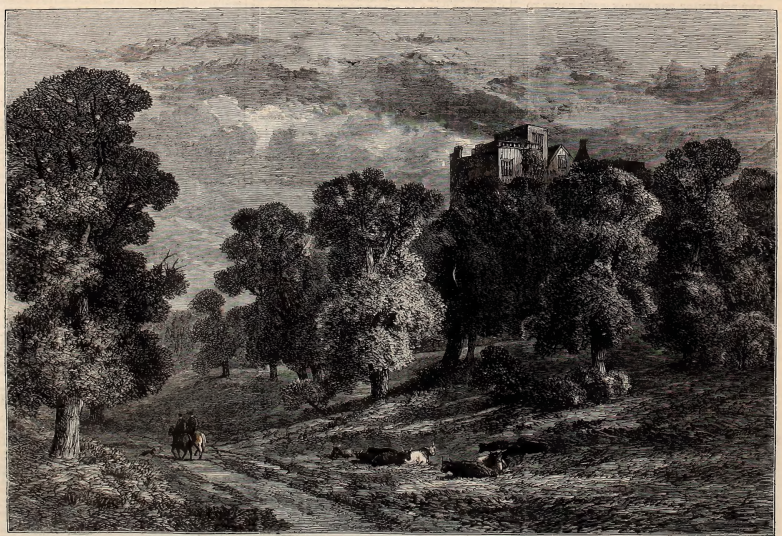


"WHITBY ABBEY, FROM THE CHURCHYARD," FROM A PICTURE BY GEORGE DODGSON, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

"WHITBY ABBEY, FROM THE CHURCHYARD."

THERE is a subtle, a latent poetry in some of Mr. Dodgson's drawings which is very apt to escape the notice of visitors who only cursorily examine the works in the gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, where they are exhibited. We do not allude to his frequent representations of river scenes or wooded landscape in full daylight, for few drawings can be brighter or more attractive than these; but to those works of a more sad, dreamy, and, so to speak, subjective character—those in which the "feeling" of the artist is paramount. In the latter the painter resigns the ordinary sources of effect, and his peculiar execution, always apparently indeterminate and uncertain,



"THE OLD HALL, HARDWICK, DERBYSHIRE," FROM A PAINTING BY WILLIAM BENNETT, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

becomes nervously tremulous and vague. His drawings then look as if painted half unconsciously and in a manner approaching to a fitful mood of visionary absence that renders nature only through a deeply-coloured mental medium—that interprets the natural world in a Wordsworthian spirit, giving its effect upon heart and mind rather than upon the mere visual organs. To indulge this feeling, the artist frequently chooses subjects of vast, mystic, and misty shadow, or of shimmering moonlight, or mystic twilight, or later and still more mysterious dusk, or—as in the drawing we have now engraved—that transient time of such strange, spectral loveliness, when, as Byron sings, "The moon is up, and yet it is not night." Nothing could be more poetically appropriate in a drawing of the impressive ruins of Whitby Abbey, seen from the ancient churchyard, than this particular effect. And yet Mr. Fahey can assuredly still fitfully fleck the clouds which lie in shapeless masses or sour in beautifully contorted wreaths of dappled dark-and-light, and still linger on the ruinous piers and transept and front walls of the crumbling abbey, leaving the shadows to hover in solemn, lifeless shadow. To the left the misty horizon is lost in the low slaty cloud shadow, but to the right the full-orbed moon is shining ghostly, but pure, and the clouds harden to form round about a silvery pavilion. Some, however, lie off before her as if in troubled but silent prescience. The charge would not remain long unanswered, for to make it heightened even by the very tombs and headstones, which, as it were, all of their long task of sheltering, look creeping towards their sullens for support. The sentiment of the place and hour finds its natural climax in the burial not yet performed—in the sable mourners, white-robed minister, and silent spectators. The words of the burial service, "Earth to earth and dust to dust," seem at this last moment of the dying day to be read over the grave of the ancient central tower fell in 1830; the existing ruinins consist of the choir, the north transept (nearly entire), and part of the west front.

"THE OLD HALL, HARDWICK, DERBYSHIRE."

THE drawing in the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, from which we take our Engraving, is at once a favourable example of Mr. Barrett's picturesque art, and of the best kind of English scenery. It shows to advantage the artist's broad but truthful mode of descriptive treatment, and his fine sense of the less unwonted richness of colour. The scene is one similar to that which may be found in any of our ancient manorial demesnes. An old, little-used road, with no jealous fence or hedge, fringed and almost overgrown with luxurious grass and herbs, affords a delightful foreground with rising emerald, buds, in easy curves, through a pleasant, irregular, beechen grove. There is nowhere any modern formality to mar the picturesque effect. The cattle are suffered to feed at their roadside, and lie and ruminate amidst the rich, long grass under the slope to the right, where the artist has introduced a fine specimen of playful light and colour. The trees are scattered about on knoll or level with that irregularity which is Nature's own. The sky, as is frequently English as the rest; the soft depth of limpid azure is veiled here and there with light, fleecy clouds, and, of course (as being essentially characteristic), it seems, as it ought to be, ever ready to drop up for a slight shower. Of this the sagacious rooks have, in all probability, some suspicion; for are they not collecting on the old battlement of the "Old Hall," above the loftiest trees, to compare, in animated discussion, the results of their morning's labour?

The ruins of the "Old Hall" in Hardwick Park, Derbyshire, are adjacent to the "New Hall" (not in our Engraving), the spacious and stately seat of the Duke of Devonshire, built by Bess of Hardwick, as by Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, since which time the "Old Hall" has been a ruin.

THE RETURN OF THE SULTAN FROM EGYPT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the many ominous prognostications to the contrary, the Sultan has paid his long-promised visit to the Viceroy of Egypt, and the Ottoman Empire has displayed sufficient of its "ancient barbaric vigour" to have enabled his Imperial Majesty to make the excursion in comparative comfort, and to return to his capital in perfect safety. It is true that this little tour of Eastern celebration has cost 60,000,000 piastres, or about half a million sterling, and that why should the Sultan fear to be "sailing into the vast ocean of a figurative uncertainty," when the enlightened Khedive and his Anglo-Egyptian Government seem only too happy to supply him with funds without even demanding security for the munificent loans which from time to time are generously raised for his use?

Placing, however, such weighty considerations aside for the moment, we proceed to give a faint idea of the splendid pageant accorded to his faithful subjects to Sultan Abdul-Aziz on his return from Egypt to Constantinople. Having, on Saturday last, entered the royal yacht, the Feiz-Djehad, off Khalid, one of the Prince's Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, the Sultan, with a few favourite Ministers on board, attended by a numerous retinue of the Egyptian Anglo-Mejidie, Tsaf, and Redaudjie, entered the Bosphorus at half-past ten o'clock on the morning of the 14th of May. At the same time the battery of the Seven Towers at Yedi-Koulé announced to the expectant multitudes that the Imperial fleet had passed Seraglio Point, and Topkana that their august ruler was approaching. This salute was quickly followed by the roar of cannon from the whole line of musketry and the cheers of the populace on both the European and Asiatic banks of the Bosphorus; and for upwards of an hour, without intermission, did the thunder of artillery reverberate, until the hills reverberated with the sound, and the very ground seemed to tremble beneath the feet.

Amidst this concourse welcome the Feiz-Djehad slowly steamed by Seraglio Point, and—passing the Golden Horn—came to, with its crowd of vessels gaily decked with the flags of all nations—took up her moorings off the magnificent marble palace at Dolma-Bagtche. Here the Sultan disembarked, and, attended by his staff, and the Ministers who had preceded, amidst the myriads of caiques which shimmied over the calm waters of the Bosphorus, he was received by a royal salute.

The smoke of the cannons, &c., gently lifting with the soft northern breeze, disclosed at this moment a scene of surpassing beauty. In the harbour every vessel was dressed with the flags of its peculiar nationality, including the convoy of steamers from the arsenal, the Turkish men-of-war and guard-ships, the Egyptian, Greek, and Italian gun-boats—the Psyche, Inkerman, and Aquila. Added to these were boats of every possible size and description, filled with gaily-dressed spectators; while the thronging multitudes on each shore, the marble palaces which line the banks of the Bosphorus, and in the distance the undulating hills of Asia, bright with the purple flower of the Judas-tree, formed a scene of real magic to be forgotten.

The Sultan, after remaining about one hour at the palace, mounted his favourite Arab, and, escorted by his bodyguard of Zouaves, with their military band, and a long cortège of Pashas and Officers-General of State, glittering with their innumerable decorations, proceeded to the palace at Dolma Bagtche, passing under beautiful arches still waving banners embroidered with the Turkish crescent and star, whilst an enthusiastic crowd pressed eagerly on all sides and cheered him loudly as he passed along.

On arriving at the Palace the various batteries at Soutari and at Tophana again fired a Royal salute, whilst the Turkish men-of-war moored off Dolma Bagtche soon became enveloped in the dense smoke of their deep mouthed volcanos.

To an English eye there was but one drawback to this display of Oriental magnificence, and that arose from the point of observation, well selected though it was for viewing the arrival of the Feiz-Djehad from the Sea of Marmora into the Bosphorus, happening to be situated in the English burial-ground at Soutari. Here, on all sides, lay

the bodies of English officers and men—navy, and of gentle English nurses, too—who fell and died during the late Crimean War; whilst Baron Marochetti's huge and unsightly Egyptian obelisk tells of a nation's grief for the loss of its brave sons.

But, turning from these sad thoughts to the passing events at the Sultan's reception, it cannot be denied that the Turk, as a nation, possess the power of rendering their capital and its charming environs, on such occasions as the present, almost a city of enchantment. As soon as the sunset gun had been fired, the Bosphorus became a glittering scene of terrestrial and celestial light; and, as well as all the public buildings in Stamboul, Galata, and Pera, being instantly illuminated with millions of miniature lamps, whilst the Sultan's steamer, the Turkish men-of-war, and the vessels lying in the Golden Horn were lit up from the water's edge to topmast with similar sparkling lamps.

The mosques and minarets were also bright with coloured lights, and the beautiful palace of the Sultan, reflected in the clear waters of the Bosphorus, had

> its fairy-like windows all alight,
> As if with rubies and with gold bedight.

A brilliant series of rockets and other fireworks were displayed from a British man-of-war, which, together with the various forts of Asiatic shore, in the display of their ornamental illuminations, vied with each other in thus welcoming the Sultan on his return to Constantinople.

AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, March 25.

Parliament has been engaged during the session in considering the Electoral Act Amendment Bill, which was read a third time and passed on the 19th inst. It is now before the Upper House, the second reading being fixed for a night or two after the publication of this bill are novel. Public nomination of candidates is abolished—nominations to take place privately by writing; no candidate to be recognised unless he be nominated by twelve electors. Candidates must make a cash deposit with the returning officer—aspirants for seats in the Council, £100; for the Assembly, £50. This money is to go towards defraying the electioneering expenses. Each elector has a choice in the number of candidates from one to four. Electors must apply for what is designated an "elector's right." This certificate, which is to bear the name, address, and signature of the voter, is only to be granted after questions are answered satisfactorily. Electors' rights to be granted to persons on the parish rates. The poll-clerk is empowered to demand the signature of every elector on presenting himself for the purpose of voting; and the Chief Secretary has it also sure to do so, it will materially interfere with the franchise as it now exists. Universal suffrage will become a thing of the past if this bill should pass. It is not likely to do so, however. No sensible man who has watched the political history of this colony during the last few years can doubt that this is a retrograde movement Bill as a much-needed step in the right direction.

The Imprisonment for Debt Bill of last session and the Legislative Assembly the other night. The object of this bill is to organise the necessary machinery for spending a large sum of money in enduring emigration during the next three years in this colony.

A Russian corvette, the Bogatyr, bearing the flag of Admiral Popoff, visited Melbourne during the month of February. The object of the vessel open for the inspection of the Melbourne public, who were not slow in availing themselves of the opportunity.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly was re-elected President of the Royal Society of Victoria on Monday last.

The International Conference consisting of delegates from South Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria—commences its sittings at Melbourne on Tuesday next. The object of the Conference is to secure a uniformity of tariff in the colonies; but other subjects, such as transmission of letters, &c., will be brought under discussion.

In the Legislative Assembly, last night, an address to her Majesty against the renewal of transportation to any of the Australian colonies was unanimously adopted, as was a motion expressing regret at Governor Denman's departure.

Some vacancies in the Governor's Executive have occurred, and no precedents for the course taken by his Excellency. The report of this committee, which was laid on the table of the Assembly last night, enters fully into the question of the Executive, and, while it generally declares that his recent conduct was unconstitutional, and recommends a reprimand, it should not be punished.

The resignation of Major-General Pratt has, it is understood, been accepted. The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson to Lieutenant-General Cameron has also been recalled from New Zealand. The military head-quarters are to be removed altogether to that colony, the Governor-in-Chief being also Commander-in-Chief, Colonel on the Staff.

The advices from the winter season in New Zealand has had the effect of somewhat checking the rush of diggers from Victoria to that colony. In every respect the latest advices look favourably.

Trade is in a healthy condition, and the returns from the gold fields keep well up.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The advices from Adelaide extend to March 26. His Excellency the Governor has received from the Victoria gold-fields, in company with Mr. Hargreves, the original discoverer of gold in Australia. The latter has been commissioned by the Home Government to examine the various localities in which gold is likely to be found.

Parliament met on February 27, and Mr. Hawker was re-elected Speaker. The House adjourned from March 5 to 17.

In addition to the £2000 to which Mr. Stuart is entitled for having crossed the continent, he has received from the colony from £500 to £100 to the members of his party.

The Government is considering the detachment of the 40th Regiment to Adelaide, has received orders to join head-quarters in New Zealand. He will be relieved by Brevet-Major Bowdler.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

We have Sydney papers to the 23rd of March, but they contain little of importance. There has been a slight change in the Ministry, owing to the migration of Mr. Parkes from the Colonial Secretaryship to the bench of the Supreme Court. A representative of the Queensland Cotton Growing and Selling Company has arrived in Brisbane by the *Chile*, with the object of purchasing 1000 bales of cotton, if he can dispose of operatives. They intend growing cotton out here and preparing it for the English market.

QUEENSLAND.

We take the following from the *Queensland Times* of March 18:—"Very large numbers of the Polynesian labourers, who, for years past, and great injury has been done to the agricultural interest. The traffickers in the trade in the interior has been impeded and business interrupted. The Everton, Marania, and Golden Cup, sugar-ships, have arrived during the past months, having experienced unusually short passages on board during the voyage. A strong feeling exists in the colony against the bare idea of a proposal to establish Chinese labour. Saturday last, Mr. Lilley was entertained James Cockle, Esq., has arrived in Brisbane, bean sworn in as Chief Justice of Queensland, and has been invited to the lunch of the Supreme Court. A representative of the Queensland Cotton Growing and Selling Company has arrived in Brisbane by the *Chile*, with the object of purchasing 1000 bales of cotton, if he can dispose of operatives. They intend growing cotton out here and preparing it for the English market."

Some successful excavations have been made in the territory of Prince Doria, on the Via Pamfolia, seven miles and a half from Rome, outside the Porta del Popolo. On this spot, a picturesque eminence overlooking the Tiber, the Empress Livia, wife of Augustus, had a villa called ad Gallinas, from a miraculous vision she once had there of white hens. The excavations undertaken on this classic site have already produced three well-executed and well-preserved busts of persons not as yet recognised, several bodies taken with the name of Tiberius Cæsar, many bricks with interesting stamps on them, and beautiful fragments of marble and terra-cotta ornaments. But the most valuable treasure exhumed was a colossal statue of Augustus clothed, of excellent workmanship and preservation. The figure wears a cuirass, and has a dolphin and a cupid at its feet.

EPSOM DOWNS.

THE DERBY DAY.

HE who has never seen Seville is declared by the Spaniards never to have seen a marvel. All natives labour, more or less particularly, under the delusion that their own particular capital is the most wonderful and magnificent to be found in the wide world; and egotism when aggregated is far from being offensive. It is only when isolated and individual that it repels and disgusts. The selfishness of a whole people is patriotism. Thus, then, we are perfectly willing to admit that Seville is marvellous; that Constantinople is incomparable—according to Byron's idea of comparison; that Naples is unapproachable—according to the Neapolitan theory of perversion; and that nothing can be finer than the view on a bright summer's day at Niagara. Nay, we will go further, and concede that the villagers of Monte Pincio are quite as right in their generation when they assert that theirs is the prettiest ruin of Rome as the Londoner is when he will forbear to quarrel with the Marseilais, who are so enamoured of their principal street that they call it "La Cannebière par excellence." Paris would be but a little Marseilles. Everybody has a clear right to be conceited about the thing which he knows to be supremely and supremacy of the country he belongs to, or the thing which he happens to have "written in the solar of my boots," is reputed to have said the famous Transatlantic statesman, Colonel Crockett. Interiority, "and I am prepared to prove them boots to be the best in creation."

Granting any number of self-glorifying postulates on the part of our neighbours, we trust that a corresponding measure of toleration may be extended to us when we declare Epsom Downs on the Derby Day to be the most astonishing, the most varied, the most picturesque, and the most glorious spectacle that ever was or ever can be, under any circumstances, visible to mortal eyes. We are speaking, we know, in the sense of the thousands of those who will see the sight in question will, we are confident, confess that our estimate is devoid of exaggeration. Of the race-courses and race-meetings of all over the United Kingdom, and in the colonies and dependencies of this great empire, Epsom is of course the largest as it is the one that takes place during almost every month in the year. Nay, the taste for racing has spread all over the Continent. The French institute those newborn sprigs of nobility, the Duc de Gramont-Caderousse, at Vincennes, at La Marche, and at the Bois de Boulogne; and English precisians who look upon Goodwood as the very Temple of Vice, or Jockey Club prize of twenty thousand francs, was run for on *Sunday*, in the seventeenth century. Florence has its carnival of races, with English horses ridden by English jockeys; and very recently the apathetic Orientals were ridden to throw away their chibouks and their cross-legged dignity, in order to be the spectators of Pharaoh, in the presence of his Imperial Highness the Sultan. Only imagine the descendant of the Prophet and Mahomet's Vicar Apostolic surveying the field of "cracks" through a double-barrelled opera-glass! "Right Ho!" exclaims the Sultan's head groom, "he says the Turkish proverb, "there grows no grass;" but this is the age for proverbs to belie themselves and for traditions to become mockery; and the Commander of the Faithful, the Padishah Padishah, the Padishah of Roum, the stern Abdul Aziz has "cross on the turf." There are, we are aware, Mahometans who, like Mr. Disraeli, and "slaves" of "the ring," who, arguing from a purely moving point of view, would feel disposed to call the Derby a "fast" day; in search that undue prominence has been given to the great May meeting over other equine contests equally if not more important. According to these gentlemen, the Derby is the Goodwood Cup, the meeting is only an apology for the *si petite* of the metropolis to treat themselves to an outing—a day's fun and frolic, and finally, to make a rush to the railway station and squeeze into the first open carriage on the platform, as also drive home by road, wedged up in a throng of vehicles of almost every conceivable description. And the next morning, to be very feverish and slightly repentant, to have a very bad headache, and a painful sensation of weariness in the region of the eyelids, and yet, after all, to be glad at not having missed the confusion, the crowding, the disreputable, and the delights of the Derby Day.

But all this, we are still quoting the doctrinaires, has little or nothing to do with genuine sport. The "of days" at Epsom frequently give the go-by to those on which takes place the real festival itself. The Oaks Day is more scientific; but for real, solemn, business-like, and thoroughly genuine enjoyment, the Derby, or, especially, to Newmarket. There the racehorse is to be found in all his glory, and there the real connoisseur is to be found established in their his capacity for speed and endurance can best be tested; there, in fact, the much-talked-of "amalgamation of the breed of horses" can be carried out to perfection—by "amalgamation" is meant "crossing" being absent, and the perilous attractions of "Norman and Manx" hampers and impedes the progress of genuine sanguine coursing-and-running rank.

The virtual rejoinder to this, on the part of the public at large, is that they regard horseracing not as a business but as a pastime. To them the talkistic inscriptions in betting-books are illegible as conform emptions of Egyptian hieroglyphics. They do not care a "pin" anything on the favourite." They have no intention of laying against the native field for the "pot." They do not advise any one to "hedge" for the "double event," to "stand to lose," or to "stand on velvet." They have no more knowledge of the technicalities of these than they know Tattersall's yard, and they wouldn't know what to do when they got there. There is no use in talking to them about "lengths." They don't know what "running" is. Speak to them of a "match," and they will stare with astonishment. Of the betting-ring and the price-ring they have a tolerably accurate idea. Of the names of the favourite and of a few leading horses in the betting-list have been dinned in their ears for months past during the week previous to the race that they must perforce remember some thing about them; but beyond this and a vague idea of Fordham, Grimshaw, Sam Rogers, Aaron Jones, Aaron Brothehill, and Mr. Tom Brook, and Sir Joseph Hawley, and Mr. Payne, are very great men on the Turf, and that Eclipse, Flying Dutchman, and Voltaire were celebrated racehorses, Touchstone racehorses, and Chifney, Flatman, and Bartholomew very adroit jockeys, the public know little or nothing of the technicalities of the profession and the mysteries of betting. And the public, we take it, ought to be cordially grateful for this state of ignorance which is indeed a bliss. Considering the lamentable fate which so often befalls the "knowing ones," we hold that, so far as "horsey" sapience is concerned, it is indeed better not to be wise.

A great English wit was once asked if he had ever backed a horse for the Derby, and he answered that he had not, but that if he had he did, he knew perfectly well the name of the animal on which he should put his money. Interrogated on this head, he replied that the only horse to back was Fortnum and Mason. We are not ourselves disposed to regard an excellent cake as any the less purveyor of *comestibles*, but we have always thought a well-packed hamper, plenty of champagne, a good store of ice, pleasant companionship, a comfortable barouche, careful postboys, and fine weather to be decidedly the best things connected with the Derby Day. That public of whom we spoke just now is apparently of the same opinion. The number of those who wish to convert a great festival into a mere gambling speculation, and to make that which should be a season of unmixed and harmless relaxation subservient to the basest purposes of rapacity and cupidity, is happily limited. If the passion for gambling is too innate and too deep-rooted to be eradicated from the

human mind, if the inclosure of the Grand Stand and the subscription-room at Tattersall's are to be mere antechambers to the Stock Exchange, and the Demon of Play, banished by rigid police regulations from Pall-mall and St. James's-street, must needs find refuge on the green turf at Epsom, we may be glad that, on the present occasion at least, no one is not called upon to gaze upon the rage intensity, the twitching nervousness, which mark the countenances of the betting fraternity. Let them bet, and badger, and "put the pot on" as they choose. Let them win or lose their hundreds or their thousands in as much peace and tranquillity as they can command. Let them swallow mushroom fortunes, to be spent as rapidly and as recklessly as they are gained, or be reduced to beggary at a moment's notice as a stranger has been swindled on a benighted stable-boy his administered half a pail of water to him before starting. The non-betting members of the community may turn their backs the next day upon the whole concern, and may then throw himself with as much heartiness as ever he chooses into the manifold and innocent amusements of the Derby Day. For we must not look on Epsom Downs in no cynical spirit and with no jaundiced eyes. It is by all artists and purposes, a pretty sight. Even the people in the very few where Englishmen are to be seen under sprightly and genial conditions, and when the mercury is rather inclined to bring a smile than a frown, the genuine people no longer holds good. The old medieval society of the Continent, as "*assumed civilisation*," as the more conventional foreigner spoke of the English as *assumed civilisation*, is now gone, but on Derby Day, at least, our amusements have nothing melancholy in their conduct, and assume, on the contrary, the guise of hilarity and jollification. On the Derby Day the Englishman puts his pride into the pocket of his gossamer palmet, and is perfectly ready to be but fellow well met with the lowliest of the workaday classes. On the Derby Day the Peer is elbowed and "chaffed" by the plebeian and the peasant, and bears the rough usage with a good humour with perfect good humour. "Give and take" is a law of universal acceptation on Epsom Downs. None, save the most illconditioned of misanthropes, lose their temper on that occasion. The most retired and practical, levelled at them on the course, on the hill, or pair or inharmony on the road. To the unprejudiced eye of the dispassionate, good taste and an appreciation of the fitness of things have, indeed, not come limits. If the party of humourists who make the journeys have not a shower of dolls, or pincushions, or whistles, into yours, all that you are called upon to do is, with a smiling countenance, to accept with the utmost complaisance the proffered gift, with courtly alacrity and unerring aim, to hurl back all the said missiles, with no more ado of your own to you have by your side. Indeed, you choose to retain the former as lawful spoils of war. But there is a boundary to Derby Day patience: there is a point which must not be passed. Some people are patient enough to hold over-ripe oranges and empty lobster-claws as trifles light as air for pelting purposes; but it is considered unpardonable to hurl the latter at door or hatchdown eye; and when the volley of projectiles includes such objects as cork-water bottles, pie-dishes, and the full of stale mixture, it is held by severe Vatels and Puffendorfs who have written on the *jus gentium* to be carried to the extent of that you are justified in storming the carriage containing the persons who have used you in so unhandsome a manner, and either in defending personal chastisement upon them or giving them in charge to the nearest police-constable, to be dealt with according to law. However, such demonstrations of discontent on the part of *new scripts* of the Derby Day are becoming rarer year year, and may soon, we hope, be reckoned among the obsolete things of the past. Little practical joking may be barely tolerated, but that is all; and we should be much better off without any of it. Of a comparatively harmless nature, and unlimited impunity as to throwing champagne-corks has been known to end in throwing champagne-bottles. Was it not little Dundee, the lad, who began by pelting the flies with lighted straws and ended by burning the house down?

Our old friend Alfred Hunt, in his grand chromatic cartoon of Epsom Downs on the Derby Day, has done well, we think, to choose the pleasanter side of the course in preference to the Grand Stand. The readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will derive far greater gratification from the spectacle of a popular holiday, of that wonderful carnival in full wheel at such a moment as the artist and man and woman kind are mingled in a temporary submarsha of social equality, than from the contemplation of the crowd which is to be found gathered of desperate speculation, and its pervading impression of the shadow of the Golden Calf. In the hill we see the various manner whose investments in the race do not extend beyond a half-crown sweepstakes for the Derby, or—if the speculator be a lady—but a half a dozen of gloves. The great betting event of the day is shadowed forth with sufficient strength by the Grand Stand, thronged with the habitués of spectators, fashionable and unfashionable in this distance. Then on the course itself we can see the practical racehorses and their little jockeys taking a canter previous to the momentous trial of bone and muscle, and wind and stamina, called a race; but the real interest, after all, is to be found who rest waiting of the state of odds, as contemplated on the hill. In the amphitheatre of old Rome there were, we doubt it not, hundreds of sporting young gentlemen of a "fancy" turn of mind, who "put the pot" on betting events which were to "come off" With some the Nubian lion may have been a favourite; others may have backed a tiger to back the Indian tiger to the extent of any number of sesterces. Six to four may have been laid on this gladiator, and a hundred to eighty on that Christian martyr. But high up, far above the benches of the "knowing ones," there must have been thousands who only looked on the lower scene as a spectacle and a recreation, to eat and to eat drank, and laughed and shouted, and clapped their hands without venturing the smallest coin on the chances of the race or combat below.

In painting the varied humours of the "hill," Mr. Alfred Hunt has ventured on perilous ground; but few will deny that he has acquitted himself in a highly satisfactory manner, and produced a most graphic and lifelike picture of scenery of the most characteristic worthy phases of modern English civilization, for the Derby Day as we know it, as a plant of purely recent growth, is not yet old enough to remember when the world went to Epsom races exclusively by the road; when the attendance was limited to the few who ventured out to the professional sporting community, and when the middle and humbler classes seldom resorted to the Derby in any appreciable numbers. The Derby Day of twenty years since used to be thought a pretty fair muster. Fifty thousand became unusual; fifty thousand, pleasant. Sixty, perhaps, double that number, ought to be wofully under the mark, and fifty multiplied by three is now thought a very moderate estimate of the number of persons who made the Derby Day of 1856—when the Crimean War was at its fiercest, when vast numbers of the most military regiments in the country were abroad, and very many families belonging to the upper classes were in mourning for relatives lost at Inkermann or Sebastopol—was one of the greatest on record; yet, although it was, there were overs and beneath thousand persons present. The prodigious increase in attendance is obviously due to the facilities of communication of railway communication between Epsom and the metropolis. The road is an exception to the rule. There are still the same picturesque cavalcades of every kind of vehicle, drawn by every kind of horse and filled with every kind of people. Still, at Cheam and Ewell, at Tooting and Clapham-common, and Kennington-common, there the same blocks, the same dispurgations of frantic postilions and vociferous and frantic policemen, the same fraternisation of rival pancis; but the pleasure-seekers on the road, innumerable as they would seem to be, are but as drops of water in the ocean compared with the enormous tide of humanity that, in successive freshets, rolls from the railway stations and pours over the Epsom Downs, and rages in turbulent billows when the "lethamia games" are over. The road is responsible for its thousands; but for the tens, and the scores, and the hundreds of thousands, we must look to the railway. Let us visit multitudes of persons now who habitually attend the Derby, who, twenty years ago, would not have dreamt of a trip to Epsom. The distance to be traversed, the time to be consumed, the expenses to be incurred, would have been insuperable obstacles to the accomplishment of such a design had they ever, in the wildness of imagination, ventured to harbour it; but the rail has chased away all such difficulties, and made an excursion to Epsom as easy as one to Hampstead. The expenditure of a very few shillings will cover your charges for the day. You may go to Epsom in a ridiculously short time, and, with tolerable luck in catching a train with room in it, and not getting your hide broken in a crush at the station, you may return to town and reach the bosom of your family before the occupants of the brave carriages on the hill have succeeded in persuading inebriated posthops and helpers to put their horses to.

No one is so accursed by fate,
No one so utterly desolate,
But some heart, though unknown,
Responds unbidden unbidden sighs.

Such is the cheerful and comforting doctrine inculcated by Mr. Longfellow in his "Voices of the Night." Without desiring to set faith to it, we may express our own and analogous opinion that few persons are left in such thorough desolation as to be unable to find some one to sympathise with them to wander about the course and the hill on the Derby Day without somebody to ask them to lunch.

In comic—for there is room for all in the free,
The crown of all humanity,
In silence or in glee,
To meet the elected one.

This is what Mr. Longfellow says about love. With a distinction that is not to be found in his verse, we may apply the pleasing location to an elemcentary lunch. Yes, it comes—"the beautiful, the free," the crown of all humanity—the Derby-day equivalent for "alone and alone," but accompanied by the chattering of knives and forks, the clinking of glasses, and the popping of champagne corks! "Sir," "to seek the elected one"—that is, to enchant the palate and warm the cockles of the heart of the roving bachelor who has been long without a home, and who, for the nonce, is in search of a well-appointed hamper. There are many estimable but economical men who have a sovereign objection to luncheon. "Why eat a chail when it nothing; for who requires a set dinner in town after the succulent pleasures of a Derby lunch?" they run down by train to Epsom, or, more economical still, walk across the fields from Kingston—calm, confident, smiling, and clean-shaven. They have breakfasted on a cutlet and a cup of coffee apiece, who on detaching weighty panniers from the backs of rumbles. They spy the ices among the swoodus and the seeking, and they say, "Ah, that looks refreshing. Bottomless, I dare say." They murmur impossible wishes for fowls to have six legs apiece. Their imaginations are fired by the sight of pale straw glasses with veracity when they think of veal-and-ham pie. They are universal philanthropists, and would take a glass of sherry with all the world. Faith, hope, and Charity are in them embodied; for they infinitely believe that they will be asked to lunch before the day is over, and they have hopes that they will be asked. But the invitation may come in five minutes, in five of ten; and when they have long had, for positive, they will be glad to take a glass of sherry to melting charity," and they will fling half-discreet lobsters and equilateral triangles of pigeons to the winds with boundless charity about the company wheels. It is the fashion to be very generous on the Derby Day. "*Le plaisir*," says the Frenchman, "*rend l'âme si généreuse*." There is a kind of Derby-day benevolence which begins meeting at eventide to compare notes on the day's almsgiving. "*Interpret* that the charm of the season," the sunrise cries; "I got nothing;" "And I," says beggar number two, "at the house where I was never known before I got two pence." The benevolent inclination of Monsieur Savarni's philosophy may be seen on the Derby Day. People don't look twice at a shilling when they are going to Epsom Downs. They are ready to throw sovereigns about as if they were handed. They throw halfpence to the tattered boys who run by the side of the carriages, and they throw the rain which threatened to take their change at the turnpikes. They often treat the postboy to a glass of beer when he has done nothing but drink a glass of liquid refreshment. They are so liberal in dainty fare and sparkling wines to their servants, that you might fancy they were to be such friends for ever and ever. The scrunders who yell for their delectation participate in their bounty. They are eager to cross with them, and to pay the toll-keeper's demand. To the acrobats they give a prodigal largess. The money flows. The generous impulse is strong upon them, and, in a manner, it is good. That some dashing young bucks of the period have not taken to pelting each other with half-crowns on the Derby Day, and to fighting battles royal for blackeyes with a silver effigy of her Majesty would be a novel "sensation." But, lucking even this length of folly, the generosity is the rule and the folly the exception. Derby Day is a day of universal expenditure. The improvement of the Derby, from the racehorse owner who tells his jockey that if he wins he shall have a present, to the boy who tells his mother that he will make him a present of that sum if he wins the race, without the slightest intention of doing so, is the rule and

"SAYING GRACE," FROM A PICTURE BY KATE SWIFT, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.
SEE PAGE 570.

"GIRL TENDING CATTLE, DALECARLIA, SWEDEN," FROM A PICTURE BY AMALIA LINDEGREN, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—SEE PAGE 570.

"ALEXANDER THE GREAT."

THE fine marble statue, by Mr. Sherwood Westmacott, from which we have taken our Engraving, is, or will shortly be, erected in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, and a cast of the work is now in the exhibition of the Royal Academy. This is certainly one of the best of the long series of statues so liberally commissioned by the Corporation of the city of London for their noble hall. Merely as (we believe) the first "heroic" work by a young and very promising member of a most distinguished family of sculptors this statue would be interesting, and deserving of respectful consideration; but it will be found, on inspection, entitled to high praise on the ground of its intrinsic merit. It is a decided advance, especially in execution, upon any previously exhibited work by the same hand. Technically, indeed, it would be hypercritical to pretend to find an obvious fault. The modelling throughout indicates mature knowledge of anatomy in the living subject; and even in the little drapery introduced may be seen a descriptive propriety in every fold seldom found except in the works of those Continental, and especially German, artists who make this important branch of art a separate study. The character of the head, and of the forms of the figure generally, is very appropriate, poetically considered, to "Philip's warlike son." The face is not precisely like that of Alexander found on Greek coins; but as the statue was designed not as a portrait, but as an illustration of Dryden's glorious ode of "Alexander's Feast," Mr. Westmacott very properly gives a more generalised Greek type. The sculptor intends to illustrate that portion of the matchless ode in which Alexander, overcome with love and wine, and the Lydian measures of Timotheus, sinks a "vanquished victor" on the breast of "lovely Thais;" and the musician, with the loudest strains of his golden lyre, wakes him to renewed frenzy by demanding that he should avenge the manes of the Grecian slain by firing the

> Persian abodes,
> And glittering temples of their hostile gods.—
> The Princes applaud, with a furious joy,
> And the King seized a flambeau with zeal to destroy.

It may be objected that Mr. Westmacott's figure has hardly so much fire and animation as the Alexander of the ode. There is some force in this objection; but it may be fairlyreplied that it is always perilous, and, many say, even questionable in taste to attempt to give uncontrolled excitement or violent action in the cold, inert material of marble. Better, assuredly, err on the side of moderation than melodramatic exaggeration. Although this figure does not attitudinise, there is much energy in the face—in the dilated nostrils and the corrugated brow. Moreover, Mr. Westmacott seems to have intentionally anticipated this objection by placing the cubera of wine in the hand of Alexander. The sculptor may have intended to suggest that he seizes the wine to stimulate his "zeal to destroy," or to make a libation to the

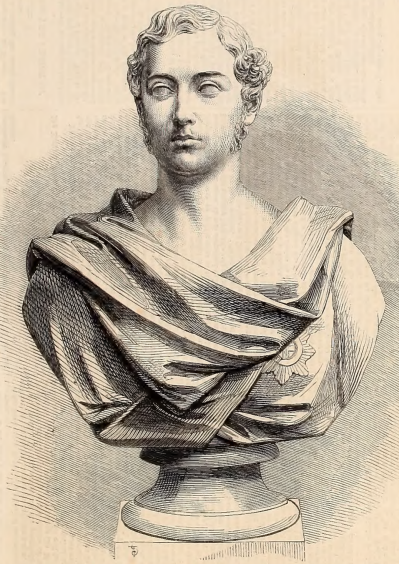
> Grecian ghosts, that in battle were slain,
> And unburied, remain
> Inglorious on the plain.

have a spirit and vivacity very appropriate in a stirring and romantic poetical episode, but of difficult attainment in the heavy, cold, and rigid material of marble. The chief difficulty in this group—the artistic difficulty of conveying an idea of movement and animation—Mr. Munro has successfully surmounted. The more mechanical difficulty of representing standing forms, foreforces, &c., in marble it was, of course, quite impossible to conquer entirely with the chisel. Admitting, however, the propriety of such accessories in marble, the sculptor has rendered them—and also the texture of the staghound's coat—with sufficient closeness for the purposes of his representation, and with much skilful carving and "under-cutting."

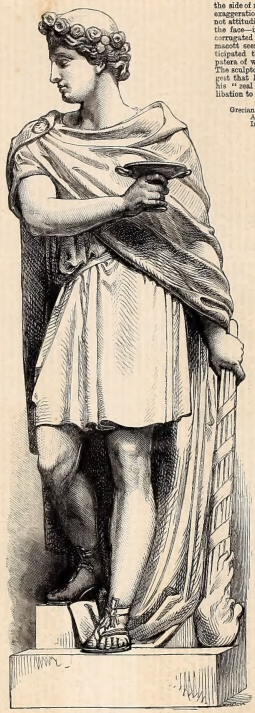
The subject of the group is taken from one of Wordsworth's poems of "Sentiment and Reflection," entitled "The Force of Prayer." This poem, like the "White Doe of Rylstone," is based upon a tradition connected with Bolton Priory, in Yorkshire, and was composed by Wordsworth after his visit, in 1807, to the beautiful country in that neighbourhood. Mr. Munro only quotes the following verse in illustration of the sculpture—

> Young Romilly, through Barden woods
> Is ranging high and low;
> And holds a greyhound in a leash,
> To let slip upon buck or doe.

The poem goes on, however, to tell that the youth arrived at the famous



COLOSSAL BUST OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, BY MARSHALL WOOD, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"ALEXANDER THE GREAT," FROM A STATUE BY J. S. WESTMACOTT, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"YOUNG ROMILLY," GROUP BY ALEXANDER MUNRO, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"YOUNG ROMILLY."

ALL Mr. Munro's works of fancy are distinguished by grace and refinement of feeling; but in the small group we have engraved there is, in addition, an unusual degree of animation. The action of both boy and dog

"Bird," as it is called, formed by the rocks overhanging the River Wharf; that he escaped to leap it, as he had done perhaps a hundred times before, but the greyhound hung back, and, checking him in his leap, he fell into the "strangling arms of Wharf." The lady, his mother, found in prayer and in nursing the stately Percy the only consolation for her grief at his loss.

BUST OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE original by Mr. Marshall Wood of the cast we engrave has been already reviewed in our pages. We inspected and praised the size of the clay model upon its completion at Buckingham Palace. This is the only bust of the Prince of Wales taken from life since the first, by Mr. Sheill, of Edinburgh, when he left School, now more than seven years last year. The size of the present work is colossal, and several duplicates in marble are commissioned. The Lord Mayor has at present one, to be placed in the Council Chamber, Guildhall. As a companion, Mr. Anderson has promised a bust of the Princess of Wales for the same place. Duplicates are also to be set up in the Townhalls of Manchester and Liverpool. A fourth bust is destined for the Guild College, Montreal, the chief collegiate institution of Canada. The sittings for this bust were given immediately before the marriage of his Royal Highness.

We can only repeat of the cast now in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy what we said of the original model. Any number of fine portraits in oil only moderately successful as likenesses, and not of any high merit as paintings; among several attempts to produce a resemblance of the Prince in sculpture (some of them even worse failures), not among a number of trashy engravings from photographs hastily produced to meet the demand, this is really the only work that has yet come once a faithful portraiture and a valuable work of art. It is very rarely indeed that we can so unreservedly commend the success of the first commission as in this instance. We have already remarked that in this bust a strong resemblance may be traced to both his Royal Highness's parents, and it even recalls the portraits of other members of the Royal house. Mr. Wood has fully appreciated the value and dignity of truth in the enhancement of representations of royalty. Like King. He has eschewed any approach to what is mistakenly called "fancy" in art, "trying" for the attire, modes of treatment, and even the truths of character which become a public nuisance when applied to personages of historical importance. It reflects great credit upon the manner of our young Prince that he has expressed his entire satisfaction with this singularly honest and faithful specimen of sculptured portraiture. We do not by any means wish to depreciate bust of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. From the greatly beauty of Mr. Wood's "Princess," we augur that, when we have no doubt he will be equally successful in modelling a head which, we may perhaps be permitted to say, is more in accordance with the sculptor's strictest canons of ideal form and proportion.

Our Engraving is from a photograph taken by the London Stereoscopic Company.

"SAYING GRACE."

We remember few pictures that find their way to the heart more directly, or awaken deeper sympathy with lowliness than the picture by Miss Kate Swift we now engrave, and which, with another by the same lady, of a pair of Cleveland Lasses, is exhibited at the present time at the Dudley Gallery.

Miss Kate Swift has evidently been painting in Holland, probably on the Scheldt or Rhine country. We see the Dutch style, even of the poor interior, in the massive, carved wood table and stool, and projecting mantlepiece (with its green hangings); and in the fashion of chins that to the side of the fireplace and the cooking pot. There is a very pleasant mode of ornamenting, or "coving," we believe it is technically called, the "chimney piece" in the Low Countries of England—like other Dutch fashions; is still retained in many parts, and there has been recently an attempt among us to revive the tiles so placed are at once more agreeable to the eye than grimy metal; more cheery, cleanly, and economical: for they retain the heat as well as the choicest play and sparkle of the flames. There is another suggestion of Holland in this picture: the well-worn stump of broom—worn, like the old shoe thrown after a bride on the last extremity—reminds one of the extraordinary passion for washing, and brushing, and scrubbing, and scouring, of Dutch housewives. The poor old woman, seated by her dull fire of twigs, is a "mailetotte," as we perceive from her dress, the full basket, and the country gossip and resource for a lonely woman of her age. The scant fire and the formal saying grace over a small basin of soup or broth, as if it were a purgatorial meal, offer a piteous contrast to the more cheering evidences of former comfort, and indicate a and reverse of circumstances. There is a touch of gentle resignation about the old woman's bent formed desire to render lowly comfort in that prettily, fair-haired child, leaning so gently against her knee, and folding its little hands so reverently placed together, the blue eyes turn heavenward, and she repeats the words of prayer and thanksgiving, taught her as soon, probably, as she began to lisp. The bowed head of the old woman—the thin, grey hair, the time-worn and weather-beaten face, the features grown almost with that hard, strong look fastened on them and furrowed over them by the long battle of life—form a most touching contrast with the fresh and innocent face and child. All these things are plain in the picture; but its crowning merit is to us a something deeper and still more touching. It is a softened look of heart-repose—a look that seems to fall like a blessing upon the words of the little one, but that, burdened with care, sorrow, and bereavement, the poor mind has involuntarily wandered long ago to happy time, or follows a ray of hope from a brighter and better world.

"GIRL TENDING CATTLE—DALECARLIA."

THIS second picture which we engrave, from the Exhibition of the Society of Female Artists, represents the simple occupation of watching the flocks and herds at evening in Dalecarlia (properly Dalarne, the valley country), a province of Sweden, lying in the north-west, where one constitutes the Falun Lion. The flocks or herds that may have become during the day far dispersed among the mountain pasturages, turn at the familiar sound of the evening call, and are soon seen winding through the mountain passes and slowly converging towards the town in clouds of dust, or, if rain has fallen, in mire.

This picture must to a Swede suggest many pleasant recollections of home. His will recall, with pleasure, the simple notes he has so often heard in his native valleys. But, besides representing in characteristic national costume, the picture illustrates the Swedish costume and gives some indication of climate. The cold grey, misty evening tone is nothing unlike the manner of the Dutch. The waterfowls, however, in regard to their gaiety of colour, more resemble those of the tropics than those of the northern regions. They are in the water all in summer or winter, indulge in all sorts of worsted fancy, which they knit themselves. The poor knitgirl before us, an inhabitant, we understand, of Orkwick, in Dalecarlia, has a stripped petticoat on the second, and soon seen winding through the mountain passes and slowly converging towards the town in clouds of dust, or, if rain has fallen, in mire. has been represented.

Dalecarlia is the country of many pleasant recollections of home. His will recall, with pleasure, the simple notes he has so often heard in his native valleys. But, besides representing in characteristic national costume, the picture illustrates the Swedish costume and gives some indication of climate. The cold grey, misty evening tone is nothing unlike the manner of the Dutch. The waterfowls, however, in regard to their gaiety of colour, more resemble those of the tropics than those of the northern regions. They are in the water all in summer or winter, indulge in all sorts of worsted fancy, which they knit themselves. The poor knitgirl before us, an inhabitant, we understand, of Orkwick, in Dalecarlia, has a stripped petticoat on the second, and soon seen winding through the mountain passes and slowly converging towards the town in clouds of dust, or, if rain has fallen, in mire. has been represented.

The costume we have seen as the days of Gustavus Vasa, who worked in the famous copper mines of Falun, the chief town of Dalecarlia. In this province the usual domestic animals are reared, but its produce is insufficient for even the food of the inhabitants, and, especially during the long winter months, the tender bark of pines is mixed with the bread and also used as fodder for cattle and hogs. The Dalecarlians are distinguished by their stature, courage, frankness, and love of independence; and they always remained a free part that took under Gustavus Vasa in liberating their country from the tyranny of Christian II.

Mdlle. Amalia Lindegren, the painter of this picture, was a conspicuous contributor to the Swedish school in our International Exhibition. After studying in the Academy at Stockholm, she became a pupil of Leon Cogniet, at Paris, and the special advantage of academic training is shown in the excellent drawing of all her figures.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MY ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA. By RUFIN PIOTROWSKI. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.

No more opportune time than the present could have been chosen for the publication of this book. The Polish question is, in fact, adapt to give Kings and Kaisers credit for qualities which they ought to possess, and of this Alexander of Russia has reaped the benefit. So far as it was the fashion to regard his father as the incarnation of despotism, as has it been the fashion to regard Alexander as a man of mild temper, liberal mind, and good intentions. It is well, therefore, that every scrap of evidence that can throw light upon the character of the Czar and that of the people which he governs should at this juncture be produced and carefully weighed.

Beyond doubt, an Emperor of Russia possesses a subtle, generous quality that belongs to man, and imbued with but one idea—the happiness of those over whom he is set to rule, would find any policy but that of *laisser faire* a dangerous and difficult one. To begin with, he must set his shoulder to the task of uprooting a system of administration so completely corrupt that he would at the outset make an enemy of every public official in Russia beneath him. The Emperor Nicholas was so well aware of this that when a German savant commended upon it and remarked to him how great a service he would render the country by putting down so flagrant an abuse, his Majesty is said to have replied, "Why, to get such a project into action I must begin by bribing my Prime Minister."

But it seems to be evident that however much the possession of good intentions may be conceded to the present ruler of Russia. It is asserted that the Polish insurrection of the year 1831 alienated the Western Europe with respectful admiration for Alexander II., was at once a manifestation of sympathy with the Polish people that, moreover, it was prompted by the desire to deprive the nobles—who, with certain exceptions, have adopted the better influences of Western civilization, and have become intelligent and liberal citizens of their country—of one great source of their power, and hand them more completely under the yoke of the Czar. Whether the Czar has proposed efforts of the present Emperor to elevate his subjects be explained as they may, the fact remains that the great mass of the classes from the bliss of ignorant and brutish habits of life in which they are sunk. Intemperance is the curse of the peasantry in Russia, and the Government, not yet, quite recently, when steps were taken to suppress drinking, the Government issued an angry proclamation against them. It is not surprising that the people, so ignorant and interfered unjustly and tyrannically with individual liberty, but really because such measures deprived them of the solitary means of obtaining liquors, and that to check their consumption would be to impoverish the nobles of the State. So much for the wisdom of the ignorance of the people upon his estate, proposed to found schools for their education, the Minister referred to for permission replied, meaningly, "Why do you want to educate your people? Is there a for a visit to Siberia." But plainer evidence than all we have in the Czar's own words, in a speech which, it is said, he has since regretted of him, in his famous address to the Poles at his coronation :—

"It is asserted that I am the friend of the people. I hope that I shall be the continuance of his." What blessings the reign of Nicholas brought to the Poles this spirited book shows but too clearly. We have no reason to doubt the truth of the facts that it has to relate; deserver, but its perusal has left us filled with admiration for a people who, with the knowledge that they were about to be crushed out by the light of patriotism burning brightly and hopefully, amid so many discouragements, and hundreds of Polish refugees have found will be found to be a continued history of stubborn resistance to national extinction, and enthusiastic disregard of individual life. Robbed, degraded, hunted down, massacred, the Poles have lived and died in the fens and forests, hunted from village to village by the Russian soldiery. One by one the chiefs of the Polish secret national societies have gone under the axe, musicus, and the gallows, or to a secret martyrdom, so that the cause they suffered for might be the more firmly cemented in the hearts of the people.

But the Russian power has at its command a punishment more fearful than death, and it is the punishment of transportation to exile in Siberia will never be known until the day when all secrets will be revealed. It is most rarely that a corner even of the thick impenetrable curtain which conceals this fearful punishment from the gaze of Europe is uplifted. The last hand that did so was the hand of Rufin Piotrowski, who was condemned to the same fate previously distributed once the year 1771, nearly a century ago.

Rufin Piotrowski was a native of Lithuania, and fought for their country. His grandfather, who dwelt at Prague, had four sons. The eldest joined the rebellion headed by Kosciusko, and soon fell. Joined in the uprising of 1794 began by Sawarrow, and only sought refuge in the Ukraine, and our hero's father took a small farm, married, and brought up his family in peace and quietness. Rufin, the hero of the young Rufin was little likely to withstand the temptation of joining in the insurrection of 1863. Besides which he was a student of law, suffering many privations; and at last, with the primary object of assisting the cause for which he had suffered so much, and not a little, perhaps, from home-sickness he hurry upon him, returned to his native land. Although he took every precaution to conceal his movements, he had many friends in Poland, and, in them, the police were soon upon his track. They followed it, drawing fearful lines of misery, suffering, and agony, but not to the end escaped, but in doing so he would have exposed those who had shelter and food and intercourse with him to the knout. He did not hesitate to await the worst, preferring every peril to dishonour.

We have not space to follow the wretched exposé through all the steps which led to his capture, trial by court-martial, and at last sentenced to a living death. The sentence was carried out to the Russians, from which many shudder to read, is appended. But, fortunately for him, he fell into the hands of Prussian officials, who had been, we should hope, present to be sent back to the scene of extradition treaties to the letter. Sheltered by them and the university sympathy of the townspeople, when the story of his unexampled escape and journey to Germany is known, he was enabled to pursue his journey and reach Paris in safety.

THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN DANGEROUS. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. Tinsley Brothers.

Captain Dangerous will scarcely recall the number of Mr. Sala's readers, although it will certainly strengthen the high opinion already entertained of him by his more judicious admirers. Happily, Mr. Sala can afford to write a book (once or twice a year say) for a somewhat more discriminating audience than the general run of novel readers who support Mr. Mudie's library. In all probability, to judge of the future by the past, they will not have to wait long for their turn again. Mr. Sala's experience of the public taste is such that when Captain Dangerous to our notice is very likely by this time deep in the unfortunate story that may occupy the whole of the winter of "The Seven Sons of Mammon." Meanwhile, those to whom plot is a book is of little consequence, and who find enough sensation in real life to dispense with it in fiction, will be found sufficiently numerous to ensure to Mr. Sala's last work a fair degree of popularity and successful reception.

John Dangerous, Captain by virtue of several commissions, English and foreign, writes his memoir in his own house. No. 100, Hanover-square, whither he has retired to die peacefully after sixty-odd years of an adventurous life, in the course of which he has been soldier, sailor, merchant, spy, slave among the Moors, and a Bashaw in the service of the Grand Turk. It might well be that these avocations were found all too small for the full portrayal of so long and busy a career, and that, therefore, there have been most unnecessarily employed in introducing certain characters which have nothing to do with the action of the story, and which serve at their shame in the midst of what into the world renders them worthy of notice, much of his later history is told in comparatively few words. But the judicious reader will forgive any failure in proportion that preserves for him at the outset an hour's occupation as he will find among the hundred and fifty pages of the book. Here he will find the little tale of mysterious grandmother and the story of her youth and age.

It will be found that Captain John Dangerous does not tease his story at a time when it is drawing to a close, and that he brings his experience of his long and varied life to bear upon the incidents which he narrates. Quaint—quite as this may be as an artistic point of view, it possesses this attraction, that we have the opinion of John Dangerous, since Mr. Sala, upon a very great variety of subjects, expressed with the frankness and straightforwardness of the old roving Captain, who doubt out words like brown, knowing that, no matter from what quarter they may be quoted, they are sure to be worthy. Thus, speaking of a schoolmaster, who, in the days of John Dangerous's little life, we have the following burst of very natural passion against those pedagogues—happily they are few in number now—who consider blows and stripes the best means of implanting knowledge into the mind of youth:—

Flesh and Blood! Have you ever thought upon the wrongs your pedagogue has wrought upon you, and longed to meet that wretch, and wheel his flesh with the same instrument that he has wielded you, and make the rattan bowl for mercy? Mercy, quotha! did he ever show you any? A. preaching against the sin of cruelty, and forming part of a committee for rescuing pauper chose, and illustrated by the cane that he used to cast you, and to spread your tender flesh with blood? Oh, you good-hearted, soft-headed, sentimental simpleton! Do you suppose that little fellow, we have the pleasure of knowing, who was to denounce him?), might treasure him for his barbarity. All those! I had ever caught him in the street I'd give him a good slip of mine! Aha! knave, if John Dangerous would not have dubbed himself the inventor of gunpowder, and have blown you sky-high with a good talis of three-strand cord, with triple knots in each, and the brine-tub afterwards. Ah, you old villain, you would have had a good deal to do. But, alas! I have. He must have been but five-and-forty years old when I first knew him, and he died full forty years agone. And at a hundred and five the cruellest tyrant is past cudgelling.

Captain Dangerous has better and kinder words than those to say. The following are specimens of the style of the world in a book all to come upon three men together in it, but that one is good and moreful." He speaking of a gentleman who were good and faithful to him in a boyish scrape, he tells us in his gratitude, "Sare there are hearts of gold among those broadbrims and their straightlaced relations. Many a time have I benefited by the money-bags that for the sake of Mr. Barnibal Shapcott; many a fair woman have I interrupted from my own fair self in the acceptance of the good that was shown me in the old time by that pale, strait-gowned Wingrave gender, with the drab shawl and the grey cap. But that, I, who am old and battered, and black as a Guinea negro with sins, I would go join the Quakers now—never mind their broadbrims and their-ing and their-ing—I tell you, they have been a soft set to me, and a soft butter, and that they do you good in a day than my Lord Bishe; with his cambric sleeves and his lawn. Ah, I do! I do! I've said enough, no doubt, to interest the reader's curiosity in the old sea captain who has lived so many volumes, some of them of strange adventures which, in a less lavish hand, would have been made to provide material for half a dozen novels.

THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA AND THE MANNERS OF THE DESERT. By E. DAUMAS. Translated from the French by J. CAREY. Hurst and Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA AND THE MANNERS OF THE DESERT. By E. DAUMAS. With Illustrations by GUSTAVE DORÉ. Translated from the French by JAMES HUTTON. Allen and Co., 1863.

A book upon the Arab and Bedouin is so much of a novelty that one is not at all surprised upon opening General Daumas's original and interesting work to find that it is by no means a perfect novelty in the treatment of his subject. Having served for sixteen years in Africa, and been intrusted with missions which brought him into close and daily intercourse with the chiefs, he has had an information respecting their life and manners which he has published at intervals, and at different periods of his long life in the out of France, the best known and most popular. According to some authorities, writes Gustave Doré, the Arabs are the best horsemen in the world; according to others, they butcher their horses. Towards enabling us to form an opinion for or against the Arab's horsemanship General Daumas has enjoyed the facility of fairly watching the horse before us; and in doing so he is careful to disclaim any responsibility.

"I am not prejudiced in favour of the Arab horse," he writes, "if I say simply, right or wrong, this is what the Arabs do."

To begin with, the Arab horse is a native of all the best kind of the high estimation in which the Arab holds the horse. Chief among the many to whom our author appeals for information is Emir-el-Kader, who, in a letter from his native land, still retains his memory of, and respect for, its traditional love. "You are like," writes the Emir, "the Arab who has in a land distant by his side, and which no amount of rain, however abundant, will ever be able to wash away. Remember, as far as possible, your horse. In your knowledge, I will go back to the very head of the fountain. Know, then, that among an Arab tribe, called Beni Azlah, there lived a man of the name, as he created Adam out of mud. When Allah willed to create the horse, he said to the south wind, 'I will that a creature should proceed from thee.' 'And what shall be,' said the south wind, 'its nature?'

Subsequently, the Emir expresses his preference for a dark chestnut. Horses with coats of a light, pale colour are held in little esteem by the Arabs. Every horse, however, that colour will change according to the soil on which horses are bred.

According to Arab taste, the thorough-bred horse should be well proportioned; it should have a small head, short ears, a large massive, his chest meagre, his nostrils wide as the throat of a lion, his eyes bright and full of fire, his forehead like the head, his tail, he chest full, his withers prominent, his loins well knit, his haunches strong, his back flat, his belly full, his sinews abundant, and his flesh firm. Possessed of a colt which shows promise of qualities such as these, the Arab proceeds to train him with the greatest care, and the age of eighteen months begins his education. The colt is mounted by a child, who takes him to water, goes in search of grass, or leads him to the tent. He is taught to turn up a bucket, and the colt acquires early the habit of carrying a weight proportioned to his strength. He learns to lie down, to rise, to kneel, to wait for his rousan, say the Arabs, that they never have restive horses.

A few months later the colt is saddled and bridled. Previously his mouth has been carefully accustomed to the bit. The rider mounts without spurs, and with a light cane in his hand, which he uses as a whip. Gradually the colt is taught to gallop, to trot, to amble at which, should he prove victorious, the young horse will certainly suffer some injury. It must not be supposed, however, that the Arabs are unfamiliar with the use of severity in the training of their horses. Of such a kind can be no question. But the Arab has shown symptoms of evil habits, the discipline applied, according to General Daumas, seems to us unnecessarily harsh and severe. The colt is not allowed to eat, to drink, to rest, to be perfect, and the trained horse—the disciplines of his education over—has little to complain of. In time of peace, he leads, with his master, a domesticated life. In time of war, or on travel, he receives every care. The women, particularly, make their husband's steeds their especial care. They bring them food, caress, tend, and groom them. These every-day attentions and kindnesses render the horses so gentle that their neigh at the approach of the women, and in many ways evidence their affection. As to their speed and endurance, General Daumas gives us many wonderful proofs and authority, some marvellous stories. Abd-el-Kader, too, affirms that his horses, and those of his tribe, will accomplish as much as 120 miles in a day. As a rule, he writes, a horse sound in limb, that eats as much barley as his

stomach can contain, can do whatever his rider asks of him. And he adds that it is no outrageous requisition on his owner's part that he shall carry him fifty miles through the cross or four months without fatigue and without tying by a single day.

THE WATER BABIES. By C. Kingsley. Macmillan and Co.

Like a gallop on springy turf; like a sail on a breezy sea; like a row on a dancing lake; like a plunge in a limpid stream; like all that is manly, healthy, and fresh is a course through the pages of Mr. Kingsley. He is elastic and airy, vigorous and pure; he has a delicate touch for children's dirty-faced, ragged, and neglected ones; he has a noble sympathy with all that is, or would be, clean, and truthful, and strong; and he has a noble pity for all that is dirty, and wicked, and untruthful, and weak. But let not the feeble family uncles and unfruitful aunts be alarmed. Their sympathy, man or child who is conscious of, but does not like, Mr. Kingsley. Mr. his own fireside, cannot expect indulgence from Mr. Kingsley. Mr. Kingsley will hand him over to the fairy. Mrs. Bo-done-by-a-you-did. We quoted in the first number of this publication to be worthy to be admitted to the gracious presence of the fairy Mrs. Do-as-you-would-be-done-by, and was duly and delightful double of the other fairy. For this is a fairy tale; it is said to be "for a land baby", but it is as well in some respects for a water-baby. Tahiun likes to be found in basements, or in the poor man's substitute for basement. We all of us know babies six feet high, with manly cares with a manly burden but no growth of goodness in either heart or mind; and to them the "Water Babies," if only they can comprehend a small portion of it, or can get some one to read and explain them, may do infinite service. In fact, the author speaks, as the grave farmer he is did not disdain to speak before him, in parables. And, by the allegorical story of Little Tom, the chimney-sweep, who served the harsh taskmaster Grimes (and a very delightful set of sturdy rogues), and, horrible to say, by the accidental glimpse he caught of his nasty face in a looking-glass, fell into the river, and was supposed to be drowned, but really became a water-baby, was thoroughly cleaned and purified and chastened and instructed, and ultimately went home and lived a life on Shakspeare's principle "since work days too," and, became "a great man of science," he shows all babies and all men that it is necessary first to be cleanly how pray, not nasty, and then they are to be humble; then to bathe in the living waters till they become clean of hand and pure of heart, to make love to Mary Vale through the medium of Ellie, and then their lives according to the dictates of that "new commandment" which was added to the decalogue, and by which to convince themselves that—

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things, both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loves them all.

Mr. Kingsley's fairy tale endings are happy to say, to introduce scenes from nature, in painting which, whether in prose or verse, he excels. Here we go one. He is familiar with the sights of the heaven above, of the earth below, and of the waters under the earth; and his pen reproduces them with a faithfulness and an elegance which astonish and charm. No more truthful picture could be given than that of Mrs. Vizen, with her white tagged brush, lying upon her back in the bright sunshine, with her face in the tube jump over her, and run round her, and nibble her paws, and lay her about by cell, to her mighty enjoyment; nothing more graphic can be imagined than the mutual fear of Tom and the grosser-cock when the bird "rose off" with a "white-pool-punt-cock-cock-bird;" nothing more natural than the wild excitement he raises the grouse-cock and his wife, which is ended by the sharp-tempered sweetheart's successively rating her husband for his cowardice, the spiders—go and catch spiders—kick!" and nothing more picturesque and melodious than the chaining, thinking river's song, which begins thus refreshingly:—

Clear and cool, clear and cool,
By laughing shallow, and moaning pool;
Cool and clear, cool and clear,
By shining shingle, and dripping weir;
Under the crag where the ouzel sings,
And the ivied wall where the church bell rings,
Undefiled, for the undefiled;
Play by me, bathe in me, mother and child.

We have read nothing equal to this since Mr. Tennyson's "Brook." We would have Mr. Kingsley and Tom down by the river, spend on the way the kingly salmon, with his silvery sheen and crimson dots, bowled over, curling like a serpent, and leaping into the full moonlight on the rippling river, be startled by the sudden red plare, hear the struggle and the splash when the noble fish is speared, and witness the high upon the river's bank and listen to the crash, and the gurgle, and the hiss, as Grimes, the salmon poacher, torch in hand, is hurled by a keeper into the rapid stream. But there is no space here. Mr. Kingsley we would say a few words upon the satirical portion of his book. It has been called Rabelaisian, and there is a sense in which that, so far as external resemblance of style is concerned, in the heaping up of epithets and synonymes, and in the arrangement of objectionable matter, or what is in parallel cases objectionable, &c., there is a certain likeness; but we think the likeness stops there; at any rate, we have a hardihood to say that there is in Mr. Kingsley's coarseness is conspicuous by absence. Mr. Kingsley, however, has "a rod for the fool's back," and applies it unsparingly to the vices which have crossed our mind, which we shall make bold to give utterance to. One is what we called the book is not ratified as a proper reading for babes (for Mr. Kingsley undoubtedly has the instruction and amusement of children chiefly in view); and the other is whether in a fairy tale allusions to fashion and politics of the day are not out of place. Who, for instance, will in a few years understand the nonsense about "Sir Lucre" and "Sir Buzfuz," and transformed into "Squeaky," the "Pumplighter," the "Narrow, Narrow Way," the "Hills of the Chatteroths," and the "Vale of Tempe Twaddeley," even granting it is worthy of Mr. Kingsley to sneer at theses books and their authors? It would be unpardonable did we close our remarks without expressing admiration of the two exquisite illustrations by Mr. Noel Paton.

In order to suit the convenience of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the Henley-on-Thames Regatta is postponed to June 25 and 26.

The Tupin Memorial Committee, having raised a fund of £2,000, have resolved to place it in the deposit of the British Artists, in trust, for the establishment of a Students' Travelling Fund, under certain conditions.

The Manchester, 980 tons, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Fenwick and Son, of Liverpool, and commanded by Captain Bibbenhead, was lost, for by stress of weather off South Wales, with 366 Government emigrants, composed of 82 married couples, 109 single men, 39 single women, and 81 children, under the care of Mr. Colin Campbell, superintendent, appointed by Mr. Adderley.

A Parliamentary return shows that £1,205,000 was paid in to the Exchequer in general to the Government of India during the National Debt during last year; and the total amount in the hands of the Commissioners on account of the Post Office Savings Banks on the 31st December last was £1,603,234 12s. 9d.

Kennett Court, built in the reign of James I., who founded the Epsom meeting during his residence at Norwich, its immediate locality has been removed to the county of Surrey, and is now the property of Mr. Edward Woodhamstone in Lambert's Oaks, formerly an inn, but latterly a place of some interest to the Jockey Club, since it was the favourite resort of the late Mr. Epsom races. The house, which stands high and commands very fine views, was erected by a society called the "Merlord Club," which met at the Oaks, Lambert family. It afterwards became the residence of the unfortunate Lambert family. It afterwards became the residence of the unfortunate Lambert family. It afterwards became the residence of the unfortunate

"SUMMER ON THE THAMES," FROM A PICTURE BY W. W. GOSLING, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SEE PAGE 574.

"AN ARMY ON THE MARCH, THE REARGUARD WITH THE BAGGAGE-WAGGONS," FROM A PICTURE BY JOHN GILBERT, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"AN ARMY ON THE MARCH: THE REARGUARD WITH THE BAGGAGE-WAGGONS."

A critic has remarked of the very spirited picture by Mr. J. Gilbert, now in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, which we have engraved, that it is "confused," and the remark is made seemingly in disparagement. Now it appears to us that such an observation is very simply, very naively or very flippantly. We would only be made either naively or very flippantly. We wonder if art-critics are ever "confused" in their own ideas? In this instance the "confusion" complained of was certainly not great also in the artist, and is certainly by no means great of his picture. Has the rearguard and the baggage-waggons of any army, we would ask, ever been free from confusion? Did Mr. Kinglake find perfect order here when accompanying the armies in the Crimea; find perfect order here when following the Federals in America? Are our Mr. Russell when following the Federals in America? Are our Mr. Russells when following the rear troop, when on the march in large numbers, though not much impeded by baggage-waggons, among the struggles and confusion in the rear? Is it likely that a Cavalier army such as Mr. Gilbert represents, often irregularly composed, "braves of the Bastard sons of Whitehall" such as Dr. Lyon Playfair would and his discipline as they notoriously were, would have a well-ordered rearguard, or find their baggage-waggons in a very well-ordered rearguard, or find their baggage-waggons in a very well-ordered rearguard, or find their baggage-waggons in a very

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR-OFFICE.

1st Life-Guards: 2 E. W. T. Marquis of Granby to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Lascelles: Staff Surg. R. F. Andre to be Surgeon.

7th Dr. ngns: Capt. J. Bayley to be Major.

9th Foot: Lieut. and Adjt. J. Hamilton, R. Forrest to be Lieutenant: Qr.-P. Pritchett to be Quartermaster: H. Noble to be Ensign.

2nd Foot: Lieut. A. Baird to be Paymaster, vice: Lieut. E. Lewis to be Captain: Ensign J. E. Dunford to be Lieutenant: R. M. Gibson to be Ensign, vice Dunford: Ensign G. S. Close to be Assistant-surgeon, vice Gibson: Lieut. and Adjt. J. Hamilton to be Captain: Lieut. C. Baird to be Lieutenant, vice: Lieut. F. J. Granville to be Adjutant, vice Hamilton: Ensign J. Forbes to be Lieutenant: R. Forbes to be Lieutenant: R. Quin to be Ensign. 7th: Lieut. J. C. F. Grice to be Lieutenant, vice Hall: Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Grice: Ensign J. Bowen to be Lieutenant: Ensign Bowen, Lieut. W. H. Kingsley to be Captain: Serjeant J. Bowen to be Lieutenant: C. T. Lyon to be Ensign. 40th: Lieut. G. Coates to be Lieutenant. 74th: Ensign J. Bradford to be Lieutenant: A. H. Forbes-Gordon to be Ensign. 84th: Capt. J. A. Hay to be Major: Lieut. and Capt. H. H. W. Trevenen to be Lieutenant.

Royal Marines: Lieut. J. Hall, R.N., to be Instructor of Musketry.

MEMORANDUM.—The Gazette of September 5, 1862, Lieut. R. Yeats and E. M. Shaw to be Staff Surgeons.

Militia.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. C. H. Ellis, C.B., to have the honorary rank of Brigadier-General while he commands a brigade: Major A. J. Peel to have the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col. while he commands a battalion: Capt. and Brevet-Major J. Riggs. The following Gazette of 20th inst. to be cancelled, so far as relates to Major Riggs: The following are the Re-gulations of the Royal Warrant of October 31, 1856, Lieut.-Gen. J. R. Ogilvy and T. H. Fitzherbert to be Generals.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.—Assistant-Commissary-General Thomas Gibson, C.B. dead.

Orders have been received at Devonport to put in commission the screw-sloop Merlin, 17, with a complement of 175 men.

The troop-ship Middlesex has arrived from Calcutta, Jan. 27, and 26, Hobart, April 6. She brings the 2nd Highlanders from Calcutta, under the command of Colonel Lockhart.

All the screw-corvettes, as well as the larger vessels fitting for the Pacific station at the Chatham steam reserve, are to be supplied with an auxiliary engine for working decks, weighing anchors, and other purposes.

The Board of Admiralty has directed that the same arrangements at Woolwich be extended so as to hasten the completion of the armour-cased ship Caledonia.

In consequence of the success which has attended the newly-invented ventilating arrangements on board the iron-clad screw-frigate Royal Oak, Sir Baldwin Campbell, Bart., Surveyor of Shipping, has informed the Admiralty have decided on introducing a similar system on board the other ships now under the inspection of the surveyors of shipping.

The Prussian sailing-frigate Gefion, Captain Klatt, arrived at Spithead on Saturday week from the West Indies, and on Monday exchanged salutes with the Victory, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in the Channel, and subsequently with the Foley, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sidney C. Dacres, C.B., flying at Spithead, and which is second battery of the garrison.

Her Majesty's screw steam-frigate Leander, Captain Thomas Harvey, was one of the final trial of her machinery and sailing qualities off Maplin Sands on Thursday week, in charge of Captain W. K. Hall, C.B., of the Chatham steam reserve. The vessel attained an average speed of nearly ten knots per hour, although the force of the wind was from five to six, and the tide was very much. The trial was considered very satisfactory, there being no entire absence of hot bearings or priming.

On Wednesday week new colours were presented on Mount Wise, Devonport, by Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of Major-General in Chief of the Western District, to the 76th or Staffordshire Regiment, quartered in the Raglan Barracks at Devonport. This regiment was stationed for a long time throughout the whole of the mutiny. It was one of the first encamped before Delhi, and remained until the capture of that city. The colours were presented with the usual ceremonial, and were handed over to the keeping of the senior officer present, on behalf of the garrison. After three years' service the regiment returns to England from the Mediterranean. The regimental colours being worn and shattered, new colours were prepared by the authorities at the Tower of London. The 76th Regiment is now stationed locally in the north of Scotland, in the year 1787, by Colonel Robert Abercrombie.

The annual return of harbours of refuge states that at Peterhead in Aberdeenshire, of which Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock is Chief Commissioner, the breakwater is now 1,000 feet in length, and £40,000 will be required to be voted now, leaving £41,000 of the estimate to be voted next year. The work should be completed in November, 1864. At Portland the eastern arm of the sea and harbour walls of the western breakwater are now 1418 yards from the shore, or 148 yards short of the limit ordered. The new arm of the breakwater extends to 1648 yards from the shore; 12,000 tons of stone have been deposited in the new harbour now nearly completed. The dry dock and entrance to the basin works, and a vote of £80,000 will be required this Session; the estimate was £120,000, but £40,000 has been saved in contingencies, leaving £80,000 to be voted. Queenstown, on the Cove of Cork, is a harbour of refuge. The breakwater extends to 1648 yards from the shore; 12,000 tons of stone have been deposited in the new harbour now nearly completed. The dry dock and entrance to the basin works, and a vote of £80,000 will be required this Session; the estimate was £120,000, but £40,000 has been saved in contingencies, leaving £80,000 to be voted. Queenstown, on the Cove of Cork, is a harbour of refuge. The breakwater extends to 1648 yards from the shore; 12,000 tons of stone have been deposited in the new harbour now nearly completed. The dry dock and entrance to the basin works, and a vote of £80,000 will be required this Session; the estimate was £120,000, but £40,000 has been saved in contingencies, leaving £80,000 to be voted. Queenstown, on the Cove of Cork, is a harbour of refuge.

MILITIA.

The 3rd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia, numbering upwards of 900 men, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Challoner, was inspected on the 12th inst., in Bushy Park, by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. After a short inspection in the field and in barracks, Prince Edward Weimar expressed his great satisfaction at the efficiency and appearance of the regiment. The Lord-Lieutenant (the Earl of Leveson) also complimented the Colonel and officers upon the discipline of the regiment and the general good conduct of the men in quarters.

The West Suffolk Militia, which has been undergoing its periodical training and exercising at Bury St. Edmunds, was inspected yesterday week. Previous to its being dismissed, the regiment was inspected by Colonel Davies, C.B., commanding the 4th district of infantry, Colchester, who expressed himself in highly complimentary terms as to efficiency. The regiment has now its full strength.

The West Kent Light Infantry Militia, under the command of Colonel Sir E. M. Wilson, was inspected on Monday last, in the Cavalry-square, Maidstone, on the 14th. The regiment mustered as present 570 rank and file, exclusive of officers. After having undergone a close and quick time they went through various battalion manœuvres, at the conclusion of which the General addressed them, expressing his high opinion of their appearance. The regiment has come up well, having only thirty-four absentees mustered for.

The Oxfordshire Militia completed its annual course of twenty-one days' training on the 14th inst., after having been inspected on the Monday previous by Major-General Crealock, who expressed his satisfaction in the highest terms. The regiment mustered very strong in men, there being about 650 on the parade present.

The Denbigh Militia was inspected on the 11th inst. by Colonel Edwardes, Bt., who said he was much pleased with the soldier-like appearance of the men. Four men only were absent. The manner in which the several exercises were performed reflected much credit upon them, and attributed their healthy appearance to the system of messing adopted in the regiment since the formation in 1852. The number of men put down averaged four, the total strength being 468.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The annual ball of the London Rifle Brigade will be held at Willis's Rooms on the 8th of June, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, Honorary Colonel of the Brigade.

A grand brigadier field-day of the Oxford University Rifle Corps will take place on June 8, on the occasion of the rector University reception visited, and when the 4th battalion will be commanded by Colonel M'Murdo. On the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, at the Commemoration, the corps will act as a guard of honour and escort their Royal Highnesses from the Great Western station to the deanery. Great interest is being taken during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Holstein, given to the corps, with other prizes, will be presented to the fortunate recipients by Prince Alexandrina, who has graciously promised to do so to Great Tom Quadrangle, Christ Church.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The general meeting of members was held yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms, Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., in the chair, and read letters which he had communicate further than to report that the arrangements for the meeting at Wimbledon on July were complete. The number of members of the Association was 42612 including the ladies' prize fund of £410. The names of the ladies' committee would be published hereafter. He regretted to say that the annual subscriptions had not increased to the extent that had been hoped, and he begged once more to remind them that the Council were anxious to render the association which conducted its proceedings from year to year, more than those subscriptions were considered necessary, and he was difficult to know what to do. In other respects he hoped the committee had met the wishes of the volunteer body in every respect, and he was sure that a strong feeling that the rank and file arm of the volunteer should be brought more prominently forward, and the committee in the new arrangements had established prizes for the next competition which he hoped would effect their object. There would be sixty prizes, restricted to rifles of the bona fide Government pattern, carrying 577 bore ammunition, with a minimum pull of thirteen six pounds. There would be an "Alexandra" prize given in honour of the Princess of Wales, restricted to rifles of bona fide Government pattern, also carrying 577 bore ammunition. It was intended to hold the meeting this year, as before, and it would take place on the 16th of July. The entries for the three prizes amounted to 1,979, and he hoped every effort of the committee there would be an increase. Forty officers and 140 men had got down their names for interding to avail themselves of the camp at Wimbledon. The officers' tents would accommodate two each, and the privates' tents four each; but parties who preferred to do so would be allowed to pitch their own tents. The general rules have been amended, which, together with the new by-laws, would be printed shortly.

Colonel Digby Seymour, and Sir R. Hamilton advocated the adoption of the amended rules.

Some discussion followed, in the course of which Captain Temple and others, while admitting that the council had liberally met the wishes of the general body, contended that the Enfield rifle ought to be allowed an opportunity in the approaching competition of proving its capabilities at 800 or 1000 yards; and also that the number of competitors should be limited to 1000 instead of 500, to which it was replied that General Hay and others held that the Enfield could not be depended upon at those distances, and that 500 prizes had been given and no further steps as to handicapping until the result of the experiment now going on through the country was known.

To a question put by Lord Truro,

Mr. Alderman Cubitt replied that the annual subscriptions were 7000 guineas, and there was a small amount—but only a small amount—invested in the funds, the remainder being kept at the bankers. The expenses of the prize for rank and file arms, was proposed and lost, and the rules and report were adopted.

A vote of thanks to Her Royal Highness the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE NEW VOLUNTEER BILL.

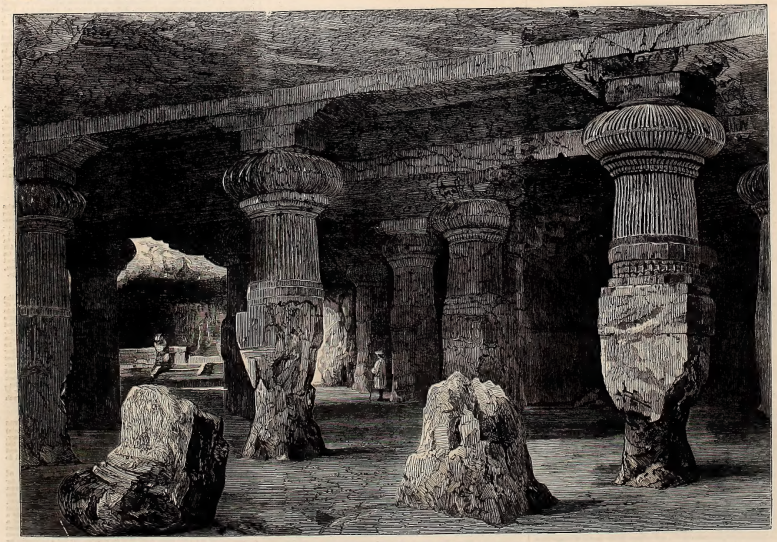
The bill introduced in the House of Lords by the Under-Secretary for War provides, in the first place, for the acceptance by the Crown of services of corps of volunteers, and for the formation and for the formation and re-organization of corps on that basis. The permanent Staff to be attached to every volunteer corps is to consist of an Adjutant (commissioned), and for battalions and of so many sergeant-instructors as may seem fit. Officers, except such as are on the permanent Staff, are to be elected by the members of the corps, subject to the approval of the Crown. Non-commissioned officers are to be appointed by the commanding officers of the respective corps at the prompest of their respective ranks; and with officers of the corps, and subject to the approval of the Crown, are to be appointed by the respective forms. The acceptance of a commission in the volunteer force is not to vacate a seat in Parliament. Corps are to be enrolled for the purposes on which a volunteer may, unless on actual military service, quit his corps, are to be those of actual military service, quit his corps, are to be those of actual military service, quit his corps, are to be those of

ENTRANCE TO THE CAVE OF ELEPHANTA, IN THE BAY OF BOMBAY.

THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE celebrated Caves of Elephanta are situated in the island of the same name, called by the natives Gara-puri, lying in the Bay of Bombay, about seven miles from the fort. These caves form one of the most favourite resorts for pleasure and pic-nic parties, the sail across the bay, the coolness and seclusion of the caves, combining to render a trip to them most enjoyable. It has been thought by many, judging from the nature of the statues that are ranged along the sides of the cavern, to the number of some forty or fifty, and which, although standing prominently forward, are not detached from the main rock, and from the religious symbols which meet the eye continually, that these caves are not of so remote an origin as tradition speaks of. Until, however, they are more closely investigated they



INTERIOR OF THE CAVE OF ELEPHANTA, IN THE BAY OF BOMBAY.

are likely, among the natives, at all events, to retain their reputation of being many thousand years old.

The entrance to the large cave—which we have engraved—suddenly meets the visitor's eye after a steep ascent of one hundred stone steps. A lovely view of the bay beneath and the distant hills is obtained from the summit.

Our other Illustration depicts the interior of the large cave. It is about 130 ft. long and 135 ft. broad, and originally rested on twenty-six pillars and sixteen pilasters. Several of these, however, have given way. They are about 18 ft. high, and carved out of the solid rock, some few of them still retaining ample evidence of no unskilful hands having been employed upon them.

NATURAL ARCH IN SIND.

(From a Correspondent.)

ABOUT sixty or seventy miles north of Jacobabad, Sind, is a range of hills, inhabited by tribes who formerly gave us much trouble by their plundering propensities, but who have now learned from experience that the English cannot be treated in the same way as the tribes of the plains.

In 1839-40 a force under Major Billamore penetrated the hilly country which they inhabited, and, notwithstanding its difficult nature, conquered them on their own ground. In 1845 Sir C. Napier's campaign took place against the much-feared robber chief "Beja," whom he pursued from one place to another, until he finally entrapped him in a curious natural stronghold called "Trukkee," and brought him to submission.

Since that time the hills have been repeatedly visited, and have become well known to the officers of the frontier field force.

But I have not to do, at the present time, with the historical events connected with these mountains. I wish to confine myself principally to a very remarkable arch, which is found near the stronghold of "Trukkee," and which, as far as I know, has never yet been made public.

On the north side of a large valley (called the Sungseyla Valley) is an irregular range of hills, consisting chiefly of sandstone, though here and there of solid rock, and in some places of alabaster. Through these, in a south-easterly direction, runs a mountain stream, dignified by the name of the "Sungseyla River." Unlike most of the streams about those hills, it does not dry up entirely at any time of the year, but varies from a swollen torrent to a trickling brook (as at present), which may be easily crossed by means of stepping-stones.

REMARKABLE ARCH FORMED BY THE SUNGSEYLA RIVER, NEAR TRUKKEE, SIND.

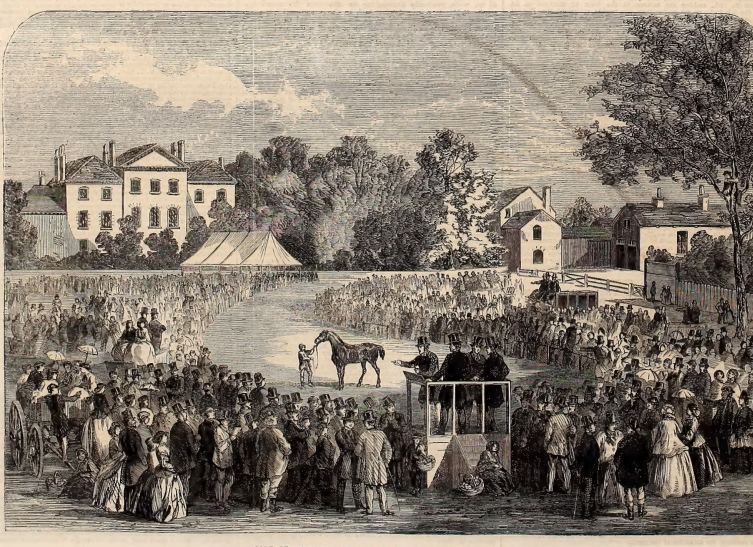
In former times a hill of earth and stones mixed together appears to have formed an impediment to its egress into the valley. How the difficulty was overcome it is impossible now to say; but in some way or other the water has found its way, not over nor round, but *through* the rock, which at this place at the present time is about 50 ft. or 30 ft. in thickness, and originally must have been much more. Subsequently portions were no doubt loosened, and, falling in from above, were washed away by the stream, until at length was formed a beautiful arch of upwards of 90 ft. in height, of which I send you a drawing.

The general scenery of these hills is extremely wild and grand; there are no trees of any size, but magnificent passes and ravines intersect the rocks in every direction, offering subjects of interest alike to the soldier and painter. There are plenty of ibex and wild sheep in the hills, and pigs, &c., in the valley, for the sportsman; and the geologist will find ample scope for his favourite pursuit.

SALE AT QUORN.

Of all the sports for which England is so famous, foxhunting stands pre-eminently foremost. In England alone there are at the present time fifty-five packs of foxhounds, regularly hunted, comprising about 2500 couples of hounds, each of which have their fair share of supporters; and, to take a low average, there cannot be for short of 20,000 horses employed during the five months devoted to foxhunting. In Leicestershire we cannot fail to be struck by the large studs kept solely for hunting, by the number of hands employed to look after the horses, and by the great care bestowed upon them. The metropolis of the sport (like Newmarket of the turf) is Melton Mowbray, which for many years has maintained its supremacy from the fact of its being situated in a fine grass country, where foxes are well preserved, and being, in addition, the centre of four of the best packs of hounds in the kingdom.

We give these few remarks in connection with our Illustration of the great sale of hunting-horses at Quorn kennels on Saturday the 9th inst., which was probably the largest gathering that ever took place at a sale of the kind. A finer lot of perfect hunters was never brought to the hammer. The Quorn hounds have for many years held a first-class reputation in connection with the Melton hunt, and the mastership of these hounds has always been held by very first-class sportsmen—the late Assheton Smith, Esq., and Sir



SALE OF THE EARL OF STAMFORD'S HUNTING STUD AT QUORN.

Richard Sutton, to wit. Sir Richard it will be remembered, died almost, seven years ago, at the beginning of the season, and he was succeeded by the late master, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, whose reign of seven seasons has been marked by unbounded liberality and determination to show sport. When Sir Richard Sutton took to the hounds he abandoned the subscription, and defrayed the expenses out of his own pocket, keeping a larger stud, and carrying everything out in a manner which, with justice, caused him to be looked upon as the best man Quorn ever had. His sudden removal was a source of distress to a world-wide circle of friends, and the fortunes of the Quorn seemed wrapt in mist. Earl Stamford, who had been previously hunting in Staffordshire, took the hounds, and, on the same terms as Sir Richard had the country until the close of the present season in a most princely style, having, during the last two seasons, found everything, carver-card included—a matter which had previously been paid by the regular frequenters of the hunt. The hounds were disposed of to the Earl's successor, Captain Clowes, Lord Stamford heading the subscription-list with £500. But it is with the sale of the horses that I have to do the hunt that we have more immediately to do; and these who visited the stable at Quorn last week saw a sight they will probably never see again; for there, in perfect condition, and looking their best for a hard season, with no frost to give a rest, were eighty horses, which had been got together regardless of expense, of first-class quality.

Quorn is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Soar, about nine miles north of Leicester, and within half a mile of Mid-land Company's main line and station at Barrow. The hall is a large pile of buildings, having a frontage on the south, with lawn down to the water's edge, and to the north looking towards Loughborough. The stabling and kennels lie close to the hall, on the west side, and the long range is pleasantly sheltered by a row of fine trees.

It was originally intended to conduct the sale in a large square yard at the back of the stables, and a raised platform, covered with an awning, and capable of holding about a thousand people was prepared; but it became evident that this place would not hold a quarter of those present, and Messrs. Tattersall decided, like on the occasion of sale, to move out into the open space, which was hastily prepared for the occasion. Some 6000 to 7000 people were present, comprising most of the leading sportsmen in England, and a large number of the nobility. The complete list would be a very long one; but I may mention, in passing, that during the week and on the day of sale there were present the representatives of the Prince of Wales and the Emperor of the Perch, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Lord Middleton, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Lord H. Bentinck, the Marquis of Hastings, Lord Chesterfield, Lord and Lady Zouche, W. F. Haynes, Esq., and Mrs. Heyrick; Lord Archibald St. Maur, Sir. J. Johnstone; W. Craven, Esq.; W. H. Gilmour, Esq.; Major Morgan, the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Gardiner; T. Cradock, Esq.; E. B. Farnham, Esq.; and that fine old sportsman, Sheldon Orade, Esq., who, though unable to get into the saddle now, can boast of having attended the first meet of the Quorn for fifty years without missing. The crowd was composed of most of the well-known dealers; and there were also several hundreds men and retired huntsmen present.

At half-past twelve Mr. Tattersall, after a short and pithy address, commenced with the whips' horses at low figures; but no sooner did he reach the long stable than up went the price, and the first out of it, Bentinck, a very fine chestnut gelding, was knocked down for 500 gs., and was followed by high prices throughout, the highest being made by Eliot, likewise a chestnut, which fetched 610 gs. There was but one reserve out of the whole lot, and that was £600 on Trumpeter, a bay horse, very perfect, and as no one advanced upon it, he was taken back. Several made £400 and 450 gs., and the proceeds of the sale of the eighty-one horses, saddlery, and clothing, amounted to nearly £16,000; and, if we may reckon the hounds, it is evident that Lord Stamford had not much less than £30,000 employed in sustaining the reputation of the Quorn hunt.

The principal purchasers were the Prince of Wales, Lord H. Bentinck, Captain Chaplin, the Marquis of Hastings, Lord Middleton, &c.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee was held in the Yorkhill Parish Schoolroom, Glasgow, Mr. Alexander Stephen in the chair. Mr. J. W. Maclure, hon. sec., stated that during the week twenty-two parcels of flour, one hamper of meal, and four packages of clothing had been received, and that the receipts for the week were £1178 9s., making the total amount received to date £15,000 0s. 6d. On the 9th inst., as we gather from the weekly return of Mr. Farnall, 102,264 persons were receiving assistance under the Poor-law, a decrease as affected by the cotton famine—a decrease of 3071 as compared with the previous week, but an increase of 275 per week as compared with the corresponding period in 1861. The average percentage of pauperism on the population of the unions referred to on the 9th inst., was 9·2, whereas in 1862 it was 9·6.

At the meeting of the Manchen Hoom Committee yesterday week the following grants were made:—Shaftsbury, £1000; Alexandra, £1000; Bishop of Rochport, £500; Tonistiles, £500; Chorley, £100; Rochport overlookers, £100; Oldham overlookers, £100; Bury Mechanics, £50; Bridge, £50; Litchday Field, £40; Bury, £40; Tonge-cum-Alkington, £30; Birch, £25; Rochdale, £25; Barnoldswick, £25; and Walmsley, £20.

Taking into consideration the improved condition of the labour market, and, consequently, diminution of distress, have resolved to close early next week. Last night, instead of meeting, the total amount received up to Thursday evening was £402,127. The total amount of the subscriptions which were received during the past week was £740, of which £339 was from colonial sources. The sum already remitted for distribution was £1000, and the amount in hand to account for emigration, is £402,356.

Mr. Rowlinson, overlooker who was sent by Government into the manufacturing districts to report on the condition of the towns with a view to employment for the distressed operatives, has made his report, in which he states the various towns that are in want of drainage, paving, and improvement of streets, waterworks, parks, &c., at which the operatives could be profitably employed if Government would lend the money and the local authorities would pass a short Act to remove the difficulties in the way of the towns accepting it. Mr. Rowlinson reports that the men are willing to work and will be willing to accept this kind of work, and he calculates that after a few weeks' employment they would earn enough to support themselves and their families. Mr. Rowlinson's report has been received at the Poor Law Board and promoted to Parliament.

A deputation from the Corporation of Blackburn has waited on Sir George Grey with a memorial, praying for a loan sufficient to enable the town to employ. The Town Council of Blackburn have also applied to the Corporation of Blackburn, and adopted a memorial to the Government, praying that steps may be taken for the immediate relief of the distress, owing to the local authorities in the cotton-manufacturing districts, for the purpose of enabling them to carry out public works on which the operatives may be employed.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The despatch addressed by the Sublime Porte to its representatives in London and Paris, and to the Ottoman Consul-General at Cairo, when the Sublime Porte first considered the question, to reserve the right to construct fortifications on the line of the canton, and declared his desire to see a preliminary understanding established between the two maritime Powers of Europe, the object of which the opening of such a channel demanded. No such understanding had been come to; and, in order to put an end to the doubts which Egypt as to how he is to regularise his position in reference to the canton, the Sultan has felt it his duty to call the attention of the contracting to which the authorisation of the Sublime Porte has always been subordinated. The Porte has on former occasions declared that it would require a guarantee of the neutrality of the canal and the protection of his interests. These two facts which are of the most important character from the beginning—first, the employment of forced labour, duly chronicled, and, secondly, the construction of fortifications, to the existence of which the Porte cannot sanction; and, secondly, the cession of territory adjoining the canals, wherever they may be necessary for the defence of the company those give them the towns of Suez, Timsah, and Port Said, and land for the establishment, on improved conditions, of the necessary workmen of the canton. This claim in the contract will never receive the sanction of the Porte, which considers more be indissolubly connected with the execution of the three following questions—namely, the neutrality of the canal, the sovereignty of the territory adjoining the canal, and the rights of the Porte to encroach for fresh water supplies and the necessary fortifications for the canal. The despatch proceeds to say that the company cannot complain of the delay in the contract itself under the approval of the Porte indispensable, and M. de Lesseps, in stipulating subsequently for further privileges, promised to obtain that consent within eighteen months, but had never done so. Although, then, the company, having commenced the works at their own risk and peril, could not complain of the works being stopped without compensation, yet, on account of the private interests involved, the Porte is willing to take the necessary measures for returning the money the company have spent, in the event of their not wishing to proceed without advantages which cannot be granted. The company would, of course, surrender the property and the works in return for the repayment; and in that event the Porte, in concert with the Viceroy would adopt such measures as might be most appropriate for realising the execution of the work.

PASTORAL STAFF FOR THE BISHOP OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

The pastoral staff of which we give a representation was manufactured for Dr. Tozer, Bishop of Central Africa. It is formed of ebony, ivory, and gold, and its total height is 7 ft. 2 in. The crook is of ivory, an irregular octagon in section, about 10 in. long and 5½ in. wide, gradually diminishing in size from the commencement, and ending in a flowing leaf, in the eye of which is a six-foiled convolution flower, 3½ in. in diameter, formed in basswood silver, having two similar faces, in the centre of which are large and beautiful carbuncles. On three faces of the crook are likewise carbuncles, gradually diminishing towards the end, to the same number of twenty-seven, set in silver mountings. The crook springs out of a silver cap, octagonal in form and 8 in. high, enriched with stiff-leaved foliage, where it joins the ebony staff, all the other parts being hammered out, moulded and chased with pomatical patterns and the sacred monogram, thus covering the entire surface. The diameter of the octagon at its largest part being nearly 3 in., eleven carbuncles are set around, and the centre is crowned by a diamond of great value, surrounded with eighteen smaller ones. The ebony staff is 11 in. between the cap and boss, or knop, which is of silver, and about 4 ft. between it and the spear-point, likewise formed of silver, and both constructed on other parts. The whole of the silver is parcel-gilt. The staff separates into three pieces, fitting into a case constructed to receive it. It was designed and superintended in its construction by Mr. Wilkes, architect, the manufacturers being Messrs. Keith and Stiff, church plate makers.

More than 2000 foreign firms are about to take part in the great shooting match at Chaux-de-Fonds (Switzerland). The majority of them are from Germany, but several English and French shots have signified their intention to be present.

Colonel Colson, who was deputed by the French Minister of War to examine the Metz fortifications, and to report if the French were fit or Schnetzer are interred, has returned to Paris. It is said that he found the fortresses in a state of the most perfect order. Fresh air and sunlight were thrown down and profused. The Russian authorities caused themselves on the ground of the impossibility of discovering the perpetrators of this acts of vandalism. The French Government, it is said, is now determined to collect the remains of Schnetzer and Klein, and to give them a public funeral, a decision to be erected to their memory. The entire is to be lectured by a solid wall, and an officer will be placed in the Cathedral to watch the monument.

LITERARY INQUIRIES.—In the course of the year 1862 Messrs. Longman and Co. published a catalogue of manuscripts relating to public records 2443 times. The list of the subjects concerning which they contained there were 1,000 entries. It comprises "Life of Philip Henry; memoirs of the Perrots family; to make tracings of certain ancient maps of Ireland; to correct errors contained in Sir R. Glad and the Lord Mayor's Show of the 17th century; to collect materials for memoir of Jane Dormer, Duchess of Feria, wife of Spanish Ambassador in Queen Mary's reign; to collect materials to take impressions of seals; history of Anglesea and Beaumaris; to inspect the letters of Queen Elizabeth; to verify a passage in Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion; Right of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, and memoirs relating to the Irish Parliament; to collect materials for a history of the Abbey; history of Corby; particulars relating to the River Humber and places on its banks; to collect materials for a history of the Barons; history of the Militia; history of commerce and navigation at Bordeaux; History proposes connected with the Isle of Man; history of the town of Ivry, in Normandy; researches relating to Shakspeare; new edition of Wilkie's "Picturesque;" history of the Channel Islands; researches illustrative of political economy; life of Sir James Graham; history of the Baptists; researches into military history; to examine letters at Bishop Hall; history of the office of Lord Great Chamberlain; history of the Long family; colonial history; to copy Irish papers of the reign of Henry VIII.; to inspect domestic papers, Charles II.; history of loss; history of Monmouthshire; Liverpool privateers and the volunteer force; to copy Irish papers; parochial histories of Wilts.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE AFFINITY OF NITROGEN FOR METALS has been further shown by some researches of MM. Brieg ch and Geuther, which show that nitrogen combines with magnesium, forming a stable compound containing 28 per cent of nitrogen. They obtained it, by heating magnesium to redness in a current of ammoniacal gas.—Zinc heated to a dull red in a current of nitrogen is covered with a grey coating which shows traces of ammonia when heated with caustic potash; iron powder, reduced by hydrogen, takes up a little nitrogen when heated in a current of that gas; aluminium, in a similar position, takes up about 2·16 per cent; and chromium absorbs 15·7 per cent of nitrogen. The above-mentioned chemists have experimented with tungsten and molybdenum, and found that these metals do not combine directly with nitrogen at a red heat.

NATURE OF COTTON FIBRE.—Mr. C. O'Neill, of Manchester, has communicated to the Philosophical Society of that city a note upon the appearances presented by the transverse and longitudinal sections of some of the reagent termed by bowrier's solvent (oxide of copper and ammonia), under the action of which the cellulose fibres are said to swell to many times the diameter which true cell-wall or cellulose matter; 2, spiral vessels dissolved either in cold or outside the external membrane; 3, the true cell-wall or cellulose; and, 4, a more medullary matter. The spiral vessels are unmistakably apparent, running round the fibre in the manner of two parallel and continuous spiral ribbons, and parallel, and at other times double and in opposite directions, or again remaining single, and then forming a tube with a single groove or cylinder. They are in the spherical swellings or beads, but are prominent at the points of transparence of long curves, as they are in a coil of wire when loosely stretched. They collect in a close mass, forming a lustrous, and are frequently ruptured, the ends projecting from the side of the fibre. It has been calculated that there are about 30,000 spirals to an inch of fibre.

FORMATION OF HAIL.—Under Sanna-Salaro has laid before the Academy of Sciences at Paris a new theory respecting this meteor, the formation of which has hitherto baffled inquiry. The process, he observes, that hail is formed in the atmosphere by successive incrustations upon a nucleus. He believes that the nucleus is always a drop of water, nearly in the state in which they fall; that congelation begins with the exterior; that the liquid in contact with the first crust of ice instead of at once freezing, absorbs the caloric—this latter finally bursts the shell, and the congelation of a new layer takes place. This latter is formed of two parts—a layer of air and a layer of spherules, the other containing bubbles of air and vapour. If the bubbles reach the ground before they have congealed there will remain a nucleus of air, water, and icicles; but if the congelation be suddenly completed the nucleus will be made up of air and ice. The layers of different qualities of water in conchoteur envelope quite true parent, and states that he has obtained artificially hail of all the characteristics. M. Sanna-Salaro has also natural and artificial hailstones the only difference is that the number of the layers, for the former, is much greater than for the latter. This is in the manner which is printed in the *Comptes Rendus*, with interesting meteorologists, whatever opinion they may form upon the author's conclusions.

A METHOD OF ENGRAVING BY ELECTRICITY is described in *Les Mondes*, from the communication of M. Fontaine, and of M. Fellenan, an artist. A well-polished plate of zinc is covered with a layer of white, slightly hot wax, and then with black wax; by pressure on wood. On this white layer is drawn a portrait with a special ink, and the plate is then suspended in the bath of copper, and is covered by a deposit of sulphate of copper, whereby the inked portion of the drawing is covered with a coating of copper. When the plate is taken from the bath and separated and separated to the positive pole in oxidised water. The acid consumes and hollows out the parts not drawn with wax, and the zinc plate is ready for use. The operation is complete in a few hours, and a plate obtained fit for printing from, a fine specimen of which is given in the sketch from these notes are extracted.

GLACIERS OF GREENLAND.—In the new Number of the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* is a note by Dr. Rink, of Greenland, on the discharge of water from the interior of that country through springs underneath the ice. He calculates the yearly amount of precipitation on Greenland, in the form of snow and rain, at 1000 cubic miles, and the total output of ice by its glaciers at two inches. He considers that only a small part of the water which falls as rain is carried off by evaporation, and argues that the remainder must be carried to the sea in the form of sub-glacial rivers. Copious springs of water issue from the ice-cliffs at the front of the glaciers that advance into it, and their positions are conspicuously pointed out by flocks of sea birds which hover over them to feed upon the smaller fish. A lake adjacent to the outfall of a glacier into the sea has an irregularly intermittent rise and fall, which Dr. Rink ascribes to springs alternately when it sinks they burst out afresh, showing a direct connection between the springs and a sub-glacial river. A phenomenon which has been observed in the Alps, Dr. Rink concludes that an amount of glacier water is equivalent to ten inches of precipitation on the whole land is not unreasonable. Arctic hypothesis, and to accounts for its presence partly by the translation of icebergs from the Polar Sea, and partly by the fact that the Polar Sea is not a frozen basin as commonly supposed, but a great ocean, of which the pole itself never reaches it. The land melts the surface snow into water, which percolates the ice, and by the pressure of the column of water in the fissures of the glacier, whose thickness exceeds 2000 feet. At the time Dr. Rink's communication was sent home, the Danish Government was carrying on borings in relation to the geology of Scotland, the northern part of which had been in precisely the same condition as Greenland is now, and would be when the ice-sheet had frozen masses, which advanced towards the east and engulfed themselves by glaciers; and Greenland, which was now in the state in which the rest of what was going on in Greenland, there would inevitably be a great many phenomena not nearly equal to those described.

SOLAR ECLIPSE PHENOMENA.—A recent number of the *Proceedings of the Royal Astronomical Society* contains some remarks on the fringes of light observed during the total solar eclipse of May 6, 1883, by the eminent German astronomer Hermann Goldschmidt, in a letter to our astronomer Royal. On May 6, 1883, the day of the eclipse, Herr Hermann M. Goldschmidt had some conversation with a Spanish countryman, who stated that before the eclipse of 1860 he had seen, in the form of a long parallelepiped, yellow spots were seen fitting over their white clothes from east to west. He compared the appearance to that of a number of yellow ribbons floating one on the road. The confirmed M. Goldschmidt's own observation of the direction of movement from east to west, and added that he had seen a sketch of this in his description of the eclipse of 1860. We give some particulars of the phenomena in his own words:—"On the 6th of May, 1883, I was in bed at 5 o'clock in the morning, and suddenly I saw many spots only from my father's, when the darkness of the night was at its height. The spots were of a yellowish colour, and came from east to west with great velocity, and moved in a direction parallel to the sea, covering the large and deserted street and passing under my feet. Their movement was so rapid that I could not make up my mind to have perceived distinctly with the eyes so nearly fixed on them. The movement was not rapid. The spots were in the form of bands, and only the projection of the shadows which accompanied the bands, and only the projection of the shadows which accompanied the formation, like inner spaces particularly, filled with round spots, softly moved from east to west. The whole of the spots had the appearance of the phenomena a somewhat mysterious appearance. Thus, looking to the paved streets, these closed spots were not visible, and rather my feet felt a slight group of men near my father's house, after having made one hundred steps in contemplating the phenomena, I met a group of men who were coming from my father's house, and I was told by the gatekeeper of the shadows which have compelled it to seek a retreat in the midst of the frozen seas. This opinion is now shown to be correct, and the observations of the whalers which visit the coast of the Cape in June to bring forth their young, and return to the high seas in August or September, are of the greatest interest to the inhabitants of the northern whale to for a similar purpose. This, however, is not considered to be the case, the observations of the whalers being eliminated as useless, and especially to the transport of ice into Baffin's Bay. It is thus entirely in the midst of plenty that the Greenland whale, the only species now found in the north during summer. The whale-bony has diminished in numbers, and is already a rare animal. It is also stated that the whale-bone has been visited the North Atlantic Ocean is a totally different species—viz., the one formerly found in the Arctic Seas, and known as the Greenland or Right Whale; and by the Icelanders, Nordkaper, or Sletbag, a much more active and powerful animal than the Greenland whale, with a finer whale-bone and less rich in oil. The fishery for the latter could towards the end of the last century be carried on profitably as far south as the Azores. The Right, or whale, with its fins, appeared before St. Sebastian, in the Bay of Biscay; the mother remains but the young one continues on the coast of the skeleton MM. Beneden and Richard are convinced that it belonged to the species known as the Greenland whale. It may now be assumed that the name "Balæna mysticetus" has been applied collectively to various species of whale.

SCOTCH KJÖKKENMÖDDINGS.—By the last number of the *Natural History Review* we learn that the Rev. G. Gordon has published an interesting account of some heaps of refuse, agreeing closely with the Kjökkenmöddings found in Denmark, which have been met with on the coast of Elgin. Mr. Gordon says:—"By far the most striking, if not the most valuable, remains found in the Kjökkenmöddings are those of the bone axe which lies within a small wood on the old margin of the Loch of Spynie, and

as a sort of promontory formed of those raised shingle beaches so well developed in that quarter. This mound, or rather these two mounds (for there is an intervening portion of the ground that has no shells), must have been of considerable extent. A rough measurement gives eighty by thirty paces for the larger, and twenty-six by thirty for the smaller portion. The former is abundant shell to be perviable. We have a large piece in their hall of the oyster, which, as well as those who look for a bargain in their shell of *Sure, few pearls* will find, is of fine size. Here lie some of the nooks of our fish, as the periwinkle, whelk, and Arab, we know not where a small dish of them can be procured. As third in order in this mound is the mussel, and then the cockle. Each of these epochs, however, bears but a small proportion to either of the former ones." Similar refuse heaps, found all round the shores of the Mersey River, have no doubt been carried away by the farmers to serve as manure. It is to be hoped that the Scotch antiquaries will promptly examine those which remain.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR ANSTED'S Fifth Lecture (on Thursday, the 14th inst.) was devoted to the Mechanics of Geology. He began by stating his conviction of the inability of accounting for the present appearances of the surface of the earth and the position of its strata, except by the assumption of a force perpendicular, by any of the theories which assume the interior of the earth to be in fluid state, with a thin crust covering it. He then mechanically shown that this crust must be almost two hundred miles thick, or the mass, from the enormous pressure of the fluid below, would rise, and endeavour to explain our investigation of certain facts connected with the laws of gravitation, and the mobility of matter. Earthquake action is said to be limited to about the depth of thirty miles, and volcanic action takes effect near the surface; but the mechanical forces act very effectually, although very slowly, and these effects appear in the contortions, cooling, heating, depression, and elevation of rocks mechanically deposited. By reference to these forces the Professor explained the phenomena termed faults, and the lamination, foliation, and cleavage of rocks; and he especially referred to the erosion and denudation of rocks by water during their slow elevation, and the occupying and excavating action of glaciers on mountain sides and valleys, and the consequent formation of lake and river valleys, such as those in Switzerland. The subject was amply illustrated by drawings and diagrams, all tending to show the evidence of the operation of the mechanical forces in the original history of a country.

DR. W. ODLING, F.R.S., gave the Friday evening discourse on the 15th inst., his subject being The Mineral and Thermal Waters. His object to the great change in opinion which had taken place during the last dozen years in relation to this question of great interest. He considered, to the effect that the molecule of water, which had formerly been represented with its single combining proportion of two atoms of hydrogen, was frequently represented with two combining proportions (in conformity with the opinion of Frey, Cayley, and others). So far as regard this question was entirely one of experiment. If the degrees of water the same capacity, and, consequently, its molecule was represented with the same atom-quantity, as the molecule of hydrogen, it was experimentally distinct two proportions. If it must consist of at least two atomic proportions. He showed that in the case of marsh gas the hydrogen was replaceable in four successive stages; and that in the case of ammonia it was replaceable in thirds or three successive stages: whence chemists were necessary to represent the molecules of marsh gas and ammonia with four atoms and with three atoms respectively. He then contended that the hydrogen of water was replaceable in halves at two successive stages; and that, consequently, its molecule ought analogically to be represented with four atoms of hydrogen. Indeed, the binary replacement was even more decided than the ternary replacement in marsh gas and quaternary replacement in marsh gas. In muriatic (or hydrochloric) acid the replacement of hydrogen took place at one stage only, and, consequently, the molecule was represented with but one atom of hydrogen. This series of formulæ is warranted by a very remarkable physical coincidence—namely, that with equal volumes of marsh gas, ammonia, steam, and hydrochloric acid, the marsh gas yielded four times as much, the ammonia three times as much, and the steam twice as much hydrogen as was yielded by the hydrochloric acid. Among many other experiments, Dr. Odling exhibited on a large scale the properties of the spontaneously inflammable gas, known as silicated hydrogen, which had been prepared for the lecture by Mr. Baudrimont, assistant of the professor in the manufacture. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., F.R.S., vice-president, was in the chair.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER'S tenth lecture on "The Science of Language," given on Saturday last, the 16th inst., was on the Turanian languages of the ancient religions, more especially the Greek, the Etruscan, and the Scythian. He showed that the Greek mythology had been too severely condemned, and that they were preliminary stages, and quoting the Apostle Paul's sermon at Athens in corroboration of his views (Acts xvii.). The monotheistic character was also shown by extracts from Homer the evidence of the knowledge which the Greeks possessed of the existence, omnipotence, and omniscience of Zeus, named *Zeus*, the god of the sky. He referred to the similarity between this word and the Sanskrit name for brightness of day, *Dyaus*, and between the Latin word for sky in Chinese, Flemish, and other languages is also used for God, and we worship when we kneel. Between Heaven (a name for God) and the nations is found the *nomen numinis*, the perception of a God, representing what the Israelites call "the name to us, and to our children for ever." Jehovah, says Ancient says, "We are his offspring." Among the illustrations given from Homer, Plato, Aeschylus, and Sophocles, including the Greek words for God, wisdom, power, and goodness of one God, was a prayer containing the assertion, "I know who thou art, O Zeus, and what is the sense of Zeus." PROFESSOR MAX MULLER will give the Friday evening discourse on the 29th inst. on "Vedic, or the Sacred Books of the Hindus."

PROFESSOR WILLIAM THOMSON, F.R.S., will commence a course of three lectures on "Electric Telegraphy" on Tuesday next, the 26th inst.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT RHODES.—A correspondent of the *Temps* gives the following particulars of this sad calamity, under date Rhodes, April 28:—"On the 23rd inst. we felt the shock of an earthquake, such as had never been felt before. Not a single building in the town or in the island has escaped uninjured. The great tower of St. Michael's gave way, and the bells rang out their own funeral knell. Almost all the houses in the town have fallen, and the numerous towers and minarets which rose on all sides of Mosques, recently converted into a prison; the walls of the town are more or less damaged, and almost all the cisterns. At Trianda the houses are almost all standing. Twelve other villages have been completely destroyed. There have been in all 200 persons killed and as many dangerously wounded. Of all the villages Mansari has suffered most. Out of 46 families only 25 persons have been saved, and they are more or less injured. The day at Mansari the second day after the catastrophe; 120 dead bodies had already been collected. Several families were still missing from whom entirely their houses had occupied could no longer be recognised. Five dead bodies were taken out of the ruins which I was there. On the 24th inst. shocks were heard to my memory the sad scenes of the explosion of 1856. Lindos has suffered much. We continually hear that the fear of the people is rapidly decreasing. We hope that tranquility will soon be restored. By a providential mercy all my friends and acquaintances have been saved. Only a few persons were killed in the town and in our suburb. The Vice-Consul of France and Italian Vice-Consul have unfortunately lost their wives, and the latter himself has suffered but little. To complete our misery, three days after the earthquake a dreadful rain came down, so that some persons who had escaped hoped to save have been utterly lost. It is very cold for the season, and the unfortunate people have neither shelter nor food. Everything is destroyed—houses, furniture, clothes, cattle, silkworms."

EASTBOURNE RACE-COURSE.—The following is taken from an interesting communication by MM. Melchior de Vogüe and Waddington upon the geographical order of their voyage in the Mediterranean, in the steam-yacht *Isaigne*:—"I ask permission to take you with us into the mountains between Antioch, Aleppo, and the Aamanus, on the right bank of the Orontes. Many of the country are designated under the names of Di-Illus, Dj-ala, Dj-Alagn, and Dj-Sandjak. It is not this that it is desired to point out to your notice, but it will be compared with those which the ruins of these districts present. I am nearly tempted to refer to the name of Antioch, to the number of churches found, and whose view transports the traveller to the midst of a lost civilisation, and proves to him to say, to us, all the words, which are not exploring, inhabited those abandoned courts, those portiones in which the vine twines around mutilated columns, the impression is felt similar to that experienced in Pompeii. This feeling is indeed less complete, for the climate of Syria has not preserved the treasures of wood sculpture, nor the frescoes, nor the mosaics which make of the civilisation there contemplated is less known than that of the period of Augustus. We will observe that, to the number of more than 700, is added one from thirty to forty square miles, form a whole from which the spectator is deeply impressed. Here are churches, monasteries, tombs, and houses, and, to the right, that of the primitive, Christian, and Byzantine epochs. Nothing is more curious than to see the Syrian peasant in transported into the midst of Christian ruins—not the Middle Ages, but the Christianity of the first centuries—and the Middle Ages existence which is generally inhabited, but a few, opulent, to-day's large stone house, large, spacious, and commodious, with vaulted balconies, sandstone gardens planted with vines, presses for making wine, cellars and other cisterns for containing the liquor, stables, magazines, and stables; in squares, surrounded with porticoes, are elegant baths, magnificent ornamented churches, with towers, and domes, and surmounted by splendid tombs; crosses and monograms are sculptured in relief on the doors and numerous inscriptions may be read, Christian sentiments; from a feeling of Christian humility, which contrasts with the vain display of Pagan inscriptions, which generally contain only names and place sentences, passages from the Scriptures, monograms, and dates. The rest of these inscriptions indicates a period not distant from the triumph of the Church; for on account of victory is perceptible which raises the humility of the man, and animates every line, from the vers of the Psalmist engraved in handsome red letters upon a doorpost covered with sculpture to the screw of an obscure painter, who, in decorating a tomb, has, to try his brush, traced upon the sides of the rock monogrammes of Christ, and, in the enthusiasm of an emancipated Christian, writes the great words in Greek, *Iesus nika*—This prevails! From one of these phenomena, at which the East offers such frequent and striking examples, when we have abandoned on the same day, probably at the period of the Mussulman invasion, and since then they have not been touched. Without the earthquakes which have overthrown so many walls and columns, nothing would be wanting but the tidings and footings of the inhabitants."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. LYLE.—We have not heard that play has been resumed between Messrs. Morphy and De Riviere.

The two prizes just awarded in the match by correspondence between Edinburgh and Paris, for the Problem Tourney, and the Match itself, appear, with scores, in the next article of this column.

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL STRUGGLE IN PRUSSIA.

HISTORY bears distinct testimony to the conclusion that there are initiatory stages in the life of nations during which their civil polity may be advantageously founded upon a military basis. Arbitrary authority, implicit obedience, exact, minute, and inflexible organisation—the principal characteristics of military rule—are, perhaps, the most efficient, as they certainly are the most available, instruments for rough-hewing the institutions of a people on their first emergence from barbarism. Public order is the great requisite in demand at this period of national development, and this, at least, a military administration is well fitted to secure. It is, however, a dire misfortune when, as in Prussia, the mind of a nation thoroughly qualified to appreciate the highest results of civilisation is cramped at every turn by a rigid and soldierly system of civil government, suitable only to rude and uncultured communities. We doubt whether there is another country in Europe in which there is so marked a contrast between the freedom permitted to individual intellect and the bondage imposed upon the public will as there is at this moment in the dominions of King William of Prussia. Hence, to a great extent, the present deadlock in the affairs of that State.

Prussian ideas of government have been derived mainly from a military source. The nation has been drilled as an army. Every man has been a soldier—has spent a portion of his life under martial discipline. Three or four generations trained to regard obedience as the best expression of national virtue, authority as the only source of national rights, and complete organisation as the highest form of national life, and, at the same time, left exposed to the transforming influence of intellectual light streaming in upon them unchecked from all quarters, have resulted in a peculiar national idiosyncracy, difficult for Englishmen to understand. The Prussian mind is daring in speculation ; timid in resolve. No authority can restrain it from soaring to any attainable height in the realms of thought—while in the legitimate sphere of action the word of the meanest policeman is deferred to as law. Prussia is full of liberal notions and of acquiescent habits. She incases all sorts of explosive maxims in a shell of loyalty which it seems impossible to destroy. In forming a judgment of what is now passing within her borders we have to make allowance for this peculiarity. The Throne and the people are at issue ; but Throne and people are alike modified in spirit by the influence exerted upon them by past training. The King cannot conceive of rights other than such as have their roots in Royal authority ; the people cannot conceive of action other than that which authority initiates and controls. Prussia is an army, the whole rank and file of which have become discontented, but whose habits of discipline place all combined movements under the practical direction of a corps of officers whom they despise. They are misled, and they know it, but they obey. Mutiny scarcely comes within their category of means. They see, they criticise, they protest, but, after all, the word of command, even from the mouth of a corporal, has a potency in it which they find it all but impossible to resist.

A people thus shaped, and that, moreover, by influences not amenable to their choice, are plainly destined to go through a different order of political schooling on their way to con-

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "FINESSE; OR, SPY AND COUNTERSPY," AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

stitutional freedom than would be requisite or suitable under conditions less peculiar. It is not uncommon to regard their contest with the Crown as presenting a close parallel to that of the English people with the Stuart dynasty. With the single exception that it is a contest between the monarch and his subjects as to their reciprocal rights and duties, no two epochs present more diverse characteristics. English society had never been governed on military principles, Quakers had no standing army at his command, and his very Ironsides had about more forms, save as they embodied a free spirit. The religious sentiment entered largely into their political aspirations, and "the inexorable logic of facts" exercised a far higher influence upon their decisions than the logic of reason. In Prussia the case is very different. To the despotic tendencies of the Crown and the arrogant claims and exclusive privileges of a feudal aristocracy, must be added the all-pervading and all-penetrating element of a centralised bureaucracy, and the subduing effect of a large standing army, before the political position and capabilities of the people can be fairly estimated. No enthusiasm derived from the religious sentiment fires their blood. Within certain limits, they enjoy a more than common share of intellectual and ecclesiastical freedom. Perhaps the strongest motive by which they are impelled is the proud interest they take in the reputation of Fatherland; and, had King William but pursued a lofty foreign policy, it is questionable whether in domestic affairs he would not have been allowed to work his own will.

Such is the people whom a King, full of mediæval notions on the subject of his Divine right, and employing the instrumentality of a Cabinet distinguished only by conceited and insolent mediocrity, is doing his utmost to drive into revolt. Happily, we think, he has not yet succeeded, and he may not seem likely to succeed; but no one can deny that the means he has stooped to employ are well adapted to bring about such a result. Here von Bismarck-Schönhausen, the Prime Minister (to say nothing of his colleagues), is qualified in every way for King a people into madness. His demeanour towards the Chamber of Deputies combines almost every conceivable characteristic fitted to inflict humiliation on a highly-cultured people. His international policy, the slavishness of which has made Prussia a by-word of contempt in the Chancelleries of Europe, is upheld against the immense majority, by which it has been distinctly condemned, by a succession of petty insults such as no English gentleman would offer to his groom. He is not, he says, in any way amenable to their judgment; he cares nothing for their opinions; he shall be present at their sittings when it suits his convenience; he can listen to their clamours, so far as he is interested in them, without leaving the apartment in which he transacts the business of the State; and his Royal Master will go to any extremity, short of civil war, deeming it necessary to ascertain their views of the matter. And, lest all this should not touch the quick of Prussia's representatives, he has got up a quarrel between the King and the Chamber on the score of a subordinate Minister less respected, if that were possible, than himself, and on grounds so petty, probably absurd than ever before constituted the battle-field of pre-negative against right.

A short time since, in the course of a debate on the Military Bill, Mr. Georg Eylad, in reply to some taunts made by von General Roon, the Minister of War, condemned him as having more than any other member of the House, contributed to bring about a violation of the Constitution. The Minister denounced this expression as "an unwarrantable assumption." The Vice-President of the Chamber, then in the chair, interposed to keep the debate within the limits of order. The General, however, refused to give place to him, and claimed a prior right as Minister of the Crown to the attention of the Chamber, whereupon the Vice-President, M. Beckon Delbi, asserted the supreme authority of the chair. That authority General Roon took upon him to repudiate. "It extended," he said, "to the Ministerial table, and no further." The Vice-President vindicated the dignity of the Chamber by putting on his hat and declaring the sitting at an end. Within a minute or two every Deputy had left the House, and General Roon, with the Royal officials, was left to offer his insults to empty benches. Who but M. von Bismarck would have seized upon such an incident as a suitable occasion for lecturing the Chamber and the Country on hostile collision? And yet, with a passionate impetuosity and a lack of judgment for the extent of which even he would not have found credit, he has not merely committed the King's Government, but also the King himself, to the assertion that the Ministers of the Crown, when acting as members of the deliberative assembly of the Prussian people, must be held exempt from all the restrictions by which deliberative assemblies are everywhere governed. Of course, the Chamber of Deputies decline to accede to any such unconstitutional demand, and have met the written messages, both of the Cabinet and of its Royal master, with a firm and dignified negation.

In any other country than Prussia the dead-lock to which the machinery of legislation has been thus wantonly brought would be speedily remedied by the near approach of a national explosion. But it is not anticipated that any such violent result will follow the constitutional struggle in Prussia. The solution of the perplexity will probably be left, as many others have been, to time and the chapter of accidents. Meanwhile, however, this domestic conflict must be regarded, both by M. von. Bismarck, coupled with his high monarchical and retrogressive foreign policy, is depriving Prussia of all weight in the councils of Europe, and is rapidly destroying her chance of assuming the lead of the Germanic States. How far the prospect of sinking into a third-rate Power, and of allowing Austria to take precedence in the guidance of the policy of Germany, may rouse the somewhat somnolent energies of the Prussian people remains to be seen. One thing only is clear—that, however philosophically they may endure the obsolete and medieval pretensions of the present occupant of the throne, Prussia will not eventually tolerate being drilled into insignificance. Nor is it easy to imagine that the Monarch will succeed in establishing his overweening and puerile claims. But by what course of action he will be compelled to recognise the limits of his own authority, and substitute realities for dreams in his political programme, outside observers have not the requisite materials even for a rough conjecture. All that they can conclude with certainty is, that William of Prussia is not the style of man likely to put back the clock of the world.

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FRANCE.

The Empress is quite recovered from her indisposition and has resumed her drives in the Bois de Boulogne.

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A dinner party was given at the British Ambassador's on Sunday in honour of the Queen's birthday, at which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was present, other guests and the usual staff of persons attached to the Embassy.

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Ministers are as follow:—President of the Council, M. Rufer; Minister of the Interior, M. Lemidida; Minister of Finance, M. Remaucieres; Minister of Justice, M. Plato; Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delgarni; Minister for War, M. Estorzi; Minister of the Marine, M. Canaris; Minister of Public Worship, M. Californos.

The National Assembly has voted an address conveying its thanks to the three protecting Powers for the benefits they have hitherto conferred upon Greece.

PRUSSIA.

The dispute between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies has assumed a definite form, and has considerably enlarged its bounds. The King upholds his Ministry. It remains to be seen whether the people will uphold their representatives.

At the sitting of the Chamber on the 19th, Herr von Bismarck was present, and read a Royal message, in which the King says:—"The House has indirectly approved the conduct of its President, which was in violation of the constitutional rights of the Ministry. Such a position for the Ministers does not correspond with the dignity of the Crown. The King can only advise the Chamber to terminate such a state of things, and declares that the business of the State must be continued." Herr von Bismarck then left the House. Herr Virchow moved that the Royal message be referred to the committee on the address, as the Ministers had misinformed the King. Herr von Sybel and Count Schwerin seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted by the Chamber.

On the 22nd the debate on the address was brought to a close, after a discussion of eight hours. Count Schwerin moved an amended form of address, calculated to modify the strong language of the original. The House divided, when it appeared that the amendment was rejected by a majority of 257 to 41, and the original address, as drawn up by the committee, passed by a majority of 259 to 41. The address thus adopted declines to give the declaration required by the Minister; declares them responsible for the frustration of the objects of the Session, and requests the King to put an end to the continuance of a situation which contains serious dangers for the existence of the country. The deputation of thirty-seven to carry up the address was chosen by lot.

The King having refused to receive the deputation appointed to present the address of the House of Deputies, the document was forwarded to him as on the occasion of the last appeal of the House, through the Ministry. On Wednesday, the King's reply to the address was dispatched to the Chamber. It is very short, and merely of a reiteration of the Ministerial claims and a sharp lecture to the Deputies for their general conduct. A letter to the same tone of the King was summoned to the White Saloon of the palace, and there Herr von Bismarck read a speech from the King which scouted the Chamber of having by its debates upon foreign politics endeavoured to stop the action of the Government and endangered the safety of the State; of having in its Committee refused all co-operation with the Government, and committed sundry other crimes and misdemeanours, which in the absence of the Chamber's declaration was necessary. The Chamber was therefore informed that its Session had come to an end. The King announced that his Government reserves to itself the power of determining when the Chamber is to be called financial measures are to be arranged; in other words, that it will levy and spend money at its pleasure.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Reports of skirmishes, some favourable and others disastrous to the Poles, continue to be received from Cracow, Lemberg, and Posen. Engagements occur almost within sight of Warsaw. According to reports from numerous quarters, the insurgents, under Count of Rows, on the left bank of the Vistula, ten miles from Warsaw, is occupied by 3000 insurgents, well armed and provided, under the command of Lewnewski, the latter having preceded by a large number of horsemen, approaches the gates of Warsaw without the Russians offering any resistance. The insurgents have mounted cannon at the barrier gates of the town. They are forming camps on the side of Prague and of Wola, the two faubourgs of Warsaw. Near the bridge of the Vistula cannon is also pointed.

On the 25th inst., according to a telegram from Cracow, the band of insurgents under Colonel Langiewicz, important from their numbers, have occupied Kielce, on the Pilica, in the government of Kielnch. Kielnch was attacked by a detachment of Russian troops, 500 of whom were killed and the remainder put to flight. A detachment of insurgent cavalry, under Colonel Krzyzanowski, has occupied and seized the treasuries. An engagement also took place upon the 23rd between Zurek and Trojejow, in which the Russians were defeated.

It is stated that the Polish Committee has declined an offer from Garibaldi to aid in fighting for Polish independence. The reason given for this decision is that Garibaldi's presence would excite the neutral and humane attitude of Austria that they did not wish to show the least sympathy with the insurrection; but, that they would by their gaining over to the Polish cause men whose names are connected with certain recent European events.

The National Government has issued a decree ordering the organisation of a general rising, to take place on the 1st of June.

The Russian Government are taking measures to provide themselves against the Polish tendencies of the functionaries, and have issued a decree for the re-organisation of the police and the dismissal of all functionaries who have not the confidence of the Government. Several arrests have been made, and domiciliary visits are frequent in Warsaw, which are supposed to be preliminary to the declaration of a state of siege.

Despatches on the Polish question appear to have been received at St. Petersburg from nearly every Power in Europe. Several fresh ones were published on the 27th, and those of the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* on Sunday, with the replies sent by Prince Gortschakoff. The Russian answers are in the French language, and the most polite terms, with acidity, however, is infused into the reply to the Portuguese note. The Russian Minister refers to the encouragement given to the insurrection by Portugal and terms the Portuguese Government that the Russian Emperor has no need of any suggestions except from his own heart and his sentiments of honour.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Montreal Company's steamer Norwegian, from Quebec, we have advices from New York to the evening of the 10th inst.

WAR NEWS.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 5th, General Hooker, finding his communications threatened, commenced his retreat across the Rappahannock, which was effected in a tremendous storm of rain. The south side of the Rappahannock was evacuated before noon on the 6th. Nearly all of the army had crossed the Confederates found out that the Federals were retreating, and then they brought up a few pieces of artillery, which the Federal cannon drove back. On this day General Hooker issued from his head-quarters at Falmouth, an order of the day, wherein he claims that the army of the Potomac had inflicted heavier blows than those they had received. He thus summarizes the achievements of his army:—

We have taken from the enemy over 5000 prisoners, captured several seven pieces of artillery, and placed hors de combat 18,000 of our foe's chosen troops. We have taken 3000 stand of arms, large amounts of stores, damaged his communications, captured prisoners within the fortifications of his capital, and fled the country with fear and consternation.

General Lee's report is dated the 5th, and is very brief:—

To President Davis.—Yesterday General Jackson penetrated to the rear of the enemy and drove him from the heights of Chancellorsville, situated on the one mile of Chancellorsville. He was engaged at the same time in front by a line of General Sedgwick. Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss is killed and wounded is large. This morning the battle was renewed. He was dislodged from his position on several thousand troops, and driven back towards the Rappahannock, over which he is now retreating. We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory. I regret to state that General Paxston was killed; General Jackson severely, and Generals Heth and A. P. Hill slightly wounded.

(Signed) R. E. Lee, General commanding.

The Federal wounded, 1200 in number, who were left behind on the southern side of the Rappahannock, have been sent across under a flag of truce. Some of the Federal wounded were burnt in the woods around Chancellorsville, they having been fired by the shells of both armies.

On the 7th the President and General Halleck visited the head-quarters of General Hooker, and had a long consultation with him.

General Stoneman's expedition is the most important achieve-

ment of the Federal cavalry during the war. The expedition consisted of 2700 picked men, and a light battery of six guns. Dividing themselves into detachments, and giving out that they were the advance guard of the main army, they penetrated safely within two miles of Richmond. On their way they destroyed railway stations, telegraph wires, and bridges; tore up 60 miles of railway connecting General Lee's army with Richmond, burnt large stores of food and clothing, and broke the locks on the James River Canal. On the morning of the 7th his whole force, having one officer and thirty-seven men, arrived safely within the Federal lines, having captured and paroled upwards of 1000 prisoners.

The women of General Jackson was grave enough to demand the amputation of the arm. Under the effects of this operation he said, on the afternoon of the 10th, General Lee commanded the wife of this redoubtable soldier in the following general order:—

Mrs. Jackson—Permit me to express my sympathy in the army the death of Lieutenant-General Jackson, who expired on the 10th, at 3.15 p.m. The darling child and loved companion of his parents, he was the light of his native Province, nay, more lost to us. But, while we mourn his death, we feel that his example and will inspire us to emulate his virtues, and sustained by courage and unshaken confidence by God as our hope and strength. Let his name be a rallying cry for victory. You have indeed been afflicted, but God may bless. Let officers and soldiers imitate his invincible determination to do their duty, and the defence of our liberties is certain.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

General Jackson's funeral took place at 3 Richmond on the 12th, with great demonstrations of sorrow and respect. A Richmond journal says of that time the death of Stonewall Jackson is so similar event had so sorrowfully impressed the people of Virginia.

The *Richmond Inquirer* considers Chancellorsville the most bloody encounter yet fought, and estimates the Confederate loss at from 8000 to 10,000, and that of the Federals at from 25,000 to 30,000, including prisoners.

The Federals, under Generals Keys and Peck, estimated 12,000 strong, have occupied West Point, on York River, and driven the Rebels to the north bank of the Mattapony.

Admiral Porter has bombarded and captured Grand Gulf, said to be the key to Vicksburg. That place was a fortified camp on a bluff twenty miles south of Vicksburg. After the bombardment, the enemy evacuated the place, after blowing up their ammunition. The garrison was 4000 men. The Federals only lost eighty in killed and wounded.

General Grant officially reports that he and Sherman's 11,000 strong, four miles south of Fort Gibson, the capital of Claiborne county, Mississippi, and routed him, with the loss of many killed and about 600 prisoners, besides the wounded. The Confederate force was about 100 killed and 500 wounded. The Confederates retreated towards Vicksburg. General Grant also reports that his expedition has destroyed numerous railroad bridges, locomotives, and stores. Among those between Mississippi Springs and Jackson were destroyed. Also the state. The Governor calls every able-bodied man to arms. At last accounts General Grant was encamped near Black River, eighteen miles from Grand Gulf, awaiting reinforcements.

The death of Confederate General Van Dorn is officially reported. He was shot down by private altercation.

Ten Federal negro regiments have been organized at Memphis, Tennessee, and ten more are in course of organization.

General Thomas Francis Meagher has resigned the command of the Irish Brigade. He says that the assault against Fredericksburg on December last reduced the brigade to something less than a minimum regiment of infantry. He memorialised the War Department in vain that the brigade should be retired from duty for a season, and opportunity given to renew it self. That memorial was never acknowledged. The late appointments at Chancellorsville have reduced it to numbers. To remain in command of the brigade would be a public deception, as the military reputation of a brigade it would be involved. General Meagher, however, places his services at the disposal of the Government in any capacity they may appoint.

THE ALIEN AND THE CONSCRIPTION.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation explaining the position of aliens under the draughting law. No plea of alienage will be received or allowed to exempt from the obligations of the conscription Act any person of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States, or who shall be found within the United States during the continuance of the war, or after the expiration of sixty-five days from the date of this proclamation; nor shall any such plea of alienage be allowed in favour of any such person who has declared his intention to become a citizen of United States and shall have voted at any election with the right of suffrage, or any other political franchise, within the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Captain of a Federal regiment has been dismissed the Federal service for witnessing the surrender of a friendly Indian in order to desertor and bringing him away from within the boundaries of Canada. The sentence has been discharged from the army.

The United States' Circuit Court at Cincinnatti has decided not to issue a writ of habeas corpus in Mr. Vallandigham's case.

One section of the Democratic party in New York has passed resolutions demanding the discontinuance of the war, and denouncing the forcing policy of the Administration in having placed the United States in a position "where even England dare not follow her." They declare that the Administration must be forced by public opinion to insult from England, and pledge every man and every dollar to resist that insult.

The *New York Times* is now printed on paper imported from Belgium, which costs there 53d. per pound. The duties and rate of exchange make it cost 7d. to the importer at New York. But that is less than the price of the same quality of paper American manufacture.

Since the first fugitive slave who was surrendered from Massachusetts, under the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, was transported into the Federal lines from below Vicksburg, accompanied by his wife and two children. Negotiations for his purchase were on foot when the war broke out and put an end to them.

The trial of the Peterboff has been postponed. The Prize Court has decided to receive Mr. Hodgett's testimony.

CANADA.

On the 20th inst. the Ministry, headed by Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald, was defeated by a vote of non-confidence by a majority of three votes. The Opposition had a majority of eight Lower Canadian, and the Ministry a majority of three Upper Canadian votes. Parliament adjourned on the motion of the Premier, and it is announced that a dissolution and general election will ensue.

INDIA AND CHINA.

There is very little interest in news from India and China.

The wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales was celebrated at Calcutta on the 20th ult., in the Anglo-Indian manner. The Viceroy presided over the whole of the peninsula was in complete repose

In China the hostilities between the Taipings and the Imperialists continue on the boot terms, and no movement of any importance had been made by the rebels.

A fine land bookers out at the Bermuda Railway terminus, Bayly, to which many persons proceeded to witness the progress and other incidents to the sufferers by the conflagration, and ordered the house had been burnt down at his own expense.

The ship Mooresfoot, 1051 tons register, belonging to the port of London, has been totally lost off the Mauritius, while on her homeward voyage from Calcutta. She arrived off Port Louis on the 3rd inst., and afterwards a storm came on, which drove her on to the reef, and she broke up so rapidly that only light she was got ashore. Captain Bayly, with his wife and crew, including the captain and the chief and second officers, were lost.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Camperdown, with the mail of the 1st inst., arrived at Plymouth on Thursday morning. The Cape Parliament was opened on the 16th of April. The state of the colonial finances was the principal topic of the Governor's speech on the occasion. He proposed additional revenue to the extent of £150,000 per annum, to be raised by means of stamps and increased duties, increased transfer and auction duties, and land tax. The policy of non-sale and the tithes of the colonists in South Africa was still strongly urged by the Government, but any measures on the subject would be postponed for another year. Abundant rain had fallen during the month, and agricultural prospects were good. Trade was improving. Bishop Zoot and party were to embark for Zambesi on the 20th of April, in the Government steamer Sesney to Dr. Livingstone the intelligence of the result of his expedition. The colonists with the warmest confidence and generosity. A portion of the present grant has been withdrawn from Tembekian territory.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Colonel Fraser has been elected Commissioner of the City Police in the room of the late Mr. Harvey.

The first flower show of the season at the Crystal Palace was held last Saturday, and was considered by the judges to be the best and most extensive that has ever been held there. The azaleas constituted the principal feature of the show, but the pelargoniums, cinerarias, and roses were also in great abundance and rich beauty.

A bazaar, under the distinguished patronage, will be held on Monday next and the two following days, at the Wantingden Club, on behalf of the Royal Free Hospital. The proceeds of the present of the bazaar will be devoted chiefly to the establishment of a public laundry in connection with the above institution.

The Strand Theatre was closed on Wednesday evening, in consequence of the sudden illness of Mr. Swanborough, the manager, having, in a state of temporary insanity, committed suicide by cutting his throat. The deceased gentleman was a most estimable and kindly nature, and much esteemed by those with whom he came to contact.

A meeting of the Liberal Registration Committee in the City of was held on Thursday evening, at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. G. J. Goschen and Mr. T. Mackay. Mr. Goschen had a large majority of votes, and Mr. Mackay at once seconded by the Committee was appointed in his name to be put on Mr. Goschen's committee. It was then resolved to recommend Mr. Goschen to the suffrages of the City electors.

The annual May examinations of the pupils of science schools and classes of Mr. H. L. Swanborough, the manager, is being in a temporary inquiry, committed suicide by cutting his throat. The deceased gentleman was a most estimable and kindly nature, and much esteemed by those with whom he came to contact.

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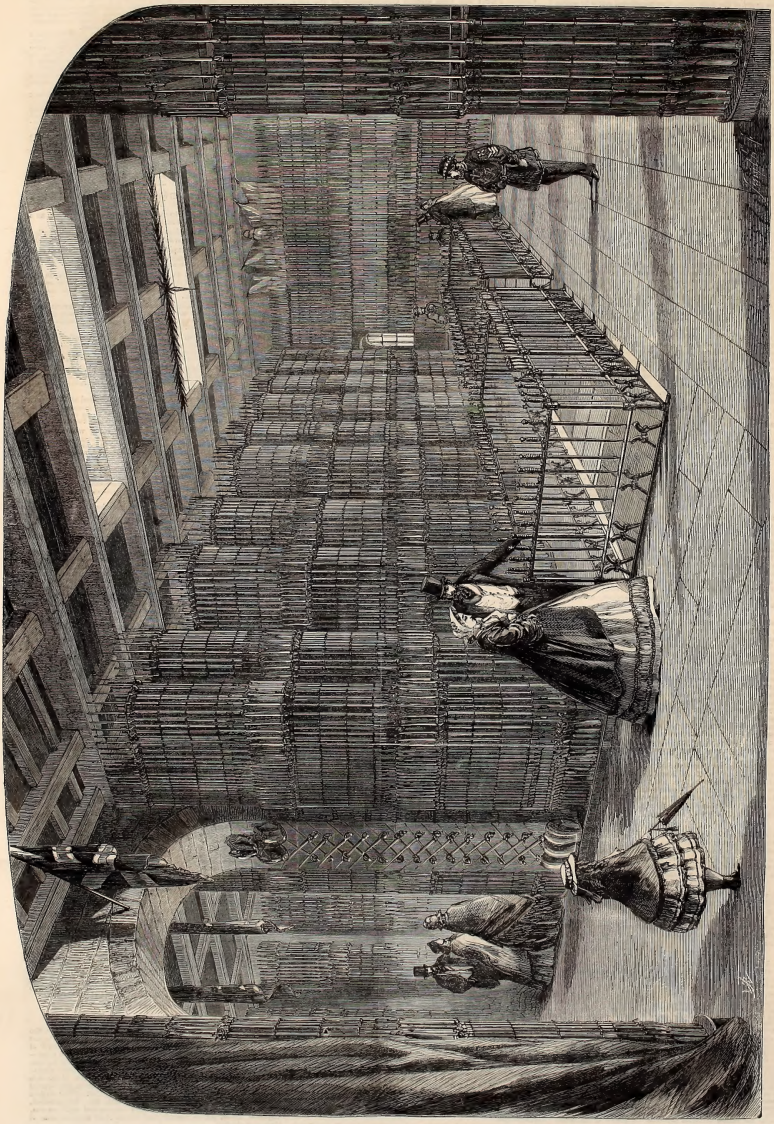
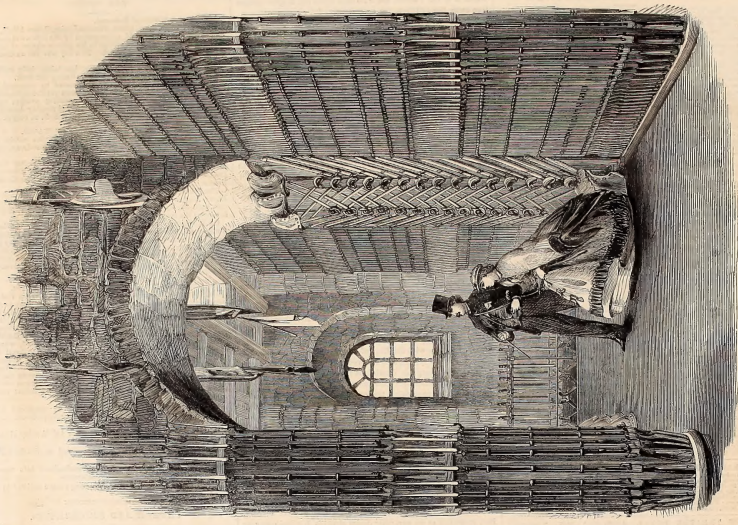
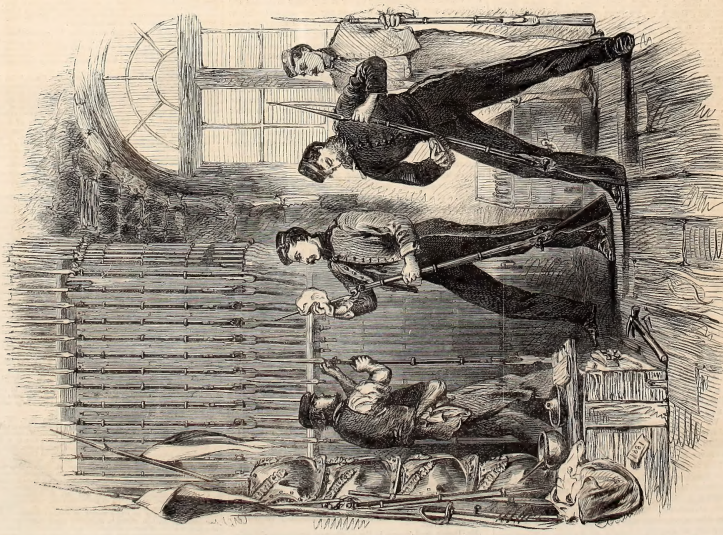


NEW ARMOURY, TOWER OF LONDON: THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.



NEW ARMOURY, TOWER OF LONDON: PASSAGE LEADING TO THE BANQUETING-HALL.—SEE PAGE 582.



NEW ARMOURY, TOWER OF LONDON: PLACING ARMS IN THE RACKS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6.

SUNDAY, May 26.—Trinity Sunday. The new Austrian Reichsrath, or Imperial Representative Council, meets at Vienna, 1860. Severe indecisive Battle of Fuentes, before Richmond, Virginia, U.S., 1862.

MONDAY, June 1.—Nicomede, Roman Presbyter and Martyr. Lord Nowe's victory off Ushant, 1794. The United States' Patric Clausepalace taken by the British Frigate Shannon in eleven minutes, 1813. Eclipse of the moon: full moon, 11h. 49m. p.m.

TUESDAY, 2.—The Dutch fleet under Van Tromp defeated by Monk, 1653. The Lisbon Riots against the Roman Catholics in London begun, 1780. Jenner received £30,000 for the introduction of vaccination, 1802.

WEDNESDAY, 3.—The Dutch fleet under Van Speiker defeated by the Earl of Sandwich, 1665. The transit of Venus observed at Dublin by Mr. Green, who called it the 'Transit of Venus Commemoration Day.'

THURSDAY, 4.—Corpus Christi. Battle of Marengo; the Austrians nearly annihilated by the French and Sardinians; the Emperors of France and the King of Sardinia were present, 1859.

FRIDAY, 5.—Boniface, Bishop of Mentz, the Apostle of Germany, martyr, 755. The new garrison of the Royal Horticultural Society opened by Queen Victoria, 1861.

SATURDAY, 6.—Falconer taken by Garibaldi, 1860. Death of Count Cavour 1861.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 26	27	28	29	30	31	A 1
M 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A 3	19	35	51	7	23	39

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 Feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER			WIND.	RAIN	
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature of Dew Point.	Direct Force of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum on Grass.	Maximum in Shade.	Mean of Minimum and Maximum.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles.	Inches.
	Inches	°	Inch	%	°	°	°			
20	30·163	45·3	0·301	83	39	47·8	43·7	NNE. N.	210	0·210
21	30·165	48·8	0·372	74	40·1	55·2	47·6	E.S.E.	431	0·217
22	29·966	47·7	0·347	81	39·2	52·7	46·0	E.S.E.	337	0·000
23	29·936	47·7	0·347	83	40·6	51·7	46·2	NE. ENE.	273	0·003
24	...	...	...	...	38·9	52·3	45·6	...	264	0·000
25	29·964	47·9	0·349	83	40·9	53·8	...	...	336	0·000
26	29·878	50·6	0·403	83	41·9	56·8	N. NNE.	N. NNE.	348	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches reduced)	30·03	30·11	30·17	29·97	29·95	29·93	29·91
Temperature of Air	45·0	50·0	47·0	49·0	51·0	52·0	48·0
Temperature of Evaporation	42·0	47·0	45·0	47·0	48·0	50·0	47·0
Direction of Wind	N.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The greatly-successful Comedy of FRIEND, or, Spy and Counter-Spy, by Messrs. Tom Taylor and Mr. Alfred Wigan, with Mr. Buckstone, will appear This Evening as a Quarter to Seven. Preceded by BUCKSTONE'S HOME, introducing Mr. William Belmore's Magnificent Panorama of the Tour of the Prince of Wales in the East.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A DRAMA, OR GODDESS ATTAINED, with Mr Rignold and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, THE TWINS, or TO DIE, TO LIVE, and THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM. Characters by Messrs. Rogers, Lyon, Rignold, and Addison, Mrs. Rignold and Miss Josephine. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at the Box-office, under the direction of Mr. Morris. Doors open at Seven; commence at Half-past.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and every Evening, the NEW PANTOMIME, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM, or, HARLEQUIN MAKE-UP. Mr. B. Webster and Miss Fanny Josephs. Concluding with the Grand Comic Pantomime

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE PORTRAITS.

THERE is nothing more easy than to rake up a number of smart truisms and purchase a cheap show of cleverness by disparaging the portraits in the Academy Exhibition, commencing, of course, with the stock observation that they are this year "more obtrusive than ever."

This latter, however, is certainly not the fact. Every portrait-painter, from the highest to the lowest, has felt the influence of photography; while many, indeed, have been driven from this branch of art altogether. We remember when the proportion was considerably larger; and there were scarcely any living but portraits in the days of Reynolds and the early exhibitions at Somerset House. No one we admit that they are, on the score of demerit, more than ever obtrusive; for the sane cause which has lessened the number has naturally improved the quality. On the contrary, there are fewer specimens of what went from of portraiture found in the correct and meretricious performances of the feeble followers of Sir Thomas Lawrence; and there are more portraits than usual even of honest and successful study of nature. Another healthy sign is that the stock properties, such as the pillar and curtain, are of much less frequent occurrence. There is, of course, much bad work still, and as there must always be whenever a number of examples of the most difficult form of art—all the fault of one year—are exhibited. We suppose that, could the annual crop of portraits of any period in the history of art be seen together, the proportion of bad to good work would be found not far different from that which now maintains. But a bad portrait finds its way, if not sooner, with more certainty, than any other kind of worthless painting, to the limbo of forgetfulness. The difficulty of portrait-painting must not, however, alone be borne in mind. It is one of the very noblest forms of art. A fine portrait ranks beside a work of high or historical art: it does indeed give the history of the individual. Very few but the best "historical" pictures can be recollected in perfuture; though it does not exactly follow that none but such should be regarded painters of portraits. We all know that Angelo, Moreau, Vandyke, Van der Helst, and others painted occasionally few historical or "subject" pictures. The converse of this would to much more true, for we do not remember a good painter of subject that was not a portrait-painter. The one, in fact, involves the other. Moreover, portrait-painting has also seen both the best and worst periods (such as these of the Commonwealth and the two Georges). The most dramatic in the history of the human mind. And, demonstrating and preserving it record of the human face—natures great masterpiece—is the most dignified as well as difficult task an artist can engage, as the desire to possess a representation of those near and dear to us, or of those we esteem, respect, and deem worthy of remembrance is entirely universal and commendable.

We can have no wish to conceal the fact that there are a very large number of portraits of little merit exhibited, and a great carelessness of seeing the art elevated. But the causes of the low position of this art are, we believe, mean destroyed, and it is often assailed unjustly. Unimportant portraits are scarcely more numerous, proportionate, eliminate, and common-place than contemporary incident painting—nature and habit happen, however, to make all of the latter of the former. The faults of both, in short, arise—to speak (as it is best always to do) in the plain truth—from carelessness and the absence of artistic education, from many painters being hardly more than an superior sort of artizan, and from the frequent deficiency of genius and literary and cultivation.

We have said that publicly-exhibited "portraits ought only to be estimated as works of art," and that "the best" portrait-painter is diminution of our demands on the portrait-painter, that he is not responsible for the eligibility of his subject. But he is also often compelled to introduce very unpictorial accessories. One thing, however, should be persistently demanded, whatever the subject—and it is that look of individuality of life which alone interests and affords delight above all parade of millinery, accessories, and even technical learning, and which distinguishes the true from that the resemblance is faithful though he never saw the original. This constitutes the highest artistic merit in portraiture, and is the point in the distinguishing merit of the Scotch school. Raeburn was the most eminent painter of this school; but his successors, though they have the same downright honesty, have not the masterly bold and vigorous style of handling. Sir Watson Gordon maintains his place at the head of the Scotch portrait-painters of the present day, and his portrait of "Archibald Bennet, Esq., Secretary to the Bank of Scotland" (125), intended for the hall of the bank, is a representation of a man actually looking up from his accounts with a Scotch shrewdness and animation which is very necessary to highly characterized. The figure alone has only the slightest trace of that blackness in the shadows generally found in Sir Watson's works. Two other portraits, though less striking and easy (so to speak) are full of consummate skill and character, "G. Baird, Esq., of Stitchem" (99), and "R.W. Bicence, Esq." (310). Messrs. Phillip, Macbeth, and Pickersgill are other celebrated painters of this school. We have already reviewed at length Mr. Phillip's noble portrait-picture of the Queen and the Princess, but we may say here that the artistic truth and vigour of that work is the quality with which were chiefly prominent in his early Scotch subjects before Mr. Phillip visited Spain. Mr. Macbeth is a thoroughly honest and conscientious painter; but he gives us, with almost unmodified minuteness, a hardness of execution, the most rigid and uncompromising side of Scotch character, typified in the portrait of that champion of the Free Church and Professor of Church History, the late "Dr. Cunningham" (256), to which the "antithesis" of Galilean open before him, turns upon the spectator a head bristling with unorganized hair, with beard, bold, and massive that few would challenge the possessor to a controversy on the deepest professional learning. Mr. Pickersgill's portrait of "Kenneth M'Leod, Esq., of Gruchernish," is an excellent example of the same school, but the horse against which the gentleman leans would hardly be equal to fifteen or sixteen stone. The group of a "Mother and Child" (64), by Pickersgill, is a plagiarism from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, compels unfavourable comparison in accuracy of colour and grace.

Mr. Ross deserves the high place he occupies chiefly on negative grounds. He is a fashionable painter, yet he does not descend to those tricks and always elevated flattery, which are unpardonable to the vulgar, whatever their rank. His colouring is cold, poor, and thin, and his draughtsmanship is sometimes faulty; but his heads are always well-bred gentlemen, and his ladies have the retenue reflected from a pure and exemplary Court. Mr. Grant's best works this year are a very favourable portrait of Miss Grant, the daughter of the Speaker in undress robes passing through a corridor to the Commons (68), and the half-length of Lady Pike (107)—very graceful, natural, and unaffected. Mr. Grant's least successful work is the ill-drawn portrait of Viscount "O. Farry, Esq. (93), and a picture of a boy horse standing perfectly passive in cover, though the master has sounded his "Gone away."

Mr. J. Rant's numerous portraits this year incline to be unduly obtrusive, not so much from want of good taste in the treatment as from a too great and unbroken equality of power. His characterization is showy yet flat, and wanting in refinement and variety. These afford one of many proofs that command of the mere material is one of the most dangerous things in art. As of old, Mr. Smith chief excellence was with children—witness the "Daughter of Chose and Mrs. Richmond Jones (119), training a rosebush in a greenhouse, and the Children of H. H. Thornton, Esq. (385), playing at croquet. The half-length of a lady descending stairs with a rose in her hand and girl requisite to be subdued in several passages.

Mr. Watts's full-length of Lady Somerwell Lewis (139) is a very creditable, though wanting the vigour and freshness of the portrait in Mr. Phillip's picture. The full-length of Mr. Thomas (74), in pink, shout to mount his hunter, is the best work for manliness and rich, though slightly forced, colour we have seen by this artist. Smaller female portraits by the same hand are somewhat feeble and conventional.

Mr. J. C. Knight has more genuine painter-like qualities than any of the preceding artists, with the exception of Mr. Phillip; but a strong relish for colour and a dashing manner, which are, perhaps, a little too obvious in the "Portrait of a Lady" (59), in a manner. The portrait of the late Dr. Daly (69) is entirely satisfactory. Mr. Richmond has made a perceptible advance towards complete mastery of his new medium. In proportion as he seems to be losing some of his cunning in crayons (see the drawing of "The Earl of Shaftesbury") (708) he is rapidly acquiring the richness and brilliancy of oil. While retaining in his recently-adopted material his skill as a draughtsman, there is however, still a certain conventionality which always characterized his works. The otherwise admirable portrait of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury (675) has, for example, a still-too-smooth and not altogether in character; and something of the same is observable in the portraits of the Earl of Home and the Rev. H. Venn (310). Mr. W. B. Richmond, R.A., has also made a step in the way of pretty and ingenious portrait of a little girl (679). Mr. Wells is another artist who, formerly a miniature painter, has changed his medium. He is not, however, seen to nearly so much advantage this year as in the beautiful portrait of Miss Tippings (71), a full-length figure in the white dress and, and from the scene of thin final painting and pleasing—in the usual manner of Mr. Watts, and always a favourable one. The "Contemplation" (96) is also by Mr. Wells; but must also object to the posed air of the head, the flowers which are the elaborate finish of the picture, and the want of the attention from the head, and look studied for effect instead of nature, as intended. The portrait of General Ross (89), has the well drawn and characteristic, has, from the causes indicated, the brownness of an old painting. A crayon drawing of an elderly lady (1,000), by Mr. Wells, is all that we could wish, but the artist who has least justified his change of medium is Mr. Thorburn. Before the public as a miniature painter he has long held a high place (625), and even the sweet but vapid portrait of Lady Orde (313), who is also by Mr. Thorburn seems to be executed in miniature manner in which he so much excelled. We confess, too, we see nothing in Mr. W. H. Hunt's first-exhibited portrait of Dr. Lushington (619) to justify the artist should have abandoned the style in which he excels. The head has the superficial hardness of a painted carving. Nor does Mr. R. C. Leslie appear to advantage in his new character of portrait painter. The life-size portrait of B. Bond Cabbell, Esq. (294), is not worthy of the artist who painted "Autumn Leaves" and "Sir Isumbras at the Garrick Club, is neither a likeness nor a good painting. There is a large and conspicuously-placed, but, in fact, formal, and uninteresting portrait of Mr. Gladstone, painted by Mr. Pettie.

Among portraits of a more pleasing character we would call attention to Mr. Boxall's full-length portrait of the Princess Louise of Denmark, by Mr. J. E. Williams, and another excellent portrait by the latter artist of "Mrs. Gurney" (1,000), and another a very meritorious profile of "The Duke of Bedford" (350), by Mr. Pearce; a well-painted but rather attitudinized portrait of Mr. Pearce (472), by Mr. Johnson; and the admirable little portrait of Mr. Joseph Parks (209), by Mr. Roden—a name almost new to us. Mr. Roden has also contributed a characteristic portrait, by Mr. Tweedie, of Miss J. C. Mackay (614), looking up from her book. Mr. Tweedie has also a good portrait of the late General Sir James Outram (340), though injured by the heavy colour and want of delicacy in execution; and "Mrs. Alfred Mosler," Clay (507); a lifelike and excellently-modelled portrait of the Rev. A. Tidman (622), by Mr. Gush; and a characteristic and not "flattering" portrait of Professor Owen (1,000), by Mr. Herkomer, of that muscular Christian, the Rev. Charles Kingsley (614).

Mr. Millais has contributed to the exhibition of the present appointment to the small bird, by R. F. Sandys, of Mrs. Susanna Rose (55)—an elderly lady in a black dress, with a white handkerchief on her head-dress, yet without the least sacrifice of breadth, but especially admirable for its brilliancy and marvellously delicate truth to character in every touching of the picture, from the wrinkles which time has left on the broad depth in the background in the style of the early Flemish painters. Mr. Millais's other contributions are the portrait of "Mrs. Leslie Ywcombe" (666), turned to extreme profile, smoking marigolds, also exquisite for its delicate truthfulness and careful finish; and the head of "Vivien" (707), almost equally fine in colour, but not so satisfactory in drawing.

Two very remarkable portraits are sent by M. H. Lohmann—a half-length of Mosier James Hartmann (120), and a head in profile of Mrs. Hartmann (121). Both are in a very dark manner and background. These portraits have an academic correctness, a smoothness of the delicacy of execution, and a general appearance of a very past which are quite unique in this exhibition. All that can be said against such work is, that in the necessary "tormenting" of the subject into the style of the artist, he loses much of his freshness; that this sweetness of gradation hardly compensates for the loss of the bold and vigorous touch of nature, and that, in short, all this we do not see this artificial smoothness in nature. All this is true, but it is equally true that there is a very opposite and a very false and opposite side. At all events, we could wish that the consummate drawing and modelling, and the "keeping" in the colouring of these works were found in a more "natural" style. After all, these are mere protections, and somewhat are many "fashionable" portraits, with which the exhibition is filled, are mere pretensions. The principle on French scrap—the diminutive head and the attenuated, impossibly-slender figure, and the "fashionable" complexion, and the stiff, flippery breath, with its sprags as of forked lightning. Two portraits by Mr. Buchanan, and a feeble performance by Mr. Swinton, are happily, however, almost the only portraits to which these remarks apply with any force. And there are evidences in this exhibition that the painters have some appreciation of a purer and better taste, though not always accompanied by the highest technical skill. Among the best portraits are those of Mr. Gilbert Scott (1,000), and amidst expressions of the agreeably grouped "Duchess of White, by Mr. Herrick (1,000), and a lifelike portrait of the Duke of Newcastle (1,000), in rather thinly painted, but "characters," and the head seems inlaid in the dark background; and a portrait of Mr. Hall, the proprietor of "Punch," admirably captured at La Rochelle (655), in truer in character, colour, and effect than anything we have seen by the artist. Mr. Hall's head has a rather too warmly-placed but in other respects excellent portrait of Mr. Hall, the proprietor of "Punch," and sculptor (1,000). Two subject pictures by this lady, "The Danish Fishermen's Courtship," (1,000), and "Hens Christian Anderson, the Danish Poet, Reading his Story," "The Ugly Duckling" (65), both of which are charming, and the opposite drawback of being cold and dry in colour, yet both are admirably true to nature. Mr. Armitage's full-length portrait of another of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, are chiefly noteworthy in connection with the large and important picture of the Conference most deserving attention (besides those already mentioned) are the Earl of Shrewsbury (794), in coloured chalks, by Mr. Salomé, and the excellent portrait of Mr. Gladstone, by Mr. Lucy (1,000). And of the few miniatures the best are by Miss A. Dixon, and Messrs. Wells, E. Taylor, Story, Kipps, Thorburn, H. Mesnley.

THE SCULPTURE.

There is little improvement in the few ideal works of sculpture in the present exhibition of the Royal Academy, and, indeed, the appointment of portraiture, probably due to the greater favour and interest the public doubtless begin to show towards and feel in this noble branch of art. The steadily growing taste and appreciation of it increased it there were sufficient space for distributing the sculpture in the rooms to the advantage of the pictures and the statues. The natural advantages to paintings and sculptures gained by placing them together is shown in the Palaces of Italy and the great international galleries, and was very successfully exemplified in our International Exhibition.

The last year's approved and described three of the best sculptures in this collection—viz., Mr. Marshal Wood's colossal bust of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (1,000), "Paul and Virginia," by Mr. Sherwood Westmacott; and "Young Romilly," by Mr. Munro. These together with Mr. Durham's Prince Albert, are unquestionably also destined to be placed in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. There are "Eve at the Gate," by Mr. Bestherd's Cottage," by Mr. E. B. Stephens, and "The Faithful Shepherdess," by Miss S. Durant. Mr. Stephens has not by much invention or vigour and propriety of conception added interest to a rather unpromising subject. Admitting that a certain clownishness (as necessarily assumed by Alfred) in the position of expression, there may be a little more than reeling to counteract this in a somewhat petit maître elegance of limb, and the whole figure is rather too much in the same style. The noble statue of the "Earl of Lonsdale" (13) seated in a chair will also hardly sustain the expectations formed of this sculptor by his friends, especially in reference to the Wellington monument with which he is intrusted. The air of the head is easy and natural at this figure, but the extremities are not satisfactory, and it has, on the whole, little to recommend it. The model of a standing statue to the late Earl Fortescue, to be erected at Exeter, is more vigorous; but only a very exceptional "subject" would justify so much rigidity of attitude and rugged character of form. Allowance must, however, be made for the plaster cast: the marble bust of the Earl (1140), also by Mr. Stephens, is, as might be expected, more agreeable. Miss Durant has had, in her statue for the Mansion House, a subject less popular, if more suitable for the material, than that of Mr. Stephens. Few persons nowadays read the pathetic ballad of "The Babe's Redbreast," by Fletcher (Beaumont has been dead some years when it was composed), forgetful as it is, and although it was the model for Miss Durant's "Census." But for this drawback the heroine was not, however, altogether unsuitable, and those to whom the poem will remember that the incident Miss Durant represents—namely, that where Amorit (the Faithful Shepherdess) tries to convince her despairing lover, Perigot, who is mistaken for the murderer of Amaryllis), of their identity by pointing to the ring and bracelet he had given her, is very touching and interesting. Miss Durant has made the most of this incident, and the pleasure which the suggestion of a charming story affords is enhanced by graceful form and excellent execution. This is the first important commission for a public work of sculpture given to a lady in this country. Miss Durant has also an admirable medallion portrait in high relief of Mr Grote the historian (1135).

Mr. Durham exhibits models of "America" and "Africa," two of four allegorical figures, which, we believe, are still wanting at the angles of the monument commemorative of the Great Exhibition of 1851, which is now about to be set up in the Horticultural Society's Gardens, and which will be uncovered with a grand State ceremony on the 10th of next month. We cannot be unfair to criticise these isolated figures decisively before they are seen in their proper material and position. We may say, however, that both (but especially the African) are nobly designed and executed, and that the properties (cast and treated very judiciously.

Mr. Woolner, recently-elected Royal Academician, has sent a marble group of Miss Hastree and a greyhound, entitled "Play" (1040), which is exceedingly graceful in form, animated in expression. The finished modelling and little playfulness of the dog are especially noteworthy. The "motif" of the figure was probably suggested by the antique Diana. Mr. Woolner contributes two busts—those of the late Sir Benjamin Brodie (1058), distinguished by strikingly characteristic and true treatment for the "President of the Colleges of Surgeons (for whom the sculptor is also engaged upon a statue of Dr. Hunter); and that of Professor Goldwin Smith (1039), the late accomplished lecturer to the academy, powerfully modelled, but a rather ungainly "subject." This is a diploma work—i.e., the example of their art which each R.A. and A.R.A. is required to present to the Academy. Mr. J. E. Philip's three religious subjects, forming part of the series he is executing for the new Presbyterian Chapel, are examples of this kind, and show much mastery of the technical difficulties of abstractive. There is great expression in the head of "Mary Magdalene." Mr. Marshall's "Undine" is, compared to many previous works, rather empty and hard: the face and arms are not in good drawing and well-proportioned.

Mr. Munro, besides the spirited and graceful work we last week engraved, has sent a group of two lovers, executed in a style showing a characteristic bust of "A. S. Gladstone, Esq." (1035); another of "General Sherard Osborn" (1036), and a bust of Mrs. Munro (as a child in children) the refined resting of this sculptor is seen to peculiar advantage: these are "Miss Annie Leigh Smith" (1151) and "Mrs. Ludlow" (1153). Mr. Calder's artistic sketches of "Wounded or Mores" (1038), and "The Woman taken in Adultery" (1041), are full of the spirit and power of the Flaxman style of Michael Angelo; and rare dignity and impressiveness must be conceded to them. It might, as well, however, be said that Flaxman laughable caricatures of Homer, to remember that nothing but great genius will entirely carry off proportions so far removed from those of ordinary nature, and a mass of formless, folded drapery. Mr. Calder's bust of Professor Owen in these solemn effigies are the sprightly little statuette sketches, in terra cotta, by Mr. Bruce, as the "Lady" and Mrs. Millais, &c.; and the finest French specs, exaggerated liveliness, dandy airs, and tiny extremities, which may be all very well in the boudoir, but are unsuitable in the very objectionable on a larger scale and in a nobler material. Mr. F. F. Roubiliac has a relief of "The Good Samaritan" and a very clever little bust of the late Lord Chief Justice of Macaulay (1,000). G. G. Adams's plaster sketch, or study, for "A Nymph after the Bath" (1,000) is one of the most graceful female figures we have seen in ideal statue. This sculptor has, besides, a bust of "General Sir Thomas M. Pranks" (1010), having much character in the features for a posthumous work; another characteristic bust of "General Sir Edward Lugard" (1167), and impressions from dies for a medal of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Erichsen. There also are very delicate and refined examples of cipptic art. Other good specimens of die engraving are contributed by Messrs. A. B. Wyon, H. Wyon. Remembering for the ideal sculptures, we may mention a pretty child-group, entitled "Reckless" (1,000), by Mr. Theed, and "Cupid Disarmed," by Mr. Rabe—a very different version to that given in Mr. Millais's picture; Mr. Stevens's "Sleeping Boy" (1,000), and, perhaps, just, in which the modern female is out of keeping with the Farnese-like sculpture, and two beautiful and highly finished ideal busts of "Launcelot" and "Una," by Mr. Thomas (1,000).

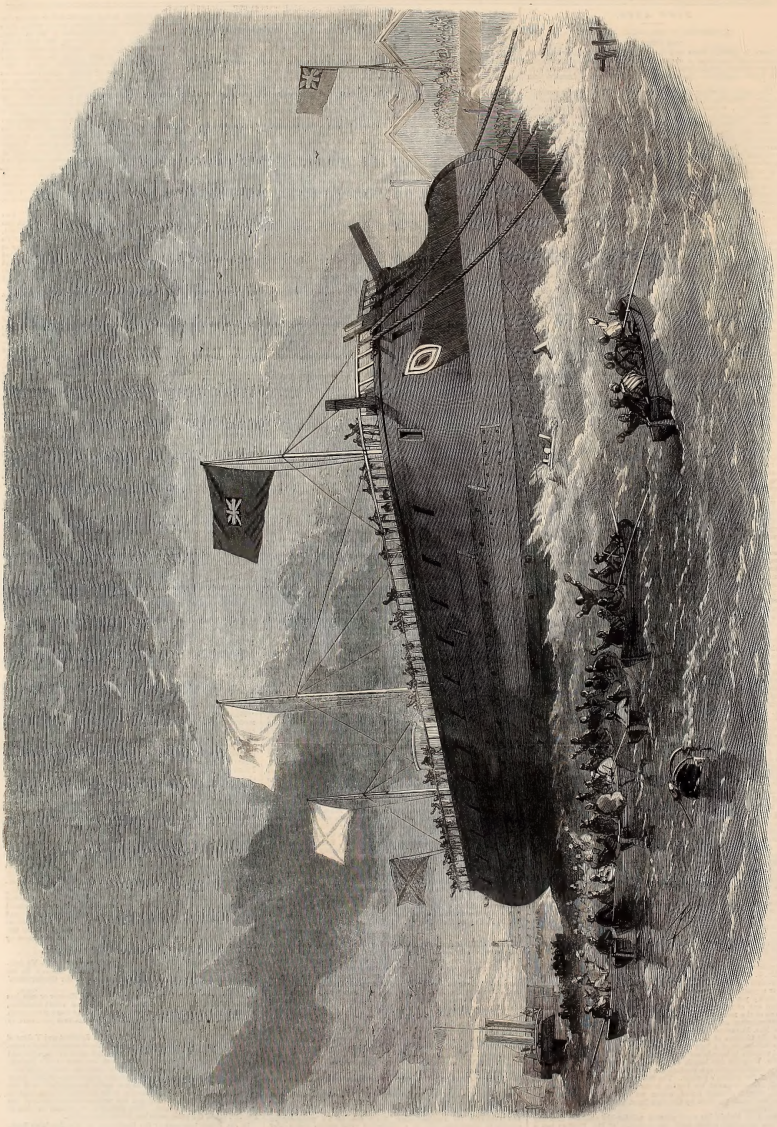
Among the portrait busts, conspicuous for merit as well as in consideration of the personages represented, are a very delightful "heroic" dimensions (being a little above life-size), of the late Prince Consort, by Mr. Theed—a sculptor's portrait in its breadth and excellent work of art, and two busts by the gifted wife of this sculptor, placed side by side, one of the Princess of Wales—already favourably reviewed in the Illustrated London News—and that the other of the Princess Louis of Hesse, which is, equally with its companion, full of the grace and truth of the original in expression. Other busts of marked merit not yet mentioned are "The Earl of Elgin" (1,000), by Mr. Noble, and "The Late Archdeacon Hare of the Liverpool Docks (1057), by Mr. Noble, both very artistically modelled: "The Hon. Mountstuart Grimstone" (1030), a posthumous work by Mr. Behnes, and Mr. Durham's unfinished and facile, a lifelike bust of H. C. Marshall, Esq. (1028), by Baron Marochetti; Mr. Thomas Fuel for a bust of Sir Joseph Paxton, and Mr. Henry Weekes's Felix Mendelssohn (1,000), by Mr. Butler; a manly and unaffected bust, by H. H. Weekes, of the late Mr. Thomas Brassey, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers" (1133), "The Late Archdeacon Hare (1141), by Mr. Woolner—a commendably conscientious work, or apparently great literal exactness, but which from the quiet manner of nature look noticeable in the Tennyson and other busts by this sculptor—and "Lady Guillemot" (1,000), by Mr. Bruce. There are also excellent medallic medallion portraits by Mr. J. Adams; cases of others by Mr. Baxter, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Thomas, and two in bronze by Mr. Armstead, of rare mastery in the workmanship.

Mr. W. S. Herrick has just completed two very creditable full-length portraits of the Queen and the late Prince Consort, in the robes of the Order of the Garter, for the hall of the Clothworkers' Company.

At a moment when the character of the old Elenore dresses has been adopted in the design selected for the national Albert memorial, it may be interesting to state that a very sweetly-toned photograph of the beautiful Gothic dress by Mr. Pugin-Powell has been published by Mr. Mitchell, of Old Bond-street.

Mr. T. J. Barker's picture, entitled "The Intellect and Valour of England," which contains the most lively portraits of eminent Englishmen now living or recently dead, has been worked upon by the artist and considerably improved since it was exhibited at the Royal Academy. The purpose for which the picture was, we presume, chiefly painted—namely, to furnish the subject for a popular engraving—will no doubt be accomplished. The likenesses are easily recognisable, and the engraving, by Mr. C. Lewis (shortly to be published), will, judging from the preparatory etching and the well-established merit of the engraver, be very acceptable. The picture is at present on view at Mr. M'Lean's Gallery, in the Haymarket.

In our notice last week of the landscapes in the Academy Exhibition we omitted to notice Mr. Danby's "Delilah Mocking Samson" (460) as among the number of noteworthy works; but a slight misprint occurred in the artist's name—it should have been "Henry," not "Isidore."



LAUNCH OF THE RUSSIAN IRONCLAD FLOATING BATTERY PERVENETZ, AT BLACKWALL.—SEE PAGE 596.

ALGERIAN SPAHIS IN JAILS.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. A. BEAUCÉ.—SEE PAGE 594.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. O'Hagan took the oaths and his seat for Tralee, in the room of Mr. D. O'Connell, resigned.

NEW WRITS were moved for the election of members for the city of London, in the room of Mr. Western Wood, deceased; for the borough of Kinsale, in the room of Sir J. Arnott, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; and for the borough of New Ross, in the room of Mr. Charles Tottenham, who has resigned the Chiltern Hundreds.

THE PACIFIC SERVICES.—On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Childers moved a vote of £1,000,000 on account of the navy for taking votes in Supply particularly in reference to the pacific services. Mr. Childers briefly explained the estimates, which, as an amendment, that all the words after 1868, in the resolution relative to Mr. Churchward's account, be left out.—Mr. Gray seconded the amendment.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, and entered into a statement with the view of showing that the Government were perfectly justified in the course they had taken in the matter of Mr. Churchward's conduct.—After some discussion the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Walpole's amendment was negatived by a majority of 270 against 101. The report of the Committee of Supply was then agreed to.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' DUTY.

The House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the following resolutions:—

"That, in lieu of the duty now payable for and in respect of passengers conveyed for hire upon or along any railway, there shall be charged and paid in Great Britain a duty of excise at and after the rate of £10 per cent upon all sums received or charged for the fare or conveyance of all such passengers.

"That section 7 of the Act passed in the seventh and eighth years of her Majesty's reign, chapter 85, which enacts that no fare shall be levied upon the receipt of any railway company which shall exceed the amount of the fare not exceeding one penny for each mile by any such cheap train as in the said Act is mentioned, shall be repealed.

"That the exemption from duty granted by the 8th section of the Act passed in the seventh and eighth years of her Majesty's reign, chapter 21, in respect of the conveyance of passengers by cheap trains, shall not extend to any railway train which shall not be kept in motion running at the rate of 12 miles the week, or else a train running to or from a market town on a market day, and opposite to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Trade and Foreign Plantations as a cheap train, for the convenience of passengers to or from a market."

Mr. THOMPSON opposed the resolutions on the grounds that the railway companies were already taxed to the extent of 5 per cent on their receipts, and as a right hon. gentleman proposed to visit with the utmost wrath the poor man who travelled by the cheap trains, he should have thought that would sufficiently suffer for this trifling delinquency.

The resolutions were ultimately agreed to.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Mrs. Pope, widow of Captain William Langley Pope, R.E.I.C. (who died in 1856), has just received probate. The personality was sworn under £14,000, and the testatrix appointed her friends, the Rev. Charles Waring Sexton, D.D., incumbent of Sandwood Chapel, near Whitchurch, Salop; Richard Wilde, Esq., Shrewsbury, and Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of the Inner Temple, George Williams Wood, Esq., of Lynn Regis, Mrs. Pope leaves to each of the former £100 for mourning and £50, in addition, to each of the legal advisers. To her only son, William Langley Pope, M.A., she leaves the entire life interest in the whole of the property (after the two executors of Lord left in legacies to members of her husband's and her own families), together with her collection of pictures, plate, and household furniture.

The will of the Right Hon. Henry Manners Cavendish, Baron Waterpark, was sworn under £12,000. The late peer, who died on the 9th inst. at Belfast, left his property to his wife, Lady Waterpark, the residuary legatee. The executor, the Hon. George Cavendish, M.A., is the testator's brother, having renounced the grant. The personalty was sworn under £12,000. The will bears date 1846, and a codicil, dated 1866, is appended. The testator leaves all his real estate, subject to the charge of £200 a year on his Irish estates, as an additional income to his widow, to her for the term of her life.

The will of John Allnutt, Esq., of Clapham-common, Surrey, was proved in London Court on the 13th inst. The personalty was sworn under £40,000. The executors and trustees are Mrs. Allnutt, the widow; Mr. Allnutt, the eldest son; Mr. Henry Gar. Esq., the son-in-law; and Robert Baxter, Esq., of Park-street, Westminster. The testator bequeaths to his wife the interest of £5,000 and the household furniture absolutely, and added five codicils, the last dated May, 1868. The testator, who was one of a family numbering fifteen children, has left to each of his children a portion of his estate. To his son he leaves his share and interest in the business of which he was formerly merchant, Mark-lane. To his daughters he gives the freehold premises, appointing his widow residuary legatee in trust for the estate, upon her decease, is to pass to his son.

Last week a woman died at Reay, after having attained the extraordinary age of 107 years.

The Panama Railway Company present all officers of her Majesty's ships which neither off Colon or Panama with a free ticket across the railway and back.

Prince Napoleon had paid several visits to the Sues Canal works, Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde left Alexandria on the 11th inst. for Cairo, and were to proceed to Upper Egypt.

Sir Henry Barkly has communicated to the Melbourne Royal Society a letter he had received from the Governor of Singapore offering £50 per pair for rose cuscus pigeons found on the Navigator's Isles.

The Hon. Percy Scholefield has purchased the gaol-house at Arpanilla, near Alva, the prison of Clackmannanshire, and the adjoining dwelling-house, and the first use made of this purchase has been to set up therein the privilege-press of Scholefield, for the publication of the Alva Examiner.

The *Straits* (Singapore) *Times* says that the island is more infested with tigers than ever, and that large numbers of Chinese woodcutters, who work in the jungle, are killed by these beasts. The population of the island is only fifteen miles square, and 100,000 persons live on it, it is not cleared of jungle. 100 dollars is paid for every tiger killed. Tigers are common on the Singapore from the Malay peninsula, which is only a quarter of a mile distant.

The Hon. Col. Lovett and Mr. Cotton on Thursday evening left Sydney for Privileges, and heard evidence in the Dr Scales, the Mordecai and Monkhorse, and the Da Willes grants. The Hon. Col. Lovett, in the Richard I. was produced in evidence, and it was stated to contain the earliest known autograph of any of the Kings of England. The Royal signature was across, followed by the words "Le Roy."

We have reports from Copenhagen of the proceedings at the Congress of Agriculture from Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, which assembled last week, for the purpose of promoting the alliance between the three kingdoms. The proceedings are described as having been of a most cordial nature, and much good is expected from them. An arrangement was made before separating that another meeting should be held in 1870.

The Government emigrant-ship Everton, which left Liverpool on 1 Jan., anchored in Hobson's Bay, Melbourne, on the 4th inst. Delirium tre. She was twenty-one days passing the tropics. The mean temperature during that period was 110 deg. in the shade, and 140 deg. in the shade. Her quickest daily run was 236 miles and her slowest 11 miles. The distance she traversed during the voyage was 14,000 miles.

The Swiss have established an Alpine club, under the title of "Schweizerischen Alpen Club," at Berne. Its object is supported by eminent men in that country, who are desirous of encouraging a taste for mountain pedestrianism as conducive to health, and to erect huts for shelter and scientific observation in the most interesting localities.

Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, left England in January last, entirely safety at Singapore on the 21st of that month. He proceeded thence in her Majesty's ship Coquette to his little territory, and was received by himself and the people with every demonstration of satisfaction and pleasure and affection. He found the country in a prosperous condition. The exhibition of pepper, betel, and gambier plants, which will probably be an important article for the market have been successfully set to work.

THE NEW POST OFFICE TARIFF FOR THE BRITISH ISLANDS.—After the 1st prox. mails for the British Islands will be made up at the General Post Office for conveyance by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's packets on every Monday afternoon as well as on the 15th and 29th of each month. The following are the rates of postage which will be charged thereupon:—Letters not to be forwarded.—Letters not exceeding ½oz. 6d.; above ½oz. and not exceeding 1oz., 1s.; above 1oz. and not exceeding 2oz., 2s.; above 2oz. and not exceeding 3oz., 3s.; above 3oz. and not exceeding 4oz., 4s.; above 4oz. and not exceeding 5oz., 5s.; above 5oz. and not exceeding 6oz., 6s.; and so on, increasing 1s. for every additional 1oz. Letters to be forwarded.—Not exceeding ½oz. 1s. and 1s. 6d.; above ½oz. and not exceeding 1oz., 2s.; above 1oz. and not exceeding 2oz., 3s.; for every additional 1oz. 1s. All letters for the Ionian Islands will be rated as sent to the seat of Government, unless directed to be forwarded by some other route. Letters, &c., addressed to be forwarded from Malta or Egypt, if posted leaving on Monday should be posted in or reach London not later than Friday evening, and those Islands or Malta if posted leaving on the 15th and 29th and 30th of each month should be posted in or reach London not later than the evening of the 14th and 28th of the month respectively, in order to be in time for dispatch, in which case they must be posted in or reach London on Thursday evening.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Lost and Saved. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton. (Hurst and Blackett.) Imagine yourself two hundred and fifty miles from London, on the shore of lovely Tenby: Pembroke Castle towers in the distance; Carmarthen Bay is gleaming in the evening sun; and on the sands a joyous party is gathered, enjoying a simple festival. The group consists of an elderly gentleman, a widowed lady, two young ladies, the youngest sixteen and the other a few years older; a boyish midshipman, honour of whose shining blue jacket his family title is held; and a tall youth, of grave appearance, who is a friend, a neighbour, and more than a distant relation of Captain Brooke, the young ladies, and Mr. Midshipman Burke. The fete is not of a brilliant description, as fashionable people count brilliancy; it consists merely in drinking "the health of dear Aunt Somebody" in the sea, and then the usual play to inborn merriment of heart: in filling the glass vase which decorates the centre of the luncheon table with the sea-weed, and in Miss Beatrice Brooke's entwining with seaweed, a "for ever and ever" her bonny brown hair, which, in all her glory of wind-blown and placid evening, blushing sky, and sparkling sea. Aye, dancing over the sea, comes the prettiest of yachts; it stands as close in to the shore as its draught will allow, shakes sail, and gets off a little cockleshell of a boat, which touches at the stairs hard by the place where the merry party is gathered. The handsome passenger, dressed with chestnut curls large easily from the boat, advances to the group, and, raising his hat, asks to be directed by a short cut, which he believes there is thereabouts, to Trahenne House. And now you have had presented to you the characters of Mrs. Norton's tale; for it is Beatrice Brooke who is "the lovely girl," and Mr. Burke proves her nearest and dearest, and one of them is her betrothed husband. Gerald Trahenne, the handsome stranger, is the Lord of the Manor, so that it owes its origin to a conversation which she had with him, that Beatrice Brooke, who had heard of his wealth, beauty, and perfection in woman, and told him she "would some day create a heroine from that model, and bring her to grief in a novel." Of course, it is easy to "bring grief" to the ideal in a novel, but it is only disregard probability. It is more difficult if you proceed according to the rules of common, ordinary probability. Gerald Trahenne, who has made your acquaintance as the model, more cold-hearted, more contemptible because more intelligent than the rest of his kind, runs a course of destruction with any intention of being seduced) usually are, though you succeed in bringing the poor victim "to grief," you prove nothing whatever against the possessor in question of those qualities which lot to ruin in the particular instance. And thus, in our opinion, Mrs. Norton has made a mistake in the plot of her story. Essex's faith in his own "notions of charm and perfection in woman" is the management of Shakspeare, but Beatrice Brooke's character appears to us to be arbitrary; and her elopement with Trahenne, though charmingly described, is not probable. Mrs. Norton's previous development of her character had not prepared us for it. She had not seemed a young lady who would be tossed about from room to window, and from window to garden, by the force of a few hot words of merchandise. But Mrs. Norton is a woman, and, no doubt, understands her sex better than we do, and that the story of Lost and Saved is essentially one of high life. The villain is the heir to an earldom, and Captain and Mrs. Brooke are among the "old Welsh families"; consequently there are many pictures—of course, faithful ones—of life in the way in which Marchionesses and ladies live; and the majority of the characters are of high degree. Lords and their wives in their language, or conventional open-dances in their country seats, figure in the tale. But we are bound to confess that we do closely upon what it is considered improper to write about as actually in the days of Queen Anne, and we are glad that the man who has had the boldness to describe them in all their naked dishonesty in one so elevated, both by social position and literary reputation, as Mrs. Hen. Norton. The story is a good one, the characters are in rather too much of a vulgar Bluebeard, whose laziness, heartlessness, vanity, and love of "fun" are the chief features of his life: there is quite enough of a scheming mother, one Lady Patricia Wellington, and "Aunt Margery," the widowed lady of Sully Nichols, and her aunt Captain Brooke, who bears, both in his character and in his appearance, a striking resemblance to Shakspeare's Lord Stevecme: of Helen Wellingham, the fair and the fragile, and yet the bright and the courageous, the daughter of Mr. Wellingham, the kind-hearted, the sober-minded, the just, and the good. And poor Miss Parkes, the humble but tender and affectionate friend, be forgotten. We have not touched upon her character, but we could have easily dispensed with her prayer; for our impression is that under such circumstances as those in which she is placed she is not balanced periods. Mrs. Norton has brought to bear upon her novel her acknowledged powers of description, fancy, pathos and eloquence, and of wit and humour; indeed, there are few characters more humorous than where the Marchioness of Updown proceeds to her aunt's drawing-room, and where Mr. Wellingham, the magnate, and quotes poor John's most natural but unsyntactical letter of expostulation. Of the pathos we would quote the last chapter—and just; you feel as if you had escaped from an unwholesome atmosphere. If we should have to find fault with the last chapter but two and the fourth edition has come forward to attest the merits of Mr. Aird's new poem—the ordinary, did circumstances permit, take them one by one and analyze them carefully, to the bottom of the deepest thoughts, skim lightly over his shallower fancies, point out the faults of his style, and the want of finish in the truthfulness of his descriptions, and mark the carelessness of his versification. But, as this cannot be done, we must content ourselves with a general welcome, pleasing merely as random a handful of his flowers of fancy for the public to test their beauty and their fragrance. "A Summer Day" strikes us as one of the happiest of the new compositions and less ambitious than some of them: we may, therefore, begin with it. In this piece, it will be a fair specimen of Mr. Aird's style. And thus they run :—

But up from innocent sleep, how fresh to rise
The glorious morn! Ere yet the sun hath risen
Mingled by fairy walks and trembled lines
Of dewy hedges, and the sweet-briar rose
Hangs over brooks, bridge its trailing shoot
Of stems and leaves, and the wild-rose its prize
And wild love-token, at the mossy margin.
The speckled thrush, with many a varied note
Of joyous music, from the topmost spray
The rabbit rushes along the grassy path,
Leaves a moment's track, and is gone.
Arrest to listen; then, with glimpse of white,
Bounds through the bush, and is lost.

Thomson has worse lines than these. This, too, is picturesque :—

See how the noble bird,
Her bosom to the lark, goes round away
Against the distant sun, and, as she moves,
Through a rough cleft above, with busy bill
Feeding her young; and now returning leaves
Her bright grey, bright shimmering in the green
Of the tall fern, and the dark heath.

London Scenes and London People. By Aleph. (W. H. Collingridge). This is a book contributed originally to the *City Press*, which "Aleph" appears to have become a great favourite with the readers of that interesting newspaper, and it was therefore thought that a selection from the papers which "Aleph" had written for the columns of the *City Press* would be favourably received in a collected form. It has been attended by a result which must be highly gratifying to the author, as was completed a sufficient number of subscribers had been registered to exhaust an ordinary edition, and a work of "Aleph" is clear." Its readability is undoubted, and there are a great many persons who will derive information as well as pleasure from its pages. May we, however, hint to "Aleph" that he would do well to overhaul his authorities again before the next edition of his work? for we can answer for it that one of his papers—that upon Christ's Hospital—contains a great many inaccuracies. We would recommend him to compare his assertions with Mr. Hunter's more particularly in respect of the "Monday" and "Tuesday" breakfast, the days on which the "public suppings" take place, the "Bluecoat" boy exhibitions at Cambridge and Oxford. The name he gives as that of the secretary to the Governors is wrong, and the date of the print for John Silence, which, unless we are very much more mistaken than we should like to be, was his real name.

ECHOES OF THE FRENCH DERBY DAY.

It is a melancholy thing to be compelled—say through illness, inopportunity, or "urgent private affairs" abroad—to miss the Derby. Each failure in attendance at Epsom is a kind of blot on one's sporting escutcheon. To the genuine amateur of national pastimes there should be no cessation or discontinuity in his annual patronage of his favourite races. He should be able to enumerate the accidents by flood and field he has witnessed on every successive Derby Day for as many years as the roof of the hill has conveyed him to the Downs. Our own Derby experience dates from Teddington's year; an epoch as recent as to induce the idea that we are changing a locality we do not possess. We remember, it is true, a good many Derbies previous to Teddington's, but, before his time, we thought it wicked to go to Racecourses at all.

We have missed—with sorrow and shame do we avow it—the Derby of 1868, but we were there by proxy, and that in the flesh. We were eating macaroni *au gratin*, at Paolo Reggio's, in the Rue de Richelieu, when we were startled by the sudden sonic time that a Derby of Boccaroni was receiving its ovation opposite the Grand Stand, in Surrey. There is nothing more pitiable, more sad than the desperation from participation in the games called "Athenian." Only two days before the Derby a friend writes to us from London, "We hear you have drawn Lord Lyon's Derby ground lottery. If the ground floor first you will win a hundred; at all events, he will be 'placed,' and you will save your stake." Alas! our friend had given rise to the most unvenerous of rumours—the echo was illusory. On the day before the Derby the Lyon was drawn from a tawny agent.

Macaroni, first: Lord Cadden, second. *Your driver King of the Vale, and the same interest.*

Still is there an assuagement of agony in the sensation (even if it endure but for five minutes) of the hotel that you have won a hundred pounds. Even the reaction, when the macaroni and you haven't won anything, but have lost five, is most salutary. It is as good as a cold douche after the "Vale of Tempe" Waltzes. You did not pour John Day, recklessly speculating in the South Eastern, the pigeons have been fed of thousands? and did not he wake up and discover that, having failed to secure a prize, he had lost all?

Besides, at most race meetings there are the "Consolation Stakes," "*le prix des vaincus*." We have had our "consolation." Has not Mr. De La Rue succeeded in making a most consoling reason that the misfortunes of our dearest friends are not wholly unpleasing to us? It may have been, perhaps, a somewhat soothing and comforting to hear in Paris that the English Derby Day was a most turbulent and divisive in its social aspect; that the "kerseet cards" were reduced to pulp by the rain, and that mud and dogs' dirt on the course was heavy and eugy: that the roads were sloughs of slush and slime; that the "Hill" was a quagmire, and that Waterloo was a very common and blue veils at a discount; and that everybody and everything—horses, jockeys, and "noble sportsmen," all got thoroughly wet through.

A passable "consolation stake" this, but a richer one remains behind. Though the Derby was run on the Epsom Downs, at a railway wheel, assisted by the locomotives of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, pertinaciously and unceasingly, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., the result of the "Derby Français," otherwise the "Grand Prix du Jockey Club" of 300,000f., or about £12,000 sterling, was not known, the making altogether about £2000 sterling, which was run for with great vivacity in the presence of the elite of the Parisian fashion, on the 17th inst.

The Paris grand Derby, decided at the office of the *Jockey Journal*, in the Rue Reaugon, has just brought out a portrait of La Touques, a high-mettled racer, the property of M. Lupin, a banker, who is a member not only of the Chantilly Derby, but of the recent Prix de Boulogne, and of the Grand Steeple Chase de Paris. Lupin, little and mure, very badly dressed, as most of the French racehorses seem to be, is a man who has but little of the coquetry of satin coats, plaited manes, and besweated boots visible at English race-courses, and surprising equipages as a nation which pays so much attention to the arts of the toilet as do the French.

The course at Chantilly is not more than half a mile in length, but the horns go two circuits—a distance that severe trainers for the Derby, and a most remarkable start it was, sight of the horses having their heads one way and sight the other. Those, however, wheeled round and scampered off with the most admirable delight to the spectators, but with a defiance of discipline that would have convulsed Admiral Rous with rage and horror. Mr. M'Grigor tells us:

La Touques was ridden by an English jockey, a little lad named Doyle, who looked, indeed, more like a child; and many of the jockeys in the field were to be found the names of Bartholomew, Kitchener, Admiral, Flatman, and Chilmer. In their official programme, the Grand Prix de Boulogne is described to give the weight of the English riders. A French jockey is looked upon as an inferior being; and of the two or three who were riding, the only one who was being led into the inclosure of the Grand Stand, seemed fully sensible of the fact. He was a mere boy, and he was ashamed to be seen in his age; but he had on a man's great coat over his jacket and leathers. His horse was led by a tremendous French *postilion*, or groom, at least six feet high, and proportionately stout. At the entrance to the inclosure a tall gendarme, lengthily moustached, stopped the cavalcade, and the jockey's cart of mirrors was lowered. "Dit out yer card," quoth the little jockey to the big groom, who, with a grunt, produced a large pasteboard, which was duly inspected. "It's carda'ere, and carda there, and cards everywhere; and not one of 'em to be seen more about a 'orse than nothin'."

Let us do our kind-hearted neighbours across the Channel the justice to admit that in all matters relating to horseflesh they cheerfully concede the palm to Englishmen. Their horses are ridden by an English sire and dam—the Baron, out of Tapestry, and was ridden, as we have said, by an Englishman. The very name of the sire of Stamford's name in the programme made his winning with his bore Arrogance almost a foregone conclusion—not, however, borne out by the event. Again, in the appointments, the accessories necessary to the English element predominate. The "gentlemen sportsmanns" of the Jockey Club are to be found in the grand stand and on the course; English race terms are profusely used in conversation: and to complete the illusion, the Derby dinner, to its minutest details, was scrupulously copied by the most illustrious members of the French turf. The "Admiral" (who cured up done to his hot, when Mr. Leech loves so well to draw, and drew so admirably) was to be seen at Chantilly. The middle classes in France do not understand "Le Sport." They are not to be met with on the race-course, and their billiard-tables. Thus, at the Gallic "fashion games" you see only the aristocracy and the upper middle classes. Gentlemen who clip their hands and cry bravo! at the show whose origin and pedigree are known to everybody. The blood, also aristocrats, the members of the great *cercles*, the *Jockey*, the *gendres*; the Grammont-Caderousses, the Aumonts, the Delagrange, the Delamares, even the members of the upper family spaces, who look, in dress and mien, much more as Englishmen looked ten years since than as Frenchmen look now. The middle class, whose pencil takes up may remind the plainspoken equally of Frederic Barbarossa and the King of the Double Chin, and who are so well and humorously caricatured by the Upper Five Hundred of Chantilly. The odour of L'agyeetre Square" is altogether wanting. Newmarket-cut coats, drab cords tight fit, the low birdseye narrow, buckskin gloves, horrebine pins, sleeve-gipe bats, and short crooked sticks are then the only indications that the spectators are Gallic. It is good current.

But alone at Chantilly are the "gentleman sportsman's" in high relief. Events "have just come off" at the Bois de Boulogne and Vincennes; Fontainebleau and Caen are to come next, and on all the rails of Paris resound the cries of "Grand Steeple Chase de Paris!" above the modest announcement of the *fête* of Vaugirard, in honour of the Assumption, and the appointments of the Bureau of the Bosses at Nanterre, cut of countenance.

There are essential differences, however, between the English and French Derby days. As Albert Smith's engineer used to say, "Austria isn't England, and England isn't Australia, and you can't make 'em so; and that's where it is, Mr. Smith." France, we take it, is France, and England, England. The French Jockey Club has actually issued a code of rules for the conduct of the races at the Bois, with the stern tribunal whose members warn outspoken newspaper reporters of Tribunals of Honour. "Le Sport" is a misnomer to which you pay no chance, is not like the well-roped turf where Tom, Dick, and Harry may see the race for nothing. The "grand

parrillon" and the "*brûleur réservoir*" are but a Swiss cottage kind of affair compared with our colossal stand. On the great day at Chantilly there were not probably five thousand persons present. There were no pickpockets. There were no "wolchers." Half a dozen sergents de ville fulfilled those duties, for the adequate performance of which we require a couple of hundred policemen at the very least. There were no mountebanks, no acrobats, no serenaders, and no pipers. Had any such diverting vagabonds presumed to show their faces on "*Les Jeunes*," they would have been at once hurried off to the Madelonnettes. On the course the only refreshments were a few booths for the sale of gingerbread, whistles, and dolls: but not a glimpse was to be caught of the ingenious gentleman who manipulates the three cards, or the more occult individual whose dexterity is devoted to the manœuvring of two little thimbles and one small pea.

Again a modern twinkle of the fashionable eaten down by railway, and there were not a dozen private equipages on the course. Here and there was an open chaise—but, then, it looked in vain for fours-in-hand or barouches and pair. The betting, we dare say, was heavy enough: but it was all done in the paddock, and on the private javelines of the jockey club. On the course there was absolutely no speculation beyond a lottery or two at a franc a head. We recognised one familiar British betting face, whose presence stood with Israel as a sure moodily surveying the unprofitable scene. He had come express from England prepared to bet against anything that could be named: and declined to back anything. The race was to them not a matter of business, but a rare show. Finally, the French Derby of 1863 was run on a Sunday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE settling on the Derby and Oaks has been of the most satisfactory character, and, with the exception of a few trifling accounts, which stand over until Ascot, everything has been squared up. All bets, from £50,000 to £50,000, are understood to be "off" among the ringers; but one thing is certain, that he has generously presented his trainer, Goldsmith, with £1000, and Chaloner with £500. Old friends of Lord Glasgow are bitterly disappointed; and, with the exception of, perhaps, a few out-and-out Manchester men, there is a very jubilant among trainers, jockeys, owners—and, in fact, everybody, save those to see a race, that Fordham, after thoroughly executing his order, got well clear of anybody before Tattersalls Corner, and his victories—as many other young jockeys have done when they found themselves in front of a Derby field.

The heavy state of the ground did much towards bringing horses together; and it is curious that, when the Derby and Oaks are won under the judge's chair, Lord Clifden's head was down and Mucarone's up.

"Nimrod" has finished his letter on the Derby in the Times upon the post, and that this manœuvre just saved it from being a dead heat. Lord Clifden's race with Jamiceton on Friday has rather frightened his friends from backing him for the Oaks; but they have seen him out again. The race is, however, no criterion, as, to say nothing of the difference of weight, he was been "rot" or plated. He looked a couple of stone heavier than the Derby day, and was only very moderately fit. The Oaks mile was safely accomplished in 2 min. 90 sec., whereas 1 min. 45 sec. is good average time. Three of the best looking fillies in it were first, second, and third for the Oaks. Doncaster was by no means fit for work; Lady Augusta's legs were decidedly queer, and her noble owner had apparently told his friends that she was "all right" on the day, and the perpetual tall whisk of the pretty Miss Armstrong gave the admirers some qualms, which were fully realised. The quiet yellow clothes had made John Scott fancy that Queen Bertha would do again beaten by Amelia, and Alicroft thought little enough of his 50 to 1 mount. Both Derby and Oaks will be memorable for the brilliant horsemanship of the jockeys of the winners, as Alicroft nicked it by one of them "short heads on the post" that made up the great Jem Robinson such an imperishable name in the saddle. A match between one of the Vale and Rapid Rabbits was run off on the Derby, 9st. 10lb. each, A.F., on the Houghton Wednesday. John Osborne has had, as usual, a good haul at Redcliffe, where Dave Ann, bred by that rare old Scottish sportsman, Mr. Ayton, of Auchendinny, has twice scored. Ascot occupies the four middle days of next week, and is fully expected that the Prince of Wales and suite will attend in State. The Gold Vase, on Tuesday, has only an entry of ten, including Alabaster, Adventurer, Gamester, Caller Ou, Wingrave, Zetland, Hurricane, &c.; while the Cup entry, on Thursday, lacks the name of Asteroid, but contains those of Cremorne, Wheeler, The Marquis, Cariboo, Stradella, Buckstone, Zetland, Caller Ou, The Ranger, Lord Clifden, and seventeen others.

The ball at Shelsmore is deferred from Monday to Tuesday, and Saturday before Doncaster Races, a great change for the better. Her Majesty's and Mr. Saville's yearlings will be sent to the hammer (Saturday), and on Monday next sixteen of Mr. Mather's by Touchstone and Prime Minister, come up to Tattersall's. Could a Derby lot will be sold on Saturday, the 6th of June. They are by twelve different sires, and the dams of Paste, Lady Palmerston, High Treason, Governess Fair, Attaman, Sanderer, Shillelagh, Mendicant, Anvil, Neptune, G.E.D., Donna del Lago, Donne and Sappho, Commotion, Bohemia, Countenance, Tragedy, and Lady Feversham are among the forty-one. Sir Lydden Newman's fourteen yearlings average £179 gs. at Stockwell on Saturday, and the Baron is now in for the top lot, a very nice roan colt by Gemma di Vergy, from a Venison mare, and tired out John Day at 600 gs. Locke, the Earl Cadogan that ever came to the hammer, was well fit for his stud sale, too, because Mr. Naylor's at 300 gs. That gentleman also went to Sir Fancy, for Gemma di Vergy, to Mr. Cox, for Cavendish colt, 250 gs., among the nine Swaldcliffe yearlings, which average £94 gs. Five of them were sold at 100 gs. each.

The Dog Show at Islington has been on the whole a good souvenir. Never was a place more fitted for it; and if they would only allot the small dogs entirely to fashionables in future, the Battersea and Pimlico row, and by rigidly determining to put up the prizes and committee of each class to judge, do away with the "pulling" which so many visitors than they did this year, there will be nothing of the kind in England to compare with it. The Duke of Beaufort's pack of fifty couple of hounds were an immense attraction, and we understood from the huntsman that five couple and a half of them had been in the wolf hunt. Two other masters of foxhounds sent couples, and Mr. Mostyn, who was a capital second in the three-couple competition, and only beaten by the extra quality of the Duke's hounds, took the second prize. The "Old New Forest" black tans were a great deal looked at, and are said to be better than ever. The Scotch foxhounds of Wales were not successful with his harriers. Sea Foam and Gipsy Queen (a new Sea Foam) were second. The Duke of Beaufort were the winners in the champion classes for greyhounds, bloodhounds, and pointers. The show of pointers, generally, was not first class, whereas the greyhounds were never in greater force. Many were very good, and the retrievers very good; and Earl Spencer was great in Clumbers, but with none from Mr. Hutchinson's kennel. The Otter Togs made up a large and good show, but we were not especially struck with the bulldogs and newfoundlands. The great point of interest in some of the foreign classes was attend for by the beautiful groups of dams and puppies. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the show on Monday; and on the following day Mr. Sydney and the directors—who were placed at a very serious disadvantage in the last moment by the inability of the superintendent of the dogs to attend—on the signal way in which they have wiped out all the unpleasant recollections of the disgraceful affair of last year, and placed their show on a really sound basis for 63.

The two Heaven sat on Lord's on Monday and Tuesday, the only time they will confront each other this season. There was no unfortunate difference between George Parr and The Oval management. Exactly £1,150 people paid their engagements to see the match—but thirty-eight less than last year. The result in favour of the United by 70 runs leaves All England one match a head on the balance. On the part of the United, Hearne (who made the top score, 44), Carpenter, Iddison, and Lockyer (not out either innings) batted admirably; but Griffith's bowling may be said to have won the match for the United, and it was aided by very admirable fielding throughout. With Carpenter and Heyward (30 and 14) and H. H. Stephenson (20, none of the All England men made much. Jackson's bowling in the first innings, was most effective, but in the second his hand was quite out: and Wilsher (whose delivery seems to us open to doubt) did good service. The state of the ground was considered by old cricketers to be a disgrace to "Lord's," and they looked out, with complete assurance, for flukes without number. The North have been so much for the South in their match, wherein Carpenter made a brilliant innings of 73. On Monday we have M.C.C and Ground v. Colts of England, at Lord's; U.A.E.E. v. Twenty and Two Bowlers, at Brighton; and A.E.E. v. Twenty-two at Halifax; and on Thursday, Surrey v. Yorkshire, at the Oval; A.E.E. v. Sixteen Manchester Gentlemen; at Lillie Bridge Professionals v. Old Etonians; and Kent v. Cambridgeshire, at Maidstone.

The long Lord's Yacht Club held their first race of the season on Wednesday. Vindex, 45 tons (A. Duncan, Esq.), won the first-class yacht race, and Pirpus, 55 tons, was second. The second class, Feliz, 12 tons (W. J. Furry, Esq.), won the first prize, and Alexandra, 15 tons, second.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALLS—THURSDAY EVENING.

ASCOT STAKES: 5 to 2 agst Caller Ou (t); 4 to 1 agst Wingrave; 5 to 1 agst Captain Cuttle; 10 to 1 agst Knaresborough; 20 to 1 agst The Knave (t).

GOLD VASE: 5 to 2 agst Caller Ou; 4 to 1 agst Wingrave; 5 to 1 agst Le Toutou (t and c); 10 to 1 agst Knaresborough; 20 to 1 agst Alabaster (t).

It is semi-officially announced that Lord Grey is to have the Garter.

A Danish brig was run down in the Channel on Tuesday morning by her Majesty's ship Megæra. The brig at once went to the bottom, but the crew of seven hands and two passengers, with one exception, were saved.

The information in the case of the seizure of the Alexandra was filed in the Exchequer, and contains copies of the letters which have changed against the owners and builders of the vessel. The trial will take at Westminster, before the sittings of the Term.

The emigrant ship Lobelia, 823 tons, which sailed from Plymouth on the 7th of November last, arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 19th of March, having on board 370 Government emigrants. Three births and one death only took place during the voyage.

On the 19th inst. Mr. Justice Willes and Her Majesty's ship Zebra took into St. Helena a prize schooner, name and nation unknown, which she had captured with a cargo of slaves.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel St. John Neale, the British Chargé d'Affaires at Xeldo, in the Richardson tragedy, when he wisely prevented any further interference on the part of the British Legation at Yeddo against the soldiers and his followers who committed the murder, has met with the decided approval of Her Majesty's Government. Captain Vyse, the Consul at Yokohama, who differed from Colonel Neale on that occasion, has been removed to Hakodadi.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

Bank Parliamentary Return, week ending May 23.

THE transactions in all National Securities have continued on a very moderate scale; nevertheless, the prices of the leading descriptions of Government stock them have been tolerably firm. The amount of stock now in the hands of the jobbers is by no means large, and the fluctuations in the value of it, from day to day, have been very trifling. Exchequer Bills have been heavy, as from 5s. discount to par. There is a full average supply of money in the open market, and, in some instances, the rates have ruled rather lower. The Bank rate remains at 8 per cent. In the general market, the following is done as follows:—

Thirty days' bills ... 2½ to 3d per cent. | Four months' bills ... 4 @ 5 per cent.
Two months' bills ... 3 @ 4 per cent. | Six months' bills ... 4 @ 5 per cent.
Three months' bills ... 3½ @ 4½

The Joint Stock Bank and Discount houses are giving 1 per cent for money at call, and 34 per cent if with seven days' notice of withdrawal. The Bank of England has declined to advance money on bullion.

No change of importance has taken place in the value of discounts. We annex the rates for the leading bills:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ...	3	3	Amsterdam ...	3	3
Berlin ...	6	5½	Trieste ...	5	5
Hamburg ...	4	3½	Brussels ...	3	3
Frankfort ...	4	3½	Hamburg ...	3	3
Vienna ...	5	5	Madrid and Cadiz ...	5	5

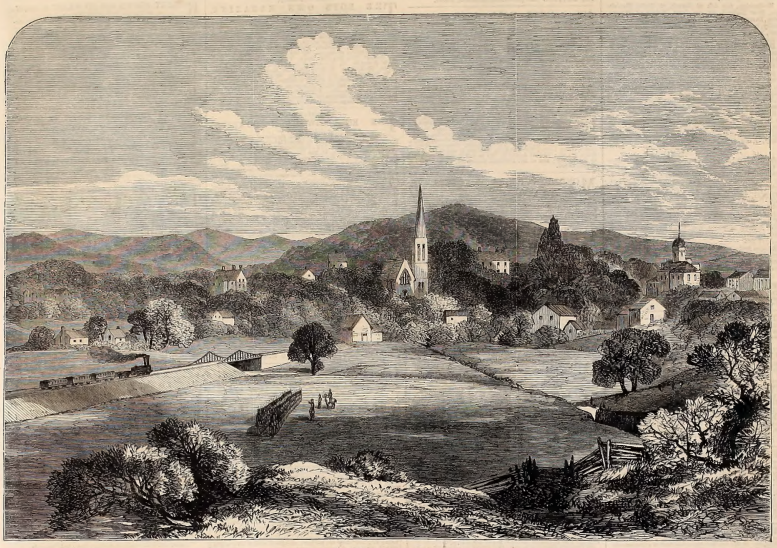
A new law for Turin has been introduced into the Parliament. It is in a recent yet clear form, and is to be in force from the 1st of July next, at 4.20 each. The interest and ranking fund are secured by the hypothecation of the country's property and by public sale of the same.

The imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £200,000, in the course of the week, and the exports to £100,000. The bullion in the Bank of England is £18,000,000.

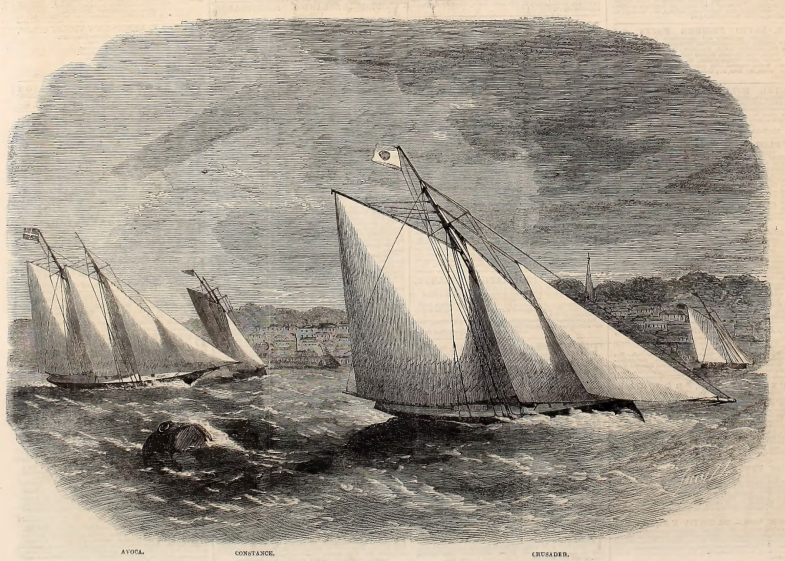
Most of the Continental exchanges are somewhat favourable, and there is still a large supply of disposable capital in the market. At the latest dates the premium was 50, and the exchange for bankers' bills 16.

On Monday the Consols for Money were 93¼; Ditto, for Account, 93¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼; Bank Stock, 12; Bank Stock, 215 to 216; India Stock, 211 to 213; Ditto, New, 103; to 102; Bonds, New, 1st pd. and 1119; Ditto, 2nd pd. and 1119; Ditto, 3rd pd. and 91; Bank Stock, 213 to 215; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼; Three per Cents, 1853 to 1863, 93¼; Ditto, 1863, 93¼; Annuities, 1885, 93¼; Long Annuities, 1860, 7 1-16

BULL-FIGHT IN THE AMPHITHEATRE OF NISMES.—SEE PAGE 598.



THE WAR IN AMERICA: WARRENTON, VIRGINIA.—SEE PAGE 598.



AVOCA. CONSTANCE. CRUSADER.

OPENING MATCH OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB, ISLE OF WIGHT.—SEE PAGE 598.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, the 9th of March, at Christ Church, Nelson, New Zealand, by the Lord Bishop of Nelson, Herbert Evelyn Curtis, Esq., Member of the General Assembly of Auckle, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Lintaker, Esq., of Westerham, Kent.

On the 23rd inst., at Methorne Port, Somerset, by the Rev. Edward Duke, M.A., assisted by the Rev. F. J. Gillham, Captain Frederick Hardy, Captain Royal Artillery, to Sarah Elizabeth Hodgson, eldest daughter of the late John Hodgson Hurst, Esq., of Bath.

On the 16th inst., at Christ Church, Ealing, by the Rev. Langton Clarke, assisted by the Rev. J. Williams, Reginald Tyrke, second son of the late R. Wynne Willson, Esq., of Appleyard Hall, in the county of Wilts, and nephew of the late Sir Thomas Tyrke, of Hollycombe, Sussex, to Charles Lewis, only child of William Hall, Chiswick.

On the 23rd inst., at Willesborough, by the Rev. T. Wilson Bolton, M.A., Rector of Ashford, eldest son of William Bolton, Esq., of Ashford, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Theodore Bowyer, Esq., of Kenardington, Kent.

On the 24th inst., at Villa d'Este, Isle of Wight, Herbert Sarah Warburton, the youngest and last surviving son of the late Henry Bromley Smith, Esq., of Hill Court, Ledbury, in the 24th year of his age.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL.—The SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES in the Consolidation of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools is NOW OPEN, from 9 in the morning till dusk.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Pending the Removal to their New Gallery, the EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at No. 5, Pall-mall East, from 9 till dusk.—By order, JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS, illustrated by special permission at THE Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury—The splendid PICTURE of her Majesty the Queen, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, in the Turkish Costume, presented to the Earl by the Sultan, and painted by Mr. Phillip, R.A., R.S.A., is NOW ON VIEW DAILY at 10, Hanover-street, Hanover-square. Admission, One Shilling. Mr. and Mrs. JENNINGS'S GALLERY, 62, Cornhill. Hours from 10 to 6. Admission to Exhibition, 1s.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park, 18, New Open, Re-embellished, Under new Management. Every Evening at 8 o'clock, the Lecture on London, Paris, and Vienna, illustrated by the whole Establishment. One Shilling. A. W. NORMAN, Acting Manager.

A MORNING IN MEXICO.—Magnificent and extensive EXHIBITION of PICTURES, Painted and Collected, illustrating Life, Manners, Customs, and Costumes in Mexico. Open Daily from 10 till 5. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 14, Haymarket, W. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. [Now.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. CORNEY GRAIN, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8, and Tuesday and Saturday Morning at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 3s., 2s., and 1s. Stalls, 5s. Sole Lessee, JOHN PARRY.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—The Canoe, the Rifle, and the Axe.—Mr. J. K. LORD, F.Z.S., "AT HOME" in THE WILDS of NORTH AMERICA and RUSSIA in his Canoe, Illustrating Hunting Adventures through the Primeval Forests of Russia, British Columbia, and the Rocky Mountains. Every Morning at Three—the Home of the Red Skins—the Trappers' Camp. Every Evening at Eight—the Russian Hunting Grounds. Every Afternoon at Four—Lecture for Youth. Seats, Stalls, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Doors open half an hour before the Hall Time.

MR. DAVID FISHER'S FACTS and STATISTICS connected with the Commonwealth of David Fisher will appear EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Saturday afternoon at Three. Sarah Jane Norfolk, Colonel Gay, Sec., Giovanni Belzoni, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Wombwell, Mr. Cross, Mr. Van Amburgh, Mr. Batty, Mr. Macready, Mr. Charles Kean, Mr. Bunn, Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Austin, 29, Piccadilly.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.—The SECOND EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT will be on Wednesday, May 30, from 1 till 7 p.m. Tickets can be had at the Gardens, by orders from Fellows, price 5s. each. The Gardens are open every day, 6d. each. The music will be by the Coldstream Band.

Use Military Bands will attend.

The Exhibition of American Plants, Monday, June 4.

WELSH NATIONAL MUSIC, sung by MADAME CLARA NOVELLO, accompanied by a HARP, and MADAME SAINTON DOLBY, accompanied by a HARP and PIANOFORTE (Harmonised expressly for the Illustrations by BRINLEY RICHARDS), at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860, at Three o'Clock, with the kind assistance of Mr. Sims Reeves, who will sing Mr. Balfe's new Ballad, "The Maid of Mona Isle." Tenantry—the Misses Williams, Miss Ann Williams, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. Rees Thomas, Mr. Jones Thomas, &c. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; to be had at all the principal Musicsellers. Programmes may be had at the Hall on the day of the Performance.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, JUNE 5.—Mr. CUMMINGS CONCERT.—Under the immediate Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES.

Full Orchestra and Chorus. Pianos, Sims Reeves, Mesdames Sainton-Dolby, Lemmens-Sherrington, Weiss, Rudersdorff, Lascelles, and Cummings, Mr. Cummings (by kind permission of Mr. Sims Reeves) will sing Mr. Balfe's new Ballad, "The Maid of Mona Isle," composed expressly for Mr. Cummings's Concert. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Austin's, 29, Piccadilly, and at St. James's Hall.

MR. F. BRADERICK CHATTERTON (Harpist to her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and to the Queen Dowager) has the honour to announce that he will give his GRAND HARP CONCERT, at the ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE, on THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, at Eight o'Clock. The Vocalists will be Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Macfarren will perform his Overture to "Don Quixote," composed by Mr. Frederick Chatterton, who will perform a Harp Concerto. Mr. Chatterton will be assisted by Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Carrodus, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Howell, and Signor Piatti. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Tickets, One Guinea each. Applications for Tickets to be made to Mr. Chatterton, 33, Acacia-road, St. John's Wood.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—EIGHTEENTH NIGHT, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 4. Pianoforte—Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Violin—Herr Joachim. Violoncello—Signor Piatti. Vocalist—Mdme. Rovera. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

BEETHOVEN NIGHT at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

S. THALBERG'S FAREWELL SEASON. HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, in connection with Mr. Lucas's FAREWELL CHAMBER CONCERTS, on the Evenings of Wednesday, June 6, and Wednesday, June 13, at Eight o'Clock. The Pianoforte Performances will be confined to Compositions by Thalberg. Vocalists—Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Rudersdorff, and Mr. Santley. Violin—Herr Joachim. Violoncello—Signor Piatti. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; to be had at all the principal Musicsellers. Programmes may be had at the Rooms on the day of the Performance.

MR. SIMS REEVES will SING "Adelaida," composed by Beethoven, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, on the 11th June. Mr. JAMES BOOSEY has the honour to announce that Mr. Sims Reeves will SING Beethoven's "Adelaida" at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, on JUNE 11. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street, and at Austin's, 29, Piccadilly.

MUSICAL UNION.—LEOPOLD AUER, the Hungarian Violinist, will play for the first time at the MUSICAL UNION, on Tuesday, June 5, at Three o'Clock.

MR. KENNEDY'S SONGS of SCOTLAND, STOKE-STREET MUSIC-HALL, Every Monday, at Eight, Assisted by Mr. Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Cooke, of the late "Alloa Minstrels," and "Auld Lang Syne" Quartett Club. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at the Hall.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

On TUESDAY, JUNE 5, the ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral. Divine Service to commence at Eleven o'Clock. The Sermon will be preached before the Archbishop of Armagh. The full choir of the cathedral will be assisted by the Choristers of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and Westminster Abbey.

The Treasurer and Secretaries of District and Parochial Associations are requested to attend the Service, and to meet in the Chapter House, St. Paul's Churchyard, at Ten o'clock.

The Annual Meeting of the SOCIETY, and ANNUAL DINNER of members, will be held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, June 6, at Two o'clock precisely, the Lord Mayor in the chair. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had of the Secretary, 79, Pall-mall; and 32, Cornhill. The Lord Mayor will preside.

On THURSDAY, JUNE 7, the ANNUAL MEETING for the City of London will be held in the Mansion House, at Twelve o'clock precisely. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will preside.

On FRIDAY, JUNE 8, the ANNUAL MEETING for the Diocese of Rochester will be held in the Town Hall, Maidstone, at Two o'clock precisely, when the Lord Bishop of Rochester will preside.

NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY.

The DIRECTORS are PREPARED to ESTEBLISH ATTRACTIVE EXCURSIONS from the Stations of the North London Railway during the Summer Season.

Under the Company's Act of 1858, for the purpose of paying off the Debenture Debt, the Directors have power to create Shares.

The stock bears a fixed and perpetual yearly dividend or interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and the holders thereof are entitled to a first charge on the undertaking, and to a preference over the holders of all other shares or any other stock of classes of the Company.

Any amount of stock, not being a fraction of a pound, can be sold by the Company, and will be transferred to the purchaser at the price realised by the sale. The Directors intend to sell £100,000 of the stock on the 15th January and 15th July, by warrants on the Company's bankers, which will be endorsed and delivered to the purchasers on payment of the purchase money, on the receipt to be addressed to

THOMAS TRENCH, London Road Station, Shoreditch, Secretary.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Slough.—The Committee earnestly ask Contributions—the Expenditure of the Asylum exceeding the Income by £400 per annum. The Asylum has all the educational decorations so pressed for the Ball to Orphan Children by the Act of 1857. The Asylum is for the purposes of a BOARD SCHOOL for the District. The Asylum is open to the Inspection of the Public at all seasonable times. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Asylum, and gratefully acknowledged in the Annual Report. Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand. Offices, 59, Threadneedle-street. By order, HENRY BOSANQUET, Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—Letter and Counters (stating that the day for which admission is required) are issued to Subscribers of One Guinea by the Secretary, at the Royal Academy, Trafalgar-square, from 10 till 4 daily. Each Letter admits Two Persons, and is available for the day specified only. Applications for Letters must be made in writing, and cannot be complied with unless accompanied by the Subscription. Letters will be issued in rotation as the applications are received.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions and earnestly requests its urgent wants to meet the current expenses of this charity.

Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co. HENRY DOBSON, Sec.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—Ladies and Gentlemen visiting this and the ensuing Exhibitions are respectfully informed that Mr. and Mrs. WILDE, 6 and 10, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, have a Show-room for Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, and Dresses, at which a trial is invited, and where the Public may be assured of the most moderate and general compliances of terms will please from the most fashionable.

NOTICE.—SMITH, BECK, and BECK, manufacturers of HIGHGRADE TELESCOPES, STEREOSCOPES, and OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description, have REMOVED from 5, Coleman-street to 31, CORNHILL, E.C.

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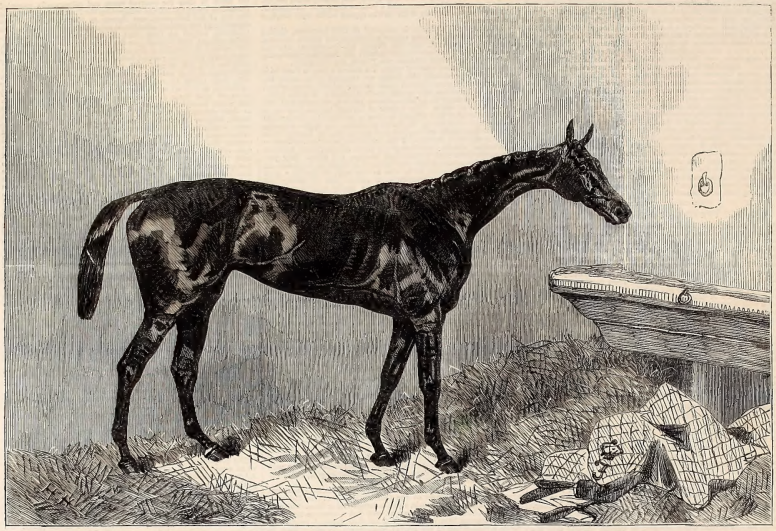
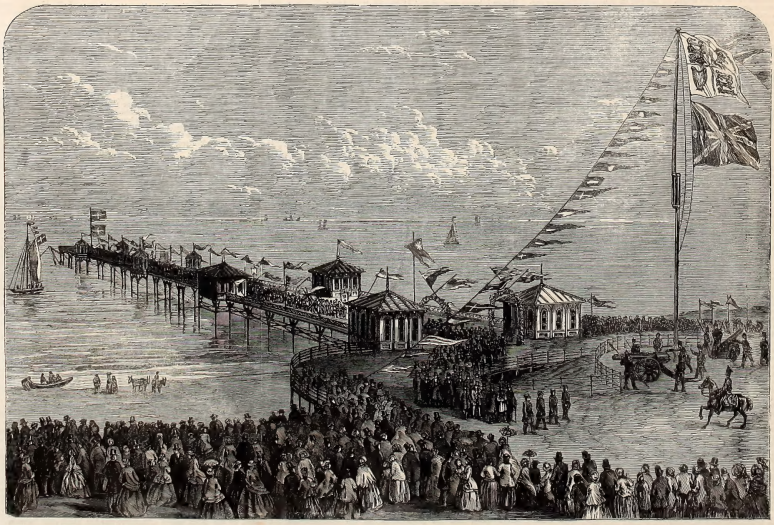


QUEEN BERTHA, WINNER OF THE OAKS.

JOHN SCOTT is seldom so dangerous as when he is least feared, and this year it was supposed that he had never brought a weaker team to Leatherhead. The form which the stable showed in the Derby was not encouraging, and as the trial seemed to say that Amelia was the best of the Whitewall Oaks trio, Queen Bertha started with scarcely a backer at 50 to 1. This mare, which is the property of Lord Falmouth, is a fine-looking bay, about sixteen hands high and very deep in her fore ribs, good in her shoulders, and with great propelling power. She is by Kingston (the sire of last year's Derby winner) from Flax, and started four times in 1862—twice at Doncaster, where she was third to Coritha and Lord Clifden, Bohemia separating her from them in both races. At the Second October she was third again to Tom Pool and Automaton in a large field for the Prendergast Stakes, and won her maiden race (£300) in the Houghton Meeting, against Blue Mantle and Falcon. The ill-luck which



OPENING OF THE NEW PIER AT BLACKPOOL, LANCASHIRE: THE PROCESSION RETURNING FROM THE PIER—SEE NEXT PAGE.

generally befalls the favourites had the effect of bringing out twenty starters (the largest number since 1848) for the Oaks, and nothing but the most beautifully-timed rush on the part of Aldcroft won the race in the very last stride. Marigold, ridden by Doyle (who was third for the Derby), just beat Vivid a head for second place, and Charles Marlow (the well known jockey at the Flying Dutchman and Van Tromp) was placed fourth on Isolier, the property of Mr. Thomas Parr, with whom he now lives to ride gallops and trials. Lady Augusta, the favourite, was only sixth, and Old Orange Girl fifth, while Amelia was "nowhere." John Scott had won the Oaks six times previously, with his own, Queen Mary, Brocklesby, Blink Bonny, Jacmel, Industry, Glumera, Iris, and Marchioness for four separate employers. Aldcroft has now won all the three great races, and was also on Globetrotter in her Oaks dead heat with Governess. Lord Falmouth ran third for his race last year with Wingrave, the winner of the One Thousand, and has the same quite his share of luck, considering the short time he has been on the turf. His mare is entered in the Ascot Derby of 1865, the Select Stakes of Newmarket (5th and 6th), the Ascot Triennial and Biennial, the Yorkshire Oaks (5th, extra), and the St. Leger. The Sporting Gazette says that "it is remarkable singular that the Derby and Oaks should be carried off by two friends, who rent a house at Newmarket between them: and it is still more remarkable that the landlord, determined to let the sporting world know 'which way the wind blew,' listed both the weathercock at the top pointed in Mammon and Queen Bertha's colours." Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. Harry Hall, of Newmarket.

THE OPENING OF BLACKPOOL PIER.

THE promenade pier at Blackpool, Lancashire, was opened on Thursday week with considerable ceremony. Shortly after one hour in the morning the trains, both ordinary and special, discharged large numbers of visitors, and by noon, when the proceedings of the day may be said to have commenced, the number of persons on the little short of 20,000. The appearance of the town itself was as gay as any festival could make it. Streamers, flags, and banners were hung out the thoroughfares, the shops were closed, and every one appeared to join in the day's festivities. The pier itself and its approaches formed one of the great points of attraction. The ceremony of opening the pier began with a procession, which represented all the local interests of the town. The marching of the procession commenced about two hours, and, after passing through the chief streets and round the pier, arrived opposite the Clifton Arms Hotel, on the Lytham Road, the chairman of the pier company, said that the pleasing duty devolved upon him, on behalf of the directors of the Blackpool Pier Company, formally to open the undertaking which they commenced last year. The crowd gave several hearty cheers, and the demonstration was terminated by a salvo of artillery.

A dejeûner was afterwards served in the Clifton Hotel, to which at 4 o'clock persons sat down. Mr. Preston occupied the chair, and after a few speeches from him and other gentlemen, the proceedings terminated.

The pier is an elegant structure, and while it possesses a lightness of appearance which might at first sight lead to the belief that such an expensive structure, the usage it has already undergone is sufficient to justify the belief that neatness and lightness are not its only attributes. It possesses an approach, 600 feet in length, 30 feet long and 45ft. wide, and the main portion is 1070 ft. long and 28ft. wide, giving a total length of 1405ft., available as a promenade. About fifty yards, including the head of the pier, are still unfinished. When the whole is completed, the pier will have a handsome pavilion, landing-stages, with flights of steps 10ft. wide, and an easy incline, so that passengers may land and embark at all stages of the tide. The whole of the structure rests upon 1050 cast-iron screws, fixed by means of screws. The first of these columns was raised in May, last year, after waiting for the unfavourable weather to have compressed for a time but slowly. It was probably fortunate that this was so, for the storms which succeeded the erection of the first structure was being erected at too low a level. The shareholders profited by this salutary lesson, and in November held a special meeting, at which it was determined that the pier be 2ft. higher than was originally contemplated. This alteration involved an extra cost of £3000, but was carried out without at all endangering the strength of the structure. The piles are massive as well as numerous, and form in this strength accommodation of promenaders. As the head of the pier stands not less than 60 ft. above low water of spring tides, a special flight of steps to give it additional strength. Upon the main portion of the pier are erected several shelters and ornamental houses, of an octagonal shape, which are placed on side projections and destroy the stiff and monotonous appearance which the long straight outline of the pier would otherwise present. The structure is provided with lamps from end to end, and the area which is afforded for promenading purposes is little under 30,000 square feet. The total weight of iron which has been used in the erection is 700 tons, 340 tons of which are wrought. It has been erected by a private company unassisted by local funds. The plans are by Mr. Eugenius Birch, of London, and the contractors are Messrs. R. Lucifer and Son, of Glasgow.

We are indebted for the sketch from which our Engraving is taken to Mr. W. Woods of Liverpool.

THE SPAHIS IN PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SPAHI, in Arabic *sebehâki*, signifies horseman. The first native horsemen regularly embodied in the service of France were incorporated by a Royal ordonnance in the year 1834, and were found so useful that, in 1840, all the native cavalry then in Algeria formed the corps of Spahis, belonging respectively to the provinces of Oran, Algiers, and Constantine. In 1845 two more bodies of Spahis were organized as regiments—the 1st at Algiers, the 2nd at Oran, and the 3rd at Constantine. The detachment of fifty Spahis recently arrived in Paris, and the first visitor from the Queen of Oude, au-pièce belong to the 3rd Regiment, successively commanded by General Bosquet, General Walsin Esterhazy, and Colonel Yusuf. Paris de Clam, who kindly placed some of his men at the disposition of Ed. Delessert, the artist, and Eugène Fromentin, for their valuable and learned information than my space will permit me to avail myself of.

Since their formation a vast number of superior officers have served in the regiments of Spahis, besides those just mentioned—Generals Durieu, d'Allonville, Desvaux, Yusuf, Fleury, Lebreton, Randon, and many others of great note, together with a swarm of subsequent colonels of distinction. The late Abd-el-Kader was himself for a time a lieutenant in the Constantine regiment.

The most striking and distinguishing colour of the Spahi's burnous was green; but as far back as 1845 that garment was set aside for a burnous of red cloth lost over a wider lining of white Arabian tissue, thrown over the shoulder with picturesque effect. The costume is completed by light blue Arabian breeches, with a black stripe; a blue waistcoat embroidered with black cord and a light blue vest, or scarlet woollen sash of from six to eight yards in length; and an Arabian vest of dyed cloth, also trimmed with black braid. The species of turban which serve as their headdress is a most complicated article, and varies according to the corps or grade to which they belong. A rope of camel hair, and is surrounded by a woollen cord distinguishing, by its colour, the squadron to which the particular Spahi belongs. The Spahi wear red morocco leggings, which fit close to the foot, then draw the Arab shoes, replaced, when on horseback, by plaited morocco boots without heels, thus permitting the foot to be thrust well home to the peculiar form of the Arabian stirrup. The spurs are adapted to the foot by means of two bands of morocco, similarly arranged to the leather bands employed for attaching skates. The dress of the native officers, who are not allowed to attain a rank higher than that of lieutenant, closely resembles that of the troopers, the only difference being in the superior richness of the braiding.

The dress of the French officers consists of a wide, light-blue, plaited gaberdine with a red stripe, a deep red spencer trimmed with black braid and fastened with silver-shaped buttons. Their headdress is a simple light-blue képi, ornamented with gilt braid.

The Spahis are armed with a pistol, worn at the waist; a sword suspended horizontally to the saddle-bow, and passing under the left leg of the mounted horseman; and a carbine slung over the shoulder. When on parade the butt of the carbine reposes on the right thigh of the horseman.

Each regiment of Spahis is composed of 1200 horsemen, divided into six squadrons. Each squadron has there are two French captains, one French lieutenant, and two French sub-lieutenants; also one native lieutenant and two sub-lieutenants: the remainder are composed pretty equally divided between the French and the Arabs.

Unlike the Turcos, some of whom are also on a visit to Paris with a view to improvement, the Spahis are recruited from among the aristocracy of Algeria: each of them has the honour of possessing a gentleman, and every one of them is the son of a chief. Some of them are also heads of families. A single Spahi, therefore, represents on an average seven persons, and possesses about a dozen head of cattle. The honour of serving in the ranks of so much sought after that a Spahi desirous of selling his position would easily obtain for it 1000 francs. The ordinary pay of a private soldier to mount horse night and day, without ever making an inquiry either as to the state of the weather or the condition, or as to the direction to be taken. During their absence the khamme, or servitors, continue to cultivate their land, protect their families, and defend their property. The khammes are the Spahi's natural accessory of purpose and irreproachable character, to be able to ride well, to furnish a good horse, to prove the possessor of a certain sum of money and number of cattle, and to belong to a family well regarded in the country. The greatest part of the khammes are persons in good extraction. Their mission is especially a civilizing one; and, as a recompense for their services, the Imperial authorities grant to each Spahi a certain quantity of land on the frontier; for this by them and by their khammes that the French Government expect to be able to maintain peace to the eastern and south-eastern limits of their land, &c. Their influence has already succeeded in inducing the cultivation of cotton, flax, and hemp, which the Arab-led-by part of the population, on returning to their tents after a year's service, will be able to sow in numerous localities. Already they have written to tell of the care and attention of which they have been the objects. Grave and reserved, the Spahis, in the eyes of many Arabs, have the reputation of being too fond of but little interest in what they see; but they have expressed to Jules Favre their admiration and astonishment at the wonders of Paris. Faithful observers of their religious law, the Spahis, on the day of their arrival in the capital, preferred to remain fasting than to partaking of meat killed in a manner not altogether in conformity with the prescriptions of Mahomet. The words of the Koran had indeed been explained by their Colonel while the sheep were killing, but it was not one of the faithful who had held the knife. The next day, a Friday, the Spahis, in the Champs Elysées, slaughtered the sheep with due ceremonial at the abattoir.

The Spahis are installed, with their excellent horses (their own property), in the barracks on the Quai d'Orsay, near the Tuileries. They are lodged in the French style, although few of them had ever before slept in a bed. The commissariat, as well as the whole of the military purposes have been provided for their personal comfort, to which a corps of cooks, who accompanied them from Algeria, will continue their arab cuisine, will also contribute. To the wives of the Spahis, left behind in the douars, a certain portion of money is remitted every month for their temporary requirements.

The French and Arab officers of the Spahis live together at the mess of the Gendarmerie de la Garde Impériale.

THE RUSSIAN IRON-CLAD BATTERY, PERVENETZ.

GREAT interest was excited at Blackwall on Monday week by the launch, at the Thames Iron and Shipbuilding Works, of the second armour-clad turret-floating battery, built by these celebrated constructors for the Russian Government, and named the Pervenetz. The Pervenetz is a steam-propelled iron-clad ram battery of thirty guns, in structure similar to the Warrior and Black Prince, but smaller; but, instead of the beautiful bow of the n-ble ship just mentioned, she is built with a form of stem which closely resembles the snout of the hideous caiman, giving the vessel a most formidable and formidable appearance, the hawser-holes being painted, after the Chinese fashion, to resemble eyes. The bow is also armed with a ram, and the stern, and the armour carried back so as completely to protect the screw and rudder. The hull is built of iron, and is divided into forty-seven degrees, and completely covered from stem to stern with 4½in. plates, backed by teak, and these by iron plates 9in. thick, which descend throughout to 5ft. below her load-line, and she launched half-covered with them. Her length between the perpendiculars is 225 ft., and 235 ft. 6in. over all; her tonnage, burden in tons, 2812, builders' measurement. The engines, of 300-horse nominal power, will be launched by Messrs. Penn, Maudslay, and Field, of their patented three-cylinder principle, super-heated and surface-condensing, and with all the latest improvements attached. Her armament will consist of twenty-eight 68-pounders on the main deck, the ports 6ft. 6 in. clear of the water-line, and on the upper deck, carried by the sponsons, will be mounted two 9-inch guns, which descend throughout to 5

MUSIC.

Another addition has been made to the company of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE in the person of Signor Saraglì, who made his début on Tuesday in the character of Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor." He is a young performer of considerable merit; handsome in face and figure, with an easy and graceful manner, and a tenor voice of much sweetness, though not sufficiently powerful for so arduous a part. He was favourably received; but his reception would be warmer were he to confine himself to characters more suitable to his means. As Arturo, for instance, in the "Puritani," Elvino in the "Sonnambula," or Lionel in "Martha," he could scarcely fail, we think, of complete success.

The first of the performances at DRURY LANE, for the benefit of MR. LUMLEY, took place on Monday evening. The theatre was crowded to overflowing, and the boxes and stalls were filled with the most fashionable company in London. Our old favourite, Piccolomini, now the lion of the season, who had come all the way from Florence to assist her former manager, was welcomed by the audience with acclamations. She is altered in her respects: she has grown stout, a plumpness does no harm to her figure; her voice is as brilliant and beautiful as ever, and her acting and singing as captivating as ever. The opera was the "Traviata," the piece which first introduced her to the acquaintance of the English public. It was admirably performed, the characters of Alfredo and the older Germont being sustained by Giuglini and Delle Sedie.

On the same evening the "Prophète" was performed at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA for the first time this season. The parts were cast in the same manner as last year, and the performance had all the splendour and magnificence with which it has always been clothed at this theatre.

On Friday last "Martha" was repeated at the same theatre, with Mdlle. Fiorelli (instead of Mdlle. Dem) in the character of the heroine. This lady was not remarkably happy either in singing or acting the part, but she sang exquisitely, and was most vehemently applauded in the famous Irish melody "Last rose of summer," and also in the spinning-wheel quartet, both of which were encored. The house was full, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, were present.

The Second Concert of the ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC took place at the Hanover Square Rooms. There was a large audience, and the various performances were on the whole satisfactory, placing our national Conservatoire in a very favourable light. The first part of the concert consisted of a selection from the "Jessonda" of Spohr, which included several of the finest morceaux of that beautiful opera. The solo parts were sung by Miss Westbrook, Miss Enwright, Mr. Prentice, Mr. T. Smith, and Mr. Wells, all of whom acquitted themselves admirably. The choruses were deficient in weight, and were sometimes quite overpowered by the weight of the instrumental orchestra. Two pretty part-songs, "Come, follow me," composed by Miss Arabella Goddard, and "Come, Anna, come," by Mr. Arthur Fox, both studbats, gave a very favourable impression of their talents. Mr. Ralph, a young and promising violinist, played the first movement of Spohr's fine concerto in G in a manner which did him great credit. Mr. Walbeln performed a capriccio and tarantella for the piano, with orchestral accompaniments composed by himself, in a style deserving the warm applause which he received. The concert was conducted by Sir Charles Lucas, the principal of the academy, with his usual care and ability.

On Friday last week Mr. OSCAR BLUE began a new series of pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall. He performed a selection from the works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Scarlatti, Bach, Schubert, and Chopin, displaying with his masterly execution and purity of style for which he is so highly distinguished. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Hesse, and Baroness Mary of Cambridge honoured the performance with their presence.

The excellent and successful concerts of MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR seem to be a close for this season. The last concert was given on Thursday week, when the sixth and last of the series was given at St. James's Hall. The programmes was of a more miscellaneous character than usual, including not only sacred and secular choral pieces and part-songs, but airs for single voice, and instrumental pieces. The solo singers were Mdlle. Parepa and Mr. Sims Reeves, and several pieces on the pianoforte were played by Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Such variety of fare is very acceptable, as it no doubt proves attractive to a popular audience; but in concerts of so high an order we confess that we prefer greater unity of design and a more distinct purpose.

To the list of eminent vocal performers engaged for the WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL, when we mentioned last week, the names of MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI and MISS ALICE PHILLIPS are to be added. These young ladies, the daughters of Mr. Henry Phillips, have, it will be remembered, made several distinguished appearances this season.

THE THEATRES.

SURREY.—On Saturday this house opened, under the management of Mr. Henry Pitt, for a summer season, with Mr. Jackson's popular drama of "Peep o'Day; or, Savourneen Deelish." At the end, with one exception, the same cast as at DRURY LANE performance after no special remark. Miss Margaret Wilton, as Mary Grace, was satisfactory as a representative of the lady heroine; and Mr. Cleveland, as Kavanagh's sister, acted with her usual power. The piece has been placed on the stage with its melodramatic accessories and some fine scenery; and the pathetic, the humorous, and the vigorous in the drama have full justice done them in the representation. At the conclusion Mr. Lumley was enthusiastically called for, and responded to the appeal of the audience.

NEW ADELPHI.—A new burlesque was produced on Thursday week. It is entitled "The Ill-Treated Ill Treveria," and is from the pen of Mr. H. J. Byron. The spectator will find in it what he will naturally look for from the author—a abundance of humour and of word-torturing, with an interesting sprinkle of well-managed parodies. He will also be agreeably surprised to find that the music of Mr. Meyer Lutz (Saxon and Carey) whose vocal powers are elaborately and pleasingly exerted in the parts of Leonora and Maurice. Mr. Poole, as the grim old seneschal, Ancona, has a great part, which he supported with all his skill and power, singing, dancing, and going mad in the most approved style. The scenery and dresses are all that can be indisputable. It was preceded by "Angel or Devil," in which Miss Amelia Jones performed the heroine, and which met with a considerable amount of success.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—On Monday Mr. Henry Nicholls, the Shakspearian reader, solicited an extraordinary hearing under the title of "Recitals from the Recent Poets and Humourists," and was much and deservedly applauded by a numerous and fashionable audience. His selections consisted of two poems by Hood—"Miss Kilmansegg" and "The Dessert-boy"—two by Ingoldsby—"Sir Rupert the Fearless" and "The Lord of Thunderden"—two by Tennyson—"Locksley Hall" and "Lady Clara Vere de Vere;" with Macaulay's "Armada," and Poe's "Bells." All these were given from memory with a precision and effect that were marvellous, and Mr. Nicholls preserved the fine tone of his voice throughout.

The King of the Belgians has sent the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold to the Queen of Spain.

At a full fight at Madrid, on the 18th, the celebrated toreador known as El Toto received a rather severe wound in the breast from the horn of one of the bulls.

John C. Whyte, Esq. (of the Irish Bar), police magistrate at Hong Kong, has been appointed Acting Judge of that colony during the absence of the Chief Justice.

Mr. Dunlop, her Majesty's Consul in Crete, has been appointed Consul at Cairo; and Mr. F. Drummond Hay, Consul at Cairo, to be Consul in Crete. Mr. Russell, third Secretary at Berlin, has been promoted to be second Secretary at Stockholm. Mr. G. Lenox Conyngham, third Secretary at the Hague, and lately attached to Mr. Elliot's special mission to Greece, has been appointed a third Secretary at the Embassy at Berlin. Mr. Edmund Douglas Veitch Fane, Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Tehran, is to be a Third Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

RESTORATION festivities, or celebrations of the Restoration of Charles II. (May 29), are now few and far between. Royal oak may be here and there seen upon this silver cup, and rums thirty years ago the decoration of Dundrill's tomb, at St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, was revived. In the boys' town at Norwood the commemoration is more generally observed than in any other place. Miss Baker felt so much a feeling of gratitude to Charles II., who contributed 1000 tons of timber out of Whitewood Forest, and remitted the duty of shipmoney in Northampton for seven years, towards the rebuilding of the town, after the destructive fire in 1675, that a statue of the "Merry Monarch" is placed on the portico of All Saints' Church, is enveloped in oakboughs on this day, and the sons of the villagers decorate their houses with branches of oak, which children also carry about in their hands. In Devonshire, too, the children have, or recently had, their "Royalist holiday." In such a manner, at all events, stood in remainder Charles II., was carried about in a cart. The religious observance of the 29th of May has been continued these five years; and the House of Commons is no longer represented at *church* by its officers and some half-dozen members. It is true that we have one of Boscobel oaks left in Hyde Park, and Restoration dinners are given in the halls of City companies on May 29 to keep green the memory of Charles II., who dined with the citizens oftener than any other Monarch. This brings us to the subject of our illustration—a clared cup, bearing the portrait of Charles II., which, though rudely painted, was doubtless added to commemorate his restoration. This cup is itself such a memorial at his other grant, signs with chased scorns, which Pepys gave to the Clothworkers' Company in the year of

RESTORATION CLARET-POT.

his mastership, 1677; but to the collector of "cups and pans" this claret-cup is more precious, perhaps, if carries us back to the festivities of the Restoration Day itself, when bonfires blazed in Cheapside, Fleet-street, and the Strand; "the bells rang," as Evelyn tells us, "and the churches were ringing; rumps of beef were roasted in the streets; the butchers at the Maypole in the Strand rang a peal with their knives," when "the wayes were strewed with flowers, the streetes hung with tapistry, fountaines running with wine;" and when John Evelyn stood in the Strand with "a great bonfire before his door, and his wine-pots, of which the accompanying is a specimen, are mostly dated: some commemorate the Martyr, as the claret of Charles I., and are the productions of a colony of Dutch potters, who settled at Fulham and at Lambeth early in the seventeenth century. There pots bear the names of "Sack," "Claret," and "White," with the dates inscribed in blue. Marryatt, in his work on Pottery and Porcelain, mentions, among the Lambeth potters, Thomas Elers, who settled at Lambeth at Strawberry Hill, 1646; another in the Norwich Museum, 1648; and one Dwight, who was at Fulham Pottery in 1668. The specimen here engraved is in the possession of Mr. Thomas D. Scott, and was discovered many years since in an old house at Lambeth, the seat of the pottery; the pot with the portrait of Charles II. is very rare. This mode of commemorating Royal personages appears to have been in fashion formerly than in the present day. Before us is a Worcester specimen, nearly of the form of Charles's claret-jug, and bearing the head of Frederick the Great, dated 1767, fame, group of standards, &c., this being the year of Frederick's victories. Again, in 1805, we have exactly character in a memorial of Nelson, which we picked up the other day, an earthenware saucer, painted in blue, with a border of Grecian ornament, groups of anchors, &c., figures blowing shells, and "Trafalgar" on a ribbon, a pyramid, fortress, &c.—of Nelson's last victory. These homely commemoratives of the Restoration, of Nelson, and of others are beyond the nondescript groups which too often disfigure our pottery shops.

Reverting to the Restoration dinners, we may observe that, in the present day, the custom is not always the same. Some dinners are abundance, through foreign cultivate, which not infrequently fail to produce a detached wheal-lock with an engraving of a mounted hunter, accompanied by his hounds and his foot servitor, about to discharge just such a pistol as one of those exhibited at a stag and hind which he had overtaken. The Archæological Institute, we perceive, will open to its members, from June 1 to June 13 inclusive, a special exhibition of sculptures in ivory—a branch of art ably illustrated a few years since by Mr. Digby Wyatt.

Every amplification of the personal history of our great epic poet Milton is read with interest. His garden-house, Aldersgate, was in existence but a few years since. It stood at the bottom of Lamb-alley, in Aldersgate-street; and Milton and his first wife resided here in the year 1641, rated in the books of the parish of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate, to the poll-tax in the assessment of that year. Here he is returned to the Exchequer. Lamb-alley (now Maidenhead-court) runs through from opposite No. 159, Aldersgate-street, into Nicholl-square; and in the garden at the rear of No. 5 (old No. 4) of Shaftesbury's mansion—Nos. 37 and 38, Aldersgate-street—was the poet's "garden-house," or cottage, the walls, like the gateway, built with dark and stern. Here Milton was hidden from the fury of Charles II., and, no doubt, well provided for by his stanch friend—the proprietor the Earl of Bindfordbury Phillips, in his "Life of Milton," describes the garden-house as at the end of an entry; and there was formerly "a passage that found its way from the left-hand side of the court round this cottage into Wall-yard, which, upon the erection of the houses new Redcross-square, was closed up, but the site, without the line of the public, a footway was cut through the cottage for an entrance into Nicholl-square." Another interesting detail, derived from the parish books, have lately appeared *in extenso* in the *City Press*.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY LECONFIELD.

The Right Hon. Mary Fanny, Lady Leconfield, whose sudden and lamented death occurred on the 22nd inst., at her town house, 4, Grosvenor-place, was the only daughter of the late Earl of Cornwallis, and was born in 1801, and was married on the 19th of April, 1825, to George Wyndham, present Lord Leconfield, who succeeded to the title on the Hon. Henry Wyndham, Captain in the Life Guards, and Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., and four daughters—viz., Fanny Charlotte, wife of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., and Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.; Lady Constance Elizabeth; Blanche Julia, Lady Neaz; and Constance Elizabeth, wife of Reginald Talbot, Esq., Member for South Pembrokeshire. The late daughter Caroline Sophia, wife of Colonel R. N. Fitzharding Kingscote, C.B., M.P., died on the 15th of March, 1862.

SIR CULLING R. EARDLEY, BART.

Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Baronet, of Hadley, Middlesex, who died on the 31st inst., at his seat, Sedgwell Hall, near Bridgnorth, Shropshire, was the eldest son of Culling Smith, the second Baronet by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir with her sisters, Lady Sage and Silo, and Mrs. Childers, of Yorkshire (formerly wife of Sir Gervase Clifton), and Lord Eardley—a title extinct in 1824. He was born April 21, 1805, and was educated at Eton, and Oriel College, Oxford, where he was second in classics in 1826. He succeeded his father, Sir Culling Smith, as third Baronet, June 30, 1839. He married, 1st, October 12, 1830, Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir Matthew Wilson, Bart., of Eshton, Northumberland, and by her (who was sister of the present Lord Eardley, and died in January 14, 1860) left, with two daughters—Frances Selina and Sarah Elizabeth—a son and heir, now Sir Eardley Culling Eardley Eardley, the fourth Baronet, who was born in 1838, and married, in 1859, Frederica, eldest daughter of Esq., of New Orleans. This family—first Lefevre, then Smith, and then Eardley—come from France. Sir Culling Eardley Eardley is Minister of the Church, a patron of eminence in mercantile affairs, and has been highly connected by marriage—Capt. with Dr. Simcox, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and the Lees of Lauriston; with the Wellesleys, Earls of Mornington; and with Henry, seventh Lord Cranstoun, and Lord Bernard, Sir Culling Smith, was created in 1802, and was grandfather of the Baronet just deceased.

The subscriptions to the Rhodes fund have enabled the committee to send £300 to her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Rhodes.

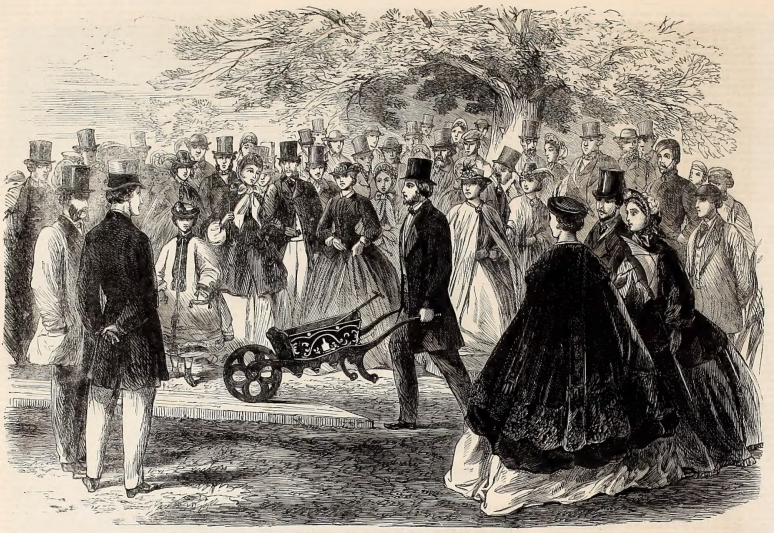
Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Elliot, K.C.B., has been appointed Governor of the Island of St. Helena.

CORK AND KINSALE AND WEST CORK RAILWAYS.

SATURDAY, the 16th inst., was marked by two events of great importance to the western part of the county of Cork—the opening for traffic of the Kinsale Junction Railway, and the opening of the first turf on the projected line from Bandon to Skibbereen. We take from the local papers some account of these interesting events, both of which are illustrated in our present Number.

A special train started from the Cork terminus of the Cork and Bandon Railway at half-past four in the afternoon. It consisted of a large number of carriages, containing the persons who had accepted the invitation of the directors to celebrate the day by their presence and approval. The train, having proceeded by the usual Cork and Bandon line of railway as far as Ballinhassig Junction, on the new Kinsale branch, which, with the exception of one or two short cuttings, affords a view on each side of the fine country through which it passes, the train rolled into the terminus at Kinsale a charming birdseye view of the town and harbour was obtained. The line terminates upon the brow of the hill, about north-east of the town, and from this point the town was seen picturesquely nestled in the deep valley formed by the surrounding hills. Beyond, and to the right towards the bay, the placid waters of the pretty harbour, while the opposite slope was studded with beautiful villas, and the ruins of Charles Fort crowned the terminus stands, the whole presented the aspect of a beautiful picture seen through the lens of a camera. The arrival of the train was hailed with cheers by the crowds of inhabitants who, town, who had turned out to welcome the excursionists, while with the firing of cannon from the Old Head of the South Abbey and Artillery Militia. Headed by this band, the party proceeded to the military barracks where a review of the 4th West York Militia and the artillery, commanded by Major Longfield, was held before Major-General Bloomfield. The guests next entered the town of Kinsale, the appearance of which at this time of the full sunlight from the hill on which the railway terminus and the military barracks are situated is very picturesque. The Imperial Hotel, which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion, an excellent dejeuner was provided. Addresses having been delivered by Major-General Bloomfield (vice-chairman of the company), Sir John Arnott, and Sir Cusack Roney, the visitors went to witness the laying the foundation-stone of the new Kinsale Hotel, by Mrs. Cusack Roney, wife of the estimable secretary to the company.

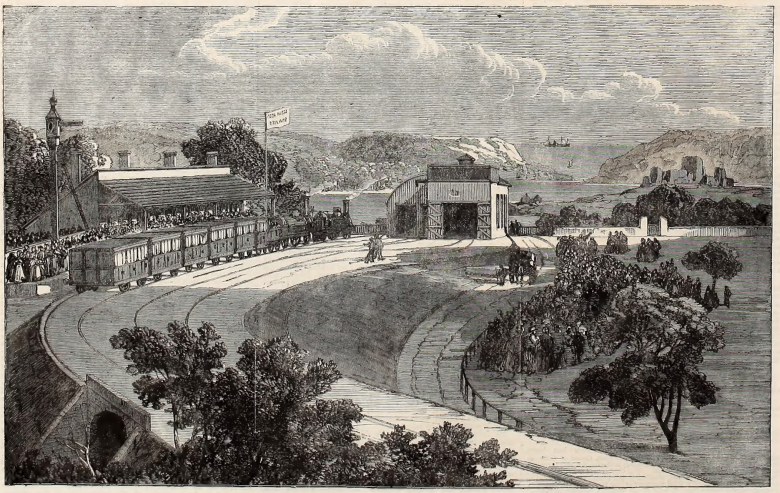
At the conclusion of this ceremony the visitors returned to the railway terminus, where the special train was awaiting them, and at a quarter to three o'clock the train started for the most interesting event of the day was to come off. The arrival of the train at the Bandon terminus was hailed with cheers by immense crowds of people assembled along the sides of the line and at the entrance to the station. Here, as in Kinsale, the whole population seemed to have turned out to celebrate the event, and everything wore a holiday aspect. The station-house was decorated with evergreens and various ornamental devices. While it was being set up the bands of the 11th Regiment and the West Cork Infantry, which, as the visitors stepped upon the platform, began to play with "Cheer, boys, cheer! Come!" In addition to the immense crowds of pedestrians, the road to the spot where the sod was to be cut was thronged by all descriptions of vehicles, and a more animated scene than that presented could not be imagined. The ceremony of turning the first turf was performed in a field close to Lord Bandon's park gate, some distance outside the town. About five o'clock Lord and Lady Carbery arrived on the ground, accompanied by Sir C. P. Roney, Mr. Somerville, Mr. H. W. O'Donovan, Mr. Swanton, Mr. A. Newman, Mr. W. Newman, and Mr. Holland, directors of the railway; the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Bernard, Lady Harriet Bernard, Admiral Sir L. Corry, General Bloomfield, Colonel Beamish, Sir J. Arnott, and others. A handsome silver spade, engraved, we understand, by Messrs. Hunt, manufactured for the occasion by Howell and James, of London, were presented to his Lordship by the contractors of the railway,



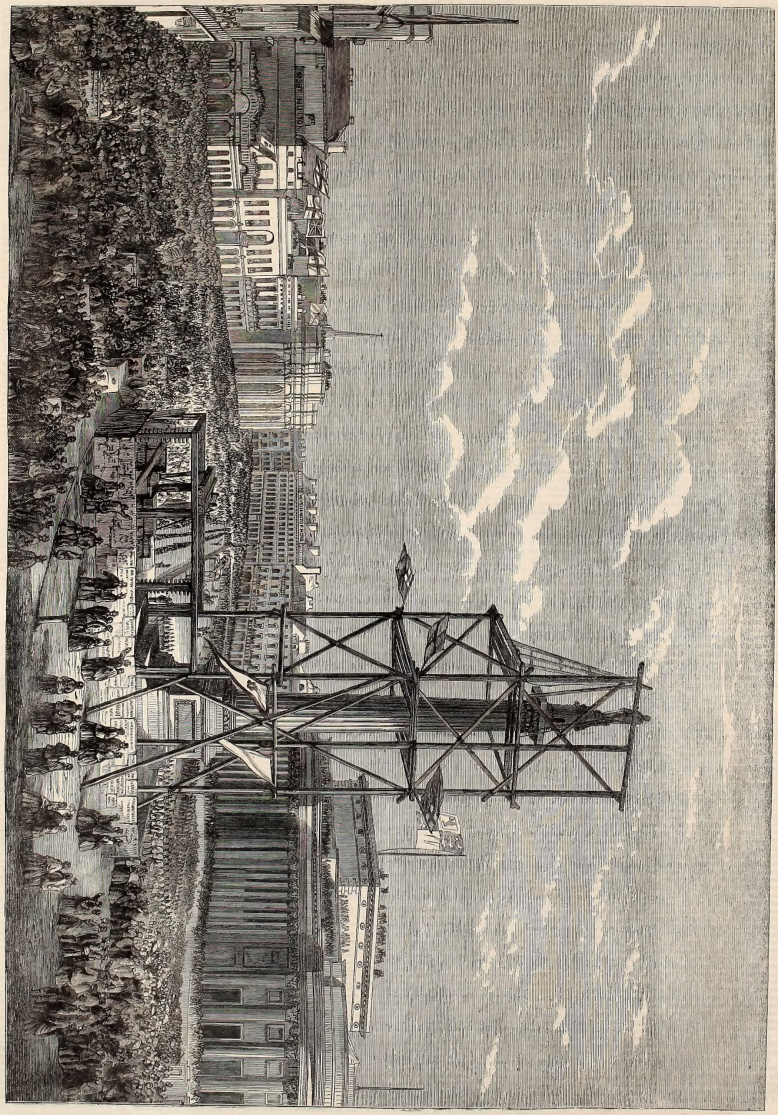
LORD CARBERY RAISING THE FIRST TURF OF THE WEST CORK RAILWAY, NEAR BANDON.

Messrs. Wheatly, Kirk, and Co., of Manchester, and, the sod having been previously prepared, his Lordship raised it and wheeled it off amidst loud cheers, the band playing "God Save the Queen." Sir Cusack Roney then announced the formal commencement of the line, and stated that the really practical part of the works would be begun in ten or twelve days. This announcement was received with loud cheers. Sir Cusack Roney added that he expected to have ten miles of the line open within twelve months, and he congratulated the district upon the work so happily inaugurated that day. The ceremony was then declared at an end, and the vast crowds which had assembled on the ground returned to town. Before closing our notice of this part of the day's proceedings we should add a few facts in reference to the proposed line. It is intended to construct the railway in three sections—the first undertaking being that between Bandon and Ballincen. The works on this section will be commenced simultaneously at both ends, and it is expected that they will be completed in less than twelve months. In that case it is contemplated to carry the line up to Dunmanway within the year—thus opening seventeen miles instead of ten. It is also in contemplation to at once make a short section out from Skibbereen, so that no time may be lost in completing the whole line between the two terminal points.

On the return of the visitors from the inauguration of the works of the railway a sumptuous dejeuner was served in the Townhall, Bandon. Over two hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to table. The chair was occupied by Sir C. P. Roney; and the vice-chairs were filled by Colonel Beamish, Sir John Arnott, M.P., and Mr. Joseph Holland.



OPENING OF THE CORK AND KINSALE JUNCTION RAILWAY: ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN AT KINSALE.



THE PRINCE OF WALES LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW DOCKS AT LIVERPOOL.—SEE PAGE 604.

INAUGURATION OF THE WELLINGTON STATUE AT LIVERPOOL

THE Wellington statue at Liverpool was uncovered on the 16th inst., in the presence of an immense number of persons. Early in the afternoon the weather, which in the morning was cloudy and threatened rain, cleared up, and a brilliant sun poured forth its rays and contributed greatly to the success of the ceremony. The people began to assemble at an early hour, and long before five o'clock all the thoroughfares in the neighbourhood of the monument were completely crowded. Stages were erected on the right and left of the column, and these were filled with ladies and gentlemen, who were admitted by ticket. The local pensioners and the Volunteers were ordered to assemble on the ground shortly before five o'clock, each corps headed by its band of music. The Mayor (Mr. John Jones, C.E.), the Town Council, Aldermen, and Captain M'Mullen and Captain Barton Wrigley officiated as Brigade Majors. There were also present in attendance a number of mounted officers. Altogether there were about 2000 volunteers and pensioners, including officers. The steps at the base of St. George's Hall were densely crowded, a large number of persons had even succeeded in getting upon the roof of that building to witness the proceedings from that point of view. The display of St. George's Hall and other buildings in the neighbourhood, whilst the Royal standard and the flags floated above the scaffolding, attracted a crowd.

In accordance with an invitation from the Mayor, the members of the town council and gentlemen constituting the Wellington committee assembled at the Townhall shortly after four o'clock, and partook of a light refreshment. About five o'clock the Mayor with the Mayor and the other gentlemen who were to take part in the ceremony of the day left the Townhall in procession, and passed down Dale-street and along William Brown-street to the site of the monument in Lime-street-square. The Mayor's progress through the ground at twenty minutes past five o'clock, and after his Worship had taken the chair and the ladies who were with him were seated on the platform at the base of the column, Mr. John Lord, the secretary of the monument committee, addressed the assembly, and, after giving a history of the labours of the body by whom they were assembled the monument, in the names of the subscribers, to the Mayor and Corporation of the town. At the conclusion of the address the statue was unveiled, amidst the applause of the assembled thousands, the band in the mean time playing "God Save the Queen." A salute of guns was afterwards fired by Colonel Clay's battery, stationed at the rear of the monument. When the applause had subsided the Mayor, in the name of the Corporation, received the statue entrusted upon them, and after a graceful reference to the brilliant career of him to from whose memory the monument was erected, paid a fine tribute to the exertions of the monument committee, especially the secretary and treasurer, Messrs. Dove and T. B. Horsfall, who were whom acknowledged the compliment. Several other addresses were afterwards delivered, and the proceedings were brought to a close in a most satisfactory manner.

The monument consists of a Roman Doric column and a statue of the great Duke. The base of the column is composed of three tiers or ranges of granite steps, and the pedestal is also of similar material, the height being 21 ft. 6 in. The column itself, which is a single granite cap, measures 9 ft. 11 in. 10 ft. in diameter at the foot of the shaft, and 9 ft. 2 in. at the top, upon which rests the pedestal supporting the figure. The pedestal on which the column stands is also of granite, and is surrounded by a carriage, which, together with the statue, when completed, so far as regards the ornamentation. At each angle there will be eagles, executed in bronze, and resting upon shields of the same bronze. One of the four panels—that facing Lime-street—will contain a bas relief representing the grand charge at Waterloo. This panel will be executed in bronze. In the remaining three panels will be introduced, in a like manner, wreaths of stone surrounding shields on which the deceased distinguished himself. When completed, the whole will be surrounded with granite posts and chains similar to those in front of St. George's Hall. A winding staircase of stone ascends through the interior of the column to the summit, and, by the same route, a lightning conductor is carried, terminating at the top of the statue. The dimensions of the work are as follow:—Granite steps, 6 ft. high; pedestal, 11 ft. 6 in.; column, base, 10 ft.; shaft, 80 ft.; capital, 1 ft. 13 ft.; platform, 2 ft. 8 in.; statue, 14 ft.; making the total height, including the figure, 132 ft. The whole rests upon a foundation of large blocks of Anglesea stone, some of the blocks weighing several tons weight. For the column, Darley Dale stone has been employed. The carving was executed by Mr. J. Lawson, assisted by Messrs. Mercer, Mersea. Holme and Nicol were the general contractors, the mason's work being executed under Mr. G. Gibson, the clerk of the works of the office, being 14 ft. in height. The Duke is represented in the undress uniform of a General. His left hand rests upon a sword, and in the right he holds a Field Marshal's baton. He wears a short military cloak, which formed part of his ordinary attire. The treatment of the figure is that of complete repose. In every respect the statue is creditable to the skill and ability of the artist, Mr. G. Lawson, sculptor, of Liverpool. The architectural portion was executed from the same artist. The statue was cast at the works of Messrs. Robinson and Cottam, Pimlico, London, the metal employed being chiefly from guns supplied by the Government, and from the battlefield from Waterloo

We are indebted to Mr. W. Woods of Liverpool for the sketch from which our Engraving is taken.

THE FARM.

As was pretty certain to be the case on an Oaks day, the general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was very thinly attended. The board had (which substituted Mr Clayden for Mr Thompson of the Agricultural Hall) and Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., on the council for Mr. Brandreth and Lord Strudbrooke was adopted *nem. dis.* Lord Strudbrooke was not asked to attend—for since his accession to General Hood, Mr. Torr, Mr. Milward, Mr. Pain, Mr. Cantrell, Mr. Dent, M.P., and Sir Hen. A. Verney have been elected by acclamation at councils and committees to chosen, and some other members might do well to look to it, lest they should take the honour of the chair from them. The number of members on the society's books is 6183, being only an increase of twenty within the last few months. Lord Faversham was elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. Alexander Pusey, M.P., raised the question, which has already been contested so closely in the council, as to doing away with the present system of county soundness in the horse classes. The great amount of unsoundness which is shown up by the veterinary officers at the various shows, the certificated horses proves either that many of the country practitioners do not examine them properly, or that they are so much under the thumb of their employers that they have not the moral courage to refuse certificates. The present system is, in fact, done nothing but "humbug." The temptation towards forging "the Johns and Toms (why not the Roberts') and many a one now to ask" out of the way, is the only way to do so is to inform the owners that if their horses are disqualified at the first examination they must not be brought up again, and forfeit the amount paid for the horse, or suffer them to stand there during the show with the disqualification ticket above their heads. Such a step would really prevent fraud, and would be converted into a more safe mart, and also prevent the public wandering about in a way how do is perfect, among the unsoundness and disqualified horses, and misunderstanding or "crabbing" the judgment passed thereby. The implement courts are, if possible, more numerous than in any preceding year. Monday next is the last day for the entry of stock, and we trust that Hereford will do its duty and think no more of its disappointment. It may be well to remind hereafter to consider whether the terms of the in-call heifer class cannot, by the addition of a few restrictive words on the subject of service in April and May, be made more stringent, so as to prevent owners entering heifers which they know at the time of entry must "run as dead letters," as far as claiming a prize is concerned. The distribution of nominal honours under the present system operates most unfairly.

A bill for Scotland has been recently introduced into Parliament to make the owner of every dog liable in damages for any injury done by it to sheep or cattle, without showing any such previous mischievous propensity in the dog or knowledge of it on the part of the owner. This is only making assurance doubly sure, as it was held by the Court of Session, in "*Orr v. Fleming*," by three *Judges* to one (and accepted by Lord Campbell as settled Scottish law), that there is no occasion to show the previous habits of the animal or to prove scienti. and. The Lord Ordinary has not occasion specially to observe:—"The law of England allows each dog to have one worry with impunity."

The cry out everywhere is for rain—rain, and the Yorkshire wold farmers look with dismay at their fast-decreasing ponds. From Lincolnshire a friend writes:—"We continue to have awfully cold weather, and the wet was even worse than ever—a perfect unusual a month of May. My early-sown rape has been all cut away by the cold, and looks very miserable."

Notwithstanding the merely "commended" fiat of the judges at the Bath Spring Show, we hear that Mr. Torr's young bull "Grey Gauntlet," grandson of the Emerald Isle, at a good big price, and is now the joint property of Mr. Armstrong, of Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, and of his father-in-law, Mr. Torr. Grey Gauntlet, Mr. Noakes's shorthorn herd at Brockley, near Lewisham, come six miles from Grosvenor-square, will be submitted to auction on the following day; and on June 24 comes "the last scene of all," at Aldershot.

It is said that Durham (which, on dit, would have been beaten by Darlington if Newcastle had not been chosen) will be the place of meeting of the Durham County Agricultural next year, the week before or after the Royal. This year the Durham County goes to Gateshead on Tuesday, June 9, and the following days. Prizes—cups, £100, £50, and twenty silver medals, on Sept. 24 and 25; and Earl Lichfield gives a £50 prize for the best agreement which shall provide compensation to the tenant for all unexhausted commercial improvements at the time of quitting the farm, and afford full protection to the rights and interests of the landlord. The Earl of Wenham landlords and tenant-farmers did not take the initiative in vain.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE

1st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. J. B. Hepburn to be Lieutenant, 4th: Lieut. A. C. C. Inge to be Captain, vice Hon. C. Bingham, who exchanges. 5th: Lieut. W. Lee to be Captain, vice Bell: Lieut. T. A. Quin to be Lieutenant, 7th: Ensign G. T. Morris to be Lieut., vice Lennox. 10th Hussars: Lieut. C. Fitzroy to be Captain, vice Hon. C. Bingham. 11th: Cornet W. Foot: Lieut. J. H. Bolton to be Captain; Ensign W. H. Barbrey to be Lieutenant: Cornet H. Hall to be Lieut., vice Bolton. 13th: Lieut. C. Hall to be Captain, vice Hon. C. Bingham. 14th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hon. C. Bingham. 15th: Major J. R. Backe to be Major. 16th: C. R. Robertson to be Ensign. 72nd: C. L. Lennox to be Lieut., vice Hon. Sir Gore Quoyle. 73rd: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Burgess. 74th: Staff Surg. Dill, D. Bennett to be Surgeon, 16th: J. Alexander Hall to be Lieut., vice Hall. 77th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 78th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 79th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 80th: Lieut. G. E. Anderson to be Captain; Ensign W. Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Hall. 81st: Lieut. G. E. Anderson to be Captain; Ensign W. Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Hall. 82nd: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 83rd: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 84th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 85th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 86th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 87th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 88th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 89th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 90th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 91st: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 92nd: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 93rd: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 94th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 95th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 96th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 97th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hall. 98th: Lieut. J. 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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE is never now any serious difference between the Houses of Lords and Commons, on condition that the former as a rule register all the decrees of the latter. Once in a way, the Upper House is permitted to throw out a bill which has passed the other Chamber, such measures being always of a special and peculiar character. Of late, however, the opposition in the Commons, by its curious gatherings in strength on Wednesdays, has saved the Lords the trouble of discussing, as well as deprived them of the gratification of asserting their rights by hostile divisions against the very few subjects which remain in this category. Unity between the two branches of the Legislature is in a manner secured, and the Lords run only one risk—that of individuality by keeping up distinctions which do not amount to differences between themselves and the Commons. For instance, last week Lord Granville sat on Wednesday; on their sitting days their time of meeting is an hour later than the Commons'; and their consequent sittings for the Easter and Whitsuntide recesses are fixed for different periods to those adopted by the Lower House. Such are the only matters which distinguish the Peers sitting as the Commons, and met with wonderful formality two days after the other House had taken that step. Some suspicion was aroused that, by way of a joke, one of the newspapers to themselves, they would expand into a debate of pretension—an effect which they can produce out of anything or nothing, it not being necessary, to their notions of order, to be very conversant in any of their proceedings. Thus, last week Lord Lyttelton's talk of the Budget was before them; and, as roasting Mr. Gladstone is a favourite amusement of their Lordships, from Lord Derby down to Lord Lyttelton, who, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, believed that, by virtue of his office, he is critic-in-chief of the Chancellor of the Exchequer personally, and such occasion was looked for and expected; and not the less because, with all due solemnity, the leaders of what may be called the pro-leaders on both sides of politics were to took their seats ominously. However, nothing came of it, except that Lord Redesdale made exactly five speeches—very short, of course—in rotation by one objection to a point in a statement which he looked by three from Lord Stanley of Alderley, and all was over. The strangers, under whose privilege we had been admitted, and of influence to obtain the boon of a Peer's order to the gallery, stared and rubbed their eyes, wondering whether a new order of things was coming on to a dissolving view was really a deliberate act of business on the part of the second estate of the realm.

Nevertheless, it is the fact that the Lords have been by no means idle during the present Session. There have been numerous debates spiritedly carried on, but only until half-past seven or eight in the day. We have not beheld this year that scene in the Upper House which means so peculiar, and which constitutes a stirring feature in the year. What a weird look the gorgeous chamber presents about eleven. The lamps are burning their best, but they are not sufficient to give a cheerful light over the wide area of the house, although they make heat enough, and the atmosphere is close and oppressive. The red benches are thinly tenanted by a few Lords, who sit there because they have not feel energy enough to move elsewhere; the Lord Chancellor, on the Woolsack right east, heads the row of the Judges on the same side, his wig having fallen awry in his restlessness, for it is about this time that the boredom of the Upper House reaches its climax. Lord Derby, Lord Granville, it may be Lord Ellenborough—have spoken early in the debate; perhaps even the Duke of Argyll has rung out his rarely sonorous, as a voice which is more effective by the strength of lungs is consistent with diminutiveness of person; and the discussion has fallen into the hands of the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Montagle, or it may be a Bishop, who is not the Bishop of Oxford, for in him and there is to find no amusement in the debate, and a host of numbers to listen. But as a rule prose is prevalent at this time, and as typical a representation was typical of this appearance as that by a stretch of imagination, by things, it is to be found here. Not a there any hope of revival, for every one knows that the debate is to be wound up by the Duke of Newcastle, and that he is not an hour—if he is merciful—he will flow on in one steady, level monotone, which ought to be soothing, but somehow is irritating. It is not that he reaches a point at which it is thought there is a prospect of conclusion Lord Derby, and Lord Granville of Carlton, the leaders for Government and the Opposition respectively, drive in their lordly herds of voters, who come with pensive steps and slow to go through the form of a division, the result of which has been known for every one a week before.

As has been stated, up to this time there has been no such debate in the Lords as it is very likely that such will be before it is got out of the dulness of this Session. The ordinary characteristics of the house are therefore preserved, and a week or two about them may not be without interest. When the doors are opened to the technical stranger, at five o'clock, the house is deadly still, the Lord Chancellor on the woolsack being almost the only occupant. In a minute or two the swing doors on each side of the throne are from time to time pushed gently open, disclosing, with quite a shuffling noise, as they stand for a moment ajar, glimpses of the Prince's Chamber; and through one or other of these openings presently glides with measured steps an occasional Peer, whose demeanour is indicative of a desire not to break the silence of the place, and who takes his seat with a caution and precision which are quite engaging. In a short time the Peers are seated on the Opposition bench, nearest the throne, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Earl of Carnarvon, the latter sitting in an attitude like that which the Duke of Wellington used to assume in his latter days—the head bent down on the breast and the arms folded. On the chief Opposition seat are to be seen the Earl of Clarendon and the Marquis of Salisbury; the Earl of Hardwicke is near the centre, next to Lord Derby, who is supported on the other side by Lord Malmesbury, when he is there—which he is not by any means constantly. On the Ministerial side, Lord Chelmsford, who seems to have been appointed deputy leader of the Opposition, always takes possession of the first seat of that functionary when Lord Derby has the gout. On a bench still lower sit Lord Wodehouse and other unattached Peers, and Lord Overstone. As every one knows, there are really cross benches in the House of Lords, and on them the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge sit when they are present; but there are always some occupants, such as the Duke of Cleveland, Earl Stanhope, and the Earl of Galloway. On the front bench, Earl Granville, the Ministerial side, is a kind of *beau sentencier*, for there are gathered ex-Ministers, such as Lord Clarendon, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Wodehouse, and Lord Taunton; and behind it may be seen the tall, gaunt form of the Marquis of Westminster. The Ministerial bench proper, from the bar upwards, sit Lord Stanley of Alderley, Earl De Grey, and the Duke of Somerset. In the place of honour, as leader and commander-in-chief, is found Earl Granville, and on his immediate side are the Duke of Newcastle and the Duke of Argyll. By a strong exercise of power directed on the next seat to the latter, a place for the Bishops may be observed, first a large hat, then a pair of folded arms, and, lastly, legs which are in the act of crossing in order to reach the floor, and, when discovery is pushed further, sufficient to warrant a face to emulate one to ascertain that there sits her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Earl Russell. Sprinkle half a dozen Peers on the back benches on each side, most of them sitting far apart from each other, in the manner of people at Steen hundred persons; put five Bishops in their robes and lawn sleeves on their peculiar benches; place three Lay Peers in lounging attitudes on the large woolsacks located before that on which the Chancellor sits; let Lord Redesdale's yellow waistcoat and bright brass buttons shine over the table by the side of the chair on which he sits when acting as Chairman of Committees: let Lord Brougham be glancing sunshine-like, for he is still active and alert in his extraordinary degree, from bench to bench, whispering in one man's ear and talking loudly to another; and let the three privileged strangers listen stand on the steps of the throne, and you have the House of Lords at a time when almost all the members before it commence business.

Until a quarter past five petitions are presented; and it is quite possible that a discussion may be raised on any one of them, although this is not frequent; and then by rights there should be a pause before going to the orders of the day. But in most cases this is the moment when Lord Brougham, having previously sent an intimation to the reporters that he is going to speak, will deliver himself of an animated, not to say excited, oration on some abstract question, or discuss the merits of a bill, which, during his absence in the early part of the Session, has been debated in all the stages, and has been sent down long before to the Commons. Or else some question will be put to Lord Aberdeen's Government; and the raises a really interesting question with regard to the House of Lords, so far as the public is concerned, and that is the question of hearing what is said. Indeed, it has come to be believed that, taking advantage of the defective acoustics of the chamber, Ministers contrive that as little as possible of what they say should reach the ordinary channels of information. Lord Granville, who should be the example, is the chief offender in this respect. Never very intelligible, owing to his thickness of utterance, when he answers questions, a question he leans over the table, his head towards the throne, and speaks in a voice so low that it scarcely, if at all, reaches the Opposition. A notable case in point, was long ago the Duke of Buccleuch asked a question, which was duly placed on the notice paper, to which Lord Granville replied. Not a word reached the Duke, and some days after, when the matter in hand went to the bar and made inquiries, but nobody there had heard a word. Lord Blachford was then applied to, but he stated that he had not been able to gather even the sense of the response, and was consoling himself with the hope that he should see it the next morning in the newspapers; and it was only after Lord Granville himself had been sent to and induced to write down the substance of what he had said, that the desired information was obtained. On the other house, being built for show as well as business, is too large and too lofty for ordinary conversation to be audible; but there are Peers who make themselves heard, and that, apparently, without difficulty—Lord Derby and Lord Ellenborough especially—so that no one can complain, if he were inclined, that any of Lord Hardwicke's wisdom escapes the ear. As for Lord Russell, physical causes prevented his making himself heard, latterly, in the House of Commons; and nothing can be expected of him in the Lords. On the whole, one's impression of the second branch of the Legislature, at its ordinary meetings, is—that it meets in a very fine hall; that its proceedings are not very dignified, and are not particularly lively; that there are in it many able and eloquent men who have their places there who are in a state of practical eclipse; that in the march of events, in latter times, such a change has come over the public mind that it is not at all affected its genius and vocation; and that it is by no means likely we shall have occasion to be stupendously thankful that we have a House of Lords.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BOOKWORM.—If we mistake not, three or four cases played between Mr. Buckle, the late lamented author of "The History of Civilisation," and Mr. Löwenthal, will be found published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS about fifteen years ago. Those we have not at present by us to refer to.

T. V.—The Chess Club of Cambridge University is under the fostering care of Mr. Bledge, assisted by Messrs. Von Heydebrand, Hamilton, Mayer, Horwitz, &c.

A. L.—We are not directly acquainted with the author of the article on "Chess" in the last number of the *Cornhill Magazine*; but there is no impropriety in our saying that it is generally attributed to Mr. Thackeray, the editor of that periodical.

R. D.—The Chess Problem Tourney, which has excited so much interest of late, was published in London, we believe, by Messrs. Bartlett and Lowell, of Great Marlborough-street, and by Mr. Staunton, of Upper Gower-street.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, &c.—The "Congress Chess Leaves."—We have no, but can hardly conceive that they will be long in existence, as the Congress Tourney, which gave rise to them, was by the simplest of calculations unsuccessful. The Tourney, which was to be held in Paris, was unanimously condemned in France, in Germany, and in America; that, of the only four Chess publications in London, three were against it, and that, of the only four Chess Clubs in the metropolis, the Oxford and Cambridge and the London Clubs refused to allow its rooms to be used for the purpose. Under such circumstances to suppose that it could possibly succeed was to display a degree of ignorance of the state of Chess affairs in this country which is quite inconceivable among well-informed persons.

H. F. N.—The arrangements do not admit of elucidation.

J. A. Lowe.—Many thanks for the kind communication of problem No. 1030, should be glad to hear from you further.

HUNTLY BISHOP.—You have omitted to remove the white bishop before playing over Mr. Morphy's game, and of course the whole of the subsequent moves are incomprehensible. Take off the Kt first and you will find every move correct.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1028 received from Mrs. Anna, F. R. S. B. D., 1863, P. P., Felix, H. F. W., Rev. J. A. Clarke, Caius, Rev. J. Owen, Alpha, Delta, Leonidas, Argus, W. T., Rev. E. H. M., Maurice, C. J. Perrin, R. M. J., Violet, Burton, Y. F. S., Burton Beauty, Phiz, Beatrice, Iota, Fidelity, Percy, F. A. R., Stanley, J. Brown, C. of Galmoye, J. Lee, Dr. Norris, Tyrolean, C. C., Lacey, Dunraven, G. F. W., R. G. D., Percy, Quicksave, Box and Cox, Rev. J. W. D., W. H. Thompson, Shropshire Lass, Ajax, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Bell, Rev. J. Bell, Jun., Rev. J. Bell, 3rd, Rev. J. Bell, 4th, Rev. J. Bell, 5th, Rev. J. Bell, 6th, Rev. J. Bell, 7th, Rev. J. Bell, 8th, Rev. J. Bell, 9th, Rev. J. Bell, 10th, Rev. J. Bell, 11th, Rev. J. Bell, 12th, Rev. J. Bell, 13th, Rev. J. Bell, 14th, Rev. J. Bell, 15th, Rev. J. Bell, 16th, Rev. J. Bell, 17th, Rev. J. Bell, 18th, Rev. J. Bell, 19th, Rev. J. Bell, 20th, Rev. J. Bell, 21st, Rev. J. Bell, 22nd, Rev. J. Bell, 23rd, Rev. J. 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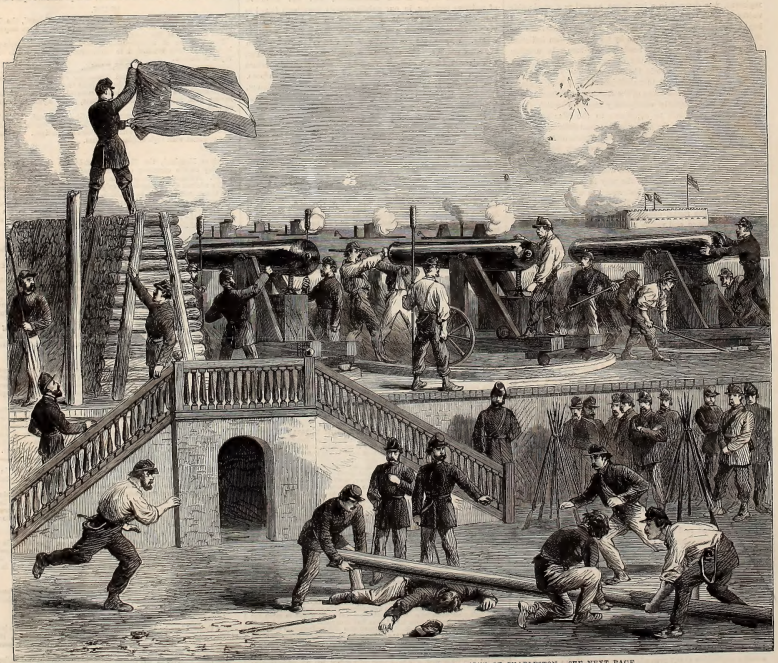
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1207.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

THERE are those who, for reasons best known to themselves, have been, and are, in the habit of treating our volunteer system with a contemptuous pity or a sarcastic sneer. They would fain have us believe that the spirit which called into existence an institution eminently national was born only of a temporary enthusiasm which has now died away, and left our volunteer force but a shadow of that which it was, or might have been. These patriotic persons tell us that the predictions of experienced military men which were launched at the time when the organisation of the force began have been fulfilled, and that the great body of citizen troops, in which were once enrolled the flower of our youth and the prime of our manhood, is, practically, a skeleton; and by its existing constitution is not even a satisfactory nucleus for the formation of a real national force. It would not be very difficult to refute these assertions, which are not only contradicted by statistics which may or may not count for much, but are inconsistent with the personal experience of those who are acquainted with the facts of the volunteer movement. It is no doubt true that the enrolled number of men is not more than 170,000, and that this does not adequately realise the idea of the rising in arms of the whole population capable of bearing weapons. It may be that the numerical strength of corps has fallen off, and that demonstrative marchings out are not so frequent as they were a year and a half ago; but it should be remembered that the enthusiasm of Englishmen is tempered by practical good sense, and that the sacrifices of time and money which are indispensable to the conversion of a busy man into a trained soldier need not be continued after that result has been to a certain extent attained. It is the fact that thousands of men, having gone through their courses of drill, and acquired an adequate knowledge of their duties, have retired from active volunteering, but with a deliberate intention of rendering themselves available for the service of their country in time of need. Then, too, in most if not all the corps, the very desirable process of weeding out the mere layfigures in uniforms has proceeded in the natural course of things;



THE WAR IN AMERICA: SCENE AT FORT MOULTRIE DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

and thus the temporary retirement of good men, who would be fit for duty again in a fortnight if necessary, and the elimination of bad men, whom nobody ever wishes to see in the volunteer ranks, even as mere food for powder, have tended to thin the muster-roll to a considerable extent, but without real damage to the movement. As a whole, we believe the volunteer system to be sound at the root, and imperishably imbedded in our national and our social system. Nevertheless, like all our institutions, in perfection is by no means attained, it has difficulties to encounter and dangers to overcome; and, as at this moment a bill is on its passage through the House of Commons having for its object the amendment and consolidation of the laws relating to volunteers, a fitting occasion is afforded for a consideration of the subject in all its bearings.

It seems to us that the main difficulty of the volunteer system is needless expense, and that the greatest danger comes from its officers. The willingness of the young men of England of all classes to enrol themselves, and to be drilled and disciplined for purposes of national defence, is as great as it was in the earliest infancy of the movement. But, while they are willing to give time, stolen even from their natural rest, and moderate pecuniary subscriptions, for the attainment of this end, they are so pestered and bothered with expenditure for purposes worse than useless, and they have been, and are, so snubbed, and thwarted, and kept down by officers selected on a plan which seems to have no principle but favouritism and job and inefficiency, that there seems almost no alternative but to dissolve the whole institution and remodel it on an entirely new basis. Take, for instance, the item of expense. Why is it that volunteer corps have been compelled to have recourse to balls and theatrical performances, and fancy fairs, and all kinds of modes by which charities are supported, to enable them to obtain means to meet their expenses? It is, amongst other things, because fantastical commanding officers will have bands, which are got together with difficulty, and at most unreasonable sums of money, and are distinguished for their unmusical qualities, while a third of the amount spent upon them would provide well-trained drums and fifes and a supply of bugles quite adequate to their requirements, and much far more military and spirit-stirring. Then the men, in a measure, and the officers in a still greater degree, are worried by changes in the dress, according to the fickle caprices of Colonels. One corps, within our knowledge, and which is nominally a working-man's regiment, was dressed in a handsome as well as serviceable uniform, including a simple cap on the pattern of the French kepi; but its ruling power must needs desire to substitute for it a beavkin cap, like those worn by the Guards—an infliction both on the purses and the heads of the men. In another corps the undress uniform of the officers (what do they want with undress at all?) was in the course of one year changed from a blue-braided frock to a shell-jacket, and back again to the frock, merely at the whim of the Lieutenant-Colonel. It is these and other equally unnecessary changes which have brought the volunteers as suppliants to the War Office for pecuniary grants from the public funds—thus delivering themselves over, bound hand and foot, to that department.

But the greatest grievance and the greatest peril of the volunteer body lies in the existing system of officering the corps. We really do not profess to know on what principle the system is founded, nor can we explain the way in which the officers are appointed, but while the best men are unwilling to take the responsibility of becoming officers until they have learnt their duty in the ranks, others are found less conscientious, and thus ignorance and vanity rush in where zeal and ability fear to tread. The application of a little judicious toadyism to high quarters obtains the desired commission, and then the mischief begins. As a matter of course, the officer who enters a corps on equal terms with a private, so far as professional knowledge is concerned, has less opportunity of learning his duty than the rank and file. It often happens, therefore, that he has to command men who are better acquainted with their drill than he is, and he endeavours to conceal his incompetency by an assumption of the dignity of the officer over the private, which, as between volunteers, is a simple absurdity. Just imagine what corps are proceeding by railway for a field-day, a general order being issued that none but officers will be allowed to travel first-class. In fact, it is notorious that the officers, as a class, have been taking advantage of their factitious authority to play pranks which are modelled on the worst features of the caste system in the regular Army, and that, like all imitators, they have outstripped the originals in the wrong sense of the term. The matter has gone so far that volunteer officers, not content with treating the men, who are quite as good as themselves both in the eye of the law and of society, and in handling of cases much better, in the most contemptuous and exclusive manner, have assumed a power of dismissal without trial or reason when any of the latter have dared to show the slightest symptom of independence. To such an extent has this gone, that where has absolutely been established, to meet and to deal with it, a volunteer protection association. Conceive a body of men, constituted and recruited as our volunteers are, being obliged to have recourse to such a means of vindicating their position against their officers!

And this brings us to the consideration in brief of the bill which is now before Parliament, which seems to aim at establishing by law that social segregation of officers from men which is not necessary for the preservation of the discipline of volunteers, and which, as it is, has done so much mischief to the system. The measure, indeed, might be described in the preamble as a bill for rendering commanding officers of volunteers omnipotent. In the first place, as it well know, Parliament, at the instance of the Government, has voted a capitation grant towards the expenses of the volunteers. The distribution of this sum is to be placed solely in the hands, and at the disposal, of the commanding officer, who is the only judge of the test by which any enrolled member of a corps is to be entitled to the benefit of the grant. Then, a commanding officer may discharge from the corps any volunteer for any breach of military duty, "or for other sufficient cause," the existence and sufficiency of which are to be judged of by the commanding officer alone, from whose decision there will be no appeal. Again, a commanding officer may arrest and keep in custody for a limited time any volunteer who has been guilty of misconduct or disobedience of orders, not only when the volunteer is engaged in drill or military exercises, but while "wearing the clothing or accoutrements" of his corps—a tolerably extensive power, which, however, is somewhat more than down that when the volunteers make rules for the management of their property and finances such rules shall not have effect unless and until the commanding officer of the corps "thinks fit" to transmit them to the Lord Lieutenant of the county which he may also, if he thinks proper, accordingly approve. We have cited these as specimens of the spirit in which the bill is framed; and we believe that if it is suffered to become law it is calculated to strike a heavy blow at the very existence of the volunteer force. Of course, in such a measure as this has not passed unobserved, and means are being taken to oppose the more obnoxious of its provisions.

It is understood that the present Secretary for War, Earl De Grey and Ripon, while holding the second place in the Government, has manifested considerable reluctance to lend assistance from the Government as has been afforded to the volunteers. The zeal and ability with which he laboured to promote the organisation of the force are well known. It is to be hoped that, now that he has become supreme in authority, he will not permit any ill-judged interference with the constitution of the body which owes so much to his fostering care. It is most desirable that he should understand that by the proposed bill the chief vice of the system will be strengthened, and the existing anomalies of the relation between officers and men will be accentuated but enlarged. We should be glad to see the War Office making an attempt to put the officering of volunteers on a better footing. Before receiving commissions candidates should be compelled to prove their qualifications, and there should be built up a promoting efficient men from the ranks, a plan which, we believe is as studiously eschewed in volunteer corps as it is in the regular Army. It is known that the establishment of volunteer corps in our universities, and the adoption of military training in our public schools, were intended to turn out officers for the Army who have no need to learn the very rudiments of their profession after they join their regiments. Why should not officers of volunteers be chosen from the same sources. The Government organs which are attached to most volunteer regiments also afford good training-schools for future officers, and might well be made available for the purpose. But, however it be effected, it is certain that the efficiency, the permanency, and the good feeling of volunteer corps—and these are the three great points of the institution—depend on the establishment of a proper system of officering the regiments.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

SCENE AT FORT MOULTRIE DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE SKETCH I send you illustrates one of the most gallant feats in the bombardment of Fort Sumter. I had left my position in the battery Bee and reached Fort Moultrie just in time to witness it. The action was at its height when a ball cut the flagstaff in two just above the traverse, and as it fell it struck a poor fellow on the back of the head, killing him on the spot. The quartermaster of the battalion in the fort immediately rushed forward and seizing the fallen flag tore it from its hold and leapt on to the traverse, where he stood under the heavy fire unmoved, his gallant figure was seen and raised in the place of the shattered staff. The soldiers in the foreground of my Sketch are removing the broken staff from the body of the poor fellow who lies beneath it, and who was the only man killed by the Federal fire.

The Empress Eugénie recently received, as a present from Vevay, a charming gondola, brought by Count Arse, and intended for use on the lake of Geneva during the summer. It is five metres long, is made of pear-tree wood, blacked to imitate ebony, and ornamented with steel studs. In the middle, on the seats, is a light wooden awning, which can be taken off when the weather is fine.

Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, in her Majesty's ship Euryalus, having been summoned by Colonel Neale, her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Japan, arrived there in the Euryalus on Yokohama on the 29th of January, with the flagship were her Majesty's ships Rattler, Racehorse, Centaur, and Kestrel, which were ordered to proceed to Japan from Hong Kong, Shanghai, Canton, Macao, and the Philippines. The Chargé d'Affaires was about to demand immediate reparation for the murderous attack committed on the British Legation on June 26, during the attack on the British Legation, and the murder of Mr. Richardson, by a body of Japanese, supposed to be retainers of the Daimio Chargé d'Affaires and the Admiral.

PERILOUS ASCENT OF THE PIC DU MIDI D'OSSAU, IN THE PYRENEES.—On the 16th of May a party consisting of three Englishmen, A. G., C. P., and G. H. C., accompanied by three guides, attempted the ascent of the Pic du Midi d'Ossau, a mountain rising to the height of 9,465 feet, on the frontiers of Spain and Navarre. The greatest difficulty and danger, owing to the enormous snow on the precipitous rocks, was encountered in passing a certain ridge, the name from Falco Chasm, a half-pint seen, as, and, after a walk of nearly four hours over steep slopes of snow, arrived at the top of the Col Suzon, which is the termination of the ridge, and commences the last and final preparations for ascending the Pic. During that time they constantly encountered enormous masses of snow, the dimensions of which it is difficult to pass. At half-past eleven they commenced their ascent, and had proceeded about a hundred feet, when one of the party, C. P., lost his grip, and, as it could be spared to accompany him back, he, with much courage, determined to avail on a small ledge of rock for their return, concluding that they would be up in more than four hours absent. The rest of the party then proceeded, sometimes on their hands, sometimes where snow was not to be found, by the perpendicular descent of the avalanches forming one of the chief perils of their journey—and, having reached the summit, descended to the place where they had left their friend, and found that, after three hours' hard climbing, they succeeded in reaching the top of the Pic du Midi d'Ossau. The view from the summit amply repaid by the magnificence of the widely-extended view of the snow-capped Pyrenees. After a short quarter of an hour, enjoying the view, and refreshing the inner man, as much needed, they commenced the descent, which they found far worse than the ascent, as, owing to the advanced hour of the day, it is softer than three o'clock, the crust, yielding to the effect of the sun, had slipped in many places, and there was also fresh danger from avalanches, which at one place they had to let each other down by ropes. It took three hours and a half to reach the spot where they had left their friend, who had then spent six hours and a half waiting on a ledge of a rock. They found him almost insensible from cold and exhaustion, after long watching and anxiety, as, owing to the length of his friends' absence, he had almost despaired seeing them again, considering that some accident must have befallen them, and was going to attempt the descent alone. Having administered brandy, &c., to their friend, which somewhat revived him, they were able to descend with safety, but not without some difficulty, owing to a thick fog, which for a time impeded their progress. They arrived at Eaux-Chaudes at ten p.m.—*Daily-news*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress have left Paris for Fontainebleau.

King Ferdinand of Portugal has arrived in Paris. He paid a visit on Sunday to the Emperor. The Prince of Orange is also in Paris, and has visited the Emperor.

The elections have resulted in a complete defeat of the Administration in Paris, where not a single Government candidate seems to have been returned, though in one or two districts, in which no candidate obtained a legal majority, the Government will have to be ballé; and this in despite of the paring shot fired by M. de Persigny on the eve of the election battle, in the form of a circular to the Prefects, in which he denounced all the Opposition candidates as enemies to the empire, and warned the country against being duped by their manœuvres. M. Thiers, M. Jules Favre, M. Emile Ollivier, and other well-known independent candidates were returned by a considerable majorities. The results in the departments were not all in as we went to press; but it appears that at Marseilles and Lyons the Government has been defeated, the successful candidates at Lyons being M. Berryer, the Legitimist, and M. Marie, the Republican. But generally in the provinces the Government party had had it all their own way. Returns have been obtained of elections accomplished in 268 circumscriptions, and of these 189 were Government candidates chosen. The total of official returns and a few invalid elections remain to be disposed of. The polling took place everywhere with the most perfect order. *La France* acknowledges that the Parisian elections are symptoms of public opinion which challenge the most serious attention of the Government. Already before the probable resignation of Count Persigny, who has undoubtedly identified himself with the repressive policy lately pursued.

A most interesting military spectacle took place on Thursday week in the Bois de Boulogne. The Emperor reviewed the squadron of Spahis and the battalion of Turcos recently arrived in France. After the review the Spahis performed a "fantasia." With a wild shout the squadron broke, and scattered at full gallop over the plain, pursuing each other, discharging their muskets, tossing them high up in the air at full speed, loading their horses when at the height of their going through all the wild evolutions of a cavalry mêlée among the desert tribes. The crowd was enormous, and both Turcos and Spahis were loudly cheered.

The Grand Prize of Paris, value 100,000f., was run for on Sunday. The Ranger won by a length, the Texas was second, and Mr. Buchanan's third, and Donnybrook fourth. Mr. Savile, the owner of The Ranger, receives 10,000f. for the victory, and the money of the poor of Paris.

The Minister of Commerce has forwarded a circular to the Chambers of Commerce throughout France, announcing that the cotton crop now practised by swindlers in various foreign towns, who, by false pretences, obtain possession of merchandise, and then disappear.

Official despatches from Puebla to the 12th announce that the siege of Puebla is progressing satisfactorily. Still the fighting appears to be much about every day. Forey is to be hotly disputed. The Spanish had routed, by reconnoitring detachments, several bodies of Mexicans who attempted to harass them. The latest official accounts from Puebla to the 30th of April, received *via* San Francisco, and published by the New York journals, say:—"The French had two further conflicts with the Mexicans, in the first of which the Mexicans had their ground and in the second remained masters of the field, capturing 150 Zouaves. Juarez had left for Comonfort's army, to urge offensive operations."

SPAIN.

Upon the proposition of the President of the Council, the Queen has determined to grant a general amnesty to the persons implicated in the disorders at San Domingo.

The sentence of imprisonment passed upon the Protestants at Malaga has been commuted to banishment, and they are to be conveyed to France.

PORTUGAL.

The King has given a grand dinner party in the Cintra Palace in celebration of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The discussion of the Budget has terminated; but the chief clauses, having been referred to the committees, must again undergo discussion.

The Chambers have been prorogued until the 6th inst. (b-day).

General Prim has arrived at Lisbon, and one of the officers who landed at the Mindello with Dom Pedro IV., is dead. His funeral was attended with high military honours.

ITALY.

Prince Humbert, the Heir-Apparent to the Crown, presided on Monday at the ceremony of letting water into the Grand Cavour Canal. An immense concourse assembled to witness the ceremony.

The address of the Senate in reply to the Royal speech approves of the Government having re-established good relations with the great Powers, and concluded the convention with France for the suppression of brigandage. It also congratulates the new Spanish Cortes on the completion of the general organisation of the State. The address of the Chamber of Deputies is simply an echo of the King's speech.

PRUSSIA.

It is reported that during the absence of the King, for the benefit of his health, at Carlsbad, his Majesty will be represented by a Viceroy (Statthalter). The Crown Prince having declined, Prince Carl, the brother of the King, will, it is said, fill that post.

The Government has issued a decree with the view of restricting the free action of the press. The decree empowers the administrative authorities to suspend temporarily or altogether newspapers whose attitude is, previous to the publication, found to be guilty, and the authorities are also authorised to prohibit the admission of foreign newspapers which represent in the same vague terms.

The *Berlin Review* openly advises the King to make a *coup d'état*, and says that the people are having their own way in their Inland waunige, it only remains for the King to enter upon an ther course of conduct.

DENMARK.

The Cabinet has replied to the Austrian and Prussian notes on the Schleswig-Holstein question. The reply is couched in pacific terms but firm refusal to make any alteration in the recent ordinance severing Holstein from political identity with the rest of the Danish kingdom.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

All the difficulties in the way of his acceptance of the Greek throne having been at length overcome, Prince William of Denmark has definitively accepted the crown of Greece. To-day (Saturday) the King will receive the final deputation at Christiansburg in solemn audience, in order to announce to them the acceptance of the crown by Prince William. A State banquet will afterwards take place.

Telegrams represent the insurrection as greatly increasing in the palatinate of Augustowo, where the peasantry are described as particularly favourable to the movement.

A very sanguinary engagement took place on the 1st inst. between the Russians and the insurgents, near Ilowy, in which the latter a large number of men. The battle is said to have been renewed on the 2nd, the insurgents at the last accounts remaining masters of the field.

TURKEY.

Fuad Pacha was nominated Grand Vizier on Monday. He will retain the portfolio of Minister of War, with Halil Pacha as deputy.

Emin Pacha has been appointed Minister of the Divan and Ottoman minister at the Conference on the affairs of the Herzegovina in the place of Zia Bey.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamers City of New York and Bohemian we have New York morning journals of the 23rd ult., and a telegram from Farther Point to the evening of that day.

WAR NEWS.

The Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing in the late battle of Chancellorsville is officially stated to be as follows:—Killed, 1989; wounded, 7867. Between 1700 and 1800 of the wounded were so slightly hurt that they were not off duty a single day.

The chief interest in the recent operations centres in the vicinity of the Mississippi.

General Grant occupied Jackson, the capital of the State of

"LE RELIQUAIRE," BY WALTER GOODALL, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 622.

"LE RELIQUAIRE," BY WALTER GOODALL, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 623.

"CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN," BY HENRY TIDEY, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE title we have affixed (for convenience) to the engraving from Mr. Tidey's drawing in the exhibition of the Institute (heretofore the New Society) of Painters in Water Colours, is not given by the artist, who merely refers to the narrative in St. Matthew's gospel, where our Saviour is not, in so many words, said to "bless" the children brought to Him, but we are told that He put His hands on them, prayed, and checked His disciples for rebuking those that brought them, in the memorable words, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

We are glad to see by the catalogue that Mr. Tidey has painted this work for the Bible Illustration Society. It is time that the popular illustration of the Scriptures should be elevated from the level of the showy, trashy wood engraving, or the still feebler engraving on steel and copper, with no quality of art, no invention or propriety of composition, but proving in every detail ignorance and incapacity, which disfigure most of our family Bibles. It is time our Bible illustrations should at least equal the generally excellent religious designs produced in such profusion by German and other Continental artists, of which we may instance, as one of many examples, the etchings to the Lord's Prayer by the Danish artist M. Fröhlich, which, we hear, are about to be published in this country.

We are no great advocates for an ultra-realistic mode of representing incidents of scriptural narrative. It is impossible to recal the aspect of the Romanised Judea and its inhabitants of eighteen hundred years ago. Therefore, it seems to us injudicious to copy very closely costumes seen in the Mohammedan Palestine of the present day if it involves a necessary surrender of the dignity and elevation which, from the very constitution of our minds, we associate with religious subjects. On the other hand, some reference to Oriental manners and customs—many of which have remarkable persistency—is desirable to give local colour and an air of probability, especially when it enables the artist to escape the conventionalisms of the Renaissance and earlier "Christian art" painters, and when it may be had without such debasement of the theme as we have deprecated. Mr. Tidey, who had previously painted several Eastern subjects, seems to us to come near the *juste milieu*, though inclining, perhaps, too much to so-called realism. The garments of the Saviour and the rebuking Apostle have the Roman simplicity and amplitude which admit of the breadth and grandeur of what artists speak of as "drapery." The introduction of a swarthy Nubian woman with her two woolly-headed children does not in the least violate probability and will be very suggestive to the Christian philanthropist and friend of emancipation; and her dress is so simple and suitable to the climate that it may have been worn at any time. But the Arab to the right, with the kefiyeh round his head, his rumbas gown, his cloak or pelisse, loose nash'lah, and boots turning up at the toes, looks rather too much (according to our notions) like a modern sheikh. The Jews behind, with their turbans, sashes, baggy trousers, and similar boots are still more decidedly like modern Syrians. The artist may, however, contend with justice that these figures lose no dignity from their dress if we regard them with no association of ideas, and that is quite possible, for, modern as these may look, very similar costumes may have been worn in the days of Abraham. One great and rare merit must be

conceded to this drawing—its composition is admirable. The figures, too, are well drawn; the attitudes and gestures expressive and appropriate. Although the material of writer colour may not, as it has been objected, have sufficient force for the most solemn and pathetic incidents of sacred narrative, this is one which of all others seemed most eligible. The delicacy and sweetness of water colour render it peculiarly suitable for representing children. In all the children here introduced the artist has been eminently successful. It would not be easy to praise too highly the ingenuous awe and bewilderment of the two little ones standing together, or the innocent eagerness to be noticed—yet with her arms unconsciously placed on Bright her—of the little girl standing where our Lord has not yet seen her.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13.

SUNDAY, June 7.—First Sunday after Trinity. Meeting of Henry VIII. of England, and Francis I. of France, at the field of the Cloth of gold," near Ardres, 1520. Royal Assent given to the Reform Bill, 1832.

MONDAY, 8.—The Austrians defeated by Lannes, at Montebello (of which he is made Duke), 1800.

TUESDAY, 9.—The Austrians defeated by Lannes, at Montebello (of which he is made Duke), 1800.

WEDNESDAY, 10.—The Crystal Palace, Sydenham, opened by the Queen, 1854. The Athenian Law for the Confederates at Delos, died at Bagdad, 1451.

THURSDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr. Death of Sir John Franklin in the Polar regions, 1847.

FRIDAY, 12.—West Tuft and a hundred thousand men encamp at Blackheath, 1381. Act of Settlement passed, which led to the accession of the House of Brunswick, 1701. Trinity Term ends.

SATURDAY, 13.—Battle of Arroi, defeat of the Carlists at Cuddalore by General Stewart, 1783. The Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington, inaugurated by the Lord Mayor, in the presence of the Prince Consort, 1855.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
0 30	1 0	1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0	3 30
12 45	1 15	1 45	2 15	2 45	3 15	3 45

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL ARSENAL.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF THERMOMETERS.				WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Direction.	Horizontal Motion.	
	Inches	°	°	Inches.		Miles.	Inches
May 31	59·240	57·3	51·2	·368	S.	241	·000
June 1	29·902	67·0	60·4	·487	W. by W.	193	·000
2	30·014	62·4	53·5	·372	W.	187	·000
3	30·124	62·6	57·0	·410	W.	149	·000
4	29·978	62·0	57·0	·410	W.	149	·000
5	...	...	...	...	S.W.	205	·000
June 12	29·787	54·3	44·4	·271	S.W.	265	·014
,,	29·968	62·7	52·1	·362	S.W. by S.	297	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	29·854	29·784	29·720	29·711	—	29·748
Temperature of Air	58·2°	57·8°	57·8°	60·4°	—	62·6°
Temperature of Evaporation	52·5°	51·8°	52·2°	57·4°	—	57·8°
Direction of Wind	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	—	S.W.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Triumphant success

of the new Comedy of FOLLIES, IN ART AND ACCOUNTS! in five acts, by Mr. Tom Taylor, author of "Still Waters Run Deep," "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," &c., which has a Panorama of the Town of the Present at Noon in the East. The new Farces AN UNLUCKY MORTAL every evening. On MONDAY, JUNE 8 and during the week, AN UNLUCKY MORTAL. After which, at 8 Quarter to Eight, the new Comedy of FINESSE, OR BIT BY BIT, every evening. Doors open at Seven. Box-office at HOME the three nights only. On Thursday a new Farce, entitled BABY MINDING.

NEW THEATRE-ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor

and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—The most successful Drama of the Week, THE WILFUL MURDER, every evening at Seven. On MONDAY, and during the week, THE WILFUL MURDER. Scenes: H.R., Theatre Royal, Drury Lane; Mr. Webster, Mr. Selby, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Carey and Mr. Addison; Mrs. Keeley, Miss Keeley, Miss Fitzwilliam, and Miss Woolgar.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every

evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Hearts, Shots, Garden, Wedding, Blue Stockings, and Mr. Lee. After which, at 8 Quarter to Seven, a Drama, in Two Acts and Fifth copies of the Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Doors open at Half-past Six. Box-office open from Ten to Five. Characters sustained by Messrs. Rouse, J. Stoyngham, H. Wieland, Lingham, G. Jackson, Ryder, Hemsley, Wilkinson, and Dawson; Misses Caroline Lucknow, Kate Terry, E. Lawrence, and Hewerdy. Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past.

MR. LUMLEY'S BENEFIT.—Last Night.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, DRURY LANE.
On MONDAY, JUNE 8, Meyerbeer's Opera of LES HUGUENOTS, and Mdme. Alboni, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO. Fourth Act of LA TRAVIATA, and other Entertainments. At mid-Night, the Grand Ball.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

BEETHOVEN NIGHT on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8. Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Violin, Herr Joachim; Vocalist, Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at usual Agents.

BEETHOVEN NIGHT at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 8.

MR. SIMS REEVES will SING "Adelaida" (accompanied by Mdme. Arabella Goddard) "The Serenet" and "The Miller Boy." Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Violin, Herr Joachim. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at usual Agents. Private Box, £1 1s.

MDME. ARABELLA GODDARD will PLAY Beethoven's

Sonata Appassionata for Pianoforte alone, and join Sainton Piatti in Beethoven's Trio in E flat, for Pianoforte and Violin and Violoncello, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 8. Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—MR. SIMS REEVES

in the CREATION.—MR. J. BENEDICT begs to announce a grand performance of Haydn's Oratorio, THE CREATION, in the AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, NEXT, JUNE 8, 1863, by the Sacred Harmonic Society and Mr. Benedict's Choir. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Admission, 5s., 2s., and 1s. Commence at Half-past Seven.

S. THALBERG'S FAREWELL.—S. Thalberg's remaining

Matinées and last appearance in London will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 8 (his last appearance but one). The Farewell Matinée and last appearance on MONDAY, JUNE 15. The concerts will commence at Three o'clock. Stalls, 7s.; Family Tickets, Three Guineas; Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; may be had at the Hanover-square Rooms, and at the usual Agents. Last Night of Mr. Hall's Concert, when the whole strength of the corps de ballet will appear.

MDME. SAINTON-DOLBY and M. SAINTON beg to

announce that they will give a GRAND CONCERT at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, at Three o'clock precisely, when a selection of their most admired vocal and instrumental pieces will have the honour of appearing.—Vocalists, Mdme. Goldsmith, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Weiss, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mdme. Viardot, Mdme. Alboni, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Sainton. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard, Mdme. Sainton, and Mr. Charles Hallé. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 7s.; Gallery, 3s. Doors open at Two. Tickets at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly, and Mr. Sainton, 9, Upper Wimpole-street, W.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—The Canoe, the Ride, and the Axe.—

MR. F. S. HOLLINS, F.R.G.S., AT HOME IN THE WILDERNESS. Scenes and Incidents in the Trail of a Trapper and Hunter—extending through the hunting-grounds of the Blackfeet and Crow Indians, from Fort Benton to the Rocky Mountains, and down the Valley of the Missouri to the Monmouth Trail. The Home of the Beholden. The Trapper's Story. EVERY EVENING at Eight, and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY Afternoons at Three o'clock. Three others: Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Stalls, 2s.; Balcony, 1s.; Gallery, 1s. Box Office open from Ten till Four p.m.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—In consequence

of the programme not having yet been made for the Grand Fête of June 13, the Gates will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 9th inst.
By order of the Council. ANDREW MURRAY.

POLYTECHNIC.—All the Lectures and Entertainments as

delivered before the Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince Alexandra of Denmark, and the Royal Family, at Sandringham, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY last, at Windsor Castle, on FRIDAY, and at the Polytechnic on SATURDAY last. The Queen's Grand Opera of "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR." Engagement of Mdlle. Rosina Isidor for Six Nights only. Mdlle. Isidor's Farewell Benefit, on Saturday next, when she will appear in the Queen's Opera of "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR." Lecture by J. Pollard, Esq., depicting the Highest Mountains of the Country. Fashionable Dresses by J. C. King, Esq.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND ARCHERY MEETING.—

THE GREAT MEETING of the ARCHERS of the UNITED KINGDOM will take place in the Grounds on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, JUNE 11 and 12.
The Prizes will be given by the Queen, and will be delivered by the Prince of Wales.
The Gentlemen will commence shooting at Eleven o'Clock precisely, and the Ladies at Two o'Clock.
Luncheon in the Grounds at half-past One.
Privileged Tickets, admitting the Bearer within the Ropes and permitting the Holders to occupy the Reserve in the Centre, Half-a-Crown each, may be had on the Ground each day.
NOTE.—The GREAT SUMMATIONS and ENTIRE SERIES of WATERWORKS will be displayed on THURSDAY at the conclusion of the Shooting. Military Bands will perform on the Ground each day.
A Monster Concert, Half-a-Crown; Friday, One Shilling. Season Tickets free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending Saturday, June 13.

Open Monday at Nine, this day at Ten.
Orchestral Band at 1 and 4.30. Organ Performances at 2.30 daily.
The Park and Grounds are peopled with thousands of Handsome Statues and other Attractive Objects in Bronze.
Picture Gallery, Sculpture Gallery, and Great Picture Gallery. Immense assortment of Useful and Fancy Goods on sale in the Exhibition Department.
Thursday and Friday, Annual Grand Archery Meeting; Display of Great Fountains on Thursday; Monster Concert.
Saturday, Handel Festival, Fourth Grand Concert.
Admission: Thursday, Half-a-crown; Saturday, Five Shillings; other days, One-Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Season Tickets free.
Programmes obtained after 1.30 on Saturday on showing their tickets.

On SATURDAY NEXT, the 13th inst.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL CONSIST OF

TWO WHOLE SHEETS,

comprising, among others, the following Illustrations:—
The Prince and Princess of Wales at Ascot.
View on the Barbon and Midland Railway, recently opened.
Two large Engravings of the proposed Thames Embankment.
A Series of Engravings of Hindoos.
The Grand Race at Longchamps.
Repairing Damages at Fort Sumter, Charleston, after the Bombardment. &c.
Price of the whole, 5d.; Stamped, 6d.
Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

"PARIS is France," say Frenchmen. "The empire is from the cottage," says he who is most interested in the conservation of Imperialism. The two sentiments have just come into collision, and Europe is looking on. The French elections have taken place, and Paris has returned Opposition candidates by large majorities. Not mere Opposition candidates, in the sense in which party feeling is understood in England, but men who are pledged to vote for the existing rule in France, but who have been denounced and defied by the Government, and placed in the position, not of opponents, but of bitter and deadly enemies. Add that the elected men are among the ablest writers and speakers in Europe, and we shall arrive at a comprehension of the terrible blow which has been effectively dealt by the educated and intellectual portion of France, at the Imperial system.

It is but a handful of men that has been returned as the Opposition to the Tuileries. The cottage dwells an enormous and overwhelming majority. But, *sententiæ ponderantur non numerantur*. The peasants, who are by no means sure that they are not voting for the Napoleon Bonaparte who sustained some damage at Waterloo, but afterwards returned, won some tremendous battle or other, and has been reigning ever since, have chosen the commercial men so strongly recommended to them by the Mayors and the policemen; but Paris has chosen M. Thiers, who knows all the truth about that same Napoleon, whom he himself has made a little fall in his books. It is Paris, impatient of the paternal system that keeps her in such splendid order, that has availed herself of a little concession of liberty of speech, and has suddenly shouted out in language that will be heard all over the world. All the sycophantic lackeys and evil-eyed policemen in France cannot silence that cynical Paris. She has delivered her epigram, and the arrow, barbed and poisoned, sticks, and will stick; and she returns to her salons her best statesmen with a fatal smile of satisfaction. There has been no such important event since the days of that famous December, dear to Victor Hugo.

All very well to lay the disaster at the door of M. de Persigny, He himself says so, and, in descending into the scene, sprinkling and scolding, and publishing counter addresses which made Paris laugh, not altogether ill-naturedly. But he did as he was bid, and he was bid to make a mistake. That, however, has but increased the majorities against Government; it did not create them. We have perceived and accepted the situation, as it is the boast of Imperialism to do upon all occasions of difficulty. It seems almost impossible that he should not have understood the feeling of Paris, though we know how very hard it is for Power to learn in a palace, and how cruel it seems to a courtier to say anything that is not pleasant. Still, M. de Persigny, all Imperialist as he is, is a man of the world, and might be expected to know what was going on in it. Yet no stupid, bigoted, provincial Curé could have acted more thoroughly on a church question than M. de Persigny has acted in a matter involving his religion—Napoleonism. It may be convenient to make him the scapegoat, and, in truth, the blunders he has committed are of such magnitude that those who wish to make a bridge of gold for a flying enemy, as we are all told to do, have a tolerably plausible case. But it will not hold water. It is too much to tell the thinking population of Europe that a whole city, which includes nearly all the intellect of France, has returned members to the Chamber in opposition to the Government of the nation merely because it has been incensed by the impertinence of an official. It is insulting to the thousands of Frenchmen of the best class who have defeated the Government even to a chimed question than M. de Persigny has acted in a matter involving his religion—Napoleonism. 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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Göschen, a Churchman of marked Liberal opinions, was on Tuesday elected for the City, without opposition, in the room of Mr. Western Wood, deceased.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster, in favour of Polish nationality, was held on Tuesday evening in the Temperance Hall, Broadway, Westminster—Mr. George Potter in the chair.

The committee for the City entertainment to the Prince and Princess of Wales have effected an extra insurance of £50,000 on the building at Guildhall, including new carpets, fittings, and decorations, for six weeks.

The Hon. Corporation of Trinity House held the annual Court on Monday for the election of the various officers. Viscount Palmerston was re-elected Master, and Captain Denman Deputy Master.

The Government has agreed to take the International Exhibition building off the hands of the Royal Commissioners and the contractors. It is estimated that £584,000 will be required for the purchase of the site and removal of the surplus and various other alterations, but for the present year it is only proposed to take a vote of £179,000.

The flower show at the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on Wednesday, was one of the most brilliant ever held in the metropolis. More than 10,000 persons, including the duke of London society, were present, enjoying the attractions of the show, which were supplemented by a magnificent promenade summer weather. The azaleas were especially beautiful, and the roses were seen in perfection.

The Duke of Cambridge presided, on Wednesday, at a meeting of the Society of Arts. Mr. Hawes read a report on the proposed new International Exhibition, and, after some short discussion, the Duke of Cambridge delivered an address on the general subject of international exhibitions. He approved of them highly, but expressed his opinion that, in order to render their highest results, they should not be held too frequently.

The public have lately been informed, through the newspapers, that the freedom of the City is to be conferred on the Prince of Wales on the 9th of July next. The fact is not strictly true; the Prince of Wales was born free. The late Lord Cranworth was the only person upon whom the Prince of Wales has been; all the Royal children are therefore born before the Lord Mayor has authority over them, and, as they are born free, the Corporation do not invite him, not to accept, but to receive, the freedom by presenting himself and making the usual declarations.—*City Press*.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Southwark was held on Monday, at the Bridge House Hotel, to consider what steps should be taken of the new St. Thomas's Hospital. Mr. Locke, M.P., was in the chair. Resolutions were unanimously carried to the effect that the new metropolitan hospital in the Surrey Gardens was quite insufficient for its purpose, and that the new hospital ought not to be removed further from the centre of the population than Newington Church or Bedlam.

On Thursday morning the children of the metropolis assembled, according to annual custom, at St. Paul's Cathedral. From all parts of London they marched towards the cathedral, headed by the contingents of the parishes, churchwardens, and other officials, bearing flags and banners, by the help of which each school was known to its own supporters. It was, when all the related rests were filled, the same was of a very animated character. The service, full choral service, and the sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Thomson, Archbishop of York.

Last week the births of 1907 children—1005 boys and 902 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding week of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1770. In the week last ended only 1660 were born, the total number registered in London in 1862, exhibiting a slight increase on that of the previous week, which was 1205. The average number, as obtained by the return of corrected weekly averages in the ten years 1853-62, corrected for increase of population, is 1139. The total of deaths registered in Plumstead in the week was 20, according to the paper on the walls of the bedroom containing large quantities of arsenic. The medical and coroner's examination proceeds.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The annual dinner of the Royal Society of Musicians took place on the 1st inst. Tuesday evening at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street. Lord Brougham occupied the chair, and about 200 gentlemen sat down. The noble chairman stated, that of "Prosperity to the Hospital" was drunk, the chairman in proposing the toast said, in regret that the receipts were not larger than £3000. Subscriptions to the amount of £3000 were announced. Her Majesty, who is patroness, sent £50.

The twenty-fifth anniversary festival of the Royal Orthopœdic Hospital was held on Wednesday week at Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Lieutenant-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B. During the past year there has been a considerable accession of funds, enabling the committee to enlarge all current expenses, to apply £1000 in reduction of the mortgage debt, and to make investments to the amount of £2000, whereby the income of new patients admitted during the year was 1889, making a total of 20,287 since the opening of the hospital. There are still 1150 applications on the list for admission. The donations and subscriptions announced, including £200 from the Mercers' Company, amounted to upwards of £1000.

The annual meeting in behalf of the funds of the Strangers' Home, Limehouse, and for the benefit of Asiatics, Africans, and others, from the East, took place on Monday at Willis's Rooms—Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., the vice-president, in the chair. During the year 1862 there was a considerable increase in the number of contributors to the home, but a falling off in the subscriptions to the amount of £1000 were sent to the home and their maintenance paid by their employers. Of under instructions from Government for India, and 114 came to the Home at their own accord, and paid for their food and lodging. The expenditure amounted to £2000, which with receipts from all sources were £3858. The total debt of the institution amounted to £2000, the expenditure of the year having been unusually heavy.

The annual meeting of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Established Church was held on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There was a numerous and influential attendance of the friends of the society. The report stated that to the Committee of Council of Education refusing the usual grants for the training schools, on the increased difficulty of obtaining subscriptions, and from the Crimean Fund, the committee trusted that trustees would not thereby be discouraged from undertaking for future. A resolution was passed to the effect that schools whose trust deeds provided for all the children being taught the Church Catechism should also be connected with the new National Society.

The Royal grand Caledonian fancy-dress ball is to take place at Willis's Rooms on the 10th inst., the anniversary dinner on behalf of the Warrant Officers in the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on the 11th, the seventh anniversary festival of the Great Northern Hospital, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on the 16th; a grand military concert at the Royal Highness the Princess Mary's fund for providing nurses in the Crimean War, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday evening, the 17th; the Caledonian Society's anniversary dinner at the London Tavern, on the 18th; the fifty-fourth anniversary festival and the general meeting and election of the Asylum for Fatherless Children, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 19th; a musical examination in connection with the asylum, at the asylum, on the 13th. The Prince of Wales is to lay the foundation stone of the Warehousemen and Clerks' new schools on the 11th of July next.

LAW AND POLICE.—The private relations of the favourite engineer, Mr. Thomas Swan Path, have for some time been a matter of scandal. The young lady is not yet twenty, and a Mr. James Macdonald applied last week in the Lambeth Police-court for her arrest. Miss Path appeared against her father, Salvatore Patti, and Maurice Strakosch, a brother-in-law. Macdonald is a friend of the grandmother, it was said, of the complainant's intended, controlled her movements, and received out of her performances profits which amounted in the year to upwards of £1,000. Patti denied that he was receiving letters or communicating with her friends—that is, the particular friends Macdonald. The application was refused, the magistrate stating that he did not believe the case. The Vicar's husband, Mr. Strakosch, and Patti himself was heard privately, but the facts are gathered from letters that have been subsequently published. It appears that Miss Patti was in so temporary the discarded nobleman declares that he cannot hold himself any longer engaged to her by the tie of honour, "as this illegitimate and perfidious manner," and wishes it proclaimed to the public, not that there is as yet "an impossibility" between the young lady, but that such a thing may occur, and that even at the present time there certainly is not "the remotest probability" of a speedy coming off.

An action on a promissory note in the Court of Exchequer on Saturday last had some features of interest. The borrower obtained the money from a third party, and there appeared no reason to doubt his statement that he subsequently paid the amount of the money to the same party in conformity with the date of the note, requiring two copies of the plea to be delivered to the Lord Chief Baron before the day of hearing.

The Middlesex Sessions for June commenced on Monday morning. The calendar contains the names of 76 prisoners, of whom 11 can neither read nor write, 2 can read only, 37 can read and write imperfectly, and 3 only can read and write well.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF REJECTED PICTURES.

The French artists have lately opened in Paris an exhibition of the works rejected from this year's salon, and something of the kind has just been attempted by a few of our English painters. A so-called "Private Exhibition of Rejected Pictures not Hung in the Royal Academy for want of space" is to be seen at the old-fashioned and dilapidated gallery of Mr. Cosmopolite Smith, Charles-street, Berkeley-square—a gallery which, if used for the purpose of giving receptions to distinguished foreigners (such, we believe, being the referable object of the present exhibition little-known club)—must, we fear, give our "distinguished" visitors a rather cheerless idea of the English club life.

The pictures—numbering about twenty-six—in this exhibition are properly entitled "Rejected Pictures," because they scarcely possess a title of the number rejected—hardly, we may say on good authority, a fourth or a fifth. The Royal Academy is not to blame for this.

Strongly as all will sympathise with these unfortunate artists, it would be prejudicial to their true interests, as well as unjust to their brethren, to class their works beyond the pale of fair criticism against the Academy on a wrong footing. The average quality, then, of these works, we will say at once, is rather below than above that of the average of the pictures (excluding for the moment the many decidedly inferior works by academicians and associates) in the best places at the Academy; and as all are minute in detail it would have been more crucial to the artists when they could not have been fairly subject to reject them altogether.

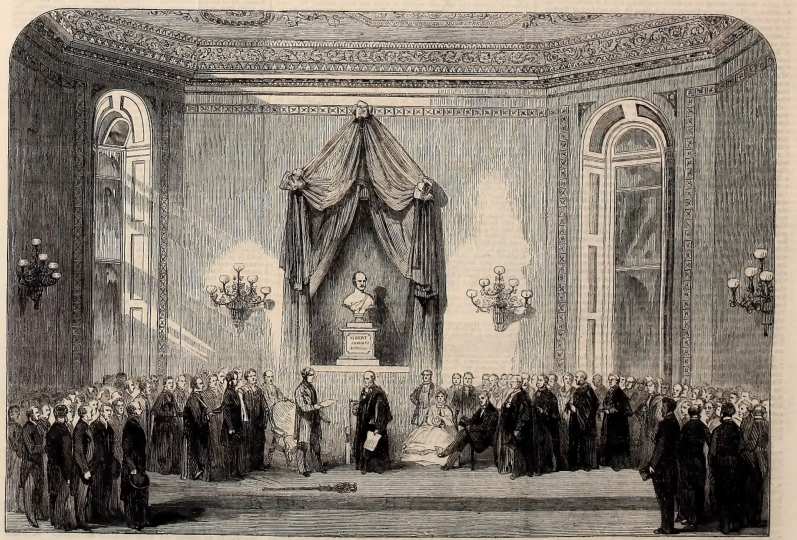
We were surprised to find that Mr. Brett's pictures are not in this collection of rejected works, but in the exhibition in addition to that due to the public, after what has been said of them with, as all will infer, the highest approbation. Another circumstance that very greatly lessens the importance of this exhibition, if intended to prove the charge, by the way, that nearly all the contributors have sent their works on "the line," or, at all events, "placed," in the Academy. Here is Mr. O. D. Leslie, for instance, with a picture trivial in conception and feeble in execution, entitled "Lucy Ashton at the Well-Tree Bank," a well-imagined subject, though immature in handling. Mr. Lee, R.A., has sent to the Academy his "Sale of Miss Cobora, of a German "Spinnstube," in we are bound to say, by no means her very best work. Mr. Frederick Goodall, Mr. Mac Callum has three admirable landscapes; but they do not materially differ in character from the two, perhaps rather inferior, works sent to the Academy—"Sunset on the Ill," and "Lunate Port." Mr. Mason has not been very well placed, and the "Lost Path" is insufficient to judge him by. Mr. Hughes has a touching picture called "Home from Sea" in the Academy exhibition, and his larger picture, "Ave Maria, Stella, ora pro nobis Mere" is altogether unpleasant, and the commonplace expressions deprive the picture of the impressiveness it might have. Then have had a fair opportunity of judging Redgrave's picture on "the line" at the Academy, "The First Sight of the Armada," produced several years ago, and Solomon's "Sale of Goods of the Bankrupt" here been exhibited also. And (although two or three of these works are admirable) Mr. Hook's "Sea Shore," Mr. Cooper, Mr. J. B. Bedford—whose Sarah, in his picture of "Ishmael Seeking," is quite sufficient to redeem the whole picture—Mr. Davis and Mr. W. Ascroft, all exhibitors here, have each and all pictures in the Academy. When these are deducted from the number of the pictures in this exhibition, and the drawings in water drawing, by seven artists! Strange to say, none of our contemporaries has noticed this exhibition, and we, therefore, feel, to a certain extent, attacked the Academy unfairly. Nearly all the artists in this exhibition have, we believe, been actuated by good discretion—not to say modesty—had they sent their works to some one of many galleries which would have given them a ready admission. Many of the pictures, however, have a considerable distinction of not having commanded space elsewhere. All but a few of our principal artists have, in fact, been represented on the walls in the Royal Academy. We would wish to see our chief annual exhibition as open as it can be, and we would not exclude any. We would wish to see the greatest range and diversity of good work therein illustrated; but we would not have it turned into a mart for the sale of any inferior work that any artist may think fit to send.

The painters who have had the Academy closed to them altogether this year and who would have been excluded from it in 1864 by those are two landscapes by Mr. Bonney, "His first Scrape," by Mr. Cooley, a brutal subject, and "Sunday Morning," one of the most pleasing and more important works—"Golgotha—"Where they nailed Him," by Mr. P. R. Morris, and "An Allegory," by Mr. H. Bridges. The first is a picture of the Crucifixion, surrounded by Jews from the neighbouring Jerusalem wistfully surveying or loitering about the accustomed scene, and the work is that of a man who, on the morning after that event, so portentous even to the most ignorant of the spectators, left his work-bench, his tools, and his wife and children curiously examine it, and thoughtlessly feel the points of the blood-stained nails. Remarkably original in conception; the sound and finished execution corresponds with the idea. We cannot imagine why, unless it is desired to discourage all originality and attention of study, this picture was excluded from the Royal Academy. "Allegory" typifies the Church and the World, as we infer by the passage quoted from the Book of Revelations. The Church in her dress meets in a path among trees a party of maidens, who are supposed to ultimately reply to her song in praise of Him who is the chief corner stone, and whose she seeks, that they will also seek Him with her. The artist here labours under the disadvantage of a subject which, from the very nature of things, cannot be forced into the form of pictorial incident, nor even the expression of countenance. The figures have only to express what the spectator does not bring to it. With no intangible a theme, and with only a single figure treated with any degree of power, the painter has given us young ladies, with modern air, in costumes of the sixteenth century. In the technical part of this picture, however, although it is by no means finished, the work is remarkable for a little evidence of inexperience. The colouring, particularly of the figures, is rather cold.

A great deal has been said respecting the hanging of the pictures at the Academy this year. As regards the works by "outsiders" it is, indeed, if we may so call it, a most unprejudiced fortunate or the reverse, and for the situation of which some allowance must be made on the score of space and of competing pictures, especially on the evenly covering a given wall space with pictures of all sizes, we assert in favourable comparison with the exhibition of the works

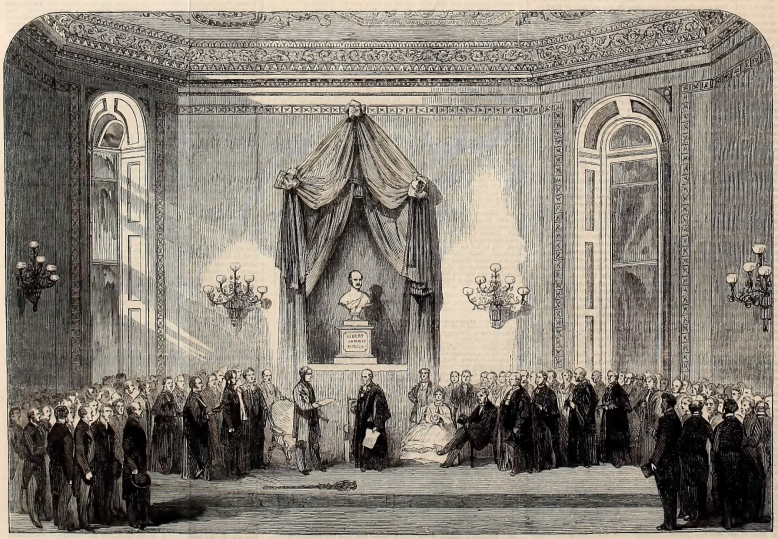
VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT AT SOUTHEND ON WHIT MONDAY.—SEE PAGE 622.

CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN THE UNITED AND ALL-ENGLAND ELEVENS AT LORD'S GROUND.—SEE PAGE 622.



INAUGURATION OF THE ALBERT HALL, ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, DUBLIN.—SEE PAGE 624.

WHIT MONDAY.—SEE PAGE 622.



INAUGURATION OF THE ALBERT HALL, ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, DUBLIN.—SEE PAGE 614.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

SINCE the remembering of Parliament after the Whitsuntide recess Mr. Gladstone has been practising leadership, and testing his qualifications for that function. It has been murmured gently that Lord Palmerston has had a Chatham-like fit of the gout; that is, having had a little difference with some of his more active and erratic colleagues (from the genius point of view) colleagues in the Cabinet, he found it convenient to cover annoyance—we will not say sulks—by maintaining his holiday retirement at Brocket Hall for several extra days, in company with alleged doses of colchicum and water gruel. However this may be, the fact is that he did not appear on Monday night; and with him the Whig section of the Cabinet was absent, so that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Milner Gibson were left to bear the brunt on the assumption of timidity and a negation of the responsibility in the absence of his noble friend by Mr. Disraeli. This was almost unmanning, because everybody knows that the one thing in which he believes as his culminating crush of Mr. Disraeli is his promotion to the leadership of the House. He knows that Lord John will not do it; well: but it is very much to be doubted if Mr. Gladstone is fitted for such a duty. His temperament is against it; his habits, however temporary, in the truth and value of whatever he has to do, are too energetic; and he is utterly deficient in the substantial quality of patience; while the fact that he is more admired than liked by the House renders his attainment of success in such a function very doubtful. However, he had the debate on the Scotch-road contract all in his own hands; and, so far as pressing his case on the House and unwilling members like an attorney's clerk, unsupported, he managed well enough. His speech, in reply to Mr. Walpole's pompous parade of technicalities and inchrymous tenderness for the purity of the Constitution, as it was involved in'a contract for the conveyance of mails, was tremendously vigorous. It was the speech of a man of jobbery in relation to mail contracts a scapegoat had been selected, and he was hunted to the death with all the skill and ardour which mark the Gadsonian chase. Not that the fun was all on one was a pause, and the debate nearly lapsed, when Lord John Manners, who has a strange faith in his own Parliamentary and galvanised energy, stood up, and, in a tone pitched in "full," declared that he would demolish Mr. Gladstone's argument in one word. Nobody laughed, for the exhibition was only saddening. Why was it that Mr. Disraeli (who, by-the-by, kept remarkably quiet during all the Chamberlaud row) left the whole responsibility after Lord John Manners had concluded? Was it to indulge in secret in another which he could not, for the life of him, put into House? People will ask why it is that Mr. Lindsay always rises with the late Chamberlaud affair? Why it is that no information about mail contracts is brought against them and nobody replies? How lousy Lord Robert Cecil is as a member of Parliament. He seems to think that it is his duty to sit on the front bench in all debates. At least, he lays down emphatically the rule and square upon which everything ought to be done and said, and he is always manages to stand in the middle of the floor, and turns about in all directions, he appears to be looking for the point of scolding, with perfect success. As this Chanchward debate was a pretty struggle between the ins and the outs, there had been a tremendous whip on both sides; and the Government, having got all their men up by half-past six, it was resolved to take the division before seven, and all parties on both sides were kept down. The Opposition was not so ready, and they put up Sir Sydney Kelly, who has that unfortunate habit of mistaking consists in talking for any time and under any disadvantages; and he went on, regardless of his absolute power of boring every one round him, until Mr. Whitmore intimated to Mr. Disraeli that he had done his spouting so far as the division was concerned, and that it must come then; upon which the leader of the Opposition rose from one of his duties—that is, he pulled the tail of Sir Fitzroy's coat, the wall-horse signal to a taller colleague, and left the House, and was all over with Mr. Churchward.

Mr. Gregory is very nearly a personage in the House of Commons. He has the art of taking up subjects which are good for talk and nothing else, and of getting his motions the head of the paper. His speaks tolerably well, and he is industrious in collecting materials, but is not so embarrassed by masses of documents as some gentlemen are who know of devastating them into the waste paper basket on the average. But he falls into a fatal error when he consumes two hours or more in elaborating an abstract question, and then adds that it is nothing. In bringing forward his motion on the subject of Turkey, he is understood to have the finances of that country at his finger ends; but that great dame was peering with her bright eyes upon him from the Ladies' Gallery, no doubt he felt that he could go on for ever. It was difficult for those to address a subject who had not time to read it if his audience in the house were under thirty in number: For some time there remained to listen to him, the Ministerial bench on the Government and seven on the Opposition side. That is the question. War has speech—however complete it may be—ever come to an end? Mr. Baillie Cochrane, fresh from a trip to Greece, did not in the least freshen up the debate; but Mr. Layard, who was compromised by his wife and, delivered a most interesting account of his personal adventures in the East, is a great advantage to a debate. He has a straight forward illustration of his argument, to be able to say, I saw that which I speak. Mr. Layard, with his fine voice, and good delivery, is master the speech was rugged and disjointed, owing to Mr. Layard's deficiency in the mechanism of speaking. A debate on Turkey, and Lord Palmerston not there! It was understood that Mr. Gladstone, who had gone out to dinner, came in soon after ten o'clock, he found the debate only simmering, the House thin, and Mr. Layard in solitary state on the Treasury Bench. Mr. Gladstone was forced to remember his temporary leadership, and he rose to answer in a violent fit of yawning, brought on by some dreary common-place speech, by Mr. Cobden rising and declaring that he was not going to crasking address, rendering a reply on the part of the Government indispensable. And here occurred a Parliamentary miracle Mr. Gladstone made a bad speech. He was evidently under a body and mind; he had not heard the debate; he had not intended to speak; he had not considered the subject at all; and the speech of the wife, made a mess of it. All his characteristics were wanting; he was laboured and slow in utterance; his sentences were loose in structure; and he positively floundered in argument. Once he quickened into energy when he spoke of Turkish finance; and with the spirit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in him, he talked of the "House" as the "Committee," just as if he was doing a Budget. He was, this strange, this unique Parliamentary night, not like the Parliamentary history of the foremost orator of our era, it may be said that if any one was conversant with the subject, Gladstone was him, had classed their eyes, they would have said to themselves, the voice is the voice of Gladstone, but the speech is the speech of Mr. Patrick O'Brien. A dull debate was appropriately ended by Mr. Crawford Griffin, who was allowed to talk until a quarter to one o'clock, no one having the heart left to interrupt him.

On Tuesday Mr. Goschen took his seat as member for the city of London. Intense curiosity was felt with regard to the speech which he had waked one morning and found that he was a politician of mark. Undoubtedly he possesses considerable powers of speaking; but, as he looks and is rather young, why, as somebody has said, he will speak the whole day long. His political friends, and notably Mr. Crawford, have guaranteed him to a considerable extent, but, somehow, no one expects anything particular from members from the City nowadays. Of the metropolitan members, Mr. Goschen is the most liked, because less is heard of them than of the others; and Mr. Goschen has no very fearful reputation for eloquence.

For once the House did not make a comedy of Mr. Whalley's motion for the relief of the poor in Maynooth. When that hon. member rose, a sound partaking of the nature of a hum and a groan passed along all the benches; but it subsided, and gentlemen entered into personal conversation; so that Mr. Whalley, for the first time, had a quiet time of it, for, except a running accompaniment of ironical "hear, hears" from Mr. Collins for the last ten minutes, nobody paid the least attention to him except Mr. Spooner, who of course must regard with interest (of what kind is perhaps dubious) him on whom his own mantle has fallen. A word or two from Mr. Black about threefarthings and one and sevenpence, a sesto-metric sentence or two from Sir Robert Peel, and a few darkly prophetic warnings from Mr. Newdegate, and the question of Maynooth, which was never less seriously argued, even by Mr. Whalley, has, now, disappeared for this year.

A great debate was expected on the second reading of Mr. Somes's bill for closing public-houses on Sundays, and there was a considerable gathering of members. But, somehow, nobody seemed to suppose that there was any need to be in earnest about the matter. To be sure, Mr. Somes was zealous, as his manner is; but Mr. Pease, who is joined with him in charge of the bill, though he spoke well, was only half-hearted in his arguments. Mr. Ker Seymer was rough and ready, and spoke to the point; and Mr. Hadfield, of Sheffield, Lincoln came out in a new vein, which may be described as that of a philosophical patriot, and that whether it was best three hours' hard work or morning liquors on a hot summer's day. Lo, peculiar effect of members, certain it is that the discussion waxed furious from excitement; those who were not interested in the question left the House, and the House fell into a state of babble that could only be quenched by proceeding to a division. The bill was rejected, and was endorsed at last by a tremendous majority. As church rates and marriage with a deceased wife's sister are about to be vexed Parliamentary questions as dying out, it seems that Sunday closing and temperance by Act of Parliament are likely to take their places as subject-matter for semiannual debates, and that Mr. Somes will be the hero of the annual playing at Parliament. It pleases members, interests strangers in the gallery, and hurts nobody.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House remembered, after the Whitsuntide recess.

Sir George Grey's Australian Colonies Bill went through Committee.

The Stock Certificates to Bearer Bill and the Sanctuary and Infant Revenue Bill were read a first time.

In reply to a question from Lord Brougham, who complained of the high rate of duties on paper, the Duke of Somerset said that the Government had no intention of introducing a bill on the subject.

Lord Stanley of Alderley gave notice relating to the Queensland, observing at the same time that it would be seen by them that the Brazilian Government did not contemplate the abolition of slavery. The noble lord concluded in a very manner in which they had been carried out.

THE CHURCH SERVICES.—Lord Derby then moved for a Royal Commission to inquire what steps should be taken to obviate the evils complained of in arbitrary changes and omissions in the performance of the public service of the Church of England. He explained at some length that what he required was that the Church should be allowed to exercise a wholesome control in accommodation with the Church, but that clergymen should not be obliged to use it except under the sanction of the Ordinary, and that they should be subject to all his character when living.—The Earl of DEVON objected to the discussion of such a question, which was more properly one for the consideration of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, while agreeing that some alteration might be made, could see no reason for appointing such a commission.—The Earl of CLARENDON thought the appointment of the commission would be a wise one, and that it would be unjust, should the occasion continue, to tax Ireland for the support of the Irish Church.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that, as long as Ireland was treated as if she were not an integral part of the kingdom, so long would the Irish people have reason to be dissatisfied, and to be a source of weakness to England, instead of being the right arm of our strength.—Colonel FREMANTLE supported the motion.—The Duke of ARGYLL observed that the position as a piece of clapping got up for electioneering purposes, and that he hoped they would have the effect of placing the question at last much in the same position as America, by arraying one portion of the population against the other.—Lord CAMPBELL and Lord STANLEY supported the motion.—On the question of his gallant friend, and believed there were no grounds for the objections which had been urged against the motion. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, on behalf of the members of the Government, regarded the question as one on behalf of the Government, regarded the question as one not from any want of confidence in the loyalty of the Irish people, but from the fact that Ireland included in the Bill, unfortunately, a state of religious animosity existed in various parts of the country which rendered it unwise in any way to encourage it. If the formation of volunteer corps were sanctioned in Ireland, that fact, there would be reason to fear, would be followed by actual and serious disturbances of the peace would ensue.—Colonel FREMANTLE said it was evident that the Government distrusted the Irish people.—Lord FITZWILLIAM denied that the Government entertained any feeling of distrust. On the contrary, they were perfectly willing to trust to the loyalty of the Irish people. He believed, if it were necessary to call upon the people of Ireland to arms in defence of the Throne, they would answer the call with alacrity, devotion and alacrity. It could not, however, be denied that a peculiar condition of things existed in Ireland, which, in the view of the Government, the tendency, consequent on the diversity of religious opinion, to call into active operation the elements which were a source of danger. After some observations from Mr. MAGUIRE and Sir G. BOWYER, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the motion was agreed to.—The Committee upon the bill, when the various clauses underwent a long discussion.

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On Wednesday and Thursday in Whitsun week the Dudley and Midland Geological Society held its annual meeting, which was more not only was there a large gathering of the scientific men in the midland counties but also of many persons who had come to Dudley and neighbourhood to attend the meeting. After the routine business of electing officers, &c., an excursion was made to the limestone quarries at Wren's Nest, Sedgley, and to the extensive and subterranean galleries, about half a mile in length, and which were on this occasion open to the public. A large number availed themselves of the opportunity. Mr. S. H. Blackwell, and Professor Tennant (King's College) gave a brief lecture on the connection between geology and mineralogy. In the evening the party adjourned to the famous siluria caverns beneath the Castle hill, and spent an hour in the capacious galleries, which were magnificently illuminated by the Earl of Dudley. Mr. J. W. Salter gave a brief address to the largest caves, on the characteristics of the siluria rocks around, and the party soon proceeded to beneath various interesting experiments in iron smelting at the Round Hill Works. A grand illumination of the caverns took place, with a display of fireworks, and the meeting brought to a close owing to a thunderstorm. The meeting was attended by the Earl of Dudley's chief colliers, where several toasts were spent, in a manner the remarkable features presented by the igneous rock in new portions of the workings. The society numbers about four hundred members, and is one of the most flourishing institutions in the country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

SEIZURE OF BRITISH VESSELS.—Mr. CRAWFORD asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any claim had been made upon the United States Government for compensation in the owners of the schooner Will o' the Wisp, seized at Matamoras in June, 1862, by a United States' cruiser, and afterwards released by the decision of the Prize Court at Key West in the following July.—Mr. LAYARD said there was some doubt of the vessel having been seized in the Matamoras waters. The Prize Court decided that there were sufficient grounds for the seizure of the vessel, and therefore they declined to give any damages or compensation. The owners of the vessel had an application to the British Government to support their claim.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Locke King, said that the Duke of Cumberland Lodge or any other person for the alteration of the building to suit their purposes that they had intended had been abandoned.

THE HOLYHEAD PIER COMMITTEE.—Mr. TOLLEMACHE complained of the manner in which the Holyhead Pier Committee, the whole of the members of the constitution of the Select Committee on the Holyhead Pier and Harbour, and ordered that the Chairman of Committees be added to that Committee.—Mr. personal interest whatever in the matter.—Colonel D. PENNANT and Colonel CHURCHILL made similar statements.—Mr. CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER disclaimed any intention of making personal allusions to the other occasion.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—On the motion for the House going into Committee upon the Volunteer Bill Mr. BAINES moved a resolution to the effect that it was impolitic and inexpedient to withdraw the Government from the operation of the system; and that it would be unjust, should the occasion continue, to tax Ireland for the support of the Irish Church.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that, as long as Ireland was treated as if she were not an integral part of the kingdom, so long would the Irish people have reason to be dissatisfied, and to be a source of weakness to England, instead of being the right arm of our strength.—Colonel FREMANTLE supported the motion.—The Duke of ARGYLL observed that the position as a piece of clapping got up for electioneering purposes, and that he hoped they would have the effect of placing the question at last much in the same position as America, by arraying one portion of the population against the other.—Lord CAMPBELL and Lord STANLEY supported the motion.—On the question of his gallant friend, and believed there were no grounds for the objections which had been urged against the motion. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, on behalf of the members of the Government, regarded the question as one not from any want of confidence in the loyalty of the Irish people, but from the fact that Ireland included in the Bill, unfortunately, a state of religious animosity existed in various parts of the country which rendered it unwise in any way to encourage it. If the formation of volunteer corps were sanctioned in Ireland, that fact, there would be reason to fear, would be followed by actual and serious disturbances of the peace would ensue.—Colonel FREMANTLE said it was evident that the Government distrusted the Irish people.—Lord FITZWILLIAM denied that the Government entertained any feeling of distrust. On the contrary, they were perfectly willing to trust to the loyalty of the Irish people. He believed, if it were necessary to call upon the people of Ireland to arms in defence of the Throne, they would answer the call with alacrity, devotion and alacrity. It could not, however, be denied that a peculiar condition of things existed in Ireland, which, in the view of the Government, the tendency, consequent on the diversity of religious opinion, to call into active operation the elements which were a source of danger. After some observations from Mr. MAGUIRE and Sir G. BOWYER, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the motion was agreed to.—The Committee upon the bill, when the various clauses underwent a long discussion.

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Yesterday week the first stone was laid of a monumental sarcophagus to the memory of Shakspeare, and thereafter of the Bard. The monument, which is to be placed in the north transept of the church, is the gift of Mr. Thomas Combe, of Warwick, and is to be placed in which Tyndall was born. The exact spot was to Lord Ellesborough and the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the vicar. The stone was laid by Mr. Tyndall, the father of the late Professor John Tyndall, and his father. There was a large assemblage of people. The spot selected is a piece of ground in the centre of the village, and from a great distance, and at a tower 111 ft. high, exclusive of the terminal, which is to be a reflector. Only £400 has been subscribed of the £1000 required.

A meeting was held last week at Stratford-on-Avon for the purpose of deciding upon the manner of celebrating the tercentenary of Shakspeare's birthday, in April, 1864. A proposal was received from the trustees of the country, Lord Leigh, and the meeting was one of the largest held in Stratford for several years. The Rev. Mr. Bowyer, the "Times" correspondent, shall be raised to Shakspeare in Stratford-on-Avon," as the place of his birth. For this purpose a committee was appointed to collect funds, and to take immediate measures as to the best mode of celebrating the tercentenary, it was agreed to that the Shakspeare Memorial Association, the Free Grammar School of King Edward VI., Stratford, in which Shakspeare was educated, and to found such scholarships as may be considered desirable, and to make such other steps in connection with the school. 2. To found a memorial prize for the best English poem, to be competed for annually by the students of the Queen's College, Free-place Gardens, and open them to the public, and otherwise properly celebrate the tercentenary of Shakspeare's birth.

On Wednesday and Thursday in Whitsun week the Dudley and Midland Geological Society held its annual meeting, which was more not only was there a large gathering of the scientific men in the midland counties but also of many persons who had come to Dudley and neighbourhood to attend the meeting. After the routine business of electing officers, &c., an excursion was made to the limestone quarries at Wren's Nest, Sedgley, and to the extensive and subterranean galleries, about half a mile in length, and which were on this occasion open to the public. A large number availed themselves of the opportunity. Mr. S. H. Blackwell, and Professor Tennant (King's College) gave a brief lecture on the connection between geology and mineralogy. In the evening the party adjourned to the famous siluria caverns beneath the Castle hill, and spent an hour in the capacious galleries, which were magnificently illuminated by the Earl of Dudley. Mr. J. W. Salter gave a brief address to the largest caves, on the characteristics of the siluria rocks around, and the party soon proceeded to beneath various interesting experiments in iron smelting at the Round Hill Works. A grand illumination of the caverns took place, with a display of fireworks, and the meeting brought to a close owing to a thunderstorm. The meeting was attended by the Earl of Dudley's chief colliers, where several toasts were spent, in a manner the remarkable features presented by the igneous rock in new portions of the workings. The society numbers about four hundred members, and is one of the most flourishing institutions in the country.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Grand Prize of Paris has proved that, but for an accident, Blanger might have been much forwarder in the Derby, and that Lord Clifden has had his heart quite cut out of him by the terrible use which was made of him in that race. Challoner was put on him at Paris, and those who record Fordham's sayings, and told us after Doncaster and before the Derby that he "had never been on such a horse," now, of course, declare on his authority, that "he was really greatly overrated, and that he cannot make out how he ever got him so near Macaroni." The St. Leger may tell us something more, but it seems very doubtful whether, even with an early fifteen weeks before him, Edwin Parr can wind up Lord Clifden to within 10lb. of what he was when he first stripped him at Epsom. Colonel Townley will have to race this season with Doctor of Manchester. This mare, as well as Impératrice, have both been at Kittlebridge, Cuddington, and are trained by Jones, the head groom, in the valley of the Holder. Mr. Topham is to be continued as clerk of the course at Chester, and Mr. Rudston Andrews in the Field of Mars, while the latter is reported to be preserved in a mausoleum specially built for it at Baton Hall, near that Welsh Newton and Hampton are the two names for the week.

The continued drought has played havoc with the training stables, and Ascot Heath was never in such a hard and dusty condition. The favourite, Oddendale, only ran fifth for the Stakes; and Lady Gertrude, favourite, Oddendale, only ran fifth for the Stakes; and Lady Gertrude, own sister to Gladiateur, was (at any odds) beaten by a head. Lady Gertrude was, as usual, nearly last. Lord Stamford's Avenger luck did not desert him on Wednesday, as Lady Augusta had to be content to carry home to the Coronation Stakes; and Queen Bertha, some pounds below what John Scott hopes to make her when she gets back to the turf, was by no means a match for the Duke of Hamilton's. The violet and orange cap was heartily cheered when Victor by Voodoo, won the Hunt Cup for Mr. Hodgson, and when Mr. Sharpe, another of the smart Wild Dayrell fillies, and Saccharometer got the other good things of the day. Hoogstraten's 1,000 gs. was over a mile to Lord Strathmore's colt. Blair Athol did not go.

In point of attendance, there has been no Ascot Cup day to compare with it. The carriages were four deep, and the enclosure was "S.R.O." when the finish there was one continuous serried line of people. The Prince and Princess of Wales were again present, but did not move from on to the course with the usual procession, headed by the Master of the Buckhounds. Fordham's mount, Lady Augusta, a fall from Curie in the first race; King of the Vale, who did very much as he easily beaten by Mr. Merry's blackstone for the St. James's Palace Stakes; and Scottish Chief, from the same stable, made such a successful debut in the Biennial, that he was backed at 11 to 1 for the Derby. Mr. Padwick's friends had begun to lose confidence overnight in their favourite for the Cup, and the field had the call. The winner, Victor, was ridden by Sam Rogers, his stable companion, Eisaure, going to make the running for him, and Hurricane (Adams), Scottish Chief (Boyce), Caller Ou (Challoner), and Backstone (Edwards) made up the field. At the mile-post, Rogers went on with the lead, but was soon joined and headed by Backstone and Adams the centre of the Stand, and then steadying his horse, came on the post and made a dead heat of it. The first judge awarded the verdict to Victor, who was that Backstone won by a head cleverly. A report that the latter had again broken down in the stoppages made Van Haansbergen back him for deciding heat. He made all the running, but was once more caught about the same place and beaten easily. Backstone, very steadily ridden by Edwards, and leisurely backed by his owner, never looked or went better, but Tim's stride had not its old freedom. Baron Rothschild's Lord New Stakes colt, Scottish Chief, was all in, but "the inclosure" were again at issue with the judge, and thought that Mr. Sadler's colt was won by nearly half a length. This, with the exception of that between Camarina (Robinson) and Rowton (Oliver) in 1857, there has never before been a dead heat for the Cup.

Her Majesty's yearlings, twenty-eight in number, were sold at Hampton Court on Saturday last, and averaged 21*l.* 6*s.*, being 9*l.* 13*s.* less than in '67, and 8*l.* 5*s.* less than in '66. Lord Rosebery's Ladas, by the blood of Imaum and Diophantus, as he did last year, giving 5*l.* 5*s.* for the full brother to the first former, and 7*l.* 7*s.* for the colt by the Newminster half-brother to the latter. The highest-priced Orlando, a filly from Rosalie, made 84*l.* 5*s.*; there were seventeen lots by the Snowing and Mr. Haulock, the trainer, who bid for one of his masters. The Orlando-Aycarcoux colt (Mr. Naylor, 38*l.* 5*s.*) was the best-looking. The Orlando-Aycarcoux colt (Mr. Naylor, 38*l.* 5*s.*) was the best-looking. and so was the Voltigeur-Trichetta filly, for which the Duke of St. Albans gave 70 gs. less. On the whole, they were not considered so full of quality as usual; but five or six of them had pedigrees such as we seldom see. Mr. Greville's were quite below his usual stamp, and the produce out of the Queen's Oaks mare Evenwood only averaged 108 gs. The highest-priced was "a slice of Old Alice," or a brown colt by Claiborne from Barcelona, for which Mr. Naylor gave 200 gs. Only two by this young sire have been sold so far, and they have averaged 230 gs. About forty very promising yearlings remain for Mr. Tattersall, at Eltham, this July and August. If this stud has not succeeded in again turning out another Caractacus; it can well claim to be the Oaks mare stud, for the dam of Lady Bertha, was purchased by Lord Falmouth as a yearling at the first of its sales, more than twenty years ago, and sent, out of compliment to Ascot, to Kingston. Lovers of autumnal sports at a very different description, will find the next leisure in the sale at Dr. Du Cane's museum of gorilla, chimpanzees, &c., on Friday, at Stevens's, Covent-garden.

The All-England Eleven have beaten the Lansdowne Twenty-two by three wickets. Anderson (56) was their most successful batsman, and Tinley and Tarrant were a perfect terror to the wickets. Mr. E. M. Grace made a splendid first innings of 170 for the Twenty-two Lansdowne, and will, we believe, accompany George Parr's Eleven to Australia. The Prince of Wales has presided at the dinners of the M.C.C. and Ground and "The Colts of England" with his presence on Monday. The latter lost the match by seven. Bignall (Notts) made the largest number (42) with his left hand; and Street (Surrey), J. Smith (Notts), and Rawlinson (Yorkshire) were the most successful bowlers. The latter is the first declaration of taking the wicket of Wootton, whose bowling sent fourteen of "The Colts" to grief. The Surrey Colts beat the Kent Colts by seven wickets on the Oval. Nightingale and Street batted splendidly; and the latter, with four others, divided the bowling honours. Williams and Mortlock were the Kentish batsmen, and Norley and Walter the bowlers. On Monday the M.C.C. and Ground v. County of Sussex will be played at Lord's, A.E.E. v. 22 of Luton Club, at Sedbergh; and All England v. 22 of the Northern Club (with two bowlers), at Seaforth. On Wednesday Household Brigade v. Royal Artillery, at Lord's; and the Standard Surrey v. Sussex at The Oval; Kent v. Notts, at Nottingham; and M.C.C. and Ground v. Thornton Heath, at Harrow.

ASCOT RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Tipplet, 1; Bishop, 2; Tornado, 3.
Ascot Stakes.—Stradella, 1; Bishop, 2; Oakapple, 3.
First Year of the 25th Ascot Biennial Stakes.—Light, 1. Goldylocks, 2. Tremely, 3.
The Gold Vase.—Adventurer, 1; Wingwave, 2; Atherstone, 3.
The Prince of Wales's Stakes.—Avenger, 1; Sarcelle, 2; Lady Augusta, 3.
A Maiden Plate.—Birch Broom, 1; Leicester, 2; Confederate, 3.
The Queen's Stand Plate.—Knowsley, 1; Umpire, 2; Give the Feist, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Coronation Stakes.—Lady Augusta, 1; Pastail, 2; Crafton Lass, 3.
Ascot Derby Stakes.—Oastmeadler, 1; Queen Bertha, 2; Dum Maulde, 3; Royal Hunt Cup.—Victor, 1; Glenmorley, 2; The Knave, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Scandal, 1; Dirt Cheap, 2; Lord of Lorne, 3.
Final Year of the Eleventh Ascot Triennial Stakes.—Derby Knight, 1; Catastrophe, 2; Bride de Chemin, 3.
Fernhill Produce Stakes.—1, Lady Mabel; 2, Midnight Mist; 3.
Second Year of the Fifth Ascot Biennial Stakes.—Scotsmonster, 1; Jakes, 2; Vivians Flute, Milkmaiden, 4; Pride, 5; Surgeon Bill, 6.

THURSDAY.

Maiden Plate.—Lady Evelyn, 1; Glaucus, 2; Peterdam, 3.
£100 Plate.—Gem of the Sea, 1; Senorita c., 2; Gentle Kitty c., 3.
St. James's Palace Stakes.—Gladstone beat King of the Vale.
First Biennial Stakes.—Scottish Chief, 1; Master Richard, 2. Knight of Snowdon, 3.
GOLD CUP.—Backstone, 1. Tim Whiffler, 2.
New Stakes.—Sister to Queen of the Vale, 1; Vacuna, 2. Mary Copp c., 3.
£100 Selling Plate.—Vigil, 1; Rob Roy, 2. Pyrrha, 3.
Royal Hunt Plate.—Wingave walked over.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Central Relief Fund, held on Monday, the report of Mr. Farnall showed that 5827 flower pennies were receiving grants, and that 1000 of these were in Preston. The increase there was an increase in the number at three places only—Preston, Blackburn, and Warrington. The increase in Preston was due, chiefly, to that the favourable nature of the returns may be described as gratifying. Preston, Blackburn, and Warrington, are the three places where certain changes in the Local Government Board Orders have been carried out, and the cotton districts are now about arranging for the present time, it looks to the coming winter, when there must still be considerable distress and suffering.

In the Court of Queen's Bench the Attorney-General has obtained rules against the guardians of the unions of Preston, Chorley, Bamwick, and Congleton Union relative to their not complying with orders for rates in aid.

The Manchester Relief Committee has issued a report for the previous week. The total amount received up to the previous night was £491,912, of which £481,180 had been remitted to the various districts. The sum paid received during the week was £4459. Grants amounting of £4300 were made.

The Arundel Society has just issued its annual report, from which it appears that its finances are in a prosperous condition. The publications for the year consist of an engraving by Hertschel, of St. Augustine, thrust out before his martyrdom," after Pre Angelico, and five chromolithographs from the works of Botticelli and Benozzo Gozzoli.

Cardinal Wiseman, on Monday, opened a new convent and girls' school at Southgate, Hornsey, established by the Roman Catholic sisters of that locality. There was a large attendance of Roman Catholic clergymen from different parts of London, and the religious ceremonies took place, at which the Hon. Charles Langdale presided.

Last Saturday's *Parthenon* contains an announcement that the present number will be the last of that journal, which has hitherto been affiliated to the publication not being sufficient to warrant its continuance." *The Lancet* publishes of which it is the organ, and which has existed for another name, then finally ceases to an end.

In aid of the Royal Literary Fund, established in 1821, for the preservation of objects illustrative of the life and works of Shakspeare at Stratford-on-Avon, and for the benefit of the poor of that parish, relics of Shakspeare and other English poets at St. James's Hall, on Friday evening, June 26. The Duke of Cambridge will preside, and the Prince of Wales will be public spectators in England prior to their departure for Australia.

Prince Christian, Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Duchess of North Wales, headed by Lady Walker W. Wynn and Lady Powis, have subscribed amongst them £100 to the testimonial to Mr. Gladstone. The gracious Princess, who takes her title from the Cymric principality. The journal, which, under the management of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, still remains to the Royal family, consists of a suite of ornaments in diamonds and emeralds. The Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, is also a subscriber. A set of large diamonds supported beneath by a ribbon bearing the motto, in Welsh, is in two thousand pounds. To any who may be in want of a present for a national emblem, the lark, with the bulb in diamonds and the foliation in emeralds; and the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, is also a subscriber. The remaining ornaments are a small brooch of similar pattern, but with the Prince of Wales's feathers in the centre, and a pair of ear-rings similar to the enamel drops, and large diamonds to form the upper part.

A fatal accident occurred on the London and Brighton Railway yesterday week. A heavy express-train, consisting of sixteen carriages, on its way to Brighton, ran into a number of empty carriages which were standing on the line near Streatham, and immediately afterwards the engine-boiler exploded. Fortunately the driver and stoker escaped with slight injuries and a lady (Mrs. Chivers) were killed; a large number of Gentlemen and other passengers were more or less wounded; and the driver and stoker who had noticed a considerable distance by the explosion, were dreadfully scalded and bruised, the former dying in the evening at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road. Newminster, and several members of his family are among the injured. The cause of the explosion is supposed to be the sudden rush of cold water into the train was behind time, and that the driver was pressing on at an excessive rate of speed to make up for lost time. The inquest was commenced on Sunday from Balaneal, expressing her sympathy with her wounded Guards, and the Prince and Princess of Wales sent messengers during the day to inquire respecting the condition of the poor fellows.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the Bank rate of discounting is gold has arrived from various quarters, but chiefly from Australia and New Zealand, the transactions in the Bullion Department of the Bank have been small. Even in some instances, the quotations have had a drooping tendency. Scarcely any bullion has been taken into the Mint of late for Exportation. The gold has been withdrawn thence for shipment to Constantinople. Evidently large quantities are required to meet the Turkish loan for £5,000,000 sterling, and we therefore do not anticipate any great increase in the stock of the precious metals for some time.

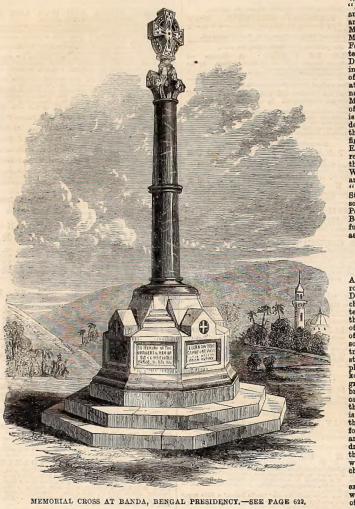
The Council for India has disposed of £400,000 in bills on the various Presidencies. The applications amounted to £1,600,000 sterling in value.

Nearly the whole of the Continental exchanges are in favour of this country, and there is a good demand for bills on Paris, Berlin, &c.

Shares in the new financial companies have been largely dealt in. The International Financial Society (Limited) have been issued at 21*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* and the London Financial, 2 to 2*l.* prem.

On the Stock Exchange, for the Account, and Account, were done at 92¼ ⅜ Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¾ ⅞ Consols for Account, 91¾ ⅞ India Stock, 220 to 222 India Bonds, 1868, 1 to 3 prem. 217 to 219; India Stock, 91¾ ⅞ Ditto Bonds, 1874

THE EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE IN THE GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—SEE PAGE 609.



MEMORIAL CROSS AT BANDA, BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—SEE PAGE 623.

Wellesley; Mr. Lawlor's "Titania" and "Balbir;" Mr. Durham's "Parting of Paul and Virginia;" Mr. Millar's "Evangeline" and "Emily and the White Doe of Rylstone;" Mr. Thrupp's "Boy Making a Flute;" Mr. Earle's "Hyacinthus" and Mr. Farrell's "Nymph and Cupid." On the terrace in front of the conservatory is Mr. Durham's colossal statue of the Queen, in bronze (by Messrs. Elkington's method of depositing by electrotype) bearing the attributes of "Peace," which was originally intended as the crowning statue for the Memorial of the International Exhibition of 1851. Our readers are aware this figure is not to surmount the memorial, but, by desire of her Majesty, one in its place, of the late Prince, by the same artist. This figure has also been completed by Messrs. Elkington, and is now fixed on the pedestal ready for the uncovering and inauguration of the memorial by the Prince and Princess of Wales on the 10th inst. Besides these there are three excellent works by Mr. Foley; his "Goldsmith," for Dublin; "A Youth at a Stream," one of the finest works of modern sculpture; and "Manockjee Nes Serwanjee Patel," a statue of a Parsee gentleman, for Bombay, lifelike, simple and unaffected, yet full of dignity, the hands as full of character as the head.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL IN BOLTON.

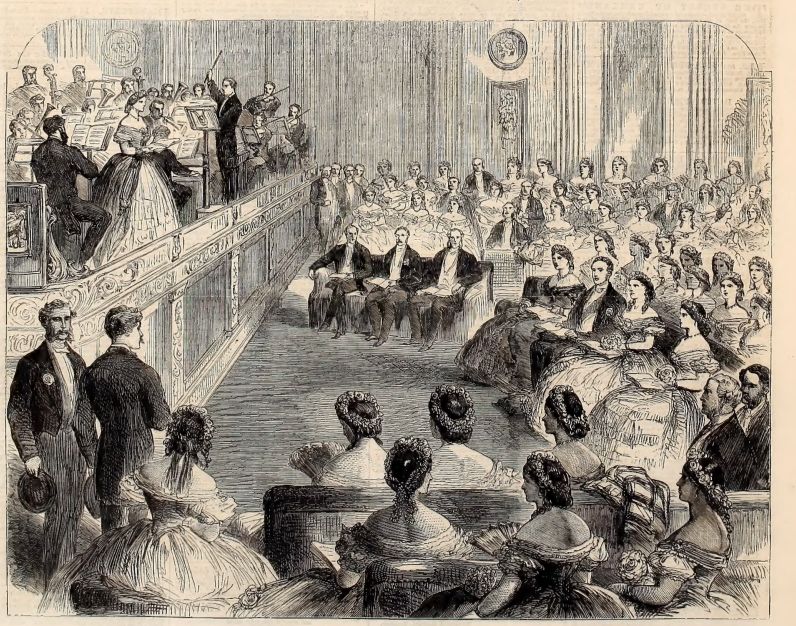
A WESLEYAN CHAPEL in Park-street, Chorley-road, Bolton, has been recently opened for Divine service. The buildings comprise the chapel and schoolroom, large vestry, ministers' and choir vestry, also four classrooms in the second story over the vestries; the whole of these being grouped together; the side wall of the vestries and the north gable of the school forming a continuous line with the transept gables. Detached from these and standing at the north-west corner of the plot, will be a residence for the chapel-keeper. The total length of the principal group of buildings is 141 ft., and the greatest breadth, externally, 80 ft. The chapel is calculated to accommodate 950 persons, and the school 250 scholars. The style adopted is Decorated Gothic, of the later period of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth centuries. Externally, the walls are faced with Yorkshire pierpoints, and the dressings of Wrexham stone. The plan of the chapel is cruciform, and comprises nave, with north and south transepts, and a chancel, in which the organ is placed.

Mr. George Woodhouse, the architect, exercised a general supervision over the works, the total outlay for which, exclusive of land, is about £9500.

CONCERT GIVEN BY "THE WANDERING MINSTRELS."

THIS concert, which took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday evening, the 28th ult., was one of the most brilliant musical entertainments of the season. It was interesting, not only on account of its benevolent object, and the substantial aid it afforded to a most useful charity—the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females—but also on account of the evidence it gave of the high cultivation of music in the English fashionable world. The concert was honoured with the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the room was crowded by a splendid assemblage. Though the performers were amateurs, yet the orchestra, taken collectively, was excellent, and several individuals displayed the talents of professional artists. Among these we may mention Lady Katherine Coke, who played Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor in a style which would have done no discredit to the Monday Popular Concerts. Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, who was the principal violoncello, is a first-rate performer; and the Hon. Seymour Egerton directed the performance with the firmness and skill of an experienced conductor. The accompanying Engraving shows the aspect of the room during this remarkable concert.

PARK-STREET WESLEYAN CHAPEL, BOLTON.



AMATEUR CONCERT AT THE HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BRITISH ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB FEMALES.

*** The charge for insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at 9, Pelham-crescent, Hastings, the wife of Major-General Ludlow, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Aberdeen, the wife of Mr. Alex. P. Hepath, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Down-place, Windsor, the wife of George Douglas Fremont, of a daughter.

On the 1st ult., at Wickhepoi, Jamaica, the wife of the Rev. Whitbread Ingle, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at Weymouth, the widow of Matthew Godfrey Wigham, Esq., late of Victoria, Vancouver Island, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at St. Matthew's Church, Lower-road, Erlham Dexter, of 9, Montague-place, Islington, to Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Midwinter, of Canonbury-square.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Michael's, Chester-square by the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Rector of the incumbent, Henry Christopher Wood, Esq., of Woodcote, Warwickshire, to Jane Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Sir Edward Cromwell Dodsworth, Bart.

On the 27th ult., at the English church, Utrecht, by the Rev. William Jamieson, M.A., H.B.M. Chaplain at Amsterdam, Maximilian Friedrich Leopold, Baron von Farrent Zandow or Hemmingen, Freiherr Gustin, in Prussia, to Magdalena Cornelia, third daughter of the late Gilles Vanstiaal, Esq., of British Guiana.

On the 28th ult., at St. John's Hackney, by the Rev. L. E. Fendall, Alfred James, third son of R. M. Ainsworth, Esq., of Highbury-place, to Amanda De Neville, third daughter of John Francis Bacon, Esq., of Dalston-rise.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., at Sussex-square, Hyde Park, inexpressibly beloved, Edward, only child of the late Major Henry William Pogue, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Cork, aged 10 years and 9 months.

On the 27th ult., at Vine Cottage, Sandy, Frances Elizabeth, relict of the late Captain R. A. Drought.

On the 29th ult., tenderly regretted, aged 3 months, all who knew him, Robert Sheldon Scrimgeour, Esq., of Tottenham, Hertfordshire; for many years a member of the Stock Exchange and Lloyd's, in the 76th year of his age.

W. P. FRITH, R.A.—PICTURE of "THE RAILWAY STATION." This celebrated Picture is NOW ON VIEW, at Mr. FLATOU'S FINE-ART GALLERY, 11, Haymarket, from Ten o'clock till Six. Admission, One Shilling. By Van Dyck's Rule, No. 1.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL.—THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES—the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools—is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 5, Pall-mall East (next door to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Hon. Sec.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The FORTY-THIRD EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (Waterloo-place). Admission, 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

RAPHAEL.—THE HOLY FAMILY, by RAPHAEL, now returned from the Louvre, and on view at the Highness the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House (who has kindly permitted the Picture to be exhibited), is open to the Public DAILY, at 10, Admission 1s.

THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.—Enclosed by special permission to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.—The splendid PICTURE by Her Majesty the Queen presenting a copy of the Bible to the Actress of Sunday-school, painted by Mr. Frith, is now on view at the Gallery of Art Treasures of her Empire to be opened by the Right Hon. JAMES BARKER, Esq., K.C., in ROOM ON VIEW DAILY at NOON, 5, and 6, BRUTON-STREET GALLERY, 61, Conduit-street, Bond-street. Ten to Five. Admission Sixpence.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. CORNEY GRAIN'S NEW and CHARMING COTTAGE, STORY and MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled HOME SWEET HOME, every afternoon at 3, ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Stalls, Three Shillings; Second Seats, Two Shillings.

MR. DAVID FISHER'S FACTS and FANCIES, musically and dramatically illustrated.—Mr. DAVID FISHER'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, entitled FACTS and FANCIES, being returned from the Provinces, will be repeated Three Nights from Monday next, at the ADELPHI THEATRE, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, at Eight o'clock. Tickets to be had at the principal Musicsellers and at the Box-office. Pays, 5, Soho-square.

MR. HUBERT'S RECITAL OF CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC at the SANDWICH-ROOMS, 9, Hanover-square, on TUESDAY, JUNE 16, at Three o'clock. Vocalists—Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Sainton-Dolby, and Rory Blewitt. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Violoncello—Signor Piatti. Violin—Mr. J. Tolbecque. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each; Stalls, to admit Three, One Guinea; to be had of Mr. Hubert, 9, Hanover-square; and of Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

HERR OBERTHÜR'S Second HARP RECITAL will take place on SATURDAY, JUNE 6, at his residence, No. 7, Tuberstreet, Westbourne-park.

MR. J. F. BARNETT'S GRAND CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11. Vocalists—Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Banks, Mr. Sims Reeves, and London Vocal Society. Instrumentalists—Mr. Charles Hallé, Mr. Mori, Wm. Pratt, Genn, and J. Barnett. Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 21s., at the Concert Room; of the Musicsellers, and of Mr. J. Barnett, 21, Brecknock-crescent, N.W.

JUNE 20. MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT, Under the immediate patronage of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent-garden, by Command. The first and SECOND MORNING CONCERT on WEDNESDAY next, and every alternate Wednesday during the season, at the Residence of Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square.

JUNE 11.—Mdme. BOHRER RICHARD CHATTERTON and Herr REINHOLD BOHRER have the honour to announce their ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, TUESDAY MATINÉE at the Royal Rink, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Concert-room, Hanover-square, on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, to commence at Two o'clock precisely. The programme comprises the principal English and foreign talent of the day. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each; Stalls, to admit Three, One Guinea; to be had of Mdme. Bohrer, 2, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, where also can be obtained Reserved Seats for Gye-Gunter's Promenade Concerts, Covent-garden Theatre, and Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, for Mr. Hullah's Concert. Mdme. and Herr Bohrer will also perform.—No. 20, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

MR. KENNEDY'S SONGS of SCOTLAND, MR. KENNEDY will SING HALL, FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, assisted by Mr. Lind as the Bandsman. A Novel Entertainment, entitled "Glengarry Glenmutchkin and Co." at 3. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; and 32, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

THE SHAKESPEARE FUND.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN have much pleasure in giving a Performance for the benefit of the above Fund, at the HAYMARKET THEATRE, on ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, for the benefit of the Fund. The doors will be thrown open at Seven o'clock, and the first public appearance in England prior to their departure for Australia of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. Under the Presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, and the patronage of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family. Full particulars will be duly announced. Stalls, 21s.; Reserved seats, 5s. 6d. Tickets to be had at Mr. Austin's Ticket-office, 26, Piccadilly; at the Box-office of the Haymarket Theatre; at Mitchell's, 33, New Bond-street; and at Keith and Prowse's, Cheapside. Commence at Eight p.m.

ATTOMMASO'S BARDIC FESTIVAL.—MR. SIMS REEVES, MR. and MADAME WEISS, MADAME LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON, Mr. Henry Phillips, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Vinning, Mr. Howard, Mr. Wyatt, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Santley, Mr. Willyng Cooper, Lucy Escott, Thomas, Regal, Harrison, Jun., Distin, Mesars. Benedict, Aguilar, and Frank Mori. Accompanyists—Messrs. Genn, Ransford, and Aarbor.

LEVASSOR EN VISITE.—Last Week but TWO.—BUDLEY GALLERY, PICCADILLY, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Stalls, Half-a-Crown; Unreserved Seats, One Shilling. Pantomime, No. 11.—Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS from SHAKESPEARE KNOWLES'S PLAYS, commence on EVENING, JUNE 8. SUCH AND ABOUT NOTHING. Wednesday, June 10, at Three. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d. and 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, and Mr. Austin's, 26, Piccadilly.

WELSH NATIONAL MUSIC, sung by the UNITED CHOIRS, accompanied by a Band of Harps, A MORNING CONCERT will be given at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863, to commence at Three o'Clock, with Selections from the Works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, Costa, Gounod, and Mendelssohn, and Welsh Airs, Glees, Choruses, and Solos. Conductor—Mr. Wilfred Bendall. Principal Vocalists—Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Miss Lascelles, Miss Lucombe, Miss Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Lewis Jones. Leader—Mr. Cramer. Harpists—Messrs. Thomas, Rudall, Rose, Aptommas, Chatterton, Pratt, Lockwood, Wrigglesworth, Jun., Johns, Hall, Hughes, Jun., Hall, Jun., Hall, Senior, Hughes, Senior, and Parry. Pianoforte—Mr. Wilfred Bendall. Organist—Mr. Ernest Portland-street, W. Tickets, Half-a-guinea, at all Musicsellers'.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, JUNE 9, at 3, in St. James's Hall. Quartets in C, Mozart—in E flat, Mozart—Sonata, Variations, Vivace, Solo—Duet in F, Piano and Violoncello, Beethoven—in G minor, Mendelssohn. Pianoforte—Madame Arabella Goddard. Violin—Herr Ries. Violas—Herr Ries, Webb, and Pratt. Violins, Hauke. Violoncellos—Piatti, Paque, and Lucas. Double-bass—Howell. Conductor—Mr. Ella. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Sole Agent—Mr. Austin, 26, Piccadilly. Programmes and Tickets may be had at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, and Addison and Parry, 19, Hanover-square.

HERR WILHELM GANZ begs to announce that his ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on THURSDAY, June 18, 1863, to commence at Three o'clock precisely. Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had of Herr Wilhelm Ganz, 9, Manchester-square, W.

MR. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT. Mr. JAMES HALL, Queen's Concert Room, Hanover-square, on FRIDAY, JUNE 26. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 5s. Tickets to be had of Mr. Lind-Goldschmidt, Amherst, Tunbridge-wells.

JUNE 11th.—HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—The DIRECTORS BENEFIT.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Leader—Sainton-Sherrington. Vocalists—Miss Dolby, Miss Arabella Goddard, Charles Hallé. Mdme. Lemmens will sing Mendelssohn's Duet, "Lift thine eyes," with Miss Dolby. Mdme. Lemmens will also sing Mendelssohn's Scena, "Infelice," and Gounod's Cantique, "Nazareth." Mdme. Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé will play Mendelssohn's Duet in A, for Pianoforte and Violoncello. Mr. Henry Leslie will conduct Mendelssohn's Psalm, "Judge me, O God," and Mr. Sims Reeves will sing "Why do the nations," from "The Messiah," with Chorus. "Lord, consider my affliction," from "Israel in Egypt," with trumpet, and the grand duet and final chorus from "Judas Maccabæus." Tickets, Half-a-Guinea, Stalls, Three Guineas, Reserved Seats, 5s. Admission, 1s. Address, 211, Regent-street; Austin's Ticket Office, 26, Piccadilly; and Cramer's, Regent-street.

MDME. BOHRER-CHATTERTON and Herr REINHOLD BOHRER have the honour to announce their Second Morning Concert, at the Royal Rink, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Concert-room, Hanover-square, on TUESDAY, June 16, at Three o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Mdme. Bohrer-Chatterton, Miss Poole, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Weiss. Violoncello—Herr Reinhold Bohrer, who will for the first time perform a concerto composed by himself. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each; Stalls, to admit Three, One Guinea; to be had of Mdme. Bohrer-Chatterton, 2, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, where also can be obtained Reserved Seats for Gye-Gunter's Promenade Concerts, Covent-garden Theatre, and Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, for Mr. Hullah's Concert.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, South Kensington.—A GRAND MILITARY CONCERT, on the Grand Organ, will be given on SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 6, at Three o'clock. A GRAND MILITARY CONCERT will be given in the International Exhibition Building, South Kensington (by special permission), on MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1863. Doors open at Two, the Concert to commence at Three precisely.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,
Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice,
Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge,
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and
Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge,

The Band of the Grenadier Guards, by permission of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir James Hall, K.C.B., and the Band of the First Life Guards, the Second Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards (Blue), the Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, by permission of the Field Officers in charge of the same.

The full Programmes will be ready on Monday next, June 8, and may be obtained at the Doors, price Sixpence each.

Tickets to be obtained at Mr. Austin's Royal Library, 18, Piccadilly, and 26, Piccadilly; Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. Keith and Mr. Prowse's, 48, Cheapside; Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 39, Old Bond-street; Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-street; and Mr. Austin's Ticket Office, 26, Piccadilly.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.—EXHIBITION of AMERICAN PLANTS, MONDAY NEXT, June 8, and Three following days. Open from Nine o'clock till Seven. Admission, 1s.; on Saturday, 6d.; Fellows, 6d. each. Gates open all hour o'clock.

The Military Bands will attend.

The last morning for the Election of New Subscribers, Saturday, June 13.

FRENCH EMBASSY.—A GRAND FANCY BALLAD, under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Empress of the French, will be held at ALBERT GATE HOUSE, Knightsbridge, on THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1863, in aid of the funds of the FRENCH BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION (Société Française de Secours Mutuels). FRENCH AMBASSADRESS. Contributions for the Sale will be most gratefully received by the Ladies Patronesses, at the Embassy, Albert Gate House, Knightsbridge, and at the Residence of the Secretary, 2, Cleveland-terrace, Queen's Park, N.W. Subscription Tickets, 21s. each.

POLYTECHNIC.—Professor PEPPER is prepared to make arrangements with town institutions in the country for the delivery of his LECTURE.

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Applications for allotments of the stock must be received at the office of the Company, No. 19, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., on or before the 15th day of June, 1863.

The Directors reserve to themselves the right of allotting the stock, and will give notice of the allotments to the applicants.

By order of the Board,
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Moorgate-street, London, N.W., April, 1863.

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MR. JAMES HALL, FINSBURY, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, at Eight o'clock, will SING "The Bandsman," "Glengarry Glenmutchkin and Co.," and "The Wee Hoose." Mr. W. H. Weiss, Lind and Cherry of the Performers' Conductor, Mr. Lind-Goldschmidt. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Unreserved Seats (last numbered), Half-a-crown; back of the Area and Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had of Mr. James Hall, 32, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square; Mr. Austin's Ticket Office, 26, Piccadilly; Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-street; and Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, Regent-street.

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THE KAGU.

We are indebted for the following description of the kagu (Rhinochetus jubatus), lately added to the collection in the Zoological Gardens, to a paper by Mr. A. D. Bartlett, recently published in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*:—

At the first sight of this bird one is struck with its resemblance to several different genera, one and all of which appear more or less represented in its singular combination of characters.

The actions and movements of the kagu are generally quick and lively, so opposite to the slow and chameleon-like movements of the true herons that one can hardly suspect it to be an Ardeine bird. This, however, it doubtless will prove to be, but so modified and adapted to a different kind of diet and mode of life, that its real affinities are difficult to recognise.

With its erect crest and wings spread out, the kagu runs or skips about, sometimes pursuing and driving before him all the birds that are confined with him in the same aviary (among these are several blue waterhens [Porphyrio]), evidently enjoying the fun of seeing them frightened; at other times he will seize the end of his wing or tail and run round, holding it in his bill: from a piece of paper or dry leaf he derives amusement by tossing it about and running after it. During his frolic he will thrust his bill into the ground and spread out his wings, kick his legs in the air, and then tumble about as if in a fit. At other times he appears intent upon catching worms: he steps slowly, his neck close to his body, his crest flat on his back, all his feathers smooth and close; he raises one foot, and with two or three gentle strokes he paws the ground, swiftly he darts his bill into the earth and draws forth a worm; a sudden shake and it is swallowed; again he runs; stopping suddenly, he makes another dart; and thus he continues to capture this kind of food. With respect to feeding, this bird differs much from the heron family, seeking out, in every hole and corner, worms, snails, and other living things, whenever they are not in motion. As soon as a snail is found, he breaks its shell by repeated knocks upon the ground, and after shaking the fragments of the broken shell off, the animal is swallowed. In no instance, however, that I have observed, does this bird eat bread, seed, or any kind of vegetable, but he strictly confines himself to insects and other animal substances.

The skeleton and internal anatomy of the kagu being entirely unknown to me, I can only form an opinion of the affinities of this bird by its external characters, habits, &c.; and I find that the remarkable powder-down tufts, which are well developed in all the Ardeinæ, are carried to a greater extent in this bird; for above and around the wings, on the breast beneath the wings, and on the back and belly, this structure exists, and the enormous quantity of the white powder given off is surprising. The strong resemblance between this bird and *Eurypyga*, even in the markings upon the wing and tail feathers, the mode of spreading out the wings, and other resemblances convince me that I am right in considering the kagu to be more closely allied to *Eurypyga* than to any other bird that has come within my notice.

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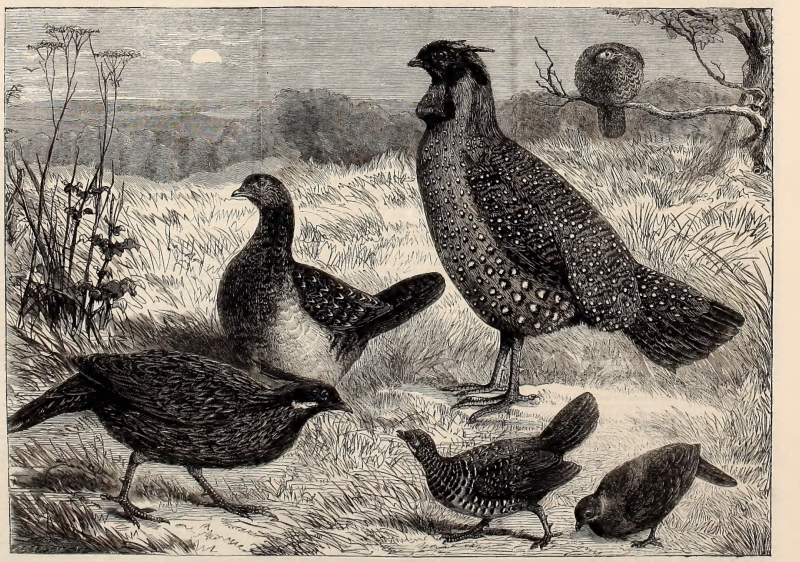

NEW INDIAN PHEASANTS ADDED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTION IN REGENT'S PARK.

since their introduction, and about thirty couples of these birds have been reared and distributed each year among the members and correspondents of the society. From this stock the Impeyan, the Cheer, and the three species of Kalesge pheasants that may now be seen in almost all the numerous zoological gardens in Europe, have originated. It was in contemplation to continue the importation of new birds from India, both for the sake of obtaining fresh blood and for the purpose of adding new species to the series, when the mutiny in India, and the general disarrangement of affairs throughout the country thereby caused, put an end to the further progress of the undertaking. The experiment, however, has been lately resumed, and the first of a new series of importations of living Indian pheasants has recently arrived in Regent's Park.

Under the excellent arrangements made by Mr. John J. Stone (who, with the late William Smyth is justly entitled to the chief honours in the success of the present undertaking), these birds reached England on the 30th of March last, by the overland route, in perfect health and in excellent condition. Three species were contained in this collection which had not been represented in the series imported in 1857—namely, the Puerus pheasant (Lophura nycthemera), the Hardwicke's spur fowl (Gallogerdix lunulosa), and the Horned Tragopan (Ceriornis satyra), the two latter of which are so extremely rare as to insure their reproduction in this country, under proper treatment.

The Horned Tragopans (one of the finest birds of the magnificent family of Pheasinidæ) have already commenced laying, the first egg having been deposited on the 1st inst. The society are indebted for their specimens of this bird, and many other valuable acquisitions, to one of their corresponding members—the Rajah Rajendra Mullick, of Calcutta.

"LE RELIQUAIRE."

THE beautiful drawing we have engraved has already been criticised in an article in the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours as one of the most admirable works we have seen by Mr. Walter Goodall. The subject of the drawing was, we understand, suggested to the artist during a tour in Brittany, and the exact *locale* where the painter witnessed this incident was an old ruinous chateau near Guingamp, now inhabited by a peasant and his family. The isolated situation of Brittany, the difference of climate, and the total absence of the Boston language and its modern dialects, have kept the province and its inhabitants remarkably free from that centralising despotism in manners and costume established in all capitals, and especially in that of France. Brittany is in outward aspect much what it was centuries ago, although more poverty-stricken, and with little hope for its amelioration. The Breton is still primitive; and almost as wild as their country, exceedingly quaint in their costumes, and possessing an unbounded faith in the pilgrimages to celebrated shrines. In no part of France are the people of all classes more frequent in their attendance at church, and more observant of the religious duties, of festivals, fasts, &c.

There is always something touching about the person of the blind, and the appearance of such a venerable old, blind pilgrim as Mr. Goodall represents, with his crucifix staff, and bearing round his neck a reliquiary, in close confabulation with the peasant's family, and the Blessed Virgin and Child, would be the ripest everywhere in Brittany for reverent loving and sympathy, and for many a coarse cuff and saving of Ave's and genuflexions, especially among the women and children. The two pretty Bretonnes in the Egyptian hall are much improved by the advent of the holy image, the importance of which is, possibly, increased by some saintly relic. He may, probably, possess, in his boots, or in his clothes, the bone of some inferior saint, or a piece of his garment, or shoe, his staff, or something to handle, or some holy ground on which he has stood, where his blood was shed, or where he was buried. We know such relics are common enough.

The cape worn by these Breton girls are not so peculiar in form as those seen in some parts of Brittany and Normandy. But such caps, by their quaintness, give always a pleasant relief to the scenery. These curious coiffures are often of a costly material. Old point lace is still unforgotten, as seen on many a peasant's cap, and even decorated as heirlooms (we intend no pun) from one generation to another. The dilapidated old château, the ivy-clad tower, the rugged granite portal; the Gothic arch of the side-door, and the turrets and "extinguisher" roofs in the distance recall the days of the Breton chivalry. There is to be the proprietor of the chateau and the district of Brittany in the present day is little better than to be, in the sense of the French word, the *seigneur* of whilom days "of yore." For reasons we have sufficiently indicated Brittany is, however, almost equally with Spain, an El Dorado of the picturesque for the artist. Here and in Normandy it was that Mr. Frederick Goodall, A.R.A., collected materials for some of his earliest and most successful pictures; and Mr. Walter Goodall is following up the example of his brother. The Goodall family of artists are now only less numerous than the Williamses. Besides the two we have named, there is Mr. Edward A. Goodall, the contributor of several excellent drawings to the same exhibition as that containing the drawing now before us, and the two sons of Mr. Edward Goodall, our foremost engraver of Turner's works.

COMBINED VOLUNTEER AND NAVAL DEMONSTRATION AT SOUTHEND.

A SHAM fight took place at Southend on Monday week, in which the volunteers were opposed to the less practised combatants of the Royal Navy. From an early hour the usually quiet locality of Southend was the scene of great activity and excitement in consequence of the large number of visitors who arrived by each successive train of the London and Tilbury Railway, and also by steam-boats, to witness the spectacle of an attack by a naval squadron on the Marines against a defensive force of volunteer artillery, engineers, and rifles.

At twelve o'clock the 3rd Essex (Southend) Regiment of Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Coope Davis and Major Octavius Coope, marched to the respective ground fronting the Ship Hotel, preceded by its excellent regimental band of sixty performers; and a series of battalion evolutions, which occupied about an hour, were carried out by the corps, which comprises the following corps, viz.:—1st Essex (Romford), Captain Champion Russell; 2nd Essex (Ilford), Captain Gosling; 4th Essex (Chelmsford), Captain Henry M. Harvey; 3rd Essex (Brentwood), Captain Hall; 5th Essex (Southend), Captain Davis; 6th Essex (Rochford), Captain Peter F. Pearbleck; 10th Essex (Chipping Ongar), Captain Philip J. Budworth; 19th Essex (Epping), Captain Luther W. Cartwright; 21st Essex (Brentwood), Captain William J. Burgess; and 24th Essex (Woodford), Captain Commandant George Noble. At the termination of the battalion evolutions the battalion marched to Cliffe Town, which was the great centre of attraction for the vast crowd of open ground which was kept cleared to the heights facing sea was thronged by immense multitudes of spectators, who were excellently accommodated having been made for the safety and accommodation of the public.

The defensive artillery force to resist the landing of Royal Marines consisted of two 9-pounder field-guns, which were brought from the garrison at Shoeburyness in charge of a detachment of the depôt brigade Royal Artillery and the West Essex Artillery Corps, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel George Palmer. The guns of this regiment, comprising a 9-pounder of the muzzle-loading pattern, were placed in excellent position immediately on the summit of the cliff facing the point of attack, the command of which was under the command of the battery being Captains B. Bolton Edenborough, J. Jessop, and Lieutenant Hornborough. The two 40-pounder Armstrong guns, each drawn by eight horses, took up a position on the opposite cliff, considerably to the rear of the 9-pounder battery, these guns being supposed, on account of their superior range, to be detached from some squadron when far out from shore.

At half-past two o'clock the entire volunteer force had assembled on the ground and formed in review order, comprising, in addition to the the 3rd Essex Administrative Battalion, the following corps:—viz., the 15th Essex (Heybridge) Volunteer Engineers, commanded by Captain Edward Hammond Bastall; the 1st Administrative Battalion of the Tower Hamlets Rifles, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Buxton, and comprising the 3rd (Spitalfields), Captain Commandant Sir T. F. Buxton; 4th (Mile-end), Captain G. E. Ludbrook; and 10th (Mile-end gate), Captain Davies; the 38th Middlesex, Captain Commandant H. W. Phillips; detachments of the West Middlesex, London Artists', and other metropolitan corps; the 5th Essex (Plaistow), Colonel Commandant Charles Capper; the 22nd Essex (Waltham Abbey), Captain William Leak; and the 23rd Essex (Maldon). Captain James A. Hamilton. The reviewing officers, Colonel W. C. F. M'Murdo, C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Ibbetson, Assistant Inspector, and Staff, were received with the usual salute by the entire line, and the force immediately proceeded to march and execute the battalion evolutions.

Shortly after three o'clock the most interesting portion of the proceedings of the day commenced. A squadron of five steam gunboats were observed steaming majestically up the Thames on the opposite shore; the bugles of the volunteers sounded the alarm; an excellent disposition was made of the resisting force by the commanding officers, and each of the guns was manned ready for action. The attacking squadron, having got well in position opposite Southend Pier, opened a terrific fire, which was responded to by the batteries on shore; and during the cannonade, under the protection of the fire of the squadron, a force of 200 men, land and file of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, under the command of Captain Butcher, left the vessels, and effected a landing in small boats at the eastern end of the beach at the bottom of the cliff, by means of the fleet. A landing was effected in gallant style, under the superintendence of Vice-Admiral Sir T. M. Pasley, Bart., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, who had charge of the squadron, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, of the marines, and the marines formed the attacking force commanded, and prepared to reach the level of the cliff, and engage the enemy. The marines, being the force opposed by the volunteers, who had thrown out a party of skirmishers, who were supported by a line prepared for volley firing, the whole being drawn out by the right of companies. The gallant Royal Marines at all hazards continued to advance, and with some difficulty succeeded in reaching the level of the cliff, when, with a bayonet charge, rushing up at various points of the declivity, and overpowering the force of all opposed to them. The volunteer skirmishers and advance force retired to the main body, and the Royal Marines advanced in direct echelon of companies at quick march to the attack. The attacking force then encountered the entire line of the volunteer army, and a very brisk series of volley firing took place, in which the marines suffered severely, the volunteers subsequently changed front, the battery guns were brought to bear on the marines, and under the skilful command and movements of attack and defence, the bugle sounded a retreat and the Royal Marines retired to their vessels.

The proceedings terminated about half-past four o'clock, and the several corps of volunteers, having formed into quare, were addressed in some few words by the commanding officer, Colonel Davis, the gallant Colonel observed that, in consequence of the limited space at the disposal of the corps, it had been impossible to make such arrangements as to some of the evolutions. He was highly gratified with the entire proceedings of the day, and considered it was unquestionable that the volunteer force should become practically acquainted with the best means of resisting an enemy. He was pleased to find that the whole of the corps present were in a most efficient state, and that in the name of the volunteers, return his sincere thanks to the gallant officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, and to Colonel the Marines, by whose kind assistance the proceedings had been brought to such a successful termination.

Three cheers were given for Colonel M'Murdo and Admiral Sir T. J. H. Johnstone, K.C.B., in which the spectators heartily joined, thus pleasantly bringing to an end a most agreeable and picturesque field-day.

THE TWO ELEVENS AT LORD'S CRICKET-GROUND.

UNEQUITOUS as the elements had been for the earlier cricket matches, there was nothing but "a very rough wicket" to mar the pastime of the Gentlemen and Players at Lord's. The surface of the ground was in such a state that the ball fairly beat the bat; and Jackson's bowling was of the most puzzling kind. It was quite a terrific that he took seven wickets, and fairly fell H. H Stephenson, the wicket-keeper. In the year 1846 Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Thed. Wilkinson were with "the brother;" Harenc, who has been rather less thought of lately than he deserved, came out in his old "cut" style, and, in the first over, Mr. Alfred Carpenter made the highest number (50) in both innings. The United won eventually by 70 runs; but the Players, in the first innings, had obtained the highest 100 runs to score 14 on that head. Anderson was absent from among the familiar faces of the Players, and was taken by Wootton, who bowled remarkably well; while Newman (a Cambridge man), Hodgson, Iddison, and Atkinson replaced Wisden, John Willsheire, Tom Sewell, and Julius Caesar, of the United. We are sorry to be regretted that the two Elevens will meet no more this year. All the Players will be required to assist their several counties, and the United in six. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Messrs. Lucas Brothers, St. John's Wood-road.

INAUGURATION OF THE ALBERT HALL AT THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, DUBLIN.

THE new Albert Hall at the Royal College of Surgeons, Stephen's-green, Dublin, was inaugurated by the Right Hon. the Earl of the Lord Lieutenant and a distinguished assemblage of members of the aristocracy and gentry of Ireland were invited to be present on the occasion. The meeting was also intended to commemorate the visit of the College of the Royal Prince of Wales to Ireland, which occurred on the 9th of August, 1849, by inaugurating his bust, executed by permission of her Majesty, to perpetuate his memory. The bust, which is of white marble, and stands on a pedestal, is placed by Theed. It is placed on a pedestal, in a niche prepared for its reception immediately in front of the entrance to the Albert Hall. The local journals for some particulars of the decorations of the hall, which are by Messrs. Cregan and Co., of the Theatre Royal. The ceiling in the Italian style; the walls are painted in panels of a warm chamois colour, with a bold fretted border of blue and white. The floor is covered with crimson cloth, and carpet of the same. Among the chill of the artist has been displayed to great advantage. Various emblematic devices are placed in appropriate positions around the arabesques; four circular panels indicate allegorical designs of Science, Art, Industry, and Medicine, with appropriate accessories. Other devices, emblematic of the institution, are worthy of attention from the care shown in the design and colouring. As a whole, the hall is extremely elegant.

Every suitable preparation was made by the heads of the college to invest the proceedings with the most imposing and attractive form. In manner worthy of the objects in view. There was a large attendance. The Lord Lieutenant arrived at the College at two o'clock, and was accompanied by Colonel Fielding, Mr. Croyke, and Captain Donaldson. His Excellency was received at the entrance-door by the Council, consisting of the members of the council, the secretary, and the examiners, all wearing their robes, and by the macebearer carrying the college mace. His Excellency was then led to the Council Room, the walls of the constabulary force, stationed in the vestibules, played the Lord Lieutenant's March. His Excellency then read the complimentary address to his Excellency, giving a brief sketch of the foundation and progress of the college, at the conclusion of which the rich crimson drapery that concealed the bust of the Prince Consort was withdrawn, and the bust was exposed to view. The address was then read by Colonel Fielding, as follows:—"My Lord,—In proceeding to fulfil the high and pleasing duty which, in the name of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, you have been pleased to assign to me, while I acknowledge, in passing, the courteous terms in which you have been pleased to express your kind personal regard, I feel that I consider it a very great privilege to be associated in any work or function with a body so eminent, so useful, so honoured as your own. The services your college has rendered to suffering humanity are already counted by scores of years, and will soon be by centuries. You have adverted with just pride to the ever-widening circle that the extent of our dominions continually throws open to the healing and humanising influences which radiate from their centre, and which, far from being confined to merely physical benefits—salutary and even sublime as these are—tell largely upon the intellectual vigour and moral health of nations. It is in entire harmony with the essential character and purpose of such a society and such a mission that you have resolved to perpetuate within these walls the lineaments, and to give this hall the name, of our late beloved and lamented Prince Consort; for with that name and memory are inseparably blended all things most bright, pure, just, and true—a pity most sensitively awake to the wants and sufferings of his kind—a courage so firmly poised that there was no error he was not ready to meet with steadfast gaze—no truth for which he would not have braved the world—a purity in which his features were moulded and his life was steeped. Let this be named 'The Albert Hall.'" This announcement was received with applause. The Lord Lieutenant was then shown through the library, the board-room, and the museum.

MONUMENTAL CROSS AT BANDA, BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS monumental cross is erected to perpetuate the memory of the British officers and men of the Madras column commanded by Major-General Sir George Whitlock, C.B., who fell in action, or died, during the campaigns of 1838 and 1839.

The district in which Banda is situated and which is subject to the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, at an early period of the insurrection followed the example set by the mutineers of Meerut and Delhi. The Nawab of Banda, a man of weak and undecided character, had at first afforded some protection to the European residents, but he soon yielded to the solicitations of the affected counsellors. The task of restoring order was allotted, by Earl Canning's wish, to the troops of the Madras Presidency, the only army south of the Jumna, which had remained entirely free from the taint of disaffection. And, accordingly, in the middle of February, 1858 (for peace of 1857 was over), with the carriage of heavy ordnance over Indian roads, could not easily have been accomplished earlier), the various corps, under Major-General Sir George Whitlock's command, rendezvoused at Dumoh, forty-six miles east of Saugor. They marched thence in the beginning of March, under the special orders of Lord Canning, for the purpose of clearing the lower way through the insurgent districts (Banda and Kirwee) to Allahabad. On the 19th of April, when the head of the column had not yet almost reached Kirwee, they encountered the Nawab of Banda, near the village of Goeria, at the head of a well-appointed force, and estimated thereby

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THOUGH less varied than usual, the contents of the *Cornhill* are still very interesting this month. The pet of honour belongs, as usual, to "Romola," where the calm, steady flow of narrative, mingled with reflection, is at length exchanged for something like a crisis and a catastrophe. Romola now loses Savonarola, as she has formerly lost Tito; and nothingcan be finer or more true to nature than the splendid picture of the ultimate rebellion of her large brain and loving heart against the fanaticism into which opposition is gradually perverting the pure enthusiasm of her spiritual guide. The character of Savonarola is in itself a wonderful study, such as could only have been produced by one whose peculiar training had familiarised him with the subtle temptations that break down the character of religious reformers, inevitably ending by identifying the interests of religion with the honour of heaven and the hopes of earth. Romola is too large-hearted to shut up creation within the limit of any party, and the calm, pale, resolute, and noble figure of Savonarola, as he drifting at the bidding of the winds, is but an emblem of that more comprehensive region of love and truth which the soul of Romola has escaped from the sectarianism whose purity can no longer atone for its intense narrowness. "The Small House at Allington" continues to afford perhaps the most perfect contemporary illustration of the way in which the novel has superseded the old comedy as social entertainment for the recreation of manners. Poor Crosbie is certainly made a most awful warning, while the *ci-devant* hero is everywhere so well received that it is impossible to accuse Mr. Trollope of accommodating his facts to his theories. "Spiritualism" will exasperate a great many and delight people to the verge of madness. It is a clear summary of the question from the scientific-sceptical point of view, written in the vein-and-vein-make tone, so intelligible to the world at large, of lively instants and feeble reasoning faculty. To us the paper is not wholly satisfactory; for while we are quite as firmly convinced as the writer of the puerility of all supposed interferences with law, as seems to us rather to assume than to prove that "spiritual phenomena" must be of a full within this category. The "spirit" of these revelations is of course made the most of. "Then what have you learned?" the writer once asked of a friend supposed to have been favoured with much ghostly comfort. "Why, one of them said that the spirit had no currency!" Mr. Arnold contributes a charming and eloquent paper on an *éloge d'élite*, "Eugénie de Guerin." The impression is one of melancholy. With genius, Eugénie achieves little; with every drop of the quality of the human heart, her life proves a total objection. We think she mistook her vocation. Like many of the best minds in France, the identical mixture of will has produced the party of Montalembert and Lamennais. It is easy to understand the fascination of this acute sensitive, for a refined and sympathetic mind, but it was tainted with unreality, feeble in deceptions, and the quietism it inculcated proved, at least in Eugénie's case, totally unavailable as a broken reeds under the pressure of actual affliction. There is only one verse contribution this month, "To Correspondents," very amusing and very pungent.

If spirits have no currency they won't read Mr. Bonamy Price's essay in *Macmillan*, and so will miss a good deal of entertainment. Mr. Price's subject is abstruse, but his treatment of it pithy and lively. He begins by his principle of the "great clearing-house" of Lord Overstone, who has "made a rational understanding of the currency a thing almost to be despised of." All might be well if the question of business would but grasp the truth that the precious metals are merely commodities like tea, or sugar, or political principles; but they are not, and so continues to operate with disastrous effect whenever they talk of American affairs, for example. Without wandering to any length into a subject which is not ours, we may say that Mr. Price has put much sense into few words when he remarks:—"The City believed that drafts would soon be paid in specie; it was so, for standstill when gold was at a premium of 10; it is at 60, and the combatants find as ample means to carry on the war as ever. It is a very easy matter to obtain money, and it always a very trifling portion of the national wealth. So long as the Americans can get supplies of food, clothing, and ammunition, they can go on perfectly well with the war, whatever may happen to the currency." Dr. Kingsley contributes a second paper on Ireland, the weakness in yielding its place to the pressure put upon him by his father-in-law, and the fine he chooses to pay rather than to see it unfairly been following his fortunes. All the other papers are good, and Mr. Ruskin's dialogue on taste in furniture is delightful—full of the soundest views, and written with the ease, tact, and spirit of a French comedy. *Macmillan* is also strong in the literary department. In Dean of Canterbury's last sermon is very sweet, and Mrs. Norton's tribute to Lord Dufferin's mother almost Sapphic in poetic grace and energy of feeling. Mr. Kingsley's second paper is much improved by the omission of the first four stanzas.

Fraser, in not equally vivid than month, shines with a steady and useful light. The most elaborate essay is that on Bolingbroke, carefully and clearly written, but suggesting the sad case of a man who has no principles and no moral principle. Ireland is not a more undesirable habitation for peoples than England for political rogues, simply because public opinion is with us the offspring of conviction, and with them the principled man is without the means of appreciating the direction of popular sentiment, and continually runs counter to the wind which imagines himself to be following. The paper on America is valuable as a record of experimental experience that we hope to receive more from the same pen as the Irish four of last number, being earnest and diffuse on the subject of satchles and potables, and meekness in the demonstration of the monster dinners at the Astor House and the Grand Hotel. But it is interesting for its sad but true picture of the morbid, moral, and intellectual decay of society in the South. "Mr. Kingsley's book the writer says—"I saw one, and only one, copy kept under lock and key in a *cafe fort*. And here I may mention Frenchman who was promised a perusal of it. He was, however, twenty-five miles out of names down, and did not like to wait for coming before August or September." Miss Cobbe's record of travel deserves the praise we bestowed upon her last: "Lawrence Bloomfield" continues to improve; and Mrs. Norton's "Old Sailor" is characterised by all the sweetness and all the neatness habitual to her elegant pen. Mr. W. M. Rossetti's notice of the Pre-Raphaelite Exhibition with the courage of clear perception, the accuracy of refined taste, and the cordial appreciation of genius essential to the genius kindred in nature, though different in its manifestations.

The resides of *Blackwood* will be happy to encounter a new series of "The Recollections of Carlingford," which promise a continuance of rivalling their predecessors in interest of narrative, delicacy of observation, and genuine kindliness of tone, so rare in our days when what "Cranford" would have been had Mrs. Gaskell woven her recollections into a continuous narrative instead of separating them through a series of sketches. The best of the other articles, and it is very good, is "Hugh Noble of a Rich Family." His career may be compared with the very interesting sketches of Anatolian travel now publishing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. "A Glance at the Italy Question" is a fair attack on the weak points of the Italian Prime Minister, written with much ability, and rendered more effective by a studied moderation of tone. "A letter from Italy" contains the best account of the insurrection we have seen; and the biographical articles on Bishop Blomfield and Savonarola are useful and accurate digests of the books with which they are respectively concerned.

The *Dublin University* defends the Irish Church with considerable warmth, somewhat the very worst possible position for a true Catholic, and starts a new novel,—"Wylder's Hand," which appears to possess the elements of a powerful story, though the opening chapters are not agreeable, and the interest of a melo-dramatic kind. "The Cross before the Throne" is continued with spirit, and the mystery of Petra still satisfactorily cleared up.

The conductors of *London Society* deserve great credit for their success in filling their periodical with easy, light, pleasant articles, making no demand on the faculties of the reader, but excellent amusement for an idle hour. "London Society Abroad," "Society in Crowds," "Out of Town for the season," are good examples of this class, and must be welcome to everybody who is not above being amused. Mr. Hood's verses are very pretty, and there is much humour in the illustration to the paper on fisheries, regenerating elves pillaging an oyster-bed. "Lady Clare" and the accompanying engravings do not fit; the illustration is of the country, and the poem of the city.

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MISS Braddon's story in *Temple Bar* is continued with considerable spirit. Among much lighter matter this magazine contains a good critical paper on Bowles, by Mr. J. A. Heraud; and another remarkable for the positive statement that the Whitworth cannon has been condemned by a French military commission.

The current number of the *St. James's Magazine* is the best we have seen for a long time. The serial, "Anthony Martin:" and "Madeleine Graham," are really very interesting, and the other papers, if not among the very high standard of merit, are at least varied and entertaining. We cannot say as much for the *Churchman's Family Magazine*, though "A Lamb to the Slaughter" is a pretty story. *Good Words* has a pleasing and very melodious poem by George Macdonald, "The Sungrel," as well as the usual allowance of useful and instructive papers. Among the latter, that on Natal is valuable as that on the condition of the private soldier, which well deserves attention. The Dean of Canterbury's sermon, "Plea for the Unlearned English" against the assault of Mr. Noon, and notices the suggestions of many gentlemen who have written to the *Times* since that Herald never have observed an instance of a growing barbarism—the use of "precious" as equivalent to "predicate."

MUSIC.

The sixth concert of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, on Monday last, was remarkable for the performance of Mendelssohn's matchless performance of Beethoven's concerto in G, which, though not the greatest composition of his other pianoforte, is perhaps the finest of them all. It excited the audience to enthusiasm. The remainder of the selection was Spohr's symphony in D minor, composed for the Philharmonic Society; Beethoven's symphony in F, Weber's overture to Euryanthe, and Mendelssohn's overture in C major. There were three singers, all of German school: Mdlle. Liebhart, of the Imperial Theatre of Vienna: Mdlle. Lehmann, of the Royal Opera, Copenhagen; and Herr Pischer (who has been engaged for Her Majesty's Theatre under the Italianized name of Signor Pirica), of the Imperial Opera, Vienna. Each classical music in a classical style, and were received with much favour.

Haydn's immortal chef-d'œuvre, "The Creation," was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society on Friday last. The principal solo performers were Mdme. Lascaux, Messrs. Sherrington, Mr. Swift, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Mr. Sherrington sang the soprano music admirably, and was applauded with enthusiasm, the Exeter Hall audience having now freed themselves from the absurd restraint which formerly compelled them to hear sacred music in silence, and to refrain from applauding the music might be. Mr. Swift has a good voice, is a sound musician, and, since the departure of Herr Reichardt, is the best English tenor," is, perhaps, a good substitute as could be found. Mr. Weiss undertook the bass music, and executed the most sublime choruses—particularly the subliment of all, "The Heavens are telling the glory of God"—very well indeed. Mr. Benedict conducted, and the performance of the Sacred Harmonic Society was recorded to excess in every part.

The *Musical World* says the *Musical World* of Saturday last. "has volunteered to sing the parts of Donna Anna and Norma for Mr. Lumley's benefit representations. What says Mr. Gye? Mdlle. Titiens appeared as Norma; for Mdlle. Lucca's benefit on Thursday last, Mdlle. Piccolomini will appear as Donna Anna.

On Friday last Mr. Lumley gave an extra performance, specially commanded by the Prince and Princess of Wales, who honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their visit. "Ecco ridente Rossini," followed by the first act of "La Favorita." Mdlle. Piccolomini sang in both pieces, and Signor Graziani supported by Graglini. The performance was brilliant and successful.

The MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON gave their fourth concert of the season on Wednesday last, at Willis's Rooms. It was one of the best and most successful concerts ever given by that great society. Beethoven's Septet in E flat, composed for a single hearing before it can be fairly judged of. Mendelssohn's pianoforte quartets in B minor, Mozart's Quintet in E flat, Schubert's, or Non mi dir," from Don Giovanni," and was warmly and deservedly applauded.

HERR JANSA, the eminent violinist and composer, gave a morning concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday week—an entertainment remarkable for the excellence of the music rendered. The programme was of a highly classical description. Its greatest attraction was the performance by Herr Jansa of Spohr's violin and piano, played with great power by Herr Jansa and Herr Wehrhahn, of Beethoven's Septet, Mozart's Quartet in E flat, and, in which Herr Jansa, as principal violin, was assisted by Messrs. Goffrie, Paque, Guenzel, Lazarus, Hausser, and C. Harper: a quartet composed by Herr Jansa himself, and played by the composer, also composed by him. This last piece, performed by himself, was most extremely applauded and encored. The vocal music of the concert was furnished by Mdlle. Liebhart, Mdme. Ellinger, and Herr Formes. Mdlle. Liebhart was extremely encored; and the same of Mdme. Liebhart, was vehemently encored; and the famous "Wanderer" of Schubert, sung by Formes, was also encored. The whole entertainment was of the highest order, and was received with much and classical school.

On Saturday last an excellent Matinée Musicale was given at Willis's Rooms by Mr. HAROLD THOMAS. Mr. Thomas is one of the most distinguished among the "rising generation" of our English musicians. He is a pupil of Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett, and he emulates Bennett; and he emulates his celebrated master in the execution of very and laborious pieces of composition. His concerto, for, as a composer, by various pieces for the piano, and also for the voice. Mr. Thomas has become deservedly popular. His concert consisted of a fine selection of vocal and instrumental music, admirably executed, and of a special interest from two things: first, from the earliest composition of Arbert, when a boy, the Duke of Edinburgh made and his name known to the world—a trio for the piano, violin, and violoncello, performed by the Duke himself, Mr. Thomas, and; secondly, from a solo for the pianoforte, written by Sterndale Bennett expressly for Mr. Thomas's execution, and presented to him as a special regard. This solo was played by Mr. H. Thomas, in conjunction with his own pupil, Miss Lucy Hall, a most imaginative baring-piece, and both were most warmly encored. Mesdms. Lemmens-Sherrington, Thomas played their favourite harp duet on Welsh melodies; Mr. Sainton performed a violin solo; and Mr. Santley and Mr. Lemmens-Sherrington sang songs were given by Mdlle. Parepa and Mr. Jules Lefort.

The Dublin *Evening Mail* is now speaking in glowing language of the proceedings of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of that city, which seems to emulate the achievements of the prototype, our Philharmonic Society of London. The Dublin concert of Friday, last week, was well worthy of boasting of. It included Beethoven's magnificent Eighth Symphony, the overture to the "Freischütz," and, above all, Beethoven's splendid concerto in C minor, the piano part played by Thalberg—a thing we have not had the advantage of hearing in London. The vocal portion of the concert, too, was remarkable. The papers are unanimous in their praises of Miss Sarah Dobree, the pupil and adopted daughter of Mr. Wood, of Leeds—once Miss Paton, one of the most celebrated of English singers. Miss Dobree, by her brilliant execution of "Una voce poco fa," "Rode's Air," and a favourite Irish melody, showed herself to be a scholar worthy of her distinguished instructress. The other vocal performers—Miss M. Barry and Mr. Richard Smith—are also spoken of in high terms. The Lord Lieutenant and a host of distinguished persons were present at this concert.

The success obtained by Mrs. JOHN MACFARREN'S entertainment, "A Morning at the Pianoforte," has induced her to bring forward another entertainment of the same kind, which she gave at St. James's Hall, on Thursday last week, under the title of "Music and Musicians." It was in the form of a lecture, from the able pen of the lady's distinguished relative, Mr. G. A. Macfarren, in which many interesting musical topics were handled in a manner both entertaining and instructive. Mrs. Macfarren read the lecture with much grace; and its illustrations, a series of pianoforte pieces, selected from the works of Handel, Scarlatti, Dussek, Beethoven, Sterndale Bennett, and other eminent composers, were played by her in a manner worthy of her reputation as one of the most accomplished pianists of the day. She was assisted by Miss Banks, who sang a canzonet of Haydn; a German song, composed by Mendelssohn's celebrated sister, Fanny, and first published under the name of Mendelssohn himself; and a pretty song, "The Water Lady," composed by Mrs. Macfarren herself. The room was crowded, and the whole entertainment was most warmly applauded.

We learn that the dedication of Brinley Richards' song, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," has been accepted by his Royal Highness, the letter announcing this acceptance being couched in the most gracious terms. A new edition of this most popular composition is about to appear.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.—An original play by Mr. Tom Taylor, produced under the title of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," is an attempt in the realistic path of art to combine the subject of a transportable drama with ordinary incidents of the social intercourse of treatment required by a West-end audience. Inasmuch as a sternness of delineation in character and a vehemence of passion in the action of such a play in the hands of Mr. Tom Taylor are more drawn-out than those which has long been a favourite with many of our theatres. It is, however, but an indequate and feeble attempt to introduce upon the stage a step towards a more complete development as it to be fairly regarded. But in any light the play is interesting, and the actor, to whom it gives opportunities for emotional exercise denied to him by the feeble pieces which it may be hoped it has altogether superseded. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" is a play of a practical air, and moderately-ingenuity, as it does, to enlist the sympathy of society in favour of the wretched and the outcast. The story scans the adventures of a number of bad characters, at a place called Bellevue Gardens; among them Robert Brierly, a "ticket-of-leave" man, and James Dalton (Mr. Clarke). The latter, who has several aliases, such as "Downey" and "The Tiger," having turned from bad to good, employs him in a forged bank-note which he has purchased from the notorious Maltese (Mr. G. Vincent) who is a thieves' agent and keeper of a fence. Briefly obtains cash for the note from a Mr. Hawkshaw, who also leads to a capture by the detective Hawkshaw (Mr. Horace Wigan). Three years and a half are supposed to pass between the first and second acts. At the beginning of the latter we are reintroduced to one May Edwards (Miss Kate Saville), who had been deserted by her husband, and who, driven out of the proceeds of the forged note, as a ballad-singer visiting the Bellevue Gardens. Briefly, having received a ticket of leave, is discharged by May, who has maintained a most honourable with her benefactor; and at length he arrives at her lodgings, which are kept by Mrs. Willoughby, the widow wife of Dalton, possessed of the forged note. That transaction had ruined the humble shopkeeper, in the same time that Dalton had made his private fortune by the goodness of his disposition by sending twenty sovereigns anonymously to the landlady. May introduces him into the establishment of Mr. Edison, a bill-broker (Mr. Rogers), who is a member of the same banking-house as Mr. Hawkshaw, for his master is soon apprised of his antecedents, and dismisses him. But by the gentleman faithful to his interests. However, in the third act, we find that Brierly has not been able to obtain employment, and that he was to be admitted as a navvy on some railway works. Melter Dalton and Dalton are his enemies throughout, in order to compel him to join the gang of forgers. Apparently he consents, and they plan an attempt on the broker's premises, where a large sum of property is stored. Dalton is safely pinioned by Hawkshaw. All is now right with Brierly, who has also been the means of discovering the real name of the man whom that society may help the repentant convict with advantage to itself. Mr. Neville Boucicault performs for his able delineations of the hero, and Miss Kate Saville for her touching impersonation of May Edwards. The entire performance, indeed, is creditable to the company. The scenery, also, is good, and in very effective.

PRINCESS'.—Mr. George Vining, on Wednesday week, commenced his farewell engagement at this theatre, with a version, by himself, of a French melodrama, entitled "Jean le Valet," written by M. Paul Meurice, and acted some years ago at the Porte St. Martin. Mr. Vining has called it "Jean de Calais," and placed it on the stage with excellent scenery by Mr. P. Lloyds. The time in which the scene is laid is that of the reign of Louis XIII. The character admirably played by Mr. H. Marston) is one of the characters. The intrigue consists of an attempt on the part of the Chevalets (Mr. Charles Verner) and the Duke de Maurepas (Mr. Gaston Murray) to substitute Bibi, a foundling and Corporal in the French army, for the lost son and heir of the Chevalets, and who, as an honest, bluff fellow, is formally played by Mr. George Vining. The beautiful Jean de Calais is represented by Miss Angelina Anglois (Mr. J. F. Wayte). In the course of the piece, in order to save Angelus from the snare laid for her by the Duke, Jean is found in his path, Bibi has, apparently, to betray his friend. A scene of altercation consequently takes place, which is exceedingly well acted by Mr. Wayte, and Mr. Vining, and has part to play an important position on the boards. Ultimately the plots of these titled rufians are defeated by the humble instrumentality of Jean, Mr. Marston and Guillemette (Miss Lydia Thompson), and Angelus is enabled to marry Jean de Rome (Miss Fanny Josephs). The piece is varied by all sorts of peril, which he shares in part with the Countess Du Barri (Miss Amy Sedgwick), whose reputation the conspirators seek to destroy. The character was made prominent by the efficient acting of Miss Sedgwick, who rendered portions of the acting interesting. The piece is altogether well got up, and although the main success of the piece is dependent on its scenic successes. The Court at Versailles is splendidly displayed, and the reception of Lawfeld Mill is a well-contrived piece of machinery. Then we have a Watteau fête champêtre, and the Bastile scenes are the best and conclusive of Mr. F. Lloyds. We could have wished that the leading plot had been more intelligibly conveyed; but there is a dash and fervour in the performance which command and ensure constant applause.

The congress of the German naturalists and physicians is to be held this year at Stettin. The meeting will commence on the 18th of September, under the presidency of Dr. Dohrne and Dr. Behm.

The Spanish journals mention that the country in the neighbourhood of Cuenca, in the province of Murcia, is suffering from a plague of grasshoppers. A special commission has been formed for taking measures for their destruction, and 10 reals are offered for every litre of them. It is proposed to ask for the assistance of the troops should the present measures be insufficient.

The Confederate steamer Alabama put into Bahia on the 15th of May to land prisoners, and to obtain coal taken from vessels which she had captured and burnt a few days previously. The number of prisoners on board of this remarkable privateer was stated by the crew to be seventy-four, which number of chronometers are arranged in Captain Semmes' cabin. The Florida had been at Pernambuco, and had also been consulting great havoc on federal-owned vessels.

The Prefect of the department of Savoy published an ordonnance on the 11th of November last offering a reward for the destruction of lions and wolves. In consequence of this ordonnance 109 fores were killed in the department, which entitled the fortunate sportsmen to a sum of 4470. The sum voted by the Council-General of the department amounted, however, to only 1200 francs, and the Prefect, who did not anticipate such a wholesale destruction of wild animals, has been forced to apply to the Council for a further grant of money. In the mean time he has given notice that he cannot pay any further reward.

THE NEW BUILDINGS IN PATERNOSTER-ROW.

THE recent erection of the new block of buildings at the western end of Paternoster-row for Messrs. Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, and Green, originated, like many of our modern buildings, in the damage occasioned by an extensive fire which occurred in the latter part of 1861. The premises formerly occupied by this leading firm consisted of a number of houses which had been built, with so many others of the same type, at the close of the seventeenth century, and which, being originally intended to serve the double purpose of business and residence, had become, in course of years, totally inadequate to the intricate and rapidly-increasing operations of modern trade.

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, of Edinburgh, who formerly occupied the extreme north-west corner of the site of the new premises having, with the Messrs. Longman, determined to rebuild, readily adopted the recommendation of the architects that their building should group and harmonise with that of Messrs. Longman and Co., so as to form part of one entire design.

The design possesses features more in common with the Renaissance than with any other period of architecture; but it has been treated throughout with that educated freedom which is claimed by the best of our modern architects as necessary to ensure truly representative works of art.

Like so many of our modern structures, this building is situate in a narrow thoroughfare, a circumstance which, by dictating to the architect the necessity for admitting the largest possible volume of light, has imparted those pleasing expressions of individual character which are the chief merit of some of our recent architectural works. It is evident in this instance that the purposes of the building and its peculiarities of position have been the ruling influences in the composition.

The façade next Paternoster-row, with the returns in Ave Maria lane and London House-yard, are executed in Portland stone. The ornamentation has been introduced as sparingly as possible, so as to ensure that repose which we look for in a building of this class. The character of the carving, especially of the lower stories, is somewhat symbolical, natural foliage slightly conventionalised having been generally adopted. We specially note this character in the ornamentation of the central entrance. On the keystone of the arch is represented Literature supported by the Arts, Science, and Education. In the spandrils of same are the "Ship" and the "Swan," being half-size copies of two medallions which were saved from the old buildings, and which had been trade signs of parts of these premises since the Great Fire of London. Additional relief and richness have also been imparted to this central entrance by the use of polished granite columns.

A singular incident occurred during the excavation for the foundations, in the finding of a bed of manure at the south-west corner of the land—about 40 ft. square and about 20 ft. in depth—an interesting relic of old London, which can only be accounted for by the fact that this portion of the land occupies the site of part of the ancient gardens appertaining to the residence of the Bishop of London.

In the construction of the buildings there is nothing specially worthy of notice. The floors throughout are carried upon wrought-iron girders and cast-iron columns, the caps of the columns on the ground and one-pair stories being enriched with foliage executed in hammered iron.

The several portions of the interior have been designed with special reference to the requirements of Messrs. Longman and Co. as publishers. The prominent features are undoubtedly the entrance-hall and inner hall and staircase, the floors of which are paved with encaustic tiles, and the decorative parts of the walls executed in polished scagliola, with polished oak for the doors and other joiner's work. This, besides contributing to the architectural character of the interior, will greatly diminish the absorption of dust and the discoloration generally attending such an amount of traffic as will accompany, but will require the substitution of stone for wood in the place of those hitherto worn.

NEW BUILDINGS IN PATERNOSTER-ROW.

A modification of the suite-at-barque has just been produced for the seaside or for country excursions, with the equally nautical appellation of matelot; it is somewhat similar to its predecessor, but is profusely trimmed with bands of russia leather ornamented with steel beads and stars, and is provided with a leather bag, worn at the side, but which may be dispensed with at the will of the wearer. We do not consider these matelots to be altogether in the best taste; still, as faithful observers, we cannot do otherwise than announce their advent.

Great dissension exists in the fashionable aristocratic camp on the subject of the form of bonnets, the high-fronted chapeau *à l'écurie*, as they are often called) and those à la Marie Stuart each having numerous partisans; it is reserved to some future chronicler to state by which the victory shall have been won. In the Chaussée d'Antin the pyramidal model obtains, while in the more sedate Faubourg St. Germain a decided preference is accorded to the Marie Stuart. We would recommend our fair readers to follow neither the one nor the other of these fashionable localities absolutely, but to select that at these points. The principal staircase is of stone, lighted by a semioctagonal bay, having an arrangement of engaged columns supporting an entablature, with a groined domical ceiling and ribs between the lunettes. The architects are Messrs. John Griffith and Henry Dawson, of 16, Finsbury-place South; and the builders Messrs. Ashby and Horner.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

THE most fashionable material for the actual season is the foulard, which, in all probability, will only give way, during the summer days, to the muslin and barèges, whose agreeable reign is, unfortunately, of short duration. The foulards serve at present not only for dresses, but are advantageously employed for certain pardessus, on account of their lightness and consequent comfort. Several new small-patterned designs have been introduced, and look extremely well for the robe, with the plain material for the pardessus.

Much simplicity prevails with regard to ladies' dresses generally, and more particularly as to choice of colour. We have recently noticed several unicoloured toilets, the softer tints of blue, green, and violet being preferred. Glaring colours, it is scarcely necessary to state, would be contrary to good taste, so important as the distinguishing feature in a true lady's costume. Training dresses are no longer patronized for the promenade, and a change has been brought about in the shape of the sleeves, now worn of uniform width throughout their entire length, as may be seen on reference to our Illustration. They are very convenient and light in application of fresh undersleeves in

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

MR. CHARLES STALIBRASS'S SKYE TERRIER, TIGER. MR. GREEN'S GREYHOUND, GIPSY QUEEN.
MR. GILBERT BAYLEY'S POINTER PUPPY, DAN. LORD FITZHARDINGE'S FOXHOUND, CROMWELL. MR. W. COOK JUNIOR'S CLUMBER, SPANIEL, DI.
MR. ST. QUINTIN'S POMERANIAN DOG, GUESS. MR. C. E. FORSTER'S BLOODHOUND, FORRESTER. MR. F. W. HAMMOND'S NEWFOUNDLAND, SAILOR.

WINNERS OF PRIZES AT THE INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

form of bonnet which is best suited to their particular tastes, and, above all, to their features.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Morning Wrapper.*—This very pretty wrapper, in every way worthy of the name elegant, is in white mousseline de l'Inde, embroidered, and ruched with Valenciennes lace. The sleeves are provided with a much deeper lace. The mantle is placed over pale taffety, trimmed in front with graduating bows of the same colour. This morning toilette is completed by light-blue taffety bows to the rosettes and white silk stockings. If the colour of the taffety be changed to suit the taste of the wearer, that of the shoes should of course be suppressed.

Fig. 2. *Walking Dress.*—Violet silk robe, the skirt trimmed with three flutes of the same material, surrounded by three rows of narrow black passementerie. The corsage (high-necked) and the close sleeves are also provided with passementerie to match. Straw bonnet, ornamented with oak-leaves; maize-coloured bow and ends.

Fig. 3. *Evening Dress.*—Skirt of white Brussels net lace, trimmed down the front of the skirt, and on the shoulders and cuffs of the sleeves, with passementerie ornaments of white, which goes to a very graceful appearance to the toilet. The muslin undersleeves are necessarily a couple, to suit the sleeves of the dress. White gauze lace chapeau, with grey leaves and dark violet bow in the centre, and dark violet ribbons.

The Bonnet on the left-hand side of our Engraving represents one of the favourite chapeaux en cerise alluded to in our last article. This model is taken from a well-known Parisian house, the original being in white crape, trimmed on the top with a bouquet of feathers, and on the side with a blond ornament: lace bavolet, pink strings.

PRIZEWINNERS AT THE ISLINGTON DOG SHOW.

That dislike which many greyhound men have felt about sending their dogs to shows seems to have been completely got over at the show at Islington and its new system of champion prizes, as the nominations in these classes alone reached eighty-seven. The Duchess of Richmond represents Grey Queen, the winner of the female champion prize, to which she beat Mr. Spinks's celebrated Sea Pink (own sister to Canarado), the sister to Patty and Penelope. But Sea Pink's victory in the Spitz terrier class was headed by Mr. Charles Stallibrass's, of Finsbury, "Tiger," and that of the Clumber "Lassie," belonging to Mr. Hedgkinson of the Duke of Newcastle. Earl Spencer, and Lord Berners were represented—by one of Mr. W. Cook junior's. The latter being second with "Busy." Mr. Gilbert Bayley's "Jack" is one of the winning brace of pointers under six months. He is a liver and white, and certainly "the best" of his age: but the Islington judge or any other judges ever saw. Lord Fitzhardinge's old badger pied foxhound Crown-well was opposed by Gardner, Mr. Barnard's kennel, and Royal from the Cheltonham; but, although not a very handsome hound to look at, he carried a head like a lion, and his stern was bold and he bore himself like a master. Mr. Druid's "Rose" is another well-grave some months back' was at the head of the bloodhound-Islington class; and Rose was beaten by Mr. Druid's dog in the general class, "Forrester," the property of Mr. C. G. Foster, M.P., of Stoke Hall, Leicester. Among the Irish greyhounds, the first fell fell upon London and Mr. F. W. Hammond's, of Cuffesgrange, "Sailor." Then in the prize for Dandie Dinmonts, won by Mr. D. J. Laidlaw's "Snap;" but we give the portrait of the second prize, Mr. St. Quintin's "Gusso." The class consisted of nineteen, and, with the exception of "Gusso," the whole were disqualified, as was all from Middleser or the counties immediately adjacent.

THE FARM

THE second and last detachment of the Batsham herd, over which the sanglaus of Mr. Stratford and the ivory hammer of Mr. Carter Jonas will be brought into the field on Wednesday (June 24), contains 47 cows and heifers and 13 bulls. The Bodice tribe is not represented, but there are 30 Calias, 12 Duchess, Dolores, Julias, Phyllises, and 1 Gwynne, besides First Fruits, Erminstads, and her son Sir Charles (vol. Erminstad), the first prize bull at Battersea. Sir Charles, which won the first prize open to all England at the Essex Agricultural in 1861, was purchased at the Vyvyan sale in 1860, and is the only animal in the catalogue not bred on the farm. The stock will be on view a fortnight before the sale. Mr. Dickinson, of Hounslowmoor Court Farm, is selling part of the Lady Alice Seaton herd of the Cressida tribe, which he keeps, he has thirty-two females, and of these twenty are in the market. Mr. Dickinson commenced with a large sale, on July 29, of upwards of 100 head of shorthorns, belonging to Mr. Shepherd, of Strethin, near Chippenham, which also has bred from the late Captain Barclay's and Mr. Bates's blood; and Bates's Grand Duke, Booth's Red Knight, Knightley's Bouquet, and Bolden's Surrey Duke 2nd have all been used in the herd.

Mr. Noakes's shorthorns were sold by Mr. Strafford on Tuesday last, and 5 females averaged £39 3s. 6d., and 2 bulls £31 10s., thus giving a very fair average of £36 9s. 2d. throughout. The stock were generally in very low condition, as they had been all the year: and some of the calves, which had been scouring, and had rather lost their bloom, met dear enough. A capital company of nearly 200 including many very "good men"—sat down to the luncheon. Lord Walsingham's agent brought three lots of females, at 34 gs., 30 gs., and 27 gs.; Mr. R. Sharpe, of Courtlands, near Sevenoaks, purchased eight, including the yearling heifer, Elegant (50 gs.)—perhaps the best-looking there: Mr. Gribble, of Eye, one of the Lord Berners, of Westerham, bought several lots; and the cow Waterloo 23rd (72 gs.), the highest price of the day, fell to the lot of Mr. Hall, bailiff, of Revering Park, Romford. Cherry Duke 3rd headed the bull prices and was purchased by Mr. E. Hales, of North Frith, for 40 gs.

A piquant case of interest to farmers was decided in the Surrey Assize Court on Saturday by Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Justice Mellor. The appellant had been so much troubled by the trespasses of pheasants belonging to his land and eating his corn that he sent to say that he would shoot them if they came again, and did shoot and kill one accordingly. He was summoned before the justices at Petty Sessions, and convicted, under the 23rd section of stat. 24 and 25 Vict., c. 96, which enacts that, "whosoever shall unlawfully and wilfully kill, wound, or take any tame house dove or pigeon under such circumstances as shall not amount to larceny at common law, shall, on conviction thereof before a court of petty sessions, forfeit and pay over and above the value of the bird any sum not exceeding £2." The Court of Queen's Bench arrested judgment, the conviction was wrong, and that the above section of the Act had only in contemplation a criminal act.

The Royal Agricultural Benevolent Society held its anniversary dinner last Wednesday week, under the presidency of the Earl of Dartmouth. Included £25 from her Majesty and £20 from the noble chairman and the Countess of Dartmouth, the donations and subscriptions reached £3740 in all. In the course of proposing, by Alderman Mechi, the originator of the society, was most cordially received, and stated, in the course of his speech, that one of his personal friends considered he had done injury to the farmers, the best plaister he could apply to the sore was to labour more earnestly for the institution, and bring it to a satisfactory position in the course of the least next year. The Alderman's manner, when on an excellent occasion of his kind, is so unique and unaffected that his address must be safely backed to case his friends' pockets of the amount in question, and I may say, of course, successfully. Mr. Wren Hoskyns is to be the vice chairman of the executive council. Four male (two of them married) and four female pensioners were elected on Wednesday, at the respective scale of allowances—£26, £40, and £20. The last report contains a statement of some of the principal reverses which have forced farmers to ask for aid at the hands of the fund. "Loss of an unfortunate family and being bondsman for his sons;" "chiefly owing to backing bills for a friend;" "losses and ill-health, and an afflicted wife;" "1317 sheep died from rot in 1854-55;" "all crops destroyed by a baisdeem in 1856;" "loss of stock, mildewed corn, and domestic afflictions;" "damage done by game and rabbits;" and "misplaced confidence in family solicitor."

A notice has just been issued by the Postmaster-General that henceforward the postage of letters for Sweden, forwarded by the Swedish mail packets from Hull to Gothenburg, will be reduced to the same charge as that now levied upon letters sent via Belgium and Prussia, viz.—For a letter not exceeding half an ounce, 1s.; not exceeding one ounce, 2s.; and for every ounce after the first, 2s.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

INDIAN QUININE has at length been produced, through the able exertions of Mr. Clements Markham, now of the India Office, as detailed in his interesting travels in Peru and India. Specimens of bark grown in India have arrived, growth have been produced, and the Government have white crystals of pure sulphate of quinine and other febrifuge alkaloids in as large a proportion as the best Peruvian barks. This fact is of immense social importance to India, as the scarcity of quinine has been a most serious one severely felt. It will also undoubtedly give an impulse to the planting of the cinchona trees in India, and thereby tend greatly to promote the prosperity of that part of the British empire.

THE HUMAN JAW OF ABBEVILLE.—To determine the authenticity of the human jaw-bone of English and French savants provided over by M. Milne-Edwards, the eminent zoologist, met at Paris on the 30th inst. At the close of the meeting on Monday, M. Milne-Edwards arose to shake the doubts of the Englishmen present—Drs. Carpenter and Falconer and Mr. Prestwich—who had come to Paris for the purpose of seeing the new relic, while the French savans retained an opposite opinion. In accordance with the decision arrived at, M. Boucher de Perthes, the discoverer of the jaw, and the workmen who had been employed in the excavations at Moulin Quignon were found in one cellar, and the jaw in another. It is impossible to doubt the authenticity of the discovery, and the English savans, it is said, are of the same opinion as the French.

The above evidence regarding the occurrence of the jaw in the undisturbed ground, and it appeared to me to have been the most direct testimony that it was unanimously accepted by the commission. The strongest particulars are extracted from the Paleontology for the present the 21st ult. He states that he signed the following memorandum:—"I am of opinion that the finding of the human jaw at Moulin Quignon is authentic, but that the characters which it presents, taken in connection with the conditions under which it lay, are not sufficient to justify the placing of any very great antiquity." Mr. Busk gave in to the commission a memorandum of a similar character. Dr. Carpenter, also, in an elaborate and thoughtful letter to the authenticity of the jaw. The intercourse between the English and French savans has of necessity produced character.—At a recent meeting of the French Academy, after M. Milne-Edwards had reported the agreement of the English with the French savans, M. Elie de Beaumont expressed his conviction that the soil in which the above-mentioned jaw had been found was not diluvium, but a deposit of comparatively recent date, and that it had arisen due to extraordinary storms. The jaw found at Abbeville, he says, is not that of an ancient man, but that of a modern man, that of a man who lived during the stone age, and not long before the historical period. In reply to some observations by M. Flourens, M. Elie de Beaumont said that the Academy in attributing to the jaw in question an antiquity of between three and four thousand years, had not pronounced upon the question of the age of man.

M. Prince-Say on this subject, who gives the following opinions:—"The age of the human race is unknown, and will probably remain so. Geology can only speak of the historic age. 2. We can follow the presence of man through very diverse successive geological periods. 3. We can thus establish connections among the different races of the north of Europe, by following the origin of our continent as far as the Celtic race, and even much to learn geological and archæological character of that interesting fragment of antiquity.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR ANSTED'S seventh lecture, given on Thursday, May 28, was devoted to the consideration of the Physical Agents which have contributed to the Progress of Geology—Fossil Animals and Plants being defined as indications of the former presence of life upon the earth. Volcanic action was neglected, which was a natural consequence of deficient knowledge of the subject, and the lecturer passed on to that which they have to do with the diagrams it was pointed out that the examination of different formations has proved the existence of a certain order in the succession of animal life, and like manner as the animal and vegetable life of different countries at the present time are found to be distinct, so was it in the past. The lecturer found where the circumstances fitted for its maintenance occur, and life and vegetation abound, but where these circumstances are not found they are found each other; hence the existing harmony between living and dead matters. Life is subject to change, and is liable to extinction, and these changes are modified by the circumstances which surround it. The application of these principles to the chronology of the earth was then made, and the formation of rocks, since a high degree of knowledge is required for an adequate comparison with distant localities, and more of the life tones of the formations, whether chalk, limestone, clay, &c. Professor Ansted especially considered the history of the carboniferous period, and the glacial drift, and the modern periods in that geologic history of our own country when the plants were found in the form of peat, and the bones of the Elephas primigenius, Rhinoceros, &c., were found to be commonest of twenty years ago, in consequence of the visit of the Ice Age. Geological Sections were exhibited to show the position of the Carboniferous Limestone in England, Ireland, and the north of Germany, France, and England, he has been enabled to publish it, first in the Geological Journal, and afterwards in a separate form for the use of British Government, which patronage he had obtained through the kind interference of Sir Roderick Murchison. The publication of the work would comprise the original text, the hymns, the probable date of which is assigned to the period of the Rig-Veda, a translation of the Sanskrit passages dating about 1400 A.D. The name "Veda" means knowledge, and corresponds with the Greek word "Oida," and the German "Wissen," to know, or learn. In no country is the theory of revelation so elaborated as in India, with a view to develop a system of religious development: but the Rig-Veda, or Veda of Brahmins that the Vedas, as a revelation, are communications of divine truth and the inspired utterances of sages, which have been handed down from great numbers, extracts from whom were read. The Veda is composed of four samhitis or collections of hymns, prayers, and sacrificial formulæ, and these collections being allotted to certain cases of priests, of which there are four—the Brahmans, whose office it is to recite the prayers; the sacrificial reciters, and the Bishops or own-ers. Fortunately, the hymns of the Rig-Veda, which is the oldest, have been kept in a wonderful prayer-book, but were preserved in an old collection, the Rig-Veda, Sanhita, which contains the hymns, and the Brahmanas, Upanishads, and the Psalms. The Rig-Veda is the only historical Veda, and reflects the earliest phase of Indian religion. The hymns are addressed to the personified Aryan race, to which we belong. In Sanscrit literature it is what Homer is in the Greek, Shakspeare in English, Dante in Italian, Goethe in German, and by oral tradition. The oldest MS. of the Old Testament in Hebrew dates 900 A.D., and the Vedas, 1400 B.C., therefore are very old. The Vedas are not allowed to be sold in India. However, the Chinese pilgrims, Hiouanthsang, and Fa-hian, carried them to China, where they translated them into Chinese. The Vedas have come down to us by human memory. The sole object of the Rig-Veda is to praise the gods. The Rig-Veda is founded in his learning by heart from the lips of an old Brahmin those hymns which he had learned from his father, and so on. The Rig-Veda is chorister, a repeater of the Rig-Veda, or of an orderer or Bishop—whose office it is to see that the performance of the sacrifice is duly carried out. The Vedas, amidst much puerility, are found many good things; the recognition of a supreme God, the immortality of the soul, and a future life. Professor Williams's Sanscrit Grammar, and other works, are referred to, and added that the new edition had been found very useful in introducing the Sanscrit language into the British schools, and in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM THOMSON gave his first lecture on the electric telegraph on Saturday last, the 30th ult., before a numerous audience. The most daunting ideas by means of dead matter occupying space between two intelligent minds, and the means by which this mystery is accomplished were professed by one person, with the intention that it should be perceived by another possessed of similar intelligence. The lecturer then arranged reasoning. This signal may be characterised by the quality of an action, by the quantity of action, or by the position of the signal in relation to the

tioners; and Lieutenant-Colonel Brett the volunteers. The special feature of the review was the presentation of colours, the gift of Mr. R. R. Bacon, of Norwich, to the Norwich volunteers. The Hon. Mrs. Walpole presented the colours to the junior ensigns of the corps. The colours were then consecrated by the Rev. J. Clarke, who offered up an appropriate prayer, after which Colonel Brett, as commanding officer, thanked Mrs. Walpole and Mr. Bacon for the present to the corps. At the conclusion of the gallant colonel's observations the assembled troops, lancers, volunteers, pensioners, and others, gave three cheers for her Majesty, and the review was proceeded with, in accordance with a programme previously arranged, the lancers and pensioners sustained their parts with steadiness, and their exercises were good.

THE VOLUNTEERS AT WIMBLEDON.—The following regulations, in reference to the approaching meeting at Wimbledon, have been issued by the Council of the National Rifle Association, to which the Queen has sanctioned the issue of an additional 100 rounds for the use of the competitors for the Queen's Prize—that is, for previous practice—making 200 rounds altogether. 2. That officers of administrative battalions can, if selected, engage and pay for the ammunition for the volunteers of their battalions who compete for the Queen's prize. 3. Administrative battalions are not to be allowed the same facilities for awarding their proportion of contributions for the Queen's prize, as the consolidated battalions—viz., that if the number of the consolidated battalion exceeds that of eight companies, the number of eight can be made companies not confining any competitors, the number of eight can be made companies not confining any competitors, the number of eight can be made up by the oldest companies including many of the same competitors. The number of competitors must not, however, exceed the number of companies.—The Secretary of State has consented to provide for the encampment at Wimbledon, hereby arrangements have been made, and he hereby gives notice that he will provide tents for the accommodation of the officers commanding companies and their subalterns, and for the officers commanding regimental or corps, will issue rations and forage for the horses of officers entitled to be present at the encampment, viz., 6lb. of oats, 12lb. of hay, and 8lb. of straw per horse per day, and will also issue rations of meat, bread, tea, sugar, coffee, &c., to officers, and to the men, viz., 1lb. of meat, 1lb. of bread, 1 pint of tea, 2oz. of sugar, 1 pint of cocoa, and 1oz. of coffee, per day. The rations will be issued from the 4th to the 10th inclusive, and will be commenced from the 4th to the 10th. Each volunteer or corps, will issue commenced from the 4th to the 10th. Each volunteer or corps, will issue commenced from the 4th to the 10th. Each volunteer or corps, will issue

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
In consequence of the immediate expiration of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway across Lodge-hill, the Committee have compelled to REMOVE their OFFICES to 100, FLEET-STREET, where, from July next, all communications are to be addressed.
By order of the Committee,
HENRY W. GREEN, Secretary.
May 1, 1863.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL for FISTULA, &c.
The Committee draw attention to the following form of bequest, which is recommended to those charitable individuals who may feel disposed to benefit this Institution:—
"I give and bequeath out of such part of my personal estate as may lawfully be applied for that purpose, the sum of £ to St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula, &c., City-road, with such wish for the general use and benefit of the said Hospital; and the receipt of the Secretary for the time being shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same."
If Estates of land or legacies of money under charged are left with the Rector of Hackney, the medical men be elected by the governors, as vacancies occur.
JAMES PAUL BELL WILBRAHAM, Secretary.
Offices, 52, Finsbury-square, E.C., May, 1863.

ISLE OF MAN.—HILL'S ROYAL HOTEL, DOUGLAS. Board, Lodging, and Attendance, 4s. 6d. per day. Illustrated Guide to Interesting Scenery and Map of the Island, 1s.

NEW ZEALAND.—REMITTANCERS.—The Bank of New Zealand (Incorporated by Act of General Assembly), Capital £500,000, grants Letters of Credit and undertakes every description of Banking business throughout the several Provinces.
Terms and conditions on application at the London Office,
No. 64, Bread-street, London, E.C.
F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

THE WIDOW of a CLERGYMAN, residing west of London, offers a superior and careful EDUCATION with every domestic COMFORT, to a SMALL NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES. Eminent masters attend. Terms moderate. Highly-satisfactory references permitted to the Bishop of London and other distinguished families. Address, Miss H., care of Mr. Hatchard, 187, Piccadilly, Middlesex.

A LADY accustomed to Tuition, who has just returned to England, after remaining five years on the Continent, wishes to RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS. She DARE DE COMPAGNIE in a nobleman's or gentleman's family. In addition to the branches of an English education, she teaches the piano, music, dancing, drawing, with the rudimentary Latin. The lady will be at liberty after the 1st of July.—Address, Camilla, 11, Oxford-st.

IN consequence of the Division of an Interest now being worked, a large SHARE is offered for SALE at Copenhagen. It contains 110 rooms and a part of 1500 square rods, and is situated on Strand, in Manufactory, or a Depot. Apply to S. O., 216, care of Messrs. Haasenstein and Vogler, Strasburg.

BOTANY.—A Gentleman wishes to receive PUPILS at Holloway or Gentleman of position as medical pupil. Instructions will be given from the living plant, and the pupil will be enabled to collect, examine, and name specimens for his future use. The locality abounds with woods, fields, and rose-gardens. Terms, with every information, on application by letter, to the owner of the Botanic Collection.—Address S. J., Messrs. Millington and Hutton, 35, Budge-row, London.

SELECT PLANTS, POST-FREE, at the lowest cash.—12 superb varieties Fuchsias, 12 to 15 for Verbenas, 24; 12 fine var. Pelargon. to 18 fine var. Penstemons, 24 Fern & We. Alpine, Border Flowers, &c.—Catalogues free.

HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 30, Kings-road, Brighton, recommend their Dinner Sherry at 24s., Port at 30s., Claret at 18s., Champagne at 36s., Hock at 36s., and 42s., Brandy at 48s., Champagne, 42s., 48s., 60s. On receipt of a Post-office order or reference, and quantity, with a printed list of all other wines, will be forwarded immediately.—Originally established A.D. 1667.

THE GOLD PEN, 164, New Bond-street, London, W., 24, Cornhill, and 100, Regent-street, Birmingham, are now selling the 18-carat Gold Pens, 10s. 6d. per dozen. Sheffield, WOOD and WATSON. Wine and Spirit Merchants, 16, Clement's-lane, City, E.C.

TURTLE.—MCCALL'S WEST INDIA. A liquefy prepared by recent process. Flavour guaranteed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Calipash and Calipee, pints, 5s. 6d.; half, 3s. Sealing Wax and Italian Warehousemen. 2, Broad-street, Golden-square, and others.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
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"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
Most genuine without a name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Barclay and Sons; and by Grocers and Oilmen everywhere.

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J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

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Pure, fresh, and delicious duty obtained by purchasing HORNIMAN'S TEA. Sold in packets by 2,000 agents. High Breakfast 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., 5s. (formerly 4s. 8d.); the best imported.

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PREPARED CORN,
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Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, &c.
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It is the original preparation from the Indian Maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicious.
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Besides the saving in labour, this soap goes twice as far as the common sort; it does not destroy the linen nor injure coloured goods, and is particularly valuable when washing machines are used.
Sold by all Grocers and other vendors of soap, and of PALMER and CO., Station-street, Charlesworth, sole manufacturers.

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1 Egg frame knives	...	0 2	6	1 Pair scissors	... 0 2 6
1 Soup ladle	...	0 3	0	1 Pair of meat carvers	... 0 7 6
1 Pair fish carvers	...	0 3	0	1 Pair of chicken carvers	... 0 5 0
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J. MAPLE and CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the prices of every article required for completely furnishing a house, post-free on application. It is the largest and most convenient furnishing establishment in the world.—145, Tottenham-court-road.

WEST-END FURNITURE GALLERIES, 144, Oxford-street (opposite Bond-street).
Established in the Reign of George the Fourth.
Drawing-room Suites, complete, from £15 to £36. Dining-room Suites, complete, from £12 to £30. Bedsteads, from £2s. Gentlemen's Bedrooms, from £4. Bachelors' Bedrooms, from £7. Portable Cots, from 15s. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 15s. Mahogany and Oak, from 2 to 40 guineas. Chimney-Glasses in endless variety. Pianos (second-hand) by all makers, from 15 guineas. Ingrain carpets and post-free on application. References kindly permitted to numerous families recently furnished.
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FURNITURE, Carriage Free.—EBBUTT'S improved 2nd BEDROOM SUITE, polished walnut, with plate mirrored doors, 5 feet wide, 3 feet 6 inches deep, 6 feet 10 inches high, &c., Blackman-street, Borough. Illustrated cata-logue free.

FURNITURE, Carriage Free.—EBBUTT'S improved DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, polished walnut, with black enamelled mouldings for £20 10s., including worked rich crimson Utrecht velvet. Blackman-street, Borough, Surrey.

FURNITURE, Carriage Free.—EBBUTT'S improved folding spring MATTRESSES and BEDDING, 3ft. by 6ft., 45s.; 4ft., 50s.; 4ft. 6in., 55s.; 5ft., 60s.—45 Victoria House, No. 31, Blackman-st., Borough, Croydon, and Crystal Palace.

SUPERIOR EASY-CHAIRS and SOFAS, in leather, spring stuffed, and covered, at F. H. LEWIS'S, 245 and 247, Tottenham-court-road, and 24, Charles-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Price Catalogue post-free.

CARPETS.—GOODE, GAINSFORD, and Co.
In Consequence of the Expiration of the Lease,
HANDLOOM, BRUSSELS and WILTONS,
Turkey, Axminster, and Kidderminster Carpets,
119, 120, 130, 132, Borough, S.E.

SUPERIOR BEDDING, BEDSTEADS, and BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free by post.
BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS of every size and description.
HEAL and SON, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

EVANS'S PRIZE KITCHENER.—This unshaken Kitchener obtained a Prize at the Exhibition of 1851. It is adapted for Baronial Halls, Clubs, and Public Inns. Also, larger sizes for Hotels, Taverns, Private and Public Schools, Asylums, Barracks, Hospitals, &c. Plans and estimates free.—EVANS and GLOVER, Manufacturers.
Showrooms, 34 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge.
Manufactories, Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth.

PURE WATER.—The New Filter.—Dr. Davis says—"I strongly recommend all persons in London to filter their water before use, as the best means to obtain wholesome drinking or cooking purposes without filtering is thorough Mr. Spencer's Patent Filter." Sold by Spencer, 88, Fleet-street, E.C., and 4, Leicester-square, W.C., Strand, Temple Bar. Old filters reconstructed on the new plan.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT SEWING-MACHINES.—FIRST MEDAL.—Constructed on principles which the experience of fifteen years has proved to be the most reliable. Purchasers are invited to inspect these machines, take the high reputation which they acquired on their first introduction to the public. They are the only machines which will perform the work produced (alike on both sides) in imitation of wrought, beauty, regularity, and durability.—60, Newgate-st., London, E.C.

TO LADIES. — HIGHLY - PREFORATED TISSUE, for Nurse Aprons, 4 sheets per packet. Green Tissue Dry Leaves, for ornamenting Chimney-glasses, 10 stamps per set of 72 tips. S. PETERS, 7 and, Bucklersbury.

BENZINE COLLAS removes grease, oil, or paint from silks, gloves, and every description of wearing apparel, without leaving the slightest stain or smell, and without injuring the most delicate colour. In bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. each. Collas Depôt, 37, Wellington-street, West, in Covent-garden, and 37, Wellington-street, W. In consequence of the immediate expiration of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway across Lodge-hill, the Committee have compelled to REMOVE their OFFICES to 100, FLEET-STREET, where, from July next, all communications are to be addressed.
By order of the Committee,
HENRY W. GREEN, Secretary.
May 1, 1863.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL for FISTULA, &c.
The Committee draw attention to the following form of bequest, which is recommended to those charitable individuals who may feel disposed to benefit this Institution:—
"I give and bequeath out of such part of my personal estate as may lawfully be applied for that purpose, the sum of £ to St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula, &c., City-road, with such wish for the general use and benefit of the said Hospital; and the receipt of the Secretary for the time being shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same."
If Estates of land or legacies of money under charged are left with the Rector of Hackney, the medical men be elected by the governors, as vacancies occur.
JAMES PAUL BELL WILBRAHAM, Secretary.
Offices, 52, Finsbury-square, E.C., May, 1863.

ISLE OF MAN.—HILL'S ROYAL HOTEL, DOUGLAS. Board, Lodging, and Attendance, 4s. 6d. per day. Illustrated Guide to Interesting Scenery and Map of the Island, 1s.

NEW ZEALAND.—REMITTANCERS.—The Bank of New Zealand (Incorporated by Act of General Assembly), Capital £500,000, grants Letters of Credit and undertakes every description of Banking business throughout the several Provinces.
Terms and conditions on application at the London Office,
No. 64, Bread-street, London, E.C.
F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

THE WIDOW of a CLERGYMAN, residing west of London, offers a superior and careful EDUCATION with every domestic COMFORT, to a SMALL NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES. Eminent masters attend. Terms moderate. Highly-satisfactory references permitted to the Bishop of London and other distinguished families. Address, Miss H., care of Mr. Hatchard, 187, Piccadilly, Middlesex.

A LADY accustomed to Tuition, who has just returned to England, after remaining five years on the Continent, wishes to RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS. She DARE DE COMPAGNIE in a nobleman's or gentleman's family. In addition to the branches of an English education, she teaches the piano, music, dancing, drawing, with the rudimentary Latin. The lady will be at liberty after the 1st of July.—Address, Camilla, 11, Oxford-st.

IN consequence of the Division of an Interest now being worked, a large SHARE is offered for SALE at Copenhagen. It contains 110 rooms and a part of 1500 square rods, and is situated on Strand, in Manufactory, or a Depot. Apply to S. O., 216, care of Messrs. Haasenstein and Vogler, Strasburg.

BOTANY.—A Gentleman wishes to receive PUPILS at Holloway or Gentleman of position as medical pupil. Instructions will be given from the living plant, and the pupil will be enabled to collect, examine, and name specimens for his future use. The locality abounds with woods, fields, and rose-gardens. Terms, with every information, on application by letter, to the owner of the Botanic Collection.—Address S. J., Messrs. Millington and Hutton, 35, Budge-row, London.

SELECT PLANTS, POST-FREE, at the lowest cash.—12 superb varieties Fuchsias, 12 to 15 for Verbenas, 24; 12 fine var. Pelargon. to 18 fine var. Penstemons, 24 Fern & We. Alpine, Border Flowers, &c.—Catalogues free.

HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 30, Kings-road, Brighton, recommend their Dinner Sherry at 24s., Port at 30s., Claret at 18s., Champagne at 36s., Hock at 36s., and 42s., Brandy at 48s., Champagne, 42s., 48s., 60s. On receipt of a Post-office order or reference, and quantity, with a printed list of all other wines, will be forwarded immediately.—Originally established A.D. 1667.

THE GOLD PEN, 164, New Bond-street, London, W., 24, Cornhill, and 100, Regent-street, Birmingham, are now selling the 18-carat Gold Pens, 10s. 6d. per dozen. Sheffield, WOOD and WATSON. Wine and Spirit Merchants, 16, Clement's-lane, City, E.C.

TURTLE.—MCCALL'S WEST INDIA. A liquefy prepared by recent process. Flavour guaranteed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Calipash and Calipee, pints, 5s. 6d.; half, 3s. Sealing Wax and Italian Warehousemen. 2, Broad-street, Golden-square, and others.

F. MCCALL and CO.,
Preston Station, 197, Shoreditch, N. E.

Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour are retained.

SAUCE
LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Recommended by the Connoisseurs.
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
Most genuine without a name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Barclay and Sons; and by Grocers and Oilmen everywhere.

Exhibition Prize Medal 1862.
FRYS CHOCOLATE.
Fry's Prize Medal Chocolate for Eating, in Sticks and Drops.
FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAM.
Fry's Prize Medal Chocolate in Cakes.
J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER.
Pure, fresh, and delicious duty obtained by purchasing HORNIMAN'S TEA. Sold in packets by 2,000 agents. High Breakfast 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., 5s. (formerly 4s. 8d.); the best imported.

LETTERS PATENT 1853. PRIZE MEDAL 1855.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicious Gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that that food is easy of digestion and nutritious in proportion.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, and is the best for thickening soups, broths, &c. Prescribed in it is appreciated as a non-inflammatory food, excellent for mothers nursing, and has been used with great success for rearing infants by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE and CO.
Garlick Hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD,
Quite pure, and very excellent. Manufactured by Messrs. Keen's extensive Mustard and Oil mill, which has been in operation since 1742. Sold by the Trade throughout the Kingdom.
KEEN'S MANUFACTURES, 1742.
Sold by the Trade from the Cask, and 1lb. 2lb. and 4lb. canisters, and 1lb. and ½lb. Packets, Labelled.
Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, London.

COWDOG
PREPARED CORN,
for
Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, &c.
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
Patentees of Oswego Starch Works.
It is the original preparation from the Indian Maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicious.
The Oswego is the natural golden tinge, and not the stark white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick Hill, London.

VICTORIA PARK LAUNDRY SOAP, or WASHING STUFF—being strips of soap to be so used as almost entirely to do away the labour of washing.
Sold in packets of 2d. and 6d. each, and may be had also in bars by the trade.
Besides the saving in labour, this soap goes twice as far as the common sort; it does not destroy the linen nor injure coloured goods, and is particularly valuable when washing machines are used.
Sold by all Grocers and other vendors of soap, and of PALMER and CO., Station-street, Charlesworth, sole manufacturers.

J. C. and J. FIELD, Original Manufacturers of PALMITINE CANDLES, to whom the Great Prize Medal (1862) has been awarded, and their Candles adopted by her Majesty's Government for use at the Military stations abroad. These Candles can be obtained of all Chandlers and Grocers in the United Kingdom, in 1lb., 2lb., 4lb., 6lb., 8lb., and 12lb. packets. Unified Series of 1lb., 2lb., 4lb., and 6lb. each. The Candles mentioned to see that Field's label is on the packets or boxes. Wholesale only, and for exportation, Upper-street, Lambeth, London, S.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
Is the Purest and Best Starch.
Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, &c.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES, 6d. per bottle. Any one can use them. Ten brilliant colours. May be had of all Chemists.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 23s., cash. Central Office, No. 19, Cornhill, E.C.

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE.
All the most useful and fashionable coloured Silks for summer wear, Plain and Figured, from
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 54, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Established 20 years.

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE, including plain coloured Glacés in every shade, and some great bargains in Black Silks, from
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 54, St. Paul's-churchyard.

5300 YARDS BLACK FRENCH GLACÉS, 2000 Yards Black Gros Grain Silk (very durable), 2000 Yards Black Figured Glacé, and 1300 Yards Black Satin, one of the most useful Dyeing manufacturers. Patterns of every quality, free. Also 1000 Pieces of Fancy Silks, in all the most useful and fashionable colours, from
50 to 55, St. Paul's-churchyard. Established 20 years.

3000 UNINFLAMMABLE SILK DERBYS, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each, or 24s. to 34s. per yard, all colours. Warranted all pure silk. Patterns post-free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 54, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1863.—NOTICE.—MESSRS. NICHOLSON beg to state that their Address in (and has been for twenty years) 50, 51, 52, 53, and 54, St. Paul's-churchyard, and that they have no connexion with any other firm.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Bay's Embroidered Suits in Cloth, from 7s. 6d., Useful Suits, 2s. 6d., from 10s. 6d. Patterns of the Cloths, Directions for Measurement, and 41 Engravings of New Costumes post-free.—BAY, 557, Oxford-street, W. Established 14 years.

JAMES LOCKE and CO., 117 and 119, Regent-street, NEW MATERIALS for SPRING DRESSES, in NEW SHAWLS, and in NEW MANTLES and JACKETS in great variety. Patterns free.
The SCOTCH WAREROOM, 117 and 119, Regent-street.

FARMER and ROGERS, India Shawl and Dress Warehouse, 171, 172, 173, and 174, Regent-street, Wales, beg to announce the completion of their NEW FASHIONS for the present season.
They have in stock a fine assortment of Shawls, Scarfs, Mantles, &c. The "PRINCESS," rich Silk Mantle, trimmed lace, from 2 pounds 10 shillings.
The "DENMARK," of rich Gros Grain Silk, handsomely trimmed, from 3 pounds 10 shillings.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

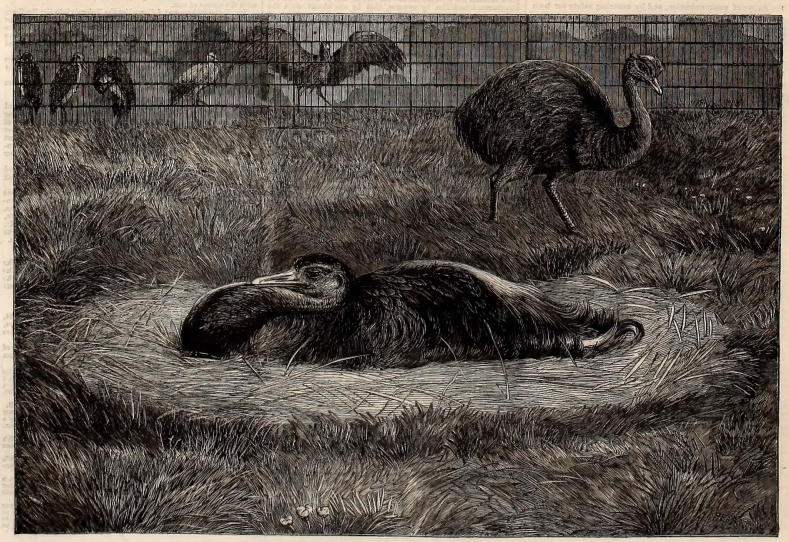
No. 1208.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

GREECE AND HER YOUNG KING.

GREECE, after an interregnum of about seven months, rejoices once more in a constitutional King. A considerable interest, not altogether free from anxiety, has been felt in this country for the safe passage of that little eastern State through the perils which invariably follow a dynastic revolution. Classical associations; sympathy with a gallant people when struggling for national independence against desperate odds; intervention in their behalf in the hour of their extremity; a share in the responsibility of having given them, in Otho I., a supreme ruler whose misgovernment brought ruin and disgrace upon the kingdom; a hearty approval of the spirit and unanimity with which, at last, his subjects dismissed him and his Court to their Bavarian birthplace; and the disappointment we were compelled to occasion the Greeks in refusing them Prince Alfred, upon whom they had fixed their choice and set their hearts, as his successor, combined to excite and sustain in England a more than common solicitude that Greece might speedily emerge from political chaos, and start afresh, under better auspices, on a career to national prosperity, dignity, and glory. The ceremony of inauguration at the castle of Christianaborg which, on Saturday last, invested Prince Wilhelm of Denmark with the rights and responsibilities of the Grecian Crown, produced a visible glow of satisfaction here as well as in Denmark; and the satisfaction was heightened by the tenour of the few terse and emphatic sentences which were interchanged on that occasion between the veteran and patriotic Admiral who spoke in the name of the people of Greece, the Danish King whose nephew had been invited to reign over them, and the newly elect and youthful monarch George I.

Assuredly, the event which has happily closed a period of great uncertainty in the prospects of Greece has not occurred a moment too soon. It is impossible to say what evil might not have resulted from another disappointment, or a little further delay, in filling the vacant throne. Admirably as, all things considered, the people of Greece have borne themselves during a protracted interval of political disorganisation, it is not surprising, nor should it be disguised, that matters were rapidly tending towards dissolution, How could it have been otherwise: There have always been in that little kingdom, as well as elsewhere, factions eager to extract from national misfortunes the materials with which their self-importance might be fed. There, too, as elsewhere, in the absence of established authority, petty ambition has claimed the stage, and has "played such fantastic tricks" as seriously to imperil the future of the country. A nation in search of a King is, *ipso facto*, a nation approaching more or less closely the frontiers of anarchy. Seven months during which all government must, from the necessity of the case, be provisional only, and nothing whatever can be done which may not presently be undone, constitute a severe ordeal for a vivacious and restless people to pass through. If during such a time the arch will hold together without its keystone, we surely have less reason to wonder at the appearance of ominous cracks here and there than at the fact that it has not fallen into ruins. But no one interested in the well-being of Greece can be otherwise than relieved that she has recovered her normal form of political organisation; and many will try to hope that the interim of uncertainty, now that it is safely passed, may have served to disclose more distinctly the special weaknesses and evils with which the new King and his subjects will have hereafter to grapple.

It would be puerile to pronounce confidently on the future of a Sovereign who has not yet reached his majority, and who has been suddenly raised to a post, the temptations and difficulties of which might task the maturest wisdom. Nevertheless, the young King of Greece assumes the Crown under circumstances well fitted to encourage hope. His personal qualifications are understood to be highly promising. His political training has been acquired among a people and under a Monarch who thoroughly appreciate the advantages of constitutional rule. His connection, through the Princess of Wales, with the Royal



NEST OF THE AMERICAN OSTRICHES IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—SEE PAGE 607.

family of England will bring him under influences calculated to repress every tendency to despotism, should any such make its appearance hereafter. He has naval tastes united to a people whose principal pursuits are maritime. His election to the throne, following a singular succession of disappointments, is little less gratifying to the Greeks than their first choice would have been had it been successful. He will carry with him to his adopted country a highly acceptable gift in the shape of an increase of territory by England's cession to Greece of the sovereignty of the Ionian Islands, and he will be accompanied thither by the best wishes of the most liberally governed States in Europe. These may be fairly regarded as so many moral aids to, and pledges of, good government; and, inasmuch as he is not a Dane, known, his very youth is so far in his favour that it ensures sufficient flexibility of disposition to enable him to adapt himself to the peculiarities of the people he is called to govern.

The King of Denmark's speech to Admiral Kanaris and his colleagues, in which he gave them formal announcement of the National Assembly's choice of his relative to fill the throne of Greece, was worthy of the occasion, and the advice he publicly tendered to the young Sovereign was as full of practical wisdom as it was nervously expressed. "Love your people, endeavour," said he, "to gain and preserve the love of the people. Without boasting, I speak from experience when I say that in this consists the true happiness of a King. Adhere firmly to the Constitution of the country; strive constantly to procure its recognition; watch that it be maintained intact. If you make this your rule you and your people will prosper." Sound maxims these with which to fill a young man's mind whilst leaning him up the steps of a throne, and they seem to have made a deep and favourable impression. At an audience given to the deputation at the palace of Prince Christian, King George thus referred to the admonition he had received from the lips of the Danish Monarch:—"I have grown up in a country where legal order is combined with entire constitutional freedom, and which has thereby attained large and felicitous development. The lesson I have here received shall accompany me to my new country, and I shall always keep in view the motto of the King of Denmark, 'The love of the people is my strength.'" A beautiful, but brightest dawn sometimes ushers in a stormy day; and the early blossom, even when fairly set, may wither away beneath a subsequent blight. But the people are to be congratulated whose newly-elected King receives no check from the threshold, over which he has just lived, and yields to it such a frank and cordial response. At any rate, their prospects justify cheerful expectations.

There is plenty for the new King to do in association with his people, and, it must be confessed, there is much requiring to be undone. Dismissing for the present, as we sincerely hope they will, all dreaming about the "grand idea," and husbanding their revenue for a more modest political *programme*, they will need all the sagacity and firmness of their Sovereign combined to restore order to their finances, to rehabilitate their faded credit, and to develop industry in the country, by improving the means of communication, and by ensuring safety for both property and person. There is really no insuperable obstacle to the eventual expansion of the power of the Hellenic kingdom, occupying as much such a position in the Mediterranean as Denmark does in the Baltic, and England in the Atlantic. But if she would recover her former grandeur she can only hope to do so by a patient consolidation of what she has, to say, a communitive use, of what she already possesses. Her dream is not an unreasonable one if she can refrain from too much haste in her attempts to realise it. She will win by reverence for her past, and by showing that she coveted inheritance wide for her people only as she has only to prove her title by showing to the surrounding provinces, as Piedmont did to those of Italy, that she can govern herself, plant free institutions within her borders, and gather from them appropriate fruit. The end will come when the means are ripe.

It is pleasant, were it only for the sake of old associations, to see Greece starting towards this goal, led forward by the generosity of youth and guided by the experience which one failure has given her. Her course will by necessities at the outset. The most difficult, and the least visibly profitable, part of her duty is its first stage or two. If, with the ardour and the hopefulness of youth, George the First of Greece can lead his subjects over this least-inviting ground, the more distant future will soon reveal exactions sufficiently powerful to ensure their steady progress. We wish him and them the most complete success, and we trust we may accept the inaugural ceremony as at once a prophecy and an earnest of a bright and happy future.

A bill has passed the Canadian Legislature to prevent the execution of the death penalty in public after Jan. 1, 1882.

Sir Moses Montefiore, who is eighty-one years of age, has undertaken a journey to Constantinople in order to influence the Sultan in favour of his Jewish brethren.

The Great Eastern, which sailed from Liverpool on the 10th of May, arrived at New York on the morning of the 24th, and was anchored there on the afternoon of that day.

At Woolwich, on Tuesday, an imposing military spectacle took place in the presence of various distinguished visitors and many thousands of the public. The whole of the available troops in garrison, consisting of the Royal Horse Artillery and field batteries, the 60th Rifles, and the Royal Engineers Light Infantry, took part in the demonstration. At eleven o'clock the Royal Engineers' Prince Consort Battalion, under the command of Murchisons of Highmore Prince Battalion, under the command of Murchisons of Highmore Prince Battalion, under the command of Murchisons of Highmore Prince

demanded. The land will descend to the applicant's heirs in perpetuity so long as the annual rent is regularly paid.

Khelat fell into the hands of the insurgents on the 16th of April. The revolutionists committed no violence on the Khanates. Sheer Ali Khan was installed on the throne.

Major General Wheeler, C.B., commanding the Meerut Division, has held an investigation at Muttra into the command and discipline of the 21st Hussars, in which serious grave discord has prevailed.

The cotton-presses of the Kurrachee Screw Press Company are now in operation.

The Shore Ghaut ferries is to be opened to passenger traffic, in order to the erection of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway company, on the 15th of September next.

AUSTRALIA.

By telegraph from Suez we are informed that the Parliament of Melbourne opened on April 21 by Lord Canterbury. Intercolonial conference has finished satisfactorily. Australia challenges England to a horserace, to come off at Victoria, for £16,000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A bazaar in aid of the Royal Hospital for Incurables is to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern Building on the 30th, 31st, and 1st.

A dinner is to be given to Sir Charles Darling, K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief of the colony of Victoria, on the 15th inst. at Greenwich.

There is to be a competition of choirs at the Crystal Palace July 4, under the auspices of the Association for the Encouragement of Music.

The new street from Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House is to be called Southwark-street.

An old lady has left £10,000 to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to be expended solely in a return of the slaughter-house of London.

Several valuable pictures of the Venetian and Lombardian schools—among them a fine altarpiece by Crivelli—have recently been added to the National Gallery.

It has been decided by the Metropolitan Board of Works that in future the street known as Bagnigge-wells-road, from King's-cross to Baker-street, Portman-square, be called "King's-cross-road." The name in this locality at Coppice-row and Victoria-street, to the bottom of Holborn-hill and Skinner-street, is to remain as at present, Farringdon Road.

On Thursday week a meeting of the church and congregation, meeting at Exeter Hall, Strand, Poplar, was held to celebrate the event, to present their pastor, the Rev. George Smith, with a service of plate valued at £250, in commemoration of his having completed the twenty-first year of his ministry in that important sphere of labour.

A handsome Gothic drinking-fountain, which has been erected by the Metropolitan Free Drinking-fountain Association within the precincts of Regent's Park, near Gloucester-gate, was opened to the public on Saturday last. The fountain is the gift of Mrs. Henry Bonnell Garrett, and was designed by Mr. Jackson, of Middle-hill.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England, presided on Saturday afternoon at the distribution of prizes to the successful students attending the St. Mary's Hospital Medical School. In the course of an interesting address, his Lordship urged strongly the necessity of a careful study of medical jurisprudence.

The grand fancy-dress ball in aid of the funds of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, and of the Royal Hospital, one of the most brilliant of the fashionable season in London, took place on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, and was a success, one of the best-attended balls which have been held there for many years past.

The 162nd anniversary of the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was celebrated on Wednesday by a special afternoon service at St. Paul's Cathedral—the sermon being preached by the Archbishop of Armagh. The collection in aid of the funds of the Lady Mayoress, as usual, entertained the Archbishop and Bishops at dinner at the Mansion House.

A bazaar in aid of the funds of the British Orphan Asylum was held on the Guildhall, on Thursday and yesterday; and was observed to emit smoke, and an alarm was given, when, the base being immediately laid on, all engines were sent to the spot. On examination it was found that a wisp of fire from the kitchen passed over the wooden roof of the corridor, that a hole had been burned, and that by the spinning and draught the woodwork near it had taken fire.

Mr. Alderman Waterlow's experience in regard to the houses which he has built for working men has led him to form an opinion as to the best as gratifying kind. This experience has led to a movement for the erection of several blocks of dwellings, on a similar character, and last Saturday a meeting of influential gentlemen was held at the Mansion House to form a company for carrying out the scheme. Lord Shaftesbury, M.P., presided, and terminated with a resolution to form a company, towards the capital of which over £50,000 was subscribed in the room.

On Wednesday the annual festival of the Institution of Civil Engineers was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lincoln's-inn-fields; the president, in the chair; supported on the right by Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, and on the left by Lord Cathcart; Mr. Mark J. Addison, Robinson, the Controller of the Navy; Dr. Graham, the Master of the Mint; Colonel Yolland, R.E., and others; and on the left of the President, the Vice-Chancellor, Lord A. Paget, the Lord Mayor, &c. There were also present Sir John Hawkshaw and Mr. Hawkshaw, the four vice-presidents, and the leading members of the profession, the company numbering upwards of 150 guests.

Last week the Lords of 1848 published the Returns of Corn-prices—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1855-62 the average (per Imperial quarter) was 180s. 2d.—Sunday, April 26, which were 129s in the last week of May, fell to 121l in the week that ended last Saturday. The average number of persons in receipt of relief of parochial weeks in 1855-62 nearly corresponding with last week, is, with a correction for increasing population, 82,112. The deaths from smallpox were eighty-one more last week as they were in any of the eight previous weeks. Two widows died at the ripe old respectability of ninety-three and ninety-four years, and a man at the age of ninety-six.

The Prince and Princess of Wales proceeded on Monday evening in state to the Guildhall, where his Royal Highness honoured the company with a visit at the invitation of the Lord Mayor. We have described at page 647, full particulars of the ceremony.—On Thursday evening the Prince was present at a dinner of the Merchant Taylors' Company, at their corporate hall, in Threadneedle-street. Mr. Spence, the master of the company, was in the chair, and the wardens, with Mr. Alderman Lawrence, the Royal Highness at the entrance in Threadneedle-street, and escorted him to the platform placed at the upper end of the building. During the dinner which the company was presented to him, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the guests responded to appropriate toasts.

On Wednesday the anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the German Hospital, Dalston, at Dalston, was held at the Albion Tavern. The Right Hon. Lord Harry Vane, M.P., presided. Double the sum was realised last year, viz., £600, and the expenditure £3631. The receipts for 1863 fell short £1000, and the expenditure £3631. The chairman, after speaking of the great value of the medical arrangements and nursing in the institution, went on to say that the present accommodation was insufficient, and therefore it had been resolved to build a new hospital somewhere. He was glad to say that the subscriptions obtained for this purpose had been highly encouraging. He had pleasure to acknowledge the donations received from our family—that of Mr. Hoffnung—£500. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to nearly £1000.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Dundonald case was before the Committee of Privileges of the Lords on Tuesday. It was brought by the eldest son of the celebrated sailor, who prayed their Lordships to declare him the legitimate son of his father and the rightful inheritor of the title. The claim was in the first instance disputed by Captain Cochrane, as grandson of the Warrior, and some strange testimony was given agreeing the character of the mother of both claimants. The venerable lady herself was examined, and indignantly denied the aspersions. The Committee found themselves in an embarrassing position—in now being called to decide a case on ex-parte statements, for Captain Cochrane, at the last meeting, withdrew his opposition; but they determined, as the case had been begun, it ought now to be heard through, and their Lordships adjourned to Monday next for its further hearing.

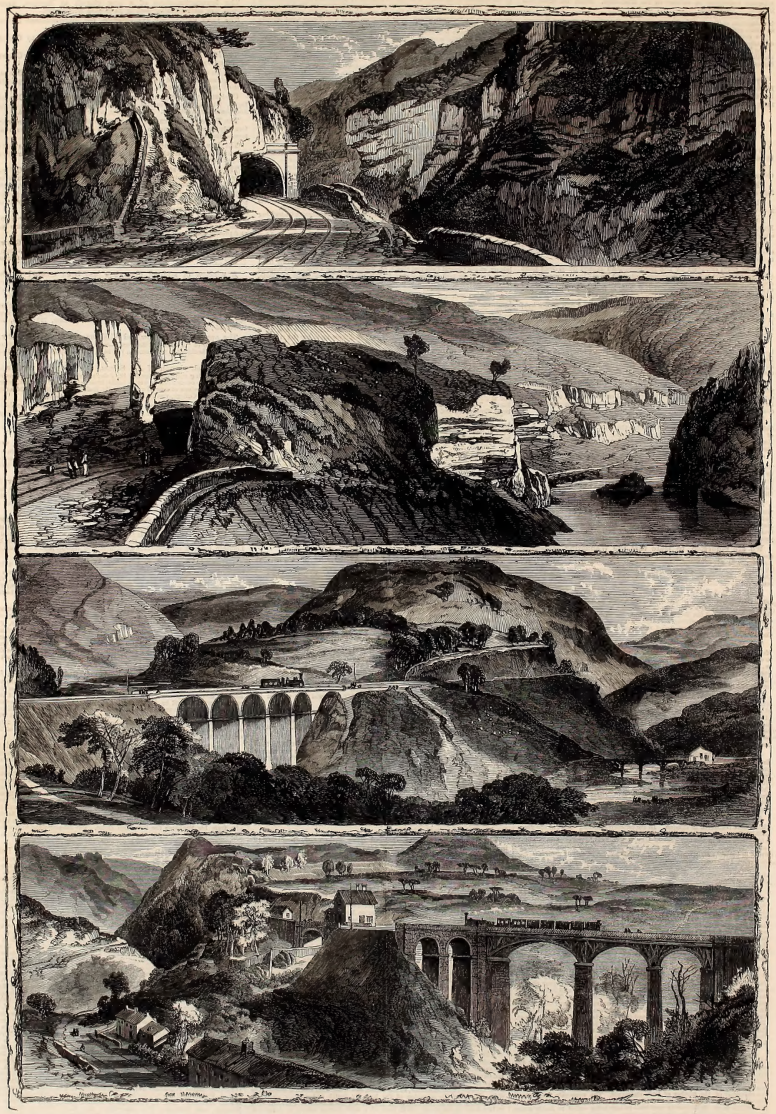
Applications were made to Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, yesterday week, by the trustees of the River Lea, for an injunction to restrain the Metropolitan Board of Works from causing any sewage to pass down from the High Level and Middle Level Sewer into the River Lea. It appears that during the progress of the works upon the northern outfall sewer, the High Level and Middle Level Sewers temporarily discharge their sewage by "storm outlets" into the Lea. The board had undertaken that this should be done without interfering the former; but they discovered the mischief some time after. The Vice-Chancellor, after hearing arguments in favour of the issue of the injunction, was pleased that the work was already done was inevitable, and that, in the long run, the Lea would be benefited by the new arrangement. He could not compel the board to divert the sewage, but ordered that they should not connect any more sewers with that leading to the Lea, and also, if necessary by pumping, to divert the sewage which was down in that river.

In the Court of Queen's Bench the case of "Lord Carlington against Guthrie," in reference to the imputations cast on his Lordship's conduct at the fight Tarrytown, was brought on before the full Court of Queen's Bench. The Court refused the application for a criminal information for libel on the special ground, which had transpired during the trial, that the prosecutor's solicitor had instructed his publisher to destroy all the unsold copies of his book. The Lord Chief Justice of England said that he doubted whether the conduct complained of did constitute a gross libel for which, in other circumstances, the Court would grant a rule. The application, however, on the ground above stated was refused, and the rule would not be granted.

The application of Colonel Waugh to be allowed to surrender in bankruptcy was in open Court, on Friday, refused by Commissioner Fonblanque. "It is the principle of the law, he said, was in favour of the petitioner's claim, and he would have had no difficulty in granting it, if the matter had been left entirely to the Continent with £500, the property of his creditors. The bankrupt ought to explain to them before he was allowed to go free. The object of the assignees thought it was of importance to obtain his evidence in the case to reveal under his examination, even without the power of committing. Assignees took time to consider whether they would support the opposition or not.

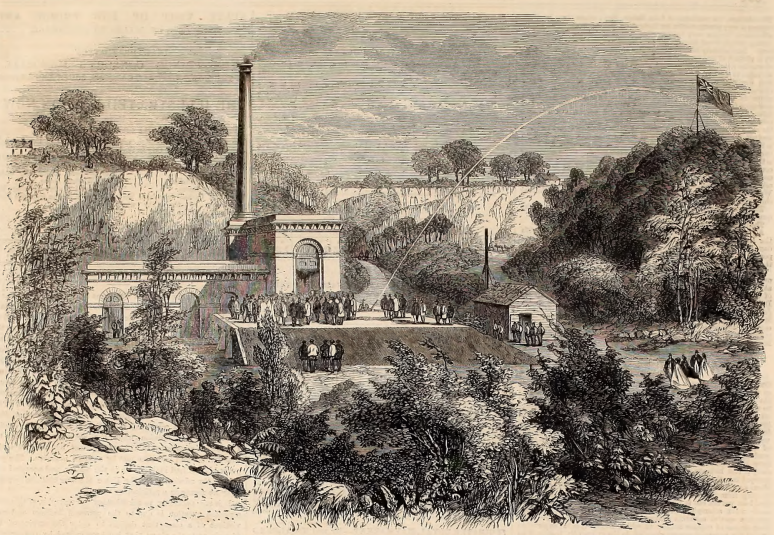
At the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, Mary Ann Jones was indicted for stabbing a servant to rob her mistress, was tried at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday and Wednesday. The principal witness was the prisoner herself, who is undergoing punishment for her share in the offence, and her statement was that Jones had made a different lunar ball to the appointed one, and had not been to the house at all. Enough was proved, however, to convict the prisoner, and the jury found her guilty. Sentence deferred.

An old woman, named Donovan, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour at the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday. Mr. Bodkin, who prosecuted, said to the Judge, "Give me three years' penal servitude, for that Donovan is a dangerous woman." "I'll do nothing of the kind," said the Judge, "I'll do nothing of the kind," said the Judge, "I'll do nothing of the kind," said the Judge,



1. MANCHESTER JUNCTION TUNNEL, WYEDALE. 2. CRESSBROOK. 3. MONSAL DALE. 4. MILLERSDALE STATION.

OPENING OF THE BUXTON AND MATLOCK RAILWAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



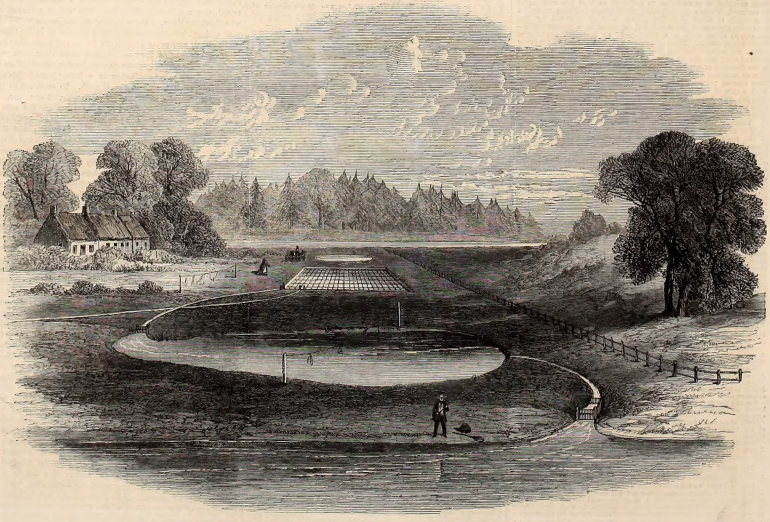
THE SOUTH ESSEX WATER-WORKS: TESTING THE ONE-INCH JET AT THE ENGINE-HOUSE, GRAYS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE ROWSLEY AND BUXTON BRANCH OF THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

THE first sod was turned in September, 1860, and the first portion—viz., from Rowsley—was opened for public traffic Aug. 1, 1862. The remaining portion, from Hassop to Buxton, has just been completed, and was opened for public traffic on Monday, the 1st inst.

The works upon this railway are of a very interesting and extensive character, and the country through which it passes is most romantic and picturesque.

After leaving Rowsley the line crosses the River Derwent, and runs nearly parallel with the turnpike-road for about two miles, passes through the park at the back of Haddon Hall by a tunnel 1150 yards in length, and then comes in sight of the pretty town of Bakewell and on to Hassop. After leaving Hassop station the line passes by



SALMON-BREEDING PONDS AT STORMONTFIELD,—SEE PAGE 646.

Thornbridge, the residence of John Haigh, Esq., where there has been erected a very pretty station for Longnor and the district. The works afterwards become very heavy. The first work is the Monsal Dale tunnel, which is cut through the solid limestone, and is about 350 yards long. Immediately afterwards the line is carried over the River Wye by a viaduct of five semicircular arches, of 60 ft. span each, and 70 ft. above the river. After passing along the hillside for about a mile, we come to the Cressbrook Tunnel, 480 yards long, and breaking out into daylight again for about 200 or 300 yards, where there is a charmingly picturesque view of rocks and well-wooded hills, we are again in darkness, and pass through the Litton Tunnel. Upon emerging from this, we open out into a very fine country of hills and dales, studded with pretty white cottages, and mansions, the latter belonging to Mr. Henry Newton. After travelling another two miles the railway crosses the river again at Millersdale, where there is a viaduct, which is the largest piece of work on the line. The span here is 80 ft. above the river, and in a very pretty object amidst the beautiful romantic scenery by which it is surrounded. Close adjoining is the Millersdale station—a pretty building in good keeping with the country. The line then passes through the Chee Tor Tunnel, and again crosses the river, and immediately after into a tunnel through the celebrated Chee Tor rock. The line now gradually passes along the Wyedale, where the rocks and scenery are perhaps the grandest along the whole route.

The terminus at Buxton is situated immediately at the back of the quadrant, and the station is a handsome and convenient building.

The total length of the line from Rowsley to Buxton is 15¼ miles.

A junction line connecting the Midland Company's main line with the Ambergate branch at Ambergate was also opened on the same day, by means of which trains can run to and from the southern portion of the line without the delay formerly incurred by turning the engine at Ambergate.

On Saturday last the Midland directors and their friends went over the line from Derby by a special train, and had a sumptuous lunch at Buxton in celebration of the opening of this new branch to their railway. There were present on the occasion the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lord Denman, Lord Scarsdale, Sir S. Blaine, Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.; S. Beale, Esq., M.P.; W. F. Thornhill, Esq., M.P.; and about two hundred of the principal shareholders. The engineer-in-chief is W. H. Barlow, Esq., Westminster; the resident engineers, Messrs. Campbell and Champion; and the contractors, Messrs. Rennie, Logan, and Matthews.

THE SOUTH ESSEX WATERWORKS.
THE ENGINE-HOUSE.

OUR ENGRAVING gives a faithful representation of the first operation of the South Essex Waterworks, which took place a few days since in the presence of the Directors, at Grays, and a large company invited to witness the inauguration of a system destined to supply the towns all over the county of Essex; and, ultimately, to the metropolis. The South Essex Waterworks Company was formed for the purpose of forming to account a large and, indeed, unlimited supply of water at Grays, in Essex. During the process of excavating a series of chalk pits on the estate of Mr. Mowlem Burt, M.P., which is working for upwards of fifty years, springs of water of large volume have been opened, capable of producing many millions of gallons daily; and hitherto this water has been simply wasted by being pumped into the Thames. The water springs in question are situated about a mile from the river, and when undisturbed rise to a height varying from five to eight feet below high-water mark. The chalk had been worked and to the level of the springs over a tract of sixty acres, when attempts to go deeper led to the discovery of this water, which a careful scientific analysis proves to be entirely free from the presence of organic matter, in which respect it is far superior to any of the waters at present supplied to the metropolis, and contains many of them contain at least three grains of organic matter to the gallon.

It became necessary, for the purposes of working the chalk-pits, to pump out the water, and by this operation, the pumps working day and night, a quantity exceeding 2,000,000 gallons was raised daily. In the course of weeks pumping, the water was lowered about twelve feet, and it then became possible to excavate the chalk to the additional depth over a small space; but if the pumps ceased working the water speedily rose to its former height, and a day and a night were occupied in pumping so as to admit of the chalk-pits might be resumed. When a space of thirty yards square had been excavated to the depth of about 12 ft. the pumps were discontinued, and the increasing pressure of the water, and by going to a greater depth—namely, to about 31 ft. in a small area, the full pressure of the water was apparent. These operations had been carried on for many years; yet notwithstanding that so large a quantity of water was pumped daily into the Thames, no perceptible difference took place in the quantity or quality of the water, and it was fairly presumed than an immense supply of very pure water was at command. From these sources, provided the excavations were deepened and enlarged. With a view of turning such a valuable source to account, a company was formed and obtained powers to distribute water to Brentwood, Romford, Ilford, Barking, and other places in Essex between Grays and the adjacent districts, the eastern suburbs of London. After providing for those districts a very large surplus of water will remain, which it is the intention of the company to the metropolis, and Shoreditch and Whitechapel may therefore expect to be better supplied—at any rate as far as purity is concerned—with water than any other section of London. On the occasion when our Sketch was taken the water was laid on for the first time to the town of Brentwood; and in a short time the service will be completed to the other towns in Essex which are comprehended in the operations of the company. The engine in Engraving is a picturesque doll, which forms, as it were, the entrance to the extensive chalk-pits, through which, in diverse streams, the water in question may be seen rippling, and presenting an appearance of clearness and brightness that can only be derived from its extreme purity.

SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

THE Judges of the several Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer have arranged the several circuits of England, and respectively proceed to hold the ensuing summer assize of over and terminer and gaol delivery for the several counties in the following order:—

Midland Circuit: Judges, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Alexander Cockburn, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Willes. Assizes to be holden at Oakham, Northampton, Leicester, for county and borough; Nottingham, for county and town; Lincoln, Derby, and Warwick.

Western Circuit: Judges, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir Wm. Erle, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman. Assizes to be holden at Winchester, Salisbury, Dorchester, Exeter, Bodmin, Wells, and Bristol.

Northern Circuit: Judges, the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Sir Frederick Pollock, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman. Assizes to be holden at Aylesbury, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lancaster, and York.

Oxford Circuit: Judges, the Hon. Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Byles. Assizes to be holden at Abingdon, Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester.

Home Circuit: Judges, Mr. Baron Bramwell and Mr. Baron Channell. Assizes to be holden at Hertford, Chelmsford, Maidstone, Lewes, and Croydon.

Northern Circuit: Judges, Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Justice Mellor. Assizes to be holden at York, Durham, Newcastle, Carlisle, Appleby, Lancaster, and Liverpool.

North Wales and Chester: Judge, Mr. Justice Crompton. Assizes to be holden at Newtown, Welshpool, Dolgelly, Carnarvon, Beaumaris, Ruthin, and Chester.

South Wales and Chester: Judge, Mr. Baron Wilde. Assizes to be holden at Haverfordwest, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Cardiff, Brecon, Presteigh, and Chester.

Counties Judge: Mr. Justice Keating will preside in town as counties Judge.

The pearl fishery in Ceylon is over. The catch has been nearly 9,000,000 oysters, the sale of which has realised more than £50,000.

SIR A. Paget, our Ambassador at Copenhagen, and one of his suite have had a narrow escape from being drowned by the upsetting of a sailing-boat in that harbour. Sir A. Paget supported himself by oars; and, while Mr. Kirkpatrick endeavoured to save himself by swimming, done passers by went to their help just in time, for their strength was all but exhausted.

During the inspection of the West Middlesex Volunteers on Wednesday week, in the Regent's Park, a musket, being carelessly left at full cock, went off as the owner unfixing his bayonet, and so shattered his hand that it had to be cut off, besides inflicting a wound in the neck of the front rank man.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20.

SUNDAY, June 14.—Second Sunday after Trinity. The Roman Republic established, B.C. 510. Battle of Newby: Charles I. and the Royalists totally defeated by Fairfax and Cromwell, 1645. Victory of Napoleon I. over the Austrians at Marengo, 1800; and over the Russians and Prussians at Friedland, 1807.

MONDAY, 15.—Magna Charta granted by King John, 1215. The Romans defeated by the Turks at Silistria, 1854. Great massacre of the Janissaries at Constantinople, 1826.

TUESDAY, 16.—Victory of the British and the Allies, commanded by King George II., over the French at Dettingen, 1743. Execution of the seven Bishops first tried for libel, 1688. The French defeated by the Prussians at Ligny, and the Duke of Wellington defeated Marshal Ney at Quatre Bras, 1815.

WEDNESDAY, 17.—Alban, first Christian martyr in Britain (third century). Battle of Bunker's Hill, Boston; the victory found useless by the British, 1775. The State-General of France constitutes themselves as the National Assembly, 1789.

THURSDAY, 18.—The English defeated, by the instrumentality of Joan of Arc, the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, at the battle of Verneuil, 1424. Battle of Waterloo, and ruin of Napoleon I., 1815. Waterloo Bridge opened, 1817.

FRIDAY, 19.—Establishment of the British Empire in the Black Hole at Calcutta, by order of the Nabob: 123 suffocated: 1756. The Military Asylum, Chelsea, founded by the Duke of York, 1801.

SATURDAY, 20.—Translation of Edward, King of the West Saxons. Death of King William IV., aged 72, 1837. Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
W	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
0	29	0	51	1	13	1	36	1	58	2	20	2	43
m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
5	0	5	21	5	43	6	5	6	27	6	49	7	14
P	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
0	29	0	51	1	13	1	36	1	58	2	20	2	43
m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
5	0	5	21	5	43	6	5	6	27	6	49	7	14

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
MADE IN THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION,
Lat. 51° 30′ 40″ N.; Long. 0° 9′ 16″ W., Height above sea 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETERS.				WIND.		Rain in 24 hours.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	At 10 A.M.	At 10 P.M.	Maximum in 24 hours.	Minimum in 24 hours.	General Direction.	Resultant Velocity.	
	Inches.	Deg.	Per cent.	0 to 10.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		Miles per hour.	Inches
7	29·666	49·0	61·0	·64	58	49·0	70·1		S. WSW.	1·0	·000
8	29·656	49·8	67·0	·57	59	49·8	69·8		WSW.	1·0	·000
9	29·677	50·8	59·1	·97	19	45·7	62·3		W. SW. SSW.	3·87	·000
10	29·677	50·8	59·1	·97	19	45·7	62·3		W. SW. SSW.	3·87	·000
11	··	··	··	··	··	49·8	61·6		··	3·51	·167
12	29·719	50·1	61·0	·71	··	49·8	61·6		··	3·51	·167
13	29·769	54·6	64·0	·63	6	49·5	67·7		S. SW.	2·32	·048

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in inches and decimals of an inch:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·677	29·677	29·678	29·685	··	··	29·667	29·713	
Dry Thermometer	51·9°	51·9°	51·9°	51·9°	··	··	51·9°	51·9°	
Temperature of Evaporation	51·9°	51·9°	51·9°	51·9°	··	··	51·9°	51·9°	
Elastic force of Vapour	··	··	··	··	··	··	··	··	

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Thorne, Harrison, Webb, and Miss Woolgar. Preceded at 7 by THE MAGIC OF LOVE. At 10 by the Two Grand Ballets of the Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Characters by Mdlle. Rosati, Mdlle. Cellarius, Mdlle. Vandenhoff, supported by Messrs. Stone, J. Houghton, H. Wilkinson, G. Jordan, F. Charles Gordon, Raymond, Bennett, Lyon, Cormack, Lacy, Hall, Ryan, Lee, Wilkinson, Cormack, and Mdlle. Upex. Box-office open Ten daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs ALFRED WIGAN every night in the new and greatly successful comedy of FINESSE; or, Key to Intrigue. Preceded at 7 by a translation of the celebrated Vaudeville, LOVE AND LAW. To Eight. FINESSE; after which, EASY STANDING, by Leader Scott; with Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Miss Amphlett, and Miss Fanny Wright. Box-office open 10 to 5.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY, THE WILLOW COPSE. On WEDNESDAY, THE ROSE OF AMIENS. On THURSDAY, THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE. On FRIDAY, THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE. On SATURDAY, THE WIFE'S SECRET. Mr. Webster, Mr. Wright, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Wilkins, and Mr. Wigan; Mrs. Keeley, Miss Woolgar, Miss Oliver, Miss Fitzwilliam, and Mrs. Webster. Commencement of Performances every Evening at Seven o'clock. Box-office open daily from Ten to Five. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Places may be secured by letter or telegram. Doors open at half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Carriages at Eleven. Acting Manager, Mr. Wright.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE, under the Management of Mr. and Mrs. SWANBOROUGH.—Every Evening, at Seven, the extraordinary revival of ALADDIN; or, the Wonderful Scamp, supported by old favourites. Box-office open daily from Ten to Five.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending Saturday, June 20. Open Monday and Wednesday at 10 in addition to Saturdays.
Orchestral Band and Chorus Performances every Afternoon at Three and Evening at Seven. Grand Display of Fireworks every Evening at Nine. Illuminations and Fireworks on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings. Instantaneous Photographs of Animals in Motion. Colossal Statues and other Sculptures. Models of Machinery in Motion. Fountains. Gardens. Aquarium. Refreshments. Lectures on Coal and Coal Mines. Concerts in the Centre Transept, at Three.
MONDAY, June 15.—Tenth Sol-fa Choral Meeting: 6000 Voices, on the Great Orchestra.
TUESDAY.—Grand Miscellaneous Concert.
Admission: Saturday, Five Shillings; on all Tickets bought beforehand, Half-a-crown.
WEDNESDAY.—Grand Miscellaneous Concert. Open at 10 A.M. Season Tickets free.
Progressive admission after 1.30 on Sundays on showing their tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT TONIC SOL-FA CHORAL MEETING, on MONDAY, June 15, when 6000 Voices, trained by Mr. Curwen, will sing in the Great Orchestra on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 17th inst., when a selection of Handel's Choruses will be performed by 2000 Voices, the remaining 4000 Voices, commencing at 7 o'clock precisely.
Conductors—Mr. John Hullah, Mr. John Bishop.
Open to Season Ticket Holders at 10 A.M.
Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GREAT SHOW, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 17. Open at the Gardens, Roads at Hyde Park Corner, from Eleven to Seven. Admission, 7s. 6d.; or, by Ticket purchased before the day, 5s.
ROBT. ELLIOTT, F.R.H.S., FELLOWS, JUNE 15.

HORTICULTURAL GREAT SHOW AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 17. The Gardens will not be open till 1 o'clock.

SECOND GREAT SHOW AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, on WEDNESDAY NEXT. Tickets, until Tuesday, 5s. each, to be had at the Gardens, and at the principal Nurserymen and Seedsmen.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—Mr. SIMS REEVES in the CREATION.—Mr. J. RUSSELL has, in connexion a grand performance of Haydn's Oratorio, the CREATION, on FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 19. Miles. Lemmens-Sherrington, Milan, Giuglini, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Band and Chorus of 1000 Performers. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Commence at Seven. Tickets, 10s. 6d.

EXETER HALL.—Alboni, Sims Reeves.—Mendelssohn's Last Great Work, ELIJAH, on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 15, at Seven, under the direction of the NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Band and Chorus of 1000 Performers. Miles. Alboni, Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Gassier, Vocalists. Mr. Stanley and Mr. Sims Reeves' Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 7s.; Area, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Tickets at Novello's, 69, Dean-street, and 24, Berners-street; and at Austin's, St. Peter's-alley, Cornhill.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—THE DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT, and LAST CONCERT of the SEASON, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, when Mr. CHARLES HALLE will perform Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, Op. 111, and Chopin's Nocturne in F minor, Op. 55, No. 2; Charles Hallé's Variations, Op. 82, for Pianoforte and Violoncello, Miss Saloni-Dalby and Mr. Sims Reeves will sing; Mr. Charles Hallé, Mr. Sainton, Mr. Zerbini, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Aylward, and Signor Piatti will perform Mozart's Quintet in E flat, Beethoven's Quartet in C minor, Op. 18, No. 4, and Mozart's Quintet in G minor. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Doors open at half-past Seven. Commence at Eight.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—LAST TWO CONCERTS of the SEASON, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, and MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, when Mr. CHARLES HALLE will perform, for the last time this season, his Pianoforte Recitals. Beethoven—Leopold Auer (second time in England); Ries, Weiss, and Pinelli. Pianoforte—Charles Hallé (last). Violins—Ernst, Hill, and Pinelli. Tenor—Sainton. Violoncello—Piatti (last). Double Bass—Howell. Violas—Hill and Aylward. Conductor—Benedict. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. Peter's-alley, Cornhill.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, JUNE 16, Half-past Three. Quartet, No. 6, in D minor, Spohr; Quartet, No. 3, in C, Haydn; Sonata, Pianoforte and Violoncello, in C, Beethoven; Quartet, No. 3, in G minor, Op. 15, Spohr. Executants—Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard; Violins, Sainton and Goffrie; Violas, Hill and Pinelli; Violoncello, Piatti. Conductor, Mr. Ella. Stalls, 3s. Tickets at Cramer and Co.'s, Chappell and Co., Olivier and Co., Austin, at the Hall; and Addison and Hodson's, Piccadilly.

HERR ORBETHUR'S THIRD HARP MATINÉE will take place at his Residence, No. 2, Talbot-terrace, Walbrook-row, York, on SATURDAY, JUNE 27, when Herr Orbethur's Grand Duet on "Norma" will be performed.

STATE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO GUILDHALL.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRINCE CONSORT'S MEMORIAL IN THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Of SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 20,

will contain the following Engravings:—

The City Ball—Presentation of the Freedom of the City to the Prince.
The Procession Passing along the Corridor.
The Royal Quadrille.
The Supper Room.
The Gold Casket in which the Freedom of the City was Presented to the Prince.

Page Engraving of the Scene in the Hall.
Page Engraving of the Inauguration of the Memorial.
The Company Assembling under the Western Dome.
The Royal Party Viewing the Memorial Statue from the Platform, &c.

Price 5d.; Stamped, 6d.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

THE debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night was a remarkable one. It was upon Mr. Buxton's proposal for relaxing the subscription of the clergy of the Church of England to the Prayer-book and the Articles; and it not only called up the best debaters, but it compelled them to speak out with a certain freshness of tone and frankness of admission. A theological debate, in which Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bright, Mr. Milnes, Sir George Grey, and Lord Robert Cecil take part is tolerably sure to be interesting; but when each is forced into offering a sort of creed of his own upon Church matters the discussion acquires a psychological as well as a Parliamentary interest. We may remark, at the outset, that the Government proposed that the House should decline to record any opinion upon the subject, and that the Opposition acquiesced in the arrangement, but asserted a wish that Mr. Buxton had been put in a direct negative. The proposer himself had little choice in the matter, and accepted as a victory the admission by the Home Minister that the question is by no means in a satisfactory state.

It is not necessary to ask whether the agitation of this subscription question is due to the personal feelings and convictions of a class that desires to enter the service of the Church, or to the alarm that has been caused by the repeated announcement that candidates of the highest class are falling off, and that the Church is in danger of having to take the hands of an inferior order of clergy. We are inclined to believe, in spite of Mr. Disraeli, that the money question has a great deal to do with the matter, and that, if the youth of England are so generously ardent that they are ready to subscribe whether a prize will pay or not, they are blessed with friends who are less generous, and who think for them. There is now no profession in which a man without influence has so poor a chance as in the Church of England, unless he happen to be one of those rare combinations of genius and energy that force their own way. *Cæteris paribus*, twenty years of good hard work will place the member of any other profession in a better place in life than the same period passed in the Church. To continue to take the same worldly view of the matter, there are, no doubt, certain counterbalancing advantages on the side of the clergyman. He is at once put into a position of some authority, for which laymen have to work: and if he be a somewhat weak but vain man, this breeds rank and charms for him. Then, again, a young clergyman has great opportunities of marrying. He is necessarily thrown constantly into intimacy with the best female members of his flock, especially if he be a country minister; and if that frequent association and consultation which, with a marriageable young officer getting up private theatricals would be called flirtation, is elevated to a graceful and pleasing duty when it is the marriageable young Curate getting up a coals and flannel society. Generous as our youth is, it is not unaware of the great things to be obtained by marriage: and even Mr. Lyle, in "Coningsby," fascinates the gracious heiresses. Status and a good match are two excellent things, procurable by entering the Church, and we may set these against the bad incomes and the small chance of promotion.

Some of the debaters were not afraid to advert to the pecuniary side of the question: and it was reserved for Mr. Disraeli to rebuke such low views, and to declare that the Church of England had not been deprived of his prospects of pupils from any such reason. But the nominal point for discussion was whether, conceding that persons are kept out of the Church by the subscription, it would be well to provide for their admission by doing away with what are called the scruples of the Church—by revising her title-deeds as the leader of the Opposition said, somewhat forgetful of technicalities with which he must once have been familiar. Mr. Gladstone, who has not pleased certain portions of the Church lately, made an eloquent speech in which he defended himself of some very plain utterances. He spoke as a lay Churchman, and declared that he could not consent to remove restraints upon the ministry, for that the freedom of the clergy meant the slavery of the laity. Nor did he think that a revision of the Liturgy could be undertaken with the smallest hope of success. Subscription was a system that had grown out of the necessities of the Church. And in reply to the alleged opposition between the Prayer-book and the Articles, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that there was a far sharper opposition between declarations of St. Paul and of St.

James. True harmony could arise only from a comprehensive comparison of differences. The Church worked very well, and we ought to be thankful, and not to seek for change. Those are the present sentiments of one who will, in all probability, lead the House of Commons one of these days, perhaps with the highest Ministerial title; and it is well that auspicious or discontented clergy should know the views of the distinguished member for Oxford University. The prospects of his enemies have not been improved by his lucid speech of Tuesday.

Mr. Beresford Hope, whose brilliant debut on the Italian question was one of the incidents of the Session, and who spoke of himself as the member who was latest from the University, bore a young man's testimony to the fact that the minds of young men were not contaminated by the rigid requirements of the Church, and that this subscription excluded them from orders. Mr. Henley, who "lived near a university," had heard of nothing of the kind, and thought it odd that, if there had been any such feeling, he should not have been aware of it. Mr. Henley is one of the shrewdest, honestest, and best men in the house, and has been a man of the world in his day, and, had we the honour of his acquaintance, we know no man to whom we would sooner go for advice in any country difficulty or other matter requiring that gentlemanly kindness which is utterly removed from attorney-craft, but which does the work of the latter so well. But "Cato's a proper person to intrust a love-tale with!" and perhaps it is not exactly open to every waiter to speak. Mr. Phillips has materialised that a young and troubled candidate for priesthood would refuse his theological woes. We may believe that there are mental disquietudes among University men which are not confided to Mr. Henley. His wonder that he was not consulted is not touching, but his clencher was more in his peculiar Socratic way. What do you want? If you don't want to teach our doctrines go away, you shall not have our money.

Mr. Walpole complained that the "great rewards" of the Church were few, and hence young men preferred other callings. Mr. Newdegate thought the Church in danger, and had been pained by Canon Stanley. His pain might be less would he study to understand the Canon. Lord Robert Cecil thought that a rigidity of creed was the best way to avoid tyranny which Bishops would set up were there no tests provided without their aid. And Rome came in at last, in the person of Sir George Bowyer, who made a bitter, perhaps not a guilty, an attack. He had had much of policy, of prudence, of expediency, but nothing about the Truth. The Church was to teach truth, and to tell every one who differed from the Church that he was wrong, and to cast him out. That was Rome and Sir George was heroic Rome all wrong. He had literally the last word; but Mr. Disraeli had adroitly provided for him, and had reminded the House that in the Church of Rome dissent was forcibly repressed, schism adroitly managed, and heresy helped to the safety valve of monastic orders. Sir George was tripped up, by anticipation, by the farsighted debater who leads the Opposition. And so closed an interesting debate on a subject which can never fail to be interesting to Englishmen. The general tone of the discussion showed that laymen may be trusted to debate upon the Church, and it did not increase the proof that Convocation is absolutely necessary.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, Princess Leopold, Prince and Windsor Castle, from Balmoral, at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated as usual. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and younger members of the Royal family, with their suite, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell officiated.

On Monday the Queen, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, walked and drove in the grounds. The Princess of Wales visited her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen went to London, and, having been joined at the Paddington station by Prince Alfred, proceeded to the Royal cultural Gardens, where her Majesty inspected the memorial of the late Prince Consort, with which she expressed much satisfaction. Thence the Queen drove to Marlborough House, where the Princess and Princess of Wales. Here the Prince of Orange visited her Majesty, and the Queen returned to Windsor in the afternoon.

On Wednesday her Majesty walked and drove in the grounds. The Princess of Wales and the Royal family went to London and visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, in order to be present at the ceremonial at South Kensington.

INAUGURATION OF THE MEMORIAL OF 1851.

The Queen, accompanied by the younger members of the Royal family and attended by the Royal suite, left Windsor on Tuesday by special train and travelled by the Great Western Railway. Her Majesty was met at the Paddington station by Prince Alfred, and proceeded direct to the Horticultural Gardens to inspect previously the memorial to the Prince Consort. The Queen was received at the gardens by the Duke of Buccleuch, president, and Sir W. Dilke, Bart., vice-president, and on reaching the memorial was received by Mr. Durham, the sculptor; Alderman Challis, chairman of the committee; and Mr. Godwin, the architect, to whom her Majesty was being presented to her Majesty. The Queen made a minute and careful inspection of the memorial, and repeatedly expressed her satisfaction with it from every point of view. Her Majesty also manifested much interest in the portraits of the eminent and accomplished men which are graciously declared herself well pleased. In the gardens were also present to meet her Majesty Earl Granville, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and the executive committee. Her Majesty drove to Marlborough House to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales, and have the Prince of Orange pay his respects to her Majesty. The Queen afterwards returned to Windsor.

The formal inauguration of the memorial took place on Wednesday, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princesse Helena and Louise, and Prince Arthur and Leopold, and attended by a very numerous retinue of the Indies and gentlemen of the Court. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Mary were also present. The Royal party arrived at the International Building at four o'clock, and were conducted to their places on the platform under the western dome. Their presence was announced by a flourish of trumpets and the playing of "God save the Queen," by the three Guards' bands united, in the nave-garden. The uncovering of the memorial to the Prince Consort by order from the Prince of Wales was announced by a flourish of trumpets and a salute of artillery, after which martial music was performed and the fountains played. The line of procession, formed four abreast, was marked by banners, and the whole was conducted with admirable judgment and success.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

This has been a busy week for their Royal Highnesses. The last closed with Ascot and the Garter Day at Windsor.

On Monday occurred the Royal visit to the city of London, on the morning of which day the Prince of Wales held a Levée on behalf of her Majesty, having returned to town from Frogmore for that purpose. His Royal Highness was accompanied to the Throne-room by Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Hereditary Prince of Reuss-Schleiz, Prince Frederick of Holstein, and Count Gleichen. The presentations were upwards of 400 in number. An account of the City entertainment is given in another column.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales received address of congratulation from the clergy of Canterbury and from the clergy of the cities of London and Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Bishops and clergy of the province, arrived at Marlborough House in their convocation robes at two o'clock, and were shown into the suite of rooms on the ground floor, where the Prince and Princess, attended by the ladies and gentlemen. The Lord Bishop of London and the clergy of London and Westminster followed soon after. The addresses were attentively listened to, and gracious replies were given. The Prince of Wales was attended by the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Sir Robert Maude, and Lieut.-Col. Keppel. The Princess was attended by Countess De Grey and Ripon, Lady Caroline Barrington, and Miss Knollys, Her Majesty's Private Secretary, was present with the Prince.

On Wednesday their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess Alfred, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode on horseback. The Princess of Wales took a carriage drive. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Prince Leopold arrived soon after three o'clock at Marlborough House from Windsor Castle. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Hepburn, arrived at Marlborough House somewhat before four o'clock the Prince of Wales left Marlborough House to uncover the Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851 and the statue of the Prince Consort. Their Royal Highness was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and all the members of the Royal family who were staying at Marlborough House. Life Guards.

The entertainment given to the Prince of Wales by the Merchant Taylors' Company, on Thursday, was on a most magnificent scale. The fine corporate hall of the company in Threadneedle-street was splendidly decorated, and a distinguished company assembled to meet his Royal Highness. Previous to the banquet the freedom of the company was presented to the Prince, the ceremony taking place in the picture-gallery.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred left Balmoral on Thursday, June 4, and remained in Edinburgh the next day. The Prince resided at the Duke's residence, Holyrood Palace, where he slept. Prince Alfred left in the forenoon and visited Holyrood Palace, where it is understood his Royal Highness will take up his residence for some weeks in the autumn, for the purpose of attending the classes of the University. In the course of the day the Prince visited the Royal Botanic Garden, and in the afternoon he was received by the Lord Provost at the Prince's large assemblage of ladies, a fine specimen of the Albion Institution, a handsome and comfortable new structure in Nicolson-street, and named after the late Prince Consort. The Prince left Edinburgh by the six o'clock train to join the Royal train at Greenhill on its way to Perth.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will honour the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London with a State banquet on the 24th inst. at their mansion in St. James' square.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary Adelaide left Cambridge House for Ireland on the 11th and 22nd.

Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge held a levée on Tuesday in the Horse-guards, about forty officers being presented.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Chartres was married on Thursday to his cousin, Princess Marie of Orleans, daughter of the Prince and Princess de Joinville, at the Catholic Chapel of Kingston-on-Thames.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough leave town to-day for Blenheim, to entertain their guests, the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Field Marshal Viscount Combermere and Viscountess Combermere arrived in town from Worthing on Saturday evening. The noble Viscount is in his 80th year.

A marriage is arranged between Colonel Aldworth, of the Royal Fusiliers, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Aldworth, and Lady Mary Howard, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bandon.

MUSIC.

"Un Ballo in Maschera" was produced at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE on Saturday last, and repeated on Tuesday. Of this work it would be impossible to speak in terms of the best of Verdi's works, is very strongly cast at this theatre. Tilions as Amelia, the dark and unhappy wife of Riccardo, the gallant and fickle husband—Giuglini as the unthinking but noble-minded Sovereign—Mdlle. Ilma di Murska as Oscar—and Graziani as Volpini as the gay Court page, who throws a gleam of sunshine over the gloomy subject of this dramatic poem—a combination of talent rarely met with on the stage. Mdlle. Volpini is a débutante, and promises to be a great acquisition to the theatre. She is young and handsome, of beautiful appearance, with intelligent eyes, fine grace, and sings charmingly. Amelia is one of Tilions's finest parts; and will rank in the list of her triumphs with Norma and Lucrezia; with Delle-Sedie's great powers, both as a tragedian and a singer.

The opera season at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE has made a sensation in France and Germany, was performed at Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday, for the first time in this country. Next week we shall have some remarks on the merits of this new opera.

AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Mdlle. Adelina Patti has made six additional appearances in the character of the heroine of Rossini's "Il Gazza Ladra." The part is well suited to her, and has afforded her another triumphant success. She looks and acts the simple peasant girl to perfection, and sings the music with remarkable brilliancy and variety of expression. We cannot help remarking, however, that Mdlle. Patti occasionally errs in the use of the shake in her *fioriture* and embellishment. Into her aria d'introdi, "Di piacer mi balza il cor," she introduces a shake on every possible occasion, in which Rossini is not responsible that the composer's text is often entirely lost sight of. This, however, is matter of detail. Other singers have done the same, and it is not that her execution of the music, consonant and all, is exquisitely finished and beautiful. This the opera, one of Rossini's masterpieces, is well performed as a whole at the theatre. Neri-Baraldi is a good representative of the young soldier; Graziani, especially as the mad old father, and as the veteran, Ninetta's father; Rotconi shows his comic humour in the existing vein, and the other parts, Fabrizio, Giannetto, and Mdme. Didiée is delightful in the little part of the boy Peppo.

The last of MR. LUMLEY'S benefit performances was given at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday last, when the performance was in two of her best parts—"La Traviata" and "La Figlia del Reggimento," and the second time in the season of Mdlle. Titiens, and the most eminent members of the bands of the Philharmonic and Her Majesty's Theatre, and of the Queen's private band; a chorus of a hundred select voices, together with a number of our most eminent singers and solo performers; and Professor Sterndale Bennett, jointly with Mr. Costa, acted as conductor. A benefit concert like this evinces a degree of artistic spirit not often met with. Mr. Costa manifested his high reputation as a pianist by a most masterly performance of Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor, which he executed with a power and effect that drew forth the warmest applause. The serenata composed by him in honour of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and performed on the opening night of Her Majesty's Theatre, was now repeated with much greater effect, and received with the applause deserved by a work of such distinguished genius. The solo parts were beautifully sung by Mdlle. Parepa, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Santley; and the chorus, so remarkable for their broad and simple harmony, were given by the excellent body of choral voices with great precision and power. Though this concert was, on account of the temporary purpose for which it was written, cannot be often repeated as a whole, yet there are portions of it—particularly the duet, "Parigi o cara," and the quartet of the song, "Adone there is a star;" and the trio, "Daughter of the Realm, hail"—which are calculated to be very popular at chamber music. The miscellaneous pieces were selected with great taste and judgment; and the concert, distinguished as it was for elegance and refinement, was one of the most successful, as well as one of the best, of the season.

MR. HOWARD GLOVER'S concert at St. James's Hall, on Saturday last, was of the *monster* description, as usual. The programme was of enormous length, and a host of performers, vocal and instrumental, were employed in getting through it. There were Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Mdlle. Artôt, Mdlle. Trebelli, Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Michal, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mdme. Alboni, Mdme. Weiss, Signor Giuglini, Signor Bettini, Signor Delle-Sedie, Signor Vialetti, Signor Gassier, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Santley, Herr Reichardt, and a host of lesser stars; and there were Mdme. Arabella Goddard, M. Hallé, and other instrumentalists. The concert was attended by crowds of people, not habitual frequenters of operas and concerts, who desire an opportunity of hearing the most eminent vocal and instrumental performers in London.

MR. WALTER MACFARREN'S Matinée at the Hanover-square Rooms took place simultaneously with Mr. Glover's concert at St. James's Hall. Mr. Macfarren, one of the most eminent professors at the Royal Academy of Music, is a composer and pianist of established reputation, and his entertainment was attended by a large and numerous assemblage. In a sonata of Beethoven for the piano and violin, Mr. Macfarren and Mr. Henry Holmes, who is also a pupil of the Academy, and Miss Rate Loder (Mrs. Thompson) for the piano, violin, and violoncello, in which number Mr. Macfarren was accompanied by Messrs. Sainton and Piatti, he showed his talents as one of our most accomplished pianists. Several vocal performances by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby and Miss Robertine Henderson gave an agreeable variety to the entertainment.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—A new farce was produced on Thursday, entitled "An Unlucky Mortal," and adapted from a French vaudeville. The scene, as in many other pieces of this class, derives an effect from being divided into two compartments. It consists of lodging apartments in an old roadside inn on the way to Newmarket. Here is the jolly landlord (Mr. Buckstone) in the usual flow of spirits by the aid of brandy-and-water potations in honour of his daughter's wedding-day, a character admirably supported by Mr. Buckstone. It happens that Mr. Henry Vincent (Mr. W. Farren), who is on his way to the races to a post-late with a thousand pounds which he has received under the will of his uncle, instead of an estate, becomes the occupant of one of those very rooms, engaged by a Miss Blanche Tremaine (Miss Maria Harris), who is also on her way to Newmarket, and to whom the estate in question had been devised. They are thus brought together, and, after a little flirtation, make an exchange of their circumstances, offering to restore the fortune of which she had been the means of depriving him. Vincent, of course, insists on taking the title with the estate; and, as she has no objection, the curtain falls on their happiness. So slight a story depends altogether on the treatment it receives, and these are indeed skilful. Miss Harris's acting of "Finesse" improves on acquaintance, and attracts a fashionable audience.

PRINCESS'.—A new farce was produced here on Monday as a *lever de rideau*, under the title of "Cousin Tom." We are familiar enough with the plot and characters, but it loses nothing in the effect on that account. Mr. Belmore has in it a capital character, of which he makes the most. It is that of Mr. Newington Gosling, who passes himself off for Cousin Tom, when the family has not seen for five years, and thus wins Lucy Gosling (Miss M. Oliver), the daughter of the rag- fair romantic attachment to her cousin. Tom Vane (Mr. R. Cathcart) comes homes just in the nick of time, but so embarrassed that he is willing to disclaim all relationship to Lucy, and assist in the deception. The part of the irascible father was well supported by Mr. Frampton, and the new comer was worthy of such strength. The melodrama of "Court and Camp," is gradually establishing its claims as a clever and effective piece, aided with many judicious cues, scenery and striking machinery. Miss Amy Sedgwick, as the Countess Du Barri, gives dignity to the action, and Miss George Vining supplies the dash and vivacity which we had not forgot from Celeste Thompson, who, as a soubrette and danseuse, has a lively little part, which she well plays.

OLYMPIC.—This house has also produced a new farce, adapted from the French by Mr. J. M. Morton, and entitled "A Lad from the Country." The prevailing idea of such a piece may be readily imagined. Nor is the idea falsified by its conduct. John Chickabiddy (Mr. Paul Bedford) is sent to meet at all diminished to take advantage of his London acquaintance. Having come to town to spend proceeds of having found a rich uncle sheep in the country, he finds employment under Mr. Peckover (Mr. R. Soutar). This gentleman, being in difficulties and expecting to be arrested for debt, to prevent his house and furniture from being seized, makes both over for the nonce to Chickabiddy, whose notions are at first confused by the unexpected investigations of bailiffs, supposing that they perplexes the country lad, who misconstrue master's affairs with his own, and answers their questions as he thinks they relate to his connection with the sheep. When enlightened on this point, he is disinclined to relinquish his hold on the property, and, in the end, he and his uncle are released from such a character and the situations implied was climbed by Mr. Atkins, who played with force and ability to nature.

STRAND.—This house re-opened on Monday under the direction of Mr. W. H. Swanborough. The comedy of "The Huntsmen Husband," and the extravaganza of "Aladdin" were performed. The entertainments of the evening concluded with "Marriage at any Price."

ADELPHI'S WELLS.—On Saturday the tragedy of "Hamlet" was performed. The cast was principally indebted to amateurs, among whom Mr. Walter Joyce distinguished himself in the part of Prince Hamlet. He was always clever and sometimes striking, but lacks that ultimate finish without which no man can successfully aspire to high art on the stage. Mr. Joyce has considerable histrionic ability, but must study hard and determine never to be careless. With due attention he might gain a position on the stage.

The National Choral Society will give a performance of MENDELSSOHN'S Oratorio "Elijah," at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin, on Wednesday, the 24th, at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. In addition to the full chorus, there will be a band of fifty performers, and will make her first appearance in sacred music. The band and chorus will be under conductorship of Mr. Benedict.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, who are at present in Paris, gave a matinée on Thursday last, at the Salle Herz, Clichy-road, at which it was unanimously resolved to take steps for the erection in London of a statue (or other befitting monument) to Shakspeare. A provisional committee has been formed, which will shortly take steps to invite the co-operation of all interested in the movement, and to collect subscriptions. The progress already made is reported to be most satisfactory. The Dramatic Authors' Society having promised its cordial support, while other important adhesions are daily received. Communications on the subject are invited by the hon. secretary of the Urban Club, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, or the secretary of the Dramatic Authors' Society, 28, King-street, Covent-garden.

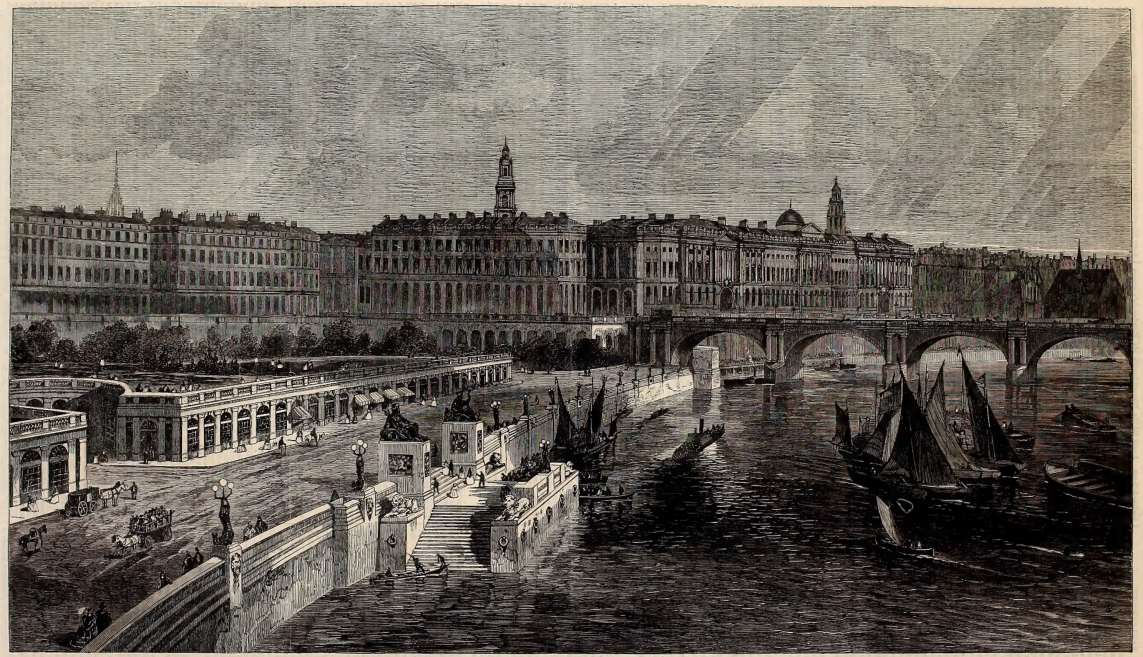
THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

STEAM-BOAT LANDING-PIER TO BE CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN WATERLOO AND BLACKFRIARS BRIDGES, DESIGNED FOR THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS BY MR. J. W. BAZALGETTE.

We extract the following description of the proposed Thames Embankment from the report of Mr. J. W. Bazalgette to the Metropolitan Board of Works. We are informed that Mr. Bazalgette's designs, of which we have engraved two, have just received the approval of the Thames Conservators, subject to some small modifications in the details, and that they only await the approval of the Board of Trade to enable Mr. Bazalgette to complete them for contract.

"In preparing these designs," writes Mr. Bazalgette, "my attention was first directed to the depth and character of the requisite foundations, and to the mode of constructing them and the embankment wall. In order to determine these points, borings were made in the bed of the river, along the line of the face of the embankment, down to the London clay. It appears that, with some exceptions, the river mud and sand averages about seven feet in depth, and that below it is a bed of gravel, varying in coarseness and character, overlaying the London clay, and averaging from about 15 ft. to 20 ft. in thickness; and that the London clay is reached at a depth of about 42 ft. below Trinity high-water mark. I am of opinion that a sufficient and solid foundation for the embankment wall can be obtained upon the lower portion of this bed of gravel, at a depth of about 14 ft. below low-water mark and 10 ft. above the London clay, or about the depth of the bottom of the deep-water channel of the river in the mid-stream. In order to get in the foundations to this depth I propose, by excavating within them, to sink a connected line of iron caissons, and to fill them with Portland cement concrete to within 6 ft. of low water. At this depth, and upon the concrete, will be built the brick granite-faced embankment wall. The caissons will be so constructed as to form a full-tide dam, and the work will be carried on in short lengths, so that the upper portion of the dam above low water can be removed as each section is completed, and employed in the formation of the adjoining length; thus the ironwork used as a dam between high and low water will not be wasted, but will become available for other purposes after the whole work is completed. This, therefore, will be a safe, rapid, and economical mode of operation. Behind the embankment wall, and underneath the roadway, it is proposed to construct the subway and sewers, an arrangement which will add much to the stability of the embankment wall.

"The total length of the embankment is about 7000 feet, but it is completely divided by the bridges into three sections, each of which will be viewed by itself, and the line of vision will not ordinarily be continued from



LANDING-STAIRS, ROADS, AND ORNAMENTAL GARDENS BETWEEN HUNGERFORD AND WATERLOO BRIDGES, DESIGNED FOR THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS BY MR. J. W. BAZALGETTE.

one section to the other. The first section is from Westminster to Hungerford Bridge, the second from Hungerford Bridge to Waterloo, and the third from Waterloo to Blackfriars Bridge.

"A continuous line of embankment wall would not in itself be productive of much architectural effect. The present landing-places for steam-boats are extremely ugly, and there would be much difficulty in connecting the river wall with the existing bridges so as to produce an effective and consistent design.

"At each of the bridges there are, and must be, landing-places for steamers, and midway between the bridges there are landing-places of some description, which will have to be maintained.

"To meet those requirements it is proposed to treat each length of embankment from bridge to bridge as a complete design, and to make the steam-boat piers and landing-places prominent and effective as well as useful and necessary features.

"At Westminster Bridge the roadway, which rises at an inclination of 1 in 80 to the level of the bridge, is set back some 30 ft. or 40 ft. from the face of the embankment wall; and the intervening space would be reserved as a promenade and steam-boat pier, having access from the bridge by a wide and imposing flight of steps opposite the Houses of Parliament. This will terminate without abruptness the varying styles of architecture at this point. Between Westminster and Hungerford Bridges would be landing-stairs for smaller craft; and here it is proposed to introduce the beautiful water-gate now situated at the end of Buckingham-street, and erected after a design by Inigo Jones. On each side of Hungerford and Waterloo Bridges would be steam-boat landing-places, the dumbies for which would be partly concealed within recesses formed by projecting into the river, in front of the general line of embankment, massive granite piers with moulded pedestals rising about 30 ft. above the roadway, and hereafter to be enriched with bas reliefs and surrounded by groups of statuary.

"Half way between Hungerford and Waterloo Bridges it is proposed to construct a flight of landing-steps 60 ft. wide, projecting into the river and flanked at each end with massive piers, rising to the level of a few feet above the roadway, and hereafter to be surmounted with colossal figures of river deities or other appropriate groups. It is proposed to form an approach for foot passengers from the high-level roadway to the river by a second flight of steps, descending to the level of the lower or embankment roadway, which would add much to the effect of this central feature as viewed from the river. On each side of this approach a line of shops could be erected on the land side of the embankment roadway, the backs of which would form a retaining wall to the ornamental crescent and promenade above them.

"Between Waterloo and Blackfriars Bridges, and in front of Arundel-street, a steam-boat pier would be constructed, in lieu of the present Essex-street pier, designed upon the same principle as those adjoining the bridges.

"The embankment wall itself has been enriched with mouldings of a simple character down to the level of high-water mark, the continuous line of moulding being broken by the introduction, at intervals, of massive blocks of granite to carry ornamental lamps, and by occational recesses for promenade seats.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE are still such things as Parliamentary impeachments; and a foremost Minister has been impeached. It may not be remembered that in this column last week we alluded to the circumstance of Mr. Gladstone enacting temporarily the part of leader of the House of Commons, and that we ventured to insinuate an opinion that the right hon. gentleman, with all his high attainments, wanted some of what may be called the lower qualifications for that office. It cheered that after that opinion had been committed to paper a circumstance occurred which went far to prove its accuracy. At one of those impossible hours of the morning when Ministers are in the last stage of physical and mental exhaustion, and when the House is super-luminously of Lord Palmerston's opinion that the *Times* *never sees nature system*, a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee was brought forward, the composition of which was undesirable to Mr. Gladstone; whereupon he began to scold, and said sharp things which ended in the suspension of the power of the critical in the fatigue suggestive occurrence, for they are supposed to be unconscious of any emotion when under the Speaker's ban, in truth, suffered severely from part of their duty with much success. On the next day, when the House was in full sitting, up rose in succession two very quiet, sedate, heard-of members, Mr. Dodson and Colonel Sykes, both Liberals, but who are, in their way, as representative men of a class of members, by no means unimportant nor unsound, and, in the case of the latter gentlemanly as to paint the censure which they implied, complained of their honour and impartiality being impugned. A great discussion was made by these appeals, and Mr. Gladstone turned ghastly pale as he listened and observed that impressive silence which always when that gentleman delivered a few calm, measured words of implied rebuke to his friends. There was another occurrence on Monday which deserves recording: the Estimates were absolutely reduced by cutting £400 off 45 vote in supply. In the last ten years the efforts of economical reformers have been successful in reducing the estimates of the like kind, other sums of £300 and £400 having been also cut off: so that in the course of time the country has absolutely saved the interest of less than £1000 a year. Hopeful reductions indeed!

An ordinary observer might suppose that Mr. Pope Hennessy is popular in the House of Commons. At the same time, it is not quite so certain that, because a gentleman's utterances are in a sympathetic tone with every body, and constantly speaking to everybody, there is a positive mutuality of enjoyment under the circumstances. But it it happens that Mr. Hennessy has got friends, let them be sure of his friendship, and warn him against the career he is pursuing in the House. His last manifestation was in which he expressed a virtuous outrage on the chief personage in the House; for he actually brought a charge against the Speaker himself. It is his duty to be present, apparently sleepless, member to remain in the House to the very latest moment of its sittings, and to get up little scenes, as if for the mere purpose of getting his name in the newspapers. He is not a temporary sojourner in which he is entitled by virtue of the votes of the electors of County Cork. On one of these occasions, when he had spoken three times on the subject matter of a bill to bring in which leave was given, when the Speaker put the question on the names of the members who were to prepare and conduct the measure, Mr. Hennessy attempted to reopen the discussion, the House being hard on leaving, by the introduction of the name of the person preceding the Speaker demurred, and prevented his speaking. For this Mr. Hennessy has taken a terrible revenge, in the shape of a libel, and which can be described only in phraseology which we do not care to adopt; therefore complained to the House of the conduct of the chief officer. The Speaker, as we think, suffered his amiable and peaceable tendencies to get the better of him when he attempted to explain the circumstances and indirectly appealed to the House to be protected from petty assaults at times when he is almost prostrated by nine or ten hours' sitting in an uneasy chair listening to a succession of dull and disjointed talk. It may be scarcely worth while to break a guffey on a wheel, but we rather fancy that if Mr. John Bellenden Ker presided Parliamentary gaffies would not have been so prevalent as they are just now. And, with unusually acid of the Attorney-General for Judges, to be an efficient Speaker a man must have a good digestion, a cool heart, and a stern temper.

Will any interested member move for a return of the number of Parliamentary hobbies which Mr. Gregory keeps for his especial riding? He came himself on a different one every time he rises almost every week. His last was rather an undesired and weakly animal, which he rode it with that air of unconscious and easy mastery in jobby-horsemanship in the display of which Mr. Gregory stands pre-eminent. He has a hobby for the success of the Botanical Gardens at Edinburgh on Sundays implies advances to a principle; but it was hardly worth while to POSSE a semi-religious agitation in order to get an opportunity to show off his skill in the working population of the Modern Athens to get into a space of exercise and ventilation within a wall for the people on the Sunday air, the freshness of which, as Lord Palmerston, who was doubtless old to the introduction of the Sunday question, has long been country last year, when dealing with this matter, put it, would be at least doubtful. The decision was not unanimous, and Mr. W. Stirling distinguished himself by making one of those quiet but pointed speeches which seem to filter gently through his lips from an unusually well-stored and powerfully-charged brain. Mr. Stirling is one of the friendly hint which we will convey by recalling to recollection that which is implied in the saying that thought may be used as a spur and not a partridge. On that same night the House did homage to the Prince of Wales by being crowded out because his Royal Highness was going to the civic entertainment in the Guildhall. There was an interesting game of skill going on for some time between Mr. Disraeli and certain members. The Government, having left the necessary officials in the house, would have been glad to have snatched a number of votes in supply in a thin House; but gentlemen, who had been invited into the City, got resolved not to work that night, were also determined that Ministers should not be let off so easily. Members managed to out-manœuvre the whipper-in, and all his efforts having failed, Mr. Disraeli, with a ballot at his rear of members, proceeded to the temporary Government leader that the "mus would not some in," and resigned himself to his fate, which was, that even he was able, after all, to get to bed in the City.

One constantly hears it said that the House of Commons is not a fit place to discuss religious questions, and, as a matter of course, very questions are debated once a week in every Session. A tremendous debate, in the name of heathens, took place on Wednesday night. Mr. Gladstone has been engaged in the relaxation of the system of subscriptions and declarations required of clergymen of the Church of England. As far as could be made out, the principle sought to be established was a kind of clerical free-trade; but we forbear to touch the subject on further. Nothing could have been more characteristic than Mr. Buxton's speech. Indeed, this gentleman seems to have acquired a kind of eccentricity of style, so that such questions than even on matters of finance, into which latter, at times, he seems to have thrown his whole soul and all his energies and faculties. His animation in such cases is modified by the solemnity of his demeanour, and he speaks as if he were trembling lest his tongue should unwittingly misrepresent his conscience. In short, he is evidently and heartily in earnest. Not so the other and newer champion of that Church, which he stated on this occasion he had removed from his forefathers. Again did Mr. Disraeli justify Mr. Newdegate's severe sarcasms, that his conversion to the Church of Rome had a worldly temptation. At least, his adhesion to that institution is declared from rather a philosophic point of view; and the labour of his speech in this debate was so palpable that it was clear that pure conviction was not its basis. In short, the speech was a ponderous mystification. Mr. Gladstone was the chief opponent. The debate was the occasion of the neophyte members—notably, Mr. Morrison, who did very well. Mr. Butler-Johnstone came rather early to rank the fame he had won in the recent discussion on the affairs of Italy. Although his present speech was not up to the mark of his first essay, it displayed much ability, exhibited by subtlety and ingenuity in his reasoning and illustration, with which he is evidently thoroughly imbued; but there is a tendency in his best manner to be too long, indeed, is that not being that which is required for the House, he was but moderately applauded. Mr. Lowe, who is the only man in the House who comes to the House always with a kind of surprise, inasmuch as, speaking, he makes the Government benches look uncomfortable, is of a fearless character. That he is judicious, and apt to learn the trick of the House, was proved by the fact that, having several times earlier in the evening risen to speak, he gave way to others, and did not allow himself of a full opportunity which he had when Mr. Gladstone sat down, but confined himself to a few words, and in a manner at once avoided and gained by constraint. It was "a glorious night to see" for Mr. Lowe with his best manner—very long, indeed, is that manner—he set about to castigate the free-thinking youngsters like Mr. Morrison and Mr. Butler-Johnstone, who had been taking of Mr. Gladstone as if they were giving their opinions on kid gloves or the merits of a fashionable tailor. For the moment the member of the Church of England was the Church militant. Mr. Lowe dealt with these erratic young gentlemen much as we fancy he would with members, in his preface to the sentence he was about to pass upon them.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill and several other measures.

The Duke of RICHMOND, after a second time, an amendment proposed by Lord Berners that it should be read a second time that day six months being carried by a vote of 36 to 34.

The Thames Embankment (South Side) Bill was read a second time, as was the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill.

The Bakehouses Regulation Bill passed through Committee.

The Duke of RICHMOND moved the second reading of a bill drafted by the Government in regard to Poland.—Earl RUSSELL said that France and England had proposed to the Emperor of Austria that a Congress should meet. These proposals had been sent to Vienna, and were under consideration by the Austrian Government. It was, therefore, inconvenient to discuss a question of grave interest.—An interesting conversation followed, in which Lord Brougham, Lord Derby, and Lord Granville took part.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Villiers's bill for facilitating the execution of public works in Ireland was read a first time.

Mr. Hennessy gave notice that on Monday next, he should move an address to the Crown praying that the Queen would be pleased to direct Her Majesty, on the fulfilment by Russia of the Treaty of Vienna in regard to Poland.

Mr. GREGORY gave notice that he would move for a Select Committee.—Mr. GREGORY moved a resolution to the effect that the Royal Botanical Gardens, Edinburgh, should be opened on Sundays after two o'clock in the afternoon.—The motion was supported by Mr. Stirling, Mr. Grant Duff, and Mr. Dodson, but was opposed by Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Monk, and Major Hamilton.—Lord PALMERSTON opposed the motion, not because he objected to the principle of opening museums on Sunday, but he did think the House should violate the conscientious objections of the Scotch to the Sabbath.—The House then went into Committee of Supply on the SUPPLY.—The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, and a vote of £4,000 for the building of £4,000 for the new Record Buildings, Dublin, with £6,000 for the Penrhyn Castle Museum, was agreed to.—Towards the end of the Session the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar-square—was counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Vaccination (Ireland) bill passed through Committee.

Earl Russell laid upon the table the papers relating to Greece, and in doing so observed that the relations between the King of Greece and the people had not been elected to the Hellenic throne by the National Assembly, that he had done so. The Queen, in her speech, had expressed a hope that the crisis would pass away.—Lord DERBY said that he had received the papers only a few days before. Amongst the papers there was also the communication which had been addressed to Greece with respect to the cession of the Ionian Islands to the Ionian Islands to Greece.

The Metropolitan Police Courts Bill, sent up from the Commons, and the object of which is to inflict corporal punishment upon persons guilty of those atrocious assaults with which the public journals have been filled of late years, was, after some opposition, read a first time.

The Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was read a second time.

The Duke of Cleveland moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill.—The Bishop of Oxford moved an amendment, limiting Mr. Bunsen's residence in England to three months.—Lord Wynford, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Granville opposed the amendment, but declared that in the opinion of the Government the object of the bill was to afford an opportunity for the discussion of the question Mr. Bunsen's residence within the realm, and Sir G. Grey moved the adjournment of the debate.—Lord Cairns opposed the motion for adjournment. This did not please Mr. Newdegate, who thought the Government should have taken a more decided course. He should, however, be satisfied with the notice just by a direct negative in place of the previous question.—Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Disraeli, and others afterwards spoke. Eventually the previous question was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Jurisdiction of Justices' Bill, the Savings Banks Acts Amendment Bill, and the Metropolitan Police Courts Bill passed through Committee.

The Local Government Supplemental Act Amendment Bill and the Officers of Royal Naval Reserve Bill were read a first time.

The Elementary Education Bill, which proposed to amend the law relating to election petitions, was, after some discussion, read a second time, it being understood that some amendments would be introduced in Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The AFFAIRS OF POLAND.—The Earl of CARNARVON inquired whether the courtesy of the Government would lay upon the table the papers relating to the correspondence between the Emperor of Russia and the Queen of England, as if they were giving their opinions on kid gloves or the merits of a fashionable tailor. For the moment the member of the Church militant. Mr. Lowe dealt with these erratic young gentlemen much as we fancy he would with members, in his preface to the sentence he was about to pass upon them.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE take at Ascot Grand Stand exceeded £9000; but the meeting has produced a good deal of soreness among betting men by the decisions in the case of Tomato and Knowsley. In the former the committee of the rooms seem to have delegated their authority to two gentlemen, who ignored the rule, that bets strictly follow the stakes, except when the winning horse is disqualified owing to a default in making stakes; and in the latter, which is the question of Panama v. Ely, 4 lb. too little, no objection was made by Lord Coventry during the meeting. Still, as the horse carried only 9 st. 5 lb., whereas the weight on the card was 8 st. 9 lb., he comes under the exception "false description," which extends the time of objection to a year. On the Tomato case the rule is on flat reflection, and, fortified by the opinions of Admiral Rous and Mr. Greville, they have signed a round robin to the committee of the rooms, requesting that they will reconsider the decision. After the fatal experiment of last year, the authorities are not likely to try it again, and the meeting has a second Ascot meeting, and they are at their wits' end to think what to race. Any can invent for Derby. The meeting has improved the St. Leger prospects by bringing out Avenger, who bids fair to be a very awkward customer. The Ranger; and the King of the Vale chances become mistier than ever, there seems at least a starter in Gladstone. South stable tested Lady Peel, or they have a slow set of hoofs; but Queen Bertha went away from him in a canter over the New Mile, and left him nothing but the ten per cents. The Queen is a very spirited affair, and it seemed odd that the looming dead heat which was just denied us in the Derby and the Oaks should come off at last. Tim Whiffler's owner would have gladly struck him out on Wednesday if "the upper ten" had not backed him so heavily for the Prince of Wales's Stakes. Nothing but Rogers's pig-root would have done it, and Tim's owner, Mr. Hodgkinson, is riding saved him the first time, and taking it along with Challoner's mount, the King of the Vale chances became mistier than ever, there seems at least a starter in Gladstone. South stable tested Lady Peel, or they have a slow set of hoofs; but Queen Bertha went away from him in a canter over the New Mile, and left him nothing but the ten per cents. The Queen is a very spirited affair, and it seemed odd that the looming dead heat which was just denied us in the Derby and the Oaks should come off at last. Tim Whiffler's owner would have gladly struck him out on Wednesday if "the upper ten" had not backed him so heavily for the Prince of Wales's Stakes. Nothing but Rogers's pig-root would have done it, and Tim's owner, Mr. Hodgkinson, is riding saved him the first time, and taking it along with Challoner's mount, the Ascot Cup. Tim is a good-looking horse, and has made three more magnificently-ridden races. With no Eleanor to help him, Tim can be improved; but the secret of his Ascot success had only to follow and quit him when he tilted. Backstone is amazingly improved, and we trust that Cardigan, who is now at Buckenham at even weights. Beverley Bilbury Club and Stockbridge are the scenes for next week. The Cambridgeshire and Cesarewitch are in the Biennial; and Flatterer, Asteroid, Buckstone, Tim Whiffler, and The Marquis in the Steward's Plate at the latter meeting.

When men mean to have a lot it makes very little matter whether it is rain or sunshine, and hence Mr. Blenkiron had a good day's work on Saturday, and realised an average of 103 gs. for 41. Two or three stood him heavily, and some of the commissions were executed so badly as that matters were quite balanced. Mr. Jackson, looking after the Weatherbits, was the life of the sale, and he bore off the top bid, Bercher to Cadmus, for 620 gs. Mr. Rowland attended for Lord Stamford, and made two or three dropping bids; but when the Ratsplan Filly entered the ring there was that in Mr. Rowland's eye as fat, and his relentless "and ten" bore down everything before it. The Hilton Park Weatherbits were not quite the best Weatherbits as true as possible to the old brown type. The dam of the latter was one of the Bagley brood mares, which Mr. Blenkiron purchased in a lot last year. Three of the Weatherbits averaged 140 gs., three of the Maryanes 347 gs., and three of the Hobbie Nobbies 257 gs. Mr. Bagley sold but did not buy anything. The sale was brought out in perfect condition, and not "butter-fat," as tea many are.

The *Worcestershire Chronicle* states that the local price at the forthcoming Worcester Royal "for hunters entered for the Hurdle Race, in the opinion of judges, equal to 15 stone with hounds," has closed with 27 entries. This is good hearing, as both in numbers and quality, the hunters were wretchedly represented at the last Royal Show.

The *Sporting Magazine* for June has, among other, two noticeable articles, "An American Shooting-box," by Linton, and "Rookshooting at Gay Hall;" while *Bailey's* parades the pen of Lord Fitzhardinge, a well-known name in the great M ea of Melton Mowbray, and nearly as long associated with the Quorn as another brother. "One day more with the Quorn" gives us an excellent account of the Quorn sale.

The forces of Yorkshire match, which suffered nearly as much from unpunctuality as bad weather, was drawn, Yorkshire having 113 to get and an innings to do it in. Slim and Greenwood played splendidly, on behalf of Yorkshire, but E. Stephenson outdrawn them with his 97 innings and the marvellous hitting that is his wicket-keeping, to which Mortlock, Caffyn, and Mr. Dowson were martyrs. Mortlock's 72 was a splendid innings, and so was Griffith's 61. Rest beat Cambridge by 16, thanks to the bowling of Willsher and Bennett, and Goodhew's fine batting. The visitor entering Middlesex on his way to the match might have seen, in a meadow near a yard by the roadside, the tombstone of Alfred Mynn, which, on the second day of the match was removed to the cemetery in the village of Churchyard. Sussex has had a terrible defeat in one innings and 92 runs from M.C.C. and Ground, Wootton and Grundy bowling splendidly, on behalf of Yorkshire, but E. Stephenson outdrawn them with his 97 innings and the marvellous hitting that is

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL HORSERACE AT LONGCHAMPS.—SEE PAGE 645.

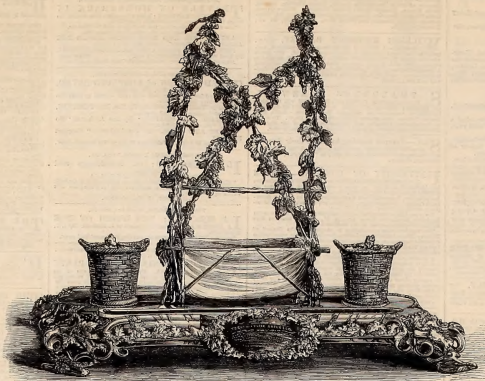
to prepare resolutions, memorials, and petitions, to furnish arguments for friends or replies to opponents. All these services, which were indispensable to the planters, were gratuitously rendered, Mr. Bacon never consenting to receive any remuneration, directly or indirectly, or even allowing the society to reimburse his personal expenses incurred in their cause.

Mr. Bacon is the author of "Plain Facts as to the Excise Duty on Hops," published in 1860. This able pamphlet was more than once quoted as an authority in Parliamentary debates, and received a most favourable notice in the *Edinburgh Review* of October, 1862.

The cause which Mr. Bacon had so much at heart gradually made way. The Parliamentary campaigns of 1860 and 1861 had been encouraging to the repealers, their ranks had received large accessions, and other associations had been formed upon the model of the original society. They were preparing for a renewal of their efforts, when Mr. Gladstone gracefully anticipated their desires, and himself, on the 3rd of April, 1862, proposed the remission of the detested tax.

Seldom has a testimonial been more fittingly bestowed than on the present occasion. All who have watched the agitation against the hop duties are aware that Mr. Bacon played a most important part in that movement, and those best acquainted with the history of their repeal know that, but for him, the result would not have been brought about.

It may be added that the Earl of Ashburnham, who preceded Lord H. Vane in the office of President of the Royal Association, has also marked his sense of the honorary secretary's services by a handsome testimonial.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. BACON, OF LEWES.

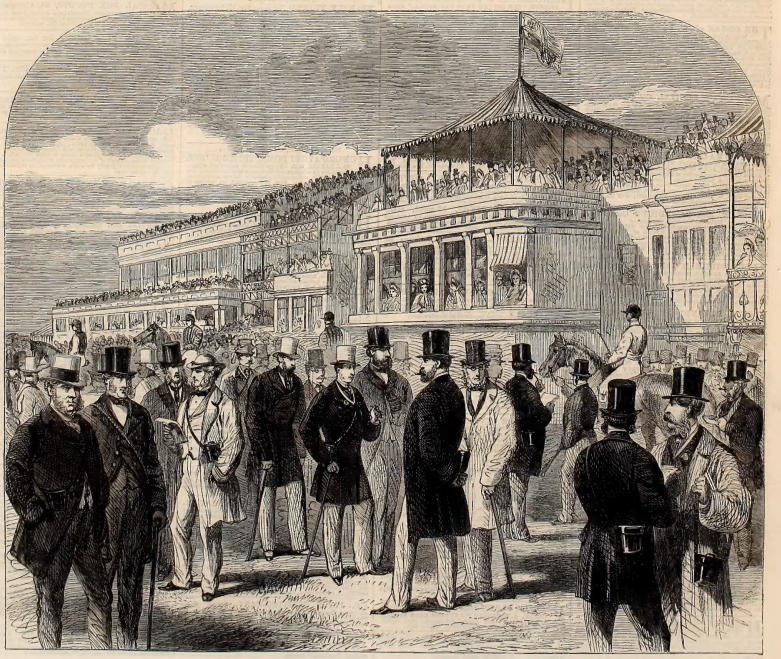
The testimonial was presented to Mr. Bacon by Lord Harry Vane, M.P., the president of the association, at Tunbridge Wells, on the 21st ult. It consists of an ornamental silver inkstand (the work of Messrs. Savory and Co., of Cornhill) and of table plate (supplied by the same firm) to the value of upwards of 100 guineas. The component parts of the inkstand appropriately represent objects connected with hop-picking. The centre is formed by four hop-poles round which turn hop-bines laden with flowers and foliage, as yet untouched by the pickers. Beneath is an open canvas bag, suspended from cleft poles, technically known as a hop-bin, into which the flowers are thrown as fast as they are plucked. Across the bin lies a pole already stripped by the pickers. On each side stands a basket, apparently filled to the brim with hop-plants which have been cut from the poles on which they grew, and are placed near the bin, awaiting the hand that is to gather their flowers and cast them into the bag. These baskets, however, in the present instance, are destined to contain ink-glasses, while the bin is intended to serve as a receptacle for postage-stamps or other small articles required in writing. The massive stand which supports these objects is adorned by a border of exquisite workmanship, representing hop leaves and flowers. In front is a shield bearing the following inscription:—

Presented, with other plate, by Lord Harry Vane, M.P., the President, and other members of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Excise Duties on Hops, to George Peter Bacon, Esq., of Lewes, as a slight token of their high appreciation of his constant, arduous, and most valuable services as honorary secretary of that association, which was formed in the year 1858, and dissolved on the attainment of its object by the repeal of the duties on hops in the year 1862.

Every article of the table-plate (which is of a substantial and handsome description) is appropriately engraved with a wreath of hops.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT ASCOT.

THE ASCOT Cup Day of 1863 will long be remembered by the sporting and pleasure-loving world. It was noticeable, as our readers will recollect, for two remarkable events—the exciting dead heat between Buckstone and Tim Whiffler for the "Gold Cup," and the first visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ascot. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, appeared on the ground just before the first race was run, and, passing to the stand amid an enthusiastic welcome from the large and fashionable company assembled on the heath, entered with interest and spirit into the amusements of the day.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT ASCOT RACES.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Acton Hall, Bishop, the wife of Henry Corbett, Esq., of a son.

On the 19th of April, at Kallang Dale, Singapore, the wife of F. H. Gottlieb, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, April 2, at St. John's Cathedral, Hong-Kong, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, Robert, youngest son of the late Joseph Jackman, Esq., of St. Spring-gardens, London, to Emma, eldest daughter of William Rathbone, Esq., Greenbank, Liverpool, and granddaughter of the late Upper Thames-street, London.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at Westgate Warrens, Wentnor-land, Frederick William Whitehead, Esq., aged 32.

On the 9th inst., at Elm House, Lower Clapton, after a few hours' illness, Richard Geoffrey, Esq., in his 63rd year, deeply and decorously regretted.

On the 11th inst., at Goudurch Rectory, Cumberland, Helen, widow of the Rev. B. Cheese, B.D., Rector of Teasford, Essex, and Rural Dean, in her 79th year.

On the 10th inst., at No. 1, Upper Brunswick-place, Brighton, after many months of intense suffering, Charlotte Rose, for more than fifty years the much-loved wife of Charles Harris, surgeon, formerly of Fenchurch-street, and Guildford-street, Russell-square, London, in the 68th year of her age.

W. P. FRITH, R.A.—PICTURE of "THE RAILWAY STATION." The celebrated Picture is NOW ON VIEW, at the PRAED'S FINE-ART GALLERY, 11, Haymarket, from Ten till Five. Admission, by a Descriptive Pam-phlet, by Tom Taylor, Esq., 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Pall-mall East.—The FORTY-THIRD EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 3d. Pall-mall opposite Marlborough-house. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

RAPHAEL.—THE HOLY FAMILY, by Raphael, painted for Francis I., now in the Louvre at Paris, and the Picture which Sir Joshua Reynolds proved to express his admiration of it, is now ON VIEW daily, at 191, Piccadilly, opposite Bond-street.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their Gigantic COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING at Eight, and MORNING PERFORMANCES every Saturday at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Stalls may be had at all the Music Warehouses, and at the Gallery.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—The Canoe, the Rifle, and the Gun.—MR. A. E. KNIGHT'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, entitled THE WILDERNESS, Scenes and Sketches in the Trail of a Trapper and Hunter, illustrated by Diorama, Panorama, and Cosmorama, and Illustrations in Sound, Vocalism, Instrumentalism, and Pantomime. Every Evening, at Eight o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons, at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stalls may be had at all the Music Warehouses, and at the Egyptian Hall. Manager, Mr. Alfred Bunn.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—M. GEORGE PERFIER'S ORCHESTRAL and CHORAL CONCERT, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, under distinguished patronage. Vocalists—Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Weiss. Instrumentalists—M. Sainton, M. Regondi, M. Rosenhain, who will introduce his new Quartett for Four Violoncellos and Orchestra, adapted by the Concentrateur of Paris, and other Novelties. Conductors—Mr. Benedict and Mr. Alfred Mellon. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 21s., and 42s. Stalls, 10s. 6d. Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d. Area, 5s. Gallery, 2s. 6d. Stalls and Orchestra Stalls may be had at Mr. Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Doors open at Seven. Commence at Eight.

MR. KUHE'S RECITAL OF CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at Eight o'clock. Vocalists—Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Sainton-Dolby, and Mary Scaramanga. Violoncello—Mr. Pezzi. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. Unless such; Family Tickets (Reserved Seats), to admit Three, One Guinea. Tickets to be had of Mr. Kuhe, 9, Wimpole-street; of Mr. York-place, Portman-square, W., and of all the principal Music-sellers.

MR. BEACON'S THIRD and LAST SERIES of PIANOFORTE RECITALS will take place on FRIDAY, JUNE 19, at 3, Grosvenor-street (by permission of Messrs. Collard), at Three o'clock. Vocalists—Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves and Signor Gardoni. Violoncello—M. Paque. Instrumentalist—M. Sainton. Harp Fantasy, Mr. H. Weist. Hiraoka. Mr. Deacon. Tickets, Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. each; Admission, 5s. Tickets and Programmes to be had of Mr. B. W. Olivier, 10, Old Bond-street; or of Mr. Deacon, 21, Wellington-street, Strand.

JUNE 22, MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT, Before the lamentable disappearance of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, By command of Their Majesties, and of the Royal Family, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on the occasion of Mr. Benedict's Jubilee. The full Programme is now ready. Early application is solicited for the new remaining Stalls and Reserved Seats at the Librarians, and of Mr. Benedict, 1, Manchester-square, W.

HERR WILHELM JANZ begs to announce that the ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place under the distinguished patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, JUNE 26. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; to be obtained of Herr Wilhelm Janz, 53, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, W.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The GREAT EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT THIS SEASON will take place on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, and not to be obtained at the Garden by Members or Fellows of the Society, price 1s. or on the day of exhibition, 7s. 6d. each. The Gardens will be open at Two.

THE ROYAL MILITARY BAND will attend.

MR. KENNEDY'S SONGS of SCOTLAND, 1st STORE-STREET MUSIC HALL, EVERY MONDAY at EIGHT, assisted by the Land-sister Quartette. "Sweet Scotland." "Bonnie Dundee." "Maitland Willie." "Land o' Green-ide." "Duncan Gray." "Auld Robin Gray." "Auld Lang Syne," &c. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Doors open at Seven.

MDME. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT has most kindly consented to SING at Signor and Mdme. F. LABLACHE'S GRAND MUSICALE, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, JUNE 29. Mdlle. Parepa, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Gardoni will also sing. The Concerted Music of the greatest masters will be executed. Conductors, Signor Arditi, Signor and Signor Le Cat. Stalls, 1 guinea; Unreserved Seats, 10s. 6d. Tickets, at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers; and Signor F. Lablache, 149, Albany-street, N.W.; and of Mr. Flori, at the Hanover-square Rooms, where the doors of the same are open at Eight.

MDME. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT. SACRED CANTATA.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, on GOOD FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 3.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to announce that a second performance of Handel's Cantata, "ALEXANDER'S FEAST," will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on GOOD FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 3, when Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt will sing, with additional vocal and instrumental performers. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 5s. Tickets to be had of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street, W.; and of Mr. Flori, at the Hanover-square Rooms, where the doors of the same are open at Seven.

A FTOMMAS'S BARDIC FESTIVAL.—TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 16, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—NATIONAL MELODIES. Part I. Instrumental; Concerto of Harp; Demoiselle Parizo, Leider Vincing, Messers. Thomas, Lewis, Evans, Jones, Griffiths, Williams, Rees, Lewis Lewis Thomas, Harrison, Engel Gunz, Hargitt, Archer, &c. Conductors—Messrs. Benedict and Frank Mori. Sofa Stalls 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s. and 3s.

WILLIAM KENNEDY BAYLEY, Esq., deceased.—A WILL of the above-named gentleman, supposed to have been executed in the month of April, 1862, who ran attend INFORMATION relative to such will is requested to be communicated to Messrs. Bayley, Sons, and Bayley, 17, Basinghall-street, and any information which may lead to the recovery will be REWARDED.

S. THALBERG'S FAREWELL SOIREES.—S. THALBERG'S FAREWELL MATINEE will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on SATURDAY, JUNE 20, at Three o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Signor Gardoni. Violoncello—Signor Piatti. Harp—M. Parish-Alvars. Pianoforte—S. Thalberg. Conductors—Messrs. Benedict and Alfred Mellon. Tickets, 21s., 10s. 6d., and 5s. Stalls, 10s. 6d. Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d. Area, 5s. Gallery, 2s. 6d. Stalls and Orchestra Stalls may be had at Mr. Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Doors open at Seven. Commence at Eight.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—NOTICE is hereby given that the next EXAMINATION for CERTIFICATES of MATRICULATION in this University will commence on TUESDAY, the 30th June, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the following places:—London, University College; Oxford, Clarendon Laboratory; Cambridge, Queens' College, Liverpool, Mr. Rathbone's College, Manchester, Queen's College, Liverpool, and Mr. Rathbone's College, Manchester.

Every candidate is required to transmit his certificate of age to the Registrar of the University, at Burlington House, on or before the 20th day of June, at the latest.

The matriculation examination is accepted by the Council of Military Education as a qualification for admission to the Royal Military Academy imposed as conditions for admission to the Royal Military College. Candidates for matriculation are required to pass a satisfactory examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, and Latin, and by the regulations of the Medical Council it is hence passed some one, at least, of the following examinations:—Greek, French, German, or Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, Veterinary Science, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, and Civil Engineering.

Further information may be obtained on application at the University, three consecutive days after the publication of the examination, between the hours of Ten and Four, when copies of the regulations and forms for matriculation, and for the several examinations, may be had, price 6d. each.

By order of the Senate,

WILLIAM S. CARPENTER, Registrar.

June 5, 1863.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton.—The Governors and voluntary contributors intended and continuous support is required to meet the current expenditure of the Hospital.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. HENRY DOBSON Sec.

DIOPTOSCOPE.—The Proprietors of the DIOPTOSCOPE PRESENTS the Spectacles of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES to the LONDON STEREOSCOPIC and PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 54, Cheapside, and 110, Regent-st.

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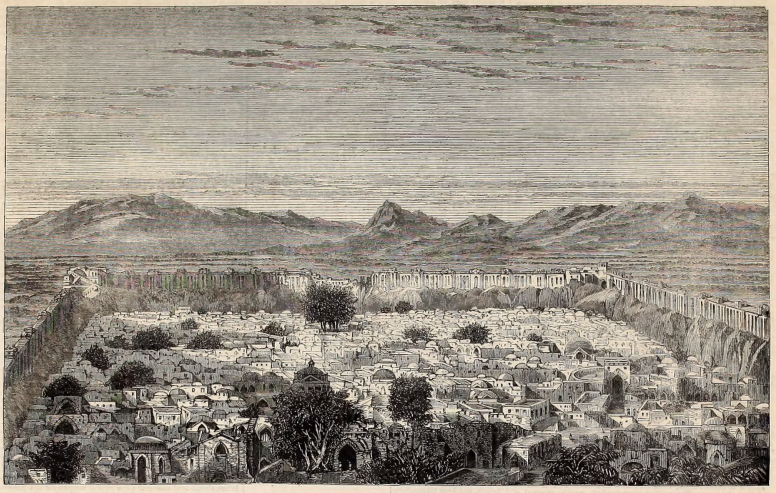


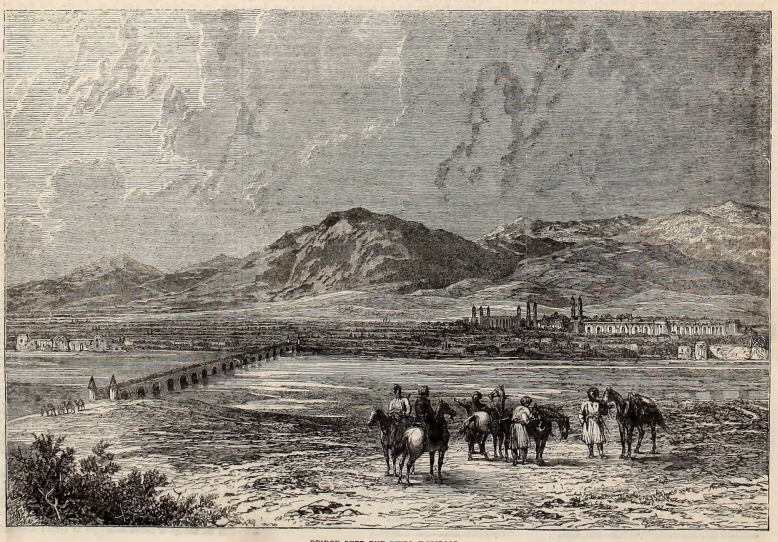
HERAT, FROM THE CITADEL.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE frontier-line between Persia and the Herat territory is by no means clearly defined, but the village of Koosan is generally admitted to be the extreme western point of the dominions of the Herat Ruler. Koosan was formerly a wealthy, thickly-inhabited town, and the ruins of walls in the vicinity, of houses and terraced vineyards, speak to its former thriving state. It has suffered much from the frequent attacks of plundering tribes of Turcomans, who dash across the Persian frontier and carry off to the slave markets of Bokhara every man, woman, and child they have the luck to lay hand on. It was in this town of Koosan that the poor old Suddozye chief, Shah Kamran, was strangled by order of his Prime Minister, Yar Mahomed Khan, who had, just previous to the foul act, usurped supreme power at Herat. From Koosan the road, which eventually enters the Herat valley, turns suddenly towards the south, till it crosses the Herirood.

Once across the river, which here makes a considerable bend to the southward, the traveller, after passing

(Continued on page 648.)



BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER HERIROOD.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE SALMON-BREEDING PONDS AT STORMONTFIELD.

THE Stormontfield ponds, for the rearing of salmon on the artificial plan now coming into general use, are situated on a beautiful shelf on the River Tay, at Colinhaugh, about five miles from Perth. Visitors wishing to see them must hire a vehicle, as they are not at present accessible by railway. The ponds were completed with great rapidity, having been constructed in the short space of a month; and on the 23rd of November, 1853, they were for the first time filled with fecundated salmon eggs. In consequence of the river being only one reception-pond for the young fish it has been found impossible to have a hatching office than once in two years. The reason for this peculiarity is obvious—the transfer by ova cannot be made from the home ponds discovered by the older occupants of the pond. In every suite of breeding-ponds it is therefore advisable to have two reception-ponds, which would admit of an annual hatching of fish. It may just be necessary to remind our readers that the full call of a salmon ascending in any particular year depart for the sea at the age of twelve months, the other moiety, curiously enough, requiring to live for two years in the ponds before they can be induced to come upon their way. Naturalists have never as yet been able to assign any reason for this curious phenomenon, and it is only by the observation of the Stormontfield ponds that we have been able with certainty to know that the year discrepancy appeared to be a distinct law in the race, and not became a small at the age of one and two years respectively.

The Stormontfield breeding-ponds are admirably constructed for the purpose for which they are designed. The supply of water for the hawe and feeding and reception ponds is obtained from the mill-race, which is sent in the background of our birdseye view. The water is carefully filtered through pipes, in order to have it pure and free from reptiles before it is allowed to flow into the ponds. These are filled with nice clean gravel; indeed, it is advisable to boil the stones before they are used, so as to free them from reptiles and every other impurity: and a shallt cut at the top of each box allows the water entrance and exit. At the top and bottom of the ponds runs a little canal, which at the top equalises the supply and at the bottom receives the fish immediately on their being hatched. From the bottom canal there is a small rundle to let away the water, and also to lead it from one another to admit the fish into their growing-pond. There is likewise another rundel, which carries the water from the ponds to the Tay at the proper season, and at the end next the river a small chamber has been constructed in order to keep the young fish in it. All the different rundels are provided with sluices to prevent the escape of the fish and the entrance of enemies of all kinds. A small dyke admits of the water being cut off in order to allow the pond to be cleaned. There is also a pipe from the mill-race to the pond, so as to have more water from time to time when it is required. The total cost of the ponds was under £500, and the cost of spawning the fish and watching the hawe-ponds was very little; and for these sums so many as three hundred thousand salmon can be reared every little every two years, and be produced with certainty till they are of an age to look after themselves and seek their own food.

This protection is the special advantage of the artificial system, for hundreds of thousands of salmon fry are yearly in our rivers and destroyed by the fish and fowl of various kinds that prey upon them. Countless countless of the adult salmon also fall victims to the same cause. It has been calculated that not above ten per cent of the salmon spawn which are annually brought to the breeding-ponds ever attain the weight of 10lb., and that not two per cent attain 15lb. weight! It is hoped that, under the protecting system, a larger percentage of grown salmon will be obtained; and it is known as a fact that the experiments at Stormontfield have already raised the rental of the River Tay considerably. Up to the present time upwards of a million of smalts have been thrown into the river from the Stormontfield breeding-ponds.

The process of artificial spawning is exceedingly simple, and was known in ancient times, when the luxurious Italians were famed for their gastronomy. The natural spawning-beds are first searched out—the proper reason for fish that are about to deposit their eggs; and it may be stated that no male fish will attend to the impregnation of the eggs of two or more females. It is well that this should be known, as the male fish are not so plentiful as the female, and there is but a small quantity of milt will fecundate a large number of eggs. It may be also stated, as a curiosity of the fact, that when the salmon have been more than once spawned at Stormontfield, the fish having been marked on each occasion. The *modus operandi* of artificial spawning is as follows:—As soon as a female fish has been taken, the ova of the female must be immediately discharged into a fish containing water; this is done by pressing the abdominal and abdominen of the fish; the male fish must be treated in the same way, care being taken to hold it under the water while this is performed. When the milt has been obtained the contents must be stirred about with the hand. After the lapse of a minute or two the water must be poured off, leaving enough, however, to cover the eggs, and fresh water must be supplied in lieu of it. Another change of the water is made, and then the eggs are ready to be put into the hawe-boxes; little tin pans or large spoons with water in them may be used to distribute the ova into the boxes. In mild winters the ova will hatch in about 100 days. The young fish, so soon as they enter the reception-pond, require to be provided with food. For this purpose a few crumbs of boiled and grated liver should be thrown over the ponds. By means of the artificial system it will be quite possible to re-stock all our great Scottish salmon rivers. A pool capable of turning out a million fish per annum might, we think, be constructed for a couple of thousand pounds, which would be a mere trifle to the proprietors of a great stream. With an additional reception-pond the boxes at Stormontfield would be capable of greater power. We are surprised that the proprietors do not finish what they have so well begun.

A letter from St. Helena, of the 27th of April, states that the Emperor Napoleon I.'s ancient residence of Old Roare continues to be the object of numerous pilgrimages. It has been completely restored, and there is no trouble touching at the island visit that celebrated spot. In one day sixty persons of all ranks, in spite of the distance and the difficulty of access to the mountains, went to Longwood and inscribed their names on the registers.

The natives of India at last appear to be awakening to a sense of continued action. The *Bengal Hurkaru* of April 4 states:—"A fatige is about to be thrown across the Ganges at Cawnpore, which will not only be exclusively furnished by native landowners and capitalists, who have made choice of Mr. Wilson, C.E., to carry out the work. The Cawnpore Bridge Company is being started by a native, to supply the town with omnibuses to run from Bingaw Road to Kalighat and Allypore. The Company will, in short, do things—at these conveyances, to start at intervals of ten minutes, and conducted by every hortless proprietor of a public vehicle in the town. That something of the kind is much wanted is obvious enough; but the difficulty will be in inducing men of different castes to ride in the same vehicle, though the railways have done much to efface that prejudice. In India, as elsewhere, there is no teaching an old dog new tricks."

The ninth annual report of the Postmaster General has been issued. During the past year the expenses of the Office, which are sidewise extended, in the addition of more offices, more free delivery, more rural posts, and more day mails, have increased £200,000 more than the United Kingdom in 1862 was 695 millions, an increase of twelve millions compared with last, and established as many as 1,000 new offices for the conduction of the penny postage. The distance over which mails are carried daily is that United Kingdom is 100,000 miles. The following will be the amount chargeable upon each letters:—Addressed to India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 10d.; above half an ounce and not exceeding 1 oz., 1s. 8d.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 2s. 6d.; above 2oz. and not exceeding 3 oz., 3s. 4d.; every ounce after the first, 1s. 8d. Addressed to Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, China, Java, Labuan, Japan, Borneo, the Moluccas, or the Philippine Islands, and exceeding half an ounce in weight, 1s. 8d.; above half an ounce and not exceeding 1 oz., 3s. 4d.; above 1oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 5s. 4d.; above 2oz. and not exceeding 3 oz., 8s.; every ounce after the first, 2s. 8d.—By command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL HORSERACE AT LONGCHAMPS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A colossal silver vase offered by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, two thousand pounds given by the city of Paris, two thousand pounds given by the Jockey Club, and various minor prizes, were the inducements to enter offered in the summer of 1862 to the owners of horses never trained in 1863, of every quality, and of every country. The conditions of the race were:—Entry, £40; 24ft feeler, or £20 only if declared by the 15th of April; the weight for a mile and a half, 2400, and the third £200, out of the entries. Weight, 8st. 9lb. for colts and 8st. 5lb. for fillies. Distance, 2400 mètres, or 200 yards more than a mile and three-quarters. Thirty horses to be selected, and no race. To be run on May 31, 1863.

The following list of entries sent in by foreigners was the inscription of the names of the most distinguished owners of horses throughout Europe—Her Majesty the Queen, Lord Stamford, Lord Derby, Lord Uxbridge, Lord Stamford, Lord Strathmore, Lord St. Vincent, Lord Chatham, Lord Hastings, Lord Westmeath, Lord Alexander, Lord Savile, Ten Brook, Naylor, Day, and many other of our turfites, contributed fifty entries on the English side; the remainder of the fifty-two entries in the list was filled up by the Jockey Club of Paris. This club was composed of twenty-four horses representing the best stables of France, Belgium, Austria, and Russia.

The interval which had elapsed since the entries were made had deprived of many a ci-devant favourite; the fine-looking weanes of the French Derby, La Touques, and the second for our popular Epsom event (Lord Clifden), were no longer considered to have the race between them that only fifteen ventured on appearing at the "correct cards" for the Grand Prix de Paris distributed at Longchamps. Of the fifty-two entries, only the Emperor's Fadladeen, Dainier, Lord Clifden, The Orphan, The Ranger, Saccharometer, Donnybrook, Fourth, and Lord Clifden, Gouter's riding of Miss Agnes, and Demon. Mr. Naylor's Carnival, the Earl of Uxbridge's Mueller, and Mr. Melville's Mr. Ambrose, were selected 13, 14, and 15 on the card, did not, I believe, cross the Channel.

The Grand Prix de Paris, the fourth race on the card, was set for 3 p.m. past three, and the Champs Elysées, the Bois de Boulogne, the beauty, consisting of the Emperor and Empress, the ex-King of Portugal, the Duke de Morny, Count Walewski, and others, and escorted by a detachment of Spahis, imparted a fresh animation to the scene. The Emperor's arrival at the course by the Porte de Longchamps, the Imperial pavilion was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm on the part of the English visitors such as our neighbours have rarely witnessed.

While the preparations for the Grand Prix were going on the Spahis, dispersed in groups over the course, gave the public a series of equestrian performances on their beautiful steeds. Startling feats of horsemanship were executed by these sons of the desert, who, mounted on full speed, or burning off abruptly with the most graceful curvetting, their long burnous floating behind them in the wind. During one of these Arab divertissements the bull ring, the twelve numbers went up, and, in the midst of intense excitement as the pets of the Jockey Club paraded before the stand, they went off to their preliminary gallops. The French crack looked all over a winner, and so was the favourite nearly fifteen pounds in front of Fadladeen, who, with The Ranger (by Voltigeur, out of Shrimshire's dam), Lord Clifden's Dainier, and Saccharometer, formed the first five, 2 to 1, and 6 to 1. The start was well effected at the first signal, and off they went. The Orphan (Lord Clifden's pilot) first, and Lord Clifden last. M. Aumont's Fadladeen, by Stockwell, dashed to the front, but, coming down the incline and entering the straight, Mr. Henry Custance's Saccharometer, by Orlando, out of Sister to Doyle on the French mare, and the encouraging cries of the French spectators, which, as the horses neared the Grand Stand, at the height of their voices, maintained his advantage, winning by a length, Mr. Wilson's second, Saccharometer third, Donnybrook fourth, and Lord Clifden fifth.

Gouter's riding of The Ranger was most clever, and merited the applause which he received. Fadladeen was beaten by his defeat of his return to scale. After the race, the Emperor's gift was exhibited in front of the Grand Stand. It is a splendid piece of silver-gilt workmanship and considerable value, and will no doubt be kept as a permanent memorial of the first international race. Above, above, above besides the large stake of £4240, out of which he generously offered £200 for the benefit of the poor of Paris.

The defeat of Lord Clifden was a great disappointment to her French and English backers but the manner in which the out down Saccharometer and Lord Clifden, after the last of the Spahis had left the course of her year, and should encourage our neighbours to persevere in their efforts to improve the breed of horses, which is second to none in Albion. The racing spirit is certainly aroused in France; never, there are the shadow, was a meeting more aristocratically attended, or more successful in a pecuniary point of view, a proof of which is the number of receipts for admission within the immediate precincts of the race-course. The Emperor's Fadladeen, by Stockwell, out of Mencia, will no doubt figure a large number of entries for the race of next year, when French and English horses will meet on more equal terms, and probably take rivalry to dispute, on the picturesque racecourse of Longchamps, the still more important stake of the Grand International of 1864.

James George Ferguson Russell, Esq., a third secretary, has been appointed a second secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service; and A. J. Dalrymple, Esq., a second secretary, to be third secretary to her Majesty's legation at Athens, to be second secretary to her Majesty's diplomatic service.

A. J. Dalrymple, Esq., a French Canadian, has, it is said, lately made an important archæological discovery on the banks of the Saguenay, not far from Lake St. John. Below or the Grand Discharge of the lake, he has explored, at the interest monument known as Cap 399 by the name of Indian's Tomb, and has found numerous graves, in which are placed considerable quantities and other objects of a desirable workmanship. M. Dalrymple has also found the remains of the village of the family of which the chiefs of Alexander or one of his successors. Other tombs exist to the locality.

Dr. Dowler, of New Orleans, has invented a gas capable of being used for the South Dublin Board of Guardians to examine the bread, in spite of the adulteration. The gas is to be used in the oven, and the bread is then subjected to the action of the gas. The process is said to be a spurious article, consisting of sugar, alum, and flavour, and that no such result would be produced by the gas. The sugar be found extremely damp, containing a very large proportion of water, and a considerable quantity of the adulterations mentioned, such as particles of meat, entrails, and starch granules. It contained also in great confidence with the bread, and the latter was found to be of a dangerous and nature the lowest which, by borrowing in the sale, produces the. It is an opportunity, therefore, for the public to know that in the loaf there are 100,000 of these insects in every pound of sugar. In 10 grams weight I reckoned 200, being the proportion of 2000 to the pound, and in one loaf 4000 or 5000. Such sugar is not only detrimental to health, but the last economical fraud that can be practised upon the public, and the contractors and the guardians have resolved to take the proceedings against the contractors.

Lord Campbell has appointed Mr. Edward Bullock Denison to be connected with gambling, and there are regular gambling houses, where one sometimes sees as much as £1,000 on the table. Mr. Denison, in the case of Mr. Bullock, is not only more than 17l. high being made. In another, one of the baker's dozen, a small building standing back on about 100 yards, a counter, for the same purpose. Fortune-tellers are frequent, some of them of great notoriety. Mademoiselle Lenormand, a celebrated, and Count everything held out quite in Persian's sign—even a private room, at which cakes and refreshment of more or less relief, according to the size of the customer. There were also bits of price hanging to against the walls. The gentlemen are smoking wonderful. They eat, square, brick-built houses, rather than any of the neighbouring shops, and quite forgreat from outside. There are of different classes, some leading money for three months, some for eight months, and others for three years. I went over one, and the acreage—as all the articles was very custom, every separate article being carefully done up in paper and labelled.—*Letter in the Times.*

WORK FOR WAGES.

WHAT is to be done with the Lancashire operatives has become a very great social difficulty. Up to the present time we have dealt most successfully with it. The cotton operatives of Lancashire have been maintained in tolerable comfort, in excellent health, and have, to a certain extent, been employed. Having first met their calamity from their own resources, in the hope that better days would speedily arrive, they were obliged, when these were exhausted, to throw themselves upon the arm which was held out by the country to keep them from falling. That arm—a magnificent private charity—has sustained them for more than one year.

The sister industries of the country are not yet tired of this self-imposed burden. Some of them have already begun to feel they could endure it for another season were the system of relief now adopted likely to prove the last. But there is no assurance that with the commencement of last winter all went well enough. The labour test and task-work, introduced to relieve the unemployed operatives from pauperchosis, the reading-classes, or open parish work: and while the novelty of the plan lasted, all went well. When tasks grew out, and strong men wearied of going to school, and when both became irksome, we found it irksome work to be thus confined week after week, the difficulty of passing from one extreme to the other was found to be insuperable. It was clear that the whole population would be deeply demoralized, if, when the cotton famine was at an end, the habit of idleness had in a severe position to take advantage of it than if they had been occupied with ordinary work, in which their hands might have lost some of their pliancy.

It is not surprising that the temper of the people is changing for the worse. Which is the more humiliating—healthy at home, or, as a gift, becomes very soon a help chained sullenly as a right. With regard to the Lancashire operatives, we suppose the whole of them find themselves enlisted in an ungrateful service, with no prospect of relief from it. Every day and every week in the Swamp-spaces, roads and all operations for temporarily dealing with the stoppage of the cotton, may have been good for that purpose, but they could not be used for anything but a temporary purpose. The moment it ceased the public mind was alarmed by the violent outbreak at Stalybridge, which was regarded as the symptom of a state of hatred and revenge that everywhere else in Lancashire, and had nearly chanced to find utterance there, but for the timely and judicious interference of the authorities. The depreciation of the factory hands was the only thing to be considered. It was not to be supposed that as far as to see that the staple manufacture of Lancashire had better be broken up, if its destruction were consequent upon any large colonial exodus of the people engaged in it, for that would be a national calamity that could not but be opened. This was preceded by a tempting grant made by the authorities of Canada to any of the cotton operatives (with their families, to that colony. Canada is about to adopt a similar course. The Government of Canada is going to call upon the Government a large amount of the wild land for the benefit of the distressed of Lancashire. There is some regret expressed on the part of Canadians that the £25,000 voted towards relief in 1847 by the British North America was not, in part at least, sent expressly to secure emigration to Canada, instead of being sent to Ireland to feed 6000 people—a healthy blood-letting to a plethoric constitution. Other colonies, also, are ready to receive a portion of the able-bodied men of Lancashire to their soil; but as yet with no very successful result. It is clear enough that there are, for the most part causes—ties, the lack of good information with respect to the matter, a disinclination to quit a certainty in England, however poor, for an uncertainty abroad, however promising—which tell against it, as the vitality of the cotton trade—the great mass of the unemployed remaining at home. The question is not to substitute one industry for it remains therefore, to devise some means by which these people may be employed in their own work, and receive the proper wages for remunerative toil.

In the month of March it was suggested that the Legislature should lend money at a low rate of interest for the purpose of maintaining and keeping the working population of the cotton districts from starvation. It was thought by those who were acquainted with the circumstances over that the country need not be put to expense with regard to the matter, as the local authorities, with the funds at their disposal, but that the bulk of the operatives, would be willing to go to their homes, where they hope soon again to live in comfort, must be prohibited by law. The Chancellor of the public journals this question has been pretty well discussed, and there are two points of opinion. The first point to issue two conclusions which really are of values. For those we are mainly indebted to Mr. Denton, who has addressed a letter to Government to embody his views in a memorandum, which was read by Mr. Ferrand in April last for a Royal Commission. There are 450,000 persons now supplied by the rates or charity, 80,000 of whom are able-bodied men, capable, with due diligence and skill, to execute the work. Mr. Denton suggests that of these 80,000 two-thirds can be usefully employed in the construction of public conveniences, in grounds, cemeteries, public walks, and new roads;" and the remainder, he thinks, might be employed in cultivating the land at a short distance from towns, upon the improvement of landed estates by drainage, by the planting of fences in fields, road-making, planting, trenching, and leveling of irregular surfaces. Mr. Denton dwelt more particularly upon this latter mode of employment because the occupation of the General Drainage Company has made him most conversant with such labour. "The Lancashire Public Works Act," he further remarked, "passed by the present distress" he states to be "sufficient to employ, in underdraining alone, 100,000 men for two years." Another writer, living Lancashire on the north and Cheshire on the south, the district comprises 2500 square miles, in which are to be found 850,000 acres of wet land which may be drained. Already he has had some experience in this work, for Mr. Tollemache, M.P. for Cheshire, has given him the superintendence of his own landed estate at Mottram and Tintwistle, through the General Land Drainage Company, with a view of giving employment to the operatives of the locality a means of work." Again, he suggests that men might be profitably engaged "in trenching hillsides too precipitous for cultivation, and planting them with wood. Also in making the roads and other trees used for mine props and sepias." Portions of sterile moors might be advantageously let to the poor, as has already taken place on the western side of Lancashire, to the north of Liverpool, as far as Southport and Ormskirk. Mr. Denton has also supplied us with a hand labour in various ways, and, being more readily moved by the land than heavier land, as better fitted therefore for unskilled workmen."

This mode of employment is not new. Forty years since the hundreds of thousands of men, who were then out of employment, executed a road across Chat Moss several miles in length. Some other instances might be mentioned, but we will not multiply precedents. St. James's Mount, Liverpool, in reports of these works the engineer has expressed his opinion that the labourers, and Mr. Denton, speaking of those engaged under him at Mottram, says that "the occupants of the mills are by no means unwilling to undertake the work, but their work will bear comparison with that of agricultural labourers of equal experience." The facilities for borrowing money for such improvements are great, for Mr. Denton tells us that the Act of 1846 has established the principle of charging estates with the cost of draining, repayable by instalments, and the Improvement Act of 1860 further has so relaxed which enable landowners to charge their estates with borrowed money, and especially in districts where the improvements are of a permanent character. There is practically no difficulty in obtaining any amount of money at about an average charge of 4l per cent. Some difficulties, however, lie in the way of the Government promoting agriculturist improvements, owing to the fact that several land improvement companies having already established themselves, and would be interfered with were Government to offer money at a lower rate of interest than they.

For the present, therefore, Government has confined itself to that suggestion for drawn improvement which emanated from others besides Mr. Denton. Mr. Bowlinson was forthwith directed to visit the cotton-manufacturing districts, to put himself into communication with the various local authorities, and to report upon any sanitary or other works upon which the people could be employed. He set out on this mission on the 2nd of May, and handed in a report on the 19th, from which we make a few extracts.

In the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne he found 7137 unemployed

persons, of whom 2000 were shareholders men. It is governed under the powers of a local Act, which enables the Corporation to borrow up to double the annual rateable value, or £132,000. There is, however, a local debt for waterworks, and Townhall, which incurs £30,000 to be borrowed; and public works, such as sewerage, water supply, land and street improvement, public park, are required which would involve an outlay of £40,000. At Blackburn there are powers to borrow £200,000, and the existing debt is £107,000; so that £182,000 are left to act to work 3000 shareholden men, who are unemployed, in completing the sewerage, forming and paving about four miles of streets. The total cost of which will be £75,000. The Corporation of Rochdale have power to borrow an additional £40,000; have 2000 shareholden men to carry out the formation of a park and other public recreation-ground, sewers, streets, and roads, requiring an expenditure of £70,000. At Bolton, 2000, too, a public park is wanted, the main sewers require to be completed, streets to be formed, and the river to be cleansed. There are there, also, shareholden men willing to work for wages.

It appears, in fact, that there is abundance of work for the people, and no difficulty in getting the money to engage them in it. All these authorities have been brought into existence specially during the war for cotton-spinning, which swallowed up every other consideration. No body could be spared for public work; and Corporations abstained from engaging in them during the reign of high wages. The roof to shatter the workmen's cottages that was introduced the days of cheap corn his house and the roads that led to it were matters of no moment. With respect to Manchester, Mr. Rawlinson, one of the Local Government Inspectors are now at work for wages of 1d. per hour, the cotton barrow labour, levelling land, and excavating foundations. I have watched them at work and spoken to them; they are shareholders from the relief schools. The only complaint made to me was that they, the men, were not allowed to work all day and every day 'rather work than sit stewing in the schools.' I remarked to one of the men, 'You are getting pay you cannot do good cotton work.' His answer was, 'But we both can and will if we have the chance.' Without doubt, with legitimate work, proper tools, regular hours, reasonable pay, and efficient teaching and superintendence, more than a quarter of all the men out of work will in one month be enabled to create as good work for open wages as well as any cotton-spinning mill in Great Britain. No gang should be without a leaven of educated labour, and to these must be forwarded petitions, plans, &c., before any loans will be granted. All such Government loans will be under the control of the entire rateable property of each district at a remunerative rate of interest, payable at stated periods by instalments.

As it is our intention to recur to these works from time to time, we shall say no more here, but conclude by expressing our strong hope in the sanitary improvements of towns, combined with the improvement of estates, may together give active and useful employment to a fine class of men who must, under the present system of industry, become utterly worthless to the country.

THE BREADALBANE FEERAGE.

At sessions, with a recital of £70,000 per annum, is now the subject of competition between the claimants—a number of whom, we believe, are prepared with any expectation of succeeding to it. When the late Marquis of Breadalbane died, in January, 1862, Parliament was not sitting, and no immediate relatives capable of inheriting from him in the ordinary course of descent. There were persons who took it for granted that the Queen would appoint at once but for ever to the Campbells. It is true that the English nonconsuite, created 1831, as well as the Scotch creation of Glenorchy, conferred on the late Earl at the same time, and the barony of Breadalbane, which he had held since 1806, because created in the male issue. But the Scotch peerage, viscountcy, and barony, vested in the same family in the reign of Charles II. were saved by a provision made in favour of the present from a similar extinction. The patent, dated on the 18th of August, 1681 (though it was provided that he should take precedence only from the 28th of June, 1677), was granted to Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy, Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount Campbell of Tay and Paintland, Lord Glenorchy, Benderaloch, Lochawe, and Tay. By the 3rd Anne Session 2, it was further limited in the patent to the one of his sons whom the father might appoint. Failing such appointment, the succession was to devolve which was to his eldest son by his male issue in general. The effect of such an instrument was to perpetuate the peerage after the failure of the heirs male of the body of his heirs male. That contingency has occurred, and the late Marquis's eldest son, created Lord John, the second. He was followed by his brother, Lord Chandos, and he by that upon the death of this third John Earl of Breadalbane and Holland. Strange limitation which we have explained came into operation, and the honours were transferred to and vested in any remote male heir of the body of the first Marquis. The name of this kinsman happened to be John too, and he it was who obtained the peerage, earldom, and marquisate in the year 1831 of the limited kingdom. He was succeeded by a fifth John, whose death, a few months ago, has led to this litigation.

In order to understand the position of the two rivals who are about to contest the matter in Parliament, we must carry our minds a little backward. The common ancestor of the first Earl and the late Marquis was a certain Sir Robert Campbell, of Glenorchy, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century. From his two elder sons sprang the two families, of which the one acquired the title, and the other, inheriting the estates, that of the late Marquisate. But there was a third son of Sir Robert, who must now be mentioned, and from him was born that Scotch gentleman who is the claimant. We said that the title of this pedigree pension by generation, for nothing turns upon the entire exclusion of the female line, except that in the right of which he was a Viscount, Earl of Glenlochie, finally descended from the third son of Sir Robert Campbell, of Glenorchy, who was succeeded in the title by several collaterals. The second of these collaterals, Viscount Glenlochie, was John Alexander Gavin Campbell, who now solicits the Queen to call him "Earl Breadalbane," which Earl of Breadalbane? The sixth of these collaterals, John, was the grandfather of Lieutenant Charles Willis Campbell, who now claims to be Lord, and has petitioned Parliament for a writ of summons to adjudicate upon that claim and to sequestrate the Breadalbane estates in the meantime.

The whole dispute is as to the validity of an alleged marriage between J. A. G. Campbell's grandfather and grandmother. If they were legally married there is only one step in opposition's case; if they were not married there are half a dozen. There seem to be very few material pieces of evidence on this point. The only one of which the grandmother to the Viscountcy of Glenlochie and her alleged husband in 1807. A photograph of this curious document has been procured from the War Office, and proves that it was drawn up in very correctly acquainted with grammar. Her story is that she was married to James Campbell, on 1st September, 1787, at Edinburgh, "by the Reverend Mr. Gaile minister," after which she accompanied him to America. Quite recently, even in the time of the present Marquis of Breadalbane, she did not register behind him; the only witness of the marriage was also dead, and the Act of 1855 (17 and 18 Vict. cap. 80) had not been in America. Such was the widow's statement, and it may, for aught we know, have been true; but then there is another, we think, in the case. Whether this be really the only proof of a marriage, we cannot say; but Mr. J. A. G. Campbell can only we have no means of judging until the parties have come into Parliament.

There is also before us an extract from the parish register of Drimpton Sherborne's establishing a former marriage between James Campbell and Elizabeth Gaile, at Drimpton, in Dorsetshire, on the 3rd of October, 1784, having executed a will in 1786. There is no doubt, we think, of the discovery of the marriage; the difficulty seems to be in the proof of the identity of the Mrs. Campbell. The simple question is whether this document signatories to the will are the same persons as the parties to the marriage. If so, then all the clapping of the union contracted with James Campbell in 1784 are, of course, legitimate, and among them William John Campbell Glenlochie, the father of J. A. G. Campbell, of Glenlochie, Stockwell, the single foundation upon which the whole structure of ancient title, estates, and rentals is built. Upon which humble reeds of the finest parts of Scotland, ultimately rest.—*Times.*

* There are, we believe, some obstacles than these one to this splendid prize. For example, Mr. Campbell, of Glenlochie, has no baptismal name as a Christian name. Campbell, of Glenlochie, is descended from Duncan Campbell, eldest son of John, first of Breadalbane. Then there is Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, descended from Colin, second Breadalbane, who of all claimants to have made out, will be, in the opinion of many, the most formidable. It is a pity that through a number of first Marquis the order of the Peerage has not been followed. Then there would be no room for any proper claimant, the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords.

A large fire broke out at Gallipoli, on the night of Sunday, the 24th ult., which destroyed one hundred houses, three khans, and 200 shops. It was finally mastered by the crew of the French steamer Darlaca. The property destroyed is valued at £20,000.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

On Monday evening the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, proceeded in State to Guildhall for the purpose of taking up the freedom of the City, which he claimed by right of birth, his illustrious father having been a citizen. An immense crowd lined the streets through which the Royal cortège passed, and the Prince and Princess were very warmly greeted by the City multitudes as evidences of their loyalty. Profiting by the experience of the 7th of March, extraordinary precautions were taken, and the metropolitan force lined more than two-thirds of the City thoroughfares. The Life Guards guarded the avenues leading to Ludgate, Cheapside, and the Poultry.

The best energies of the Corporation and its officers were directed to rendering the visit, which, it will be remembered, originated with the Council Chamber, appropriated as the supper-room for the Prince and Princess a chamber in which, on the occasion of one of the most distinguished guests, was splendidly decorated by Mr. Crace for the banquet given at the end of the Council. Here were placed two buffets laden with the finest works of the goldsmiths' and jewellers' art from all the great livery companies. At the opposite end the wall was covered with crimson velvet, in front of which was placed a small jet of water, which fell upon a bank of palms, tree ferns, rich plants of foliage, and flowers, which had been selected by Mr. Gibbs, gardener to the City Chamberlain. The reception-hall was a temporary structure, covering the whole space of the Guildhall-yard. It was constructed with marvellous rapidity by Mr. Myers, from the design of Mr. Allen, in the classical, though indeterminate, style of Dunning, the City architect. This hall is 120 feet in length, and 40 in width, and had an upper and a lower room; the upper one, supported by rows of Ionic columns, formed a kind of gallery into bays and aisles, being used as a supper-room. The roof of the reception-hall was composed of coloured cloth, resembling awnings in the front facing the south, for purposes of ventilation. The walls were covered with crimson cloth, and were richly garlanded with flowers. Two of the Courts of Law were also floored over at the time corresponding with that of the large supper-room, and the three together accommodated about 3000 persons. The entrance for the Prince and Princess was a perfect gem of its kind. It adjoined the Chamberlain's official residence, and was built entirely of coloured glass of lace drapery and festoons of beautiful pink rose and rosebuds. In the centre was a magnificent chandelier, with pendants, vases, and vases and jardinieres with lovely flowering plants decorated the space between. The Lord Mayor's carriages leading to the great hall were sufficiently decorated in pink and white flowers, with crimson cushions and groups of statuary. The recess near the Aldermen's Chamber was filled with a large vase, by Copestake, Moore, and Crampton, residence of Prince Christian, and former home of Princess Alexandra. The Prince's Chamber, in the Aldermen's Court, was filled with pendant coronas of gas, from which hung baskets of gilt wire-work with flowers and evergreens, and similar sides. The main arches and each end were ornamented by lines of gas, and stained walls, gas also around the columns. The hall had been relieved in gold and colours by the use of white and crimson drapery. The walls and the main features of the architecture were brought prominently forward with the aid of a "transparent sketch of estate" bearing the arms of the Prince and Princess, shown on a rich tapestry, produced from one made for the Prince's great ancestor, Henry VIII. Above it was the royal standard of England, and the Prince of Wales, and executed in the finest spun glass, like dropping silver. Beneath the velvet canopy of state was placed the throne for the Prince and was the orchestra, built up with mirrors and crimson draperies, with the Royal arms and those of the Prince of Wales, and the colossal statues of the quaint old Danish demigods God and Hermod, guarding the door. Above, from the walls, hung the banners of the companies, and half-way down the hall were suspended the arms and shields beautifully grouped. The floor was covered with a crimson cloth, and the passages were matted, and richly carpeted.

The guests—exceeding two thousand in number—arrived early, and were received by the Lord Mayor, Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and a committee comprising most of the prominent members of the Corporation. The band of the Grenadier Guards—mounted aloft in a small orchestra—performed a selection, and dance-music as the company entered. Mr. Jullien's band was also in attendance, and on the dais were a number of state officials, and it kept up a strain of melody in the chief hall during the whole of the evening. At half-past seven the Royal carriages were seen to be arriving, but the bulk came before eight o'clock, and the hall and all the approaches were crowded by that hour. A square space near the east end of the building and dais was kept guarded by the members of the Court of the Corporation, but outside this charmed circle, notwithstanding certain precautions, the crowd was very great pretty much as he liked.

About twenty minutes past nine a flourish of trumpets from the heralds proclaimed the approach of the Royal party, and the band began the National Anthem. The Prince and Princess, from the corner facing his unionism of Field Marshal, with the ribbon and star of the Garter. The latter wore white dress, with the coronet and brooch of diamonds given her by her Royal husband, and with the superb City necklace of bullions. Her hair was turned back from her forehead, in the style to which she has given her name, and was set off by a feather, setting off her fair young features and fine, expressive face. The Prince of Wales, in the uniform of the Guards, then came Prince Alfred, in his lieutenant's uniform, his face looking the picture of health and vigour. Prince Arthur, in the full dress costume of a Highland officer, followed, and Prince Leopold, the youngest son of the Queen, in the full dress uniform of a Highland officer, followed. The Princess Louise, in a dress of white silk, with a train of blue velvet, and a wreath of flowers in her hair, followed her mother, and the Princess Helena, in white, with a wreath of flowers, followed her sister. The Princess Louise, in a dress of white silk, with a train of blue velvet, and a wreath of flowers in her hair, followed her mother, and the Princess Helena, in white, with a wreath of flowers, followed her sister. The Princess Louise, in a dress of white silk, with a train of blue velvet, and a wreath of flowers in her hair, followed her mother, and the Princess Helena, in white, with a wreath of flowers, followed her sister.

This procession passed under the old porch into the outer hall, and marched slowly round the building between the dense rows of admiring spectators, who cheered the Royal visitors as they came. The former wearing his uniform of Field Marshal, with the ribbon and star of the Garter. The latter wore white dress, with the coronet and brooch of diamonds given her by her Royal husband, and with the superb City necklace of bullions. Her hair was turned back from her forehead, in the style to which she has given her name, and was set off by a feather, setting off her fair young features and fine, expressive face. The Prince of Wales, in the uniform of the Guards, then came Prince Alfred, in his lieutenant's uniform, his face looking the picture of health and vigour. Prince Arthur, in the full dress costume of a Highland officer, followed, and Prince Leopold, the youngest son of the Queen, in the full dress uniform of a Highland officer, followed. The Princess Louise, in a dress of white silk, with a train of blue velvet, and a wreath of flowers in her hair, followed her mother, and the Princess Helena, in white, with a wreath of flowers, followed her sister.

The Royal party were received at the entrance of the hall by the Lord Mayor, with his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, the Lord Mayor, with her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF WALES.

Suites of state then followed, and the Lord Mayor.

The Town Clerk.

The Chamberlain.

Aldermen and Sheriff Lawrence.

The Chairman of the Commission of Sewers, Wyatt Truscott.

Alderman Gibbons.

Alderman Sidney.

Alderman Cubitt.

The Recorder.

The Swordbearer.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, with the Lord Mayor.

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Mr. Rowell, Clerk of the Chamber, read the official record of his Royal Highness's title to the freedom, which was in these terms:—

Chamber of London, eighth day of June, 1863.—Born without the liberty of the City, Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Prince of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, &c., &c., &c., a citizen of London, came before the Chamberlain the day and year aforesaid, and desired to be admitted into the freedom of the City of London by patrimony, as he legitimate, and was born after the admission of his father into the said freedom. The admission of the father is entered in the book kept for that purpose, and bears date the twenty-eighth day of August, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Mr. Scott, the City Chamberlain, then delivered the following address:—

May it please your Royal Highness,—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City in Common Council assembled, with very unfeigned pleasure that your Royal Highness would be pleased to assume the freedom of the City, by virtue of your birth, as the son of our late lamented father, and your Royal Highness having condescendingly presented yourself to comply with the legal requirements incident to the exercise of that privilege, the Corporation of London, to address a few words to your Royal Highness. The Corporation of London is proud to welcome to the City a prince inheriting your Royal Highness's illustrious name, and claim as of right that citizenship which, under the circumstances, it is needless to say your Royal Highness's father, the late Royal Highness to take the oath and sign the roll, in accordance with the invariable practice of the City, but the present proceedings are in accord with the remarkable change which has occurred in the Monarchical system—in the position of the present, it is believed, to the first instance in which the representative of the Sovereign has personally presented himself for the purpose of receiving admission to citizenship. The congratulations subsequently to his father's accession to the throne, and the presentation, on that occasion, of an appropriate casket which has been prepared for its reception, and I very cheerfully request that you will do me the honour to hand it to your Royal Highness, and to present you the right hand of fellowship as a citizen of London. In addition, I am directed by the Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Sheriffs, to present a copy number of the honourable Court, as earnest with and heartfelt prayer that your Royal Highness may be enabled to fulfil your Royal Highness's duty as a citizen of London, and to discharge the duties of the honourable position and great responsibilities that devolve upon you as the heir apparent to the throne of this realm, and that your Royal Highness may be enabled to imitate the example and emulate the virtues of your illustrious father, to win and enjoy a large share of the affection and esteem of your people, and comprehends within its fold the greatly believed subjects of the Queen of these realms.

After the delivery of this address the memorials of citizenship were handed to the Prince, in a casket, which appeared to give the highest satisfaction to the Prince, and which is built from a drawing of the casket in our next Number.] When his Royal Highness had received this gift, and signified the acknowledgment of allegiance to his Lord Mayor and his City, he read the following address:—

My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,—It is, I assure you, a source of sincere gratification to me that I should have received and being invested with the privileges you have stated you are unable to confer on me, because I am born to me by inheritance. It is a patrimony that I am proud to claim—this freedom of the corporation of the city of commerce, which holds its charter from such an ancient date. My pride is increased when I find that it was conferred on my father, and that you have thus honoured the citizens of London, when I connect with that the beloved father to whom you have adverted in such warm terms of eulogy and respect, and I assure you how I am touched by the gift of the casket. I thank you, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, the Princess and myself heartily thank you for the pleasure your loyal and affectionate reception of us this day. Queen—for the manifestations of this evening token of sovereign, and for all your prayers for our future happiness.

The Prince stood during the whole of this quaint ceremony, but the Princess sat upon the throne.

The Royal party quarrelled with the Council meeting the Royal party retired for a short time to their apartments for refreshment, and after a few minutes returned to the hall, and opened the ball about ten o'clock. The Prince quadrille was formed by the Prince of Wales, the Lord Mayoress, the Princess of Wales, and the Lord Mayor, the rest of the set being formed by Lady Mary Lawrence, Lady Truscott, Bigg, Lady Bury, Miss Amy Salomons, Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Miss Stonor, Lord Lawrence, Mr. Truscott, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Rose, Mr. Deputy Lott, Lord Bury, Lord Harris, Colonel Keppel, and others. At this it is dancing was also kept up by the general company with great spirit, both in the great hall and in the supper-room, which was used as a supplementary ballroom.

At a quarter to twelve another flourish of trumpets announced that the Royal supper was served, and the procession was formed once more, and marched round the hall. The company sat in the horseshoe table in this chamber were for the Royal party, the Lord and Lady Mayoress, Lord Granville, Lord and Lady Palmerston, Sir George and Lady Grey, and the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Victoria beside. At the table in the Exchequer Chamber were Prince Princess of Wales and of the Duchess of Cambridge, and a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The large supper-room was that erected over the reception-rooms, and corresponding with the area of those apartments. The supper was provided by Messrs. Rings and Brymer, and the Royal table was decorated by Messrs. Messrs. Elkington and Co. Nothing could surpass the excellence of the arrangements by which the company of 2000 persons were enabled to sit down in perfect comfort to a well-served repast.

A few minutes after one o'clock the Royal visitors left Guildhall, escorted by Life Guardsmen. The cortège presented a strange and unusual sight, as the carriages passed through streets on its way to Marlborough House, the illuminations still blazing, and were still lined by policemen, and continuous crowds still lingering to bestow a parting shout on the Royal visitors of Princess.

Thus ended one of the most brilliant entertainments which the City has ever given, and the Royal visitors to Marlborough House at an hour when the sun was already high in the heavens.

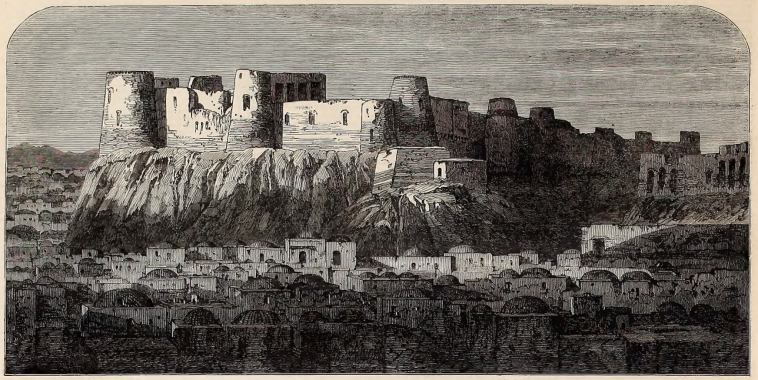
The *Levant Herald* publishes intelligence from Teheran, viâ Bushir, announcing the arrival of Sir Charles Alison at Ispahan on June 8. He was continue the defence of the city.

Mr. Herbert, Attaché to the British Mission at Lisbon, has been appointed Attaché to her Majesty's embassy at Washington, and Mr. Bruce, Attaché at Washington, is appointed Attaché at Berne. Mr. Bruce is appointed from Berne to Lisbon.

The *Belgian Moniteur* publishes a report made by MM. Faits, Hennequin, Gallait, and Gluck, members of the Mixed Commission charged with the question of covering the dioptrum. The commission unanimously recommends that it should not be placed on the roof of the Cathedral, but in front of the Conservatoire de Bruxelles; that a type of it should be deposited at the Royal Academy of Antwerp, and that the director of that school should be charged with the kingdom; and that the headmasters of all the regiments of the army should be charged with the duty of causing the soldiers to practise singing, and amplify their instruments accordingly.

FRENCH-PRUSSIAN TRADE.—The number of oysters taken by the boats of Granville in the season of 1862-3 was about 4,000,000. The open sea fishing only produced 500,000 oysters, which, being of small size, and in its usual, in consequence of the little profit which the fishermen expected. The oysters having been sold at 20f. the thousand, the total profit of the season has been 78,000f. The number of fish just mentioned, and the amount obtained, are the number and amount known in a month at Granville. The fishermen of Granville have not been more fortunate, in consequence of the unprecedented state of the sea, formerly so productive, but which for some years past have been worked by too large a number of boats. In the season 1862-3 the Granville boats took 1,500,000 oysters, which, being sold at 80 fr. the thousand, produced 241,000f. The Granville season of 1862-3 produced 99,000,000 oysters, which sold for 720,000f. The Cancale fishermen then obtained about the same result, although oysters were only worth 4f. or 6f. the thousand on the 1st of May, which must be put in consequence of their scarcity.

SKETCHES OF HERAT.



THE CITADEL.

(Continued from page 645).

through the inclosed gardens and vineyards of Zungee Zawar, sees stretched before him a magnificent plain covered with forts and villages. Towards the south, presenting a strong contrast to the cultivated plain, is a rugged range of sterile hills. Looking over this plain the eye first rests upon the town of Ghorian, with its numerous surrounding suburbs, fine vineyards, and extensive gardens. Next to Herat, Ghorian is the largest and most inhabited of the towns in the Herat valley; the only other places of importance are Shamilan, Obi, and Koork. Ghorian, with its extensive vineyards and rich garden lands, suffered much during the invasion of the country by the Persians in 1856-7. The new fort was their first point of attack upon entering the valley, as was the old fort in former days, when Mahomed Shah marched upon Herat. Ghorian, owing to its position, and owing also to the generally-reputed wealth of the town, has ever had to stand the first shock of the invader from the west. Against Mahomed Shah, with whose artillery were skilled Russian officers, Ghorian stood out a protracted siege; it was held against a vastly superior force with great gallantry, and, when finally it fell, the old fort was demolished by the conquerors; and now, above the ruins, stands the new mud-built fortress, which has all the appearance of strength. This was held, during the last Persian invasion, by an old chief of the Burdoorance tribe, for about ten days. He had neither guns nor provisions; and, after making some desperate sallies upon the Persian camp, he surrendered the place. He and his relation, Tanoo Khan, were held as prisoners by the Persians; but the two eventually escaped to Herat, where, during the siege of some fourteen months, they proved among the most gallant and most distinguished of its defenders. The old chief Medjid Khan has been badly wounded on several occasions; but, notwithstanding his wounds and his age, he is, or was till three or four years ago, one of the most fearless and daring of horsemen. When the Persians had once possessed themselves of the fort, they destroyed, as much as lay in their power, the defences and outworks; they wantonly pulled down the dwellings in the town, and recklessly burnt the beams and rafters of wood that supported them. Throughout the surrounding country—in the villages, in the gardens, in the vineyards—traces for many years to come will be seen of the wanton havoc and destruction committed by the lawless Persian Sirbuz. From Ghorian a perfectly level plain stretches away to the east in the direction of the city of Herat. The breadth of the so-called Valley of Herat—the well-watered plain that lays between two parallel ranges of rocky, bare hills, and towards the eastern part of which the city is situated—is from some ten to fifteen miles. It contains, according to the inhabitants, nearly 200 towns and villages. These are for the most part fortified by high mud walls, with bastions and turrets, but rarely with a ditch. The entrance to these villages is strangely confined and narrow; so that on the slightest alarm it can easily be shut, or blocked up with stones and earth, which are always at hand, ready for an emergency. With timely warning, the inhabitants can make themselves perfectly secure against the attacks of the predatory tribes of horsemen that frequently sweep down in large bodies across the northern frontier of the territory from Turkistan. These Turcoman hordes bring no artillery with them of any description, and, consequently, dare not venture an attack upon the defences of the village or town. Should they attempt to do so, a thing they are rarely known to do, they invariably meet with heavy loss at the hands of the villagers, who man the walls and pour down upon the horsemen a heavy matchlock fire. These inroads of the Turcomans are dreaded throughout the length and breadth of the land—in Persia even more than in the Herat territory. If no timely warning of the approach of these mauraders reaches the unfortunate cultivators of the soil, they fall an easy prey, and are carried off strapped to horses' backs, and sold eventually as slaves in the far-distant markets of Khiva and Bokhara. Very few of these unfortunate men ever find their way back to their native country, but die, as they have lived, in a hopeless, cheerless, captivity. The valley of Herat, and the lands in the vicinity, occupied by wandering nomadic tribes, have suffered much from time immemorial at the hands of these predatory Turcoman horsemen. Only during the rule of the Wuzeer Yar Mahomed Khan does the Herat territory appear to have been free from their attacks. The inhabitants, speaking of that period, recount with pride how a single traveller might ride in perfect safety from Herat to Meshed—the first town of importance within the Persian frontier—with perfect safety from attack by the dreaded Turcoman. Since Yar Mahomed's death, CARAVANS are always escorted by a large body of horsemen, who are relieved by horsemen from the different villages on the road. From Ghorian to Herat the greater part of the road skirts or lies immediately through large cultivated tracts of country. The waters of the Heirood are conducted by means of numerous deep canals across the plain. Under the usurper Yar Mahomed the system of irrigation was well attended to. Within a range of many miles of Herat, east and west, but little of the rich land remained uncultivated. He employed a thing they are rarely known to do, they invariably meet with heavy loss at the hands of the villagers, who man the walls and pour down upon the horsemen a heavy matchlock fire. 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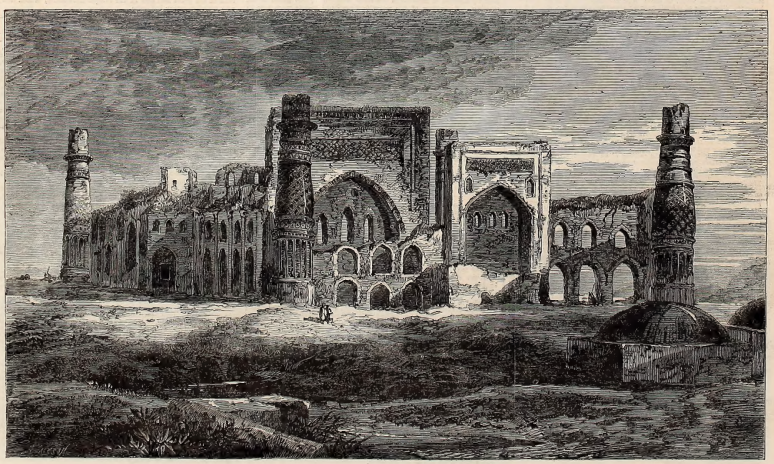


RUINS OF THE MASELLA.

HERAT HORSEMEN AT EXERCISE.

numerous agents, who prevented any undue waste of water. Since his death troubles of various sorts, clan feuds, invasion, and a protracted siege have marred the beauty of the smiling fertile plain. Yar Mahomed was the governor of the territory some thirteen years. Though a cruel, bloodthirsty man, he was a wise ruler, and his rule was a time of prosperity to the city and surrounding country. He was succeeded by his son, Sid Mahomed Khan. After a short rule of some four or five years, and after a career of reckless and debauchery and violence, he was strangled, and his body thrown into the ditch of the citadel. Upon his death, a variety of intrigues arose among the chiefs and partisans. Finally, a nephew of the old King, Shah Kamran, assumed the rulership. He had been but a few months at Herat when, upon an alarm that the Dost was threatening the city from Afghanistan, he applied to Persia for assistance. The assistance came, and consequent upon it a long string of misfortunes

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: REPAIRING DAMAGES IN THE CASEMATES OF FORT SUMTER ON THE NIGHT OF THE ATTACK.—SEE PAGE 653.

fell upon the denuded city. A protracted siege, a famine, endless in various forms, and the death of many of whose people, sallied in rallies upon the Persian beleaguering force. England, ever interested in the fate of Herat, entered upon and carried successfully to an end what may justly be called one of a great country's little wars. Twenty years previous, under much similar circumstances, Lord Auckland, for the preservation of the independence of Herat, had pushed towards the north-west frontier one of the finest armies that had ever been assembled in India, a greater portion of whose proud legions, owing to a curious shifting of events, perished amid the snows of Cabul. At the present time we have the Persian army in a state of siege. This time it is an Afghan force that is besieging another Afghan force within the walls. That redoubtable warrior, Dost Mehemed Khan, has vowed that before he dies he will take the city. A large Persian force, under a Prince of the blood Royal, however, is on the frontier, ready at a moment's notice to march to the aid of the besieged garrison, or, in other words, to man the strong fortress with Persian troops. Herat, with its rich provinces and territory, appears ever to have the evil destiny of being the bone of contention between the Persians and the Afghans, and the apple of discord between the Czars of Russia have at different times made Russia aspire to conquest on her eastern frontier there is no doubt but the idea of holding Herat, with the aspect that events wear in the country, can hardly yet have taken any fixed shape in Russian politics. If it is, it surprises us that a Russian political agents so quick to act as Russia's, has taken no active measures to support a man who was placed in the Lieutenship of Herat by Persian influence, and mainly by the noiseless advice of Russia. It is quiet intelligible, added possibly to the nominal Dost Mehemed Khan, that he should be, as he is, fiery Barukzye, and have carried Herat by a coup de main. If so, the man who, looking back on his long career, can scarcely claim kindly feelings in his behalf from the Persian shah, will have the "key of India," as it was once called, and as it is still deemed by people to be, in his possession. The Persian army, with British Government, aided by the wisdom of the Foreign Office, will be with regard to this new Herat almost exactly where we have yet to be, and we trust we may yet have cause to admire.

Few and far between, telegrams regarding the state of the city of Herat are handed westwards from the Government of Bampy from Constantinople. By the last accounts it would appear that the besiegers were, as it were, in the midst of a beleaguered force. A great scarcity of provisions prevails in the Dost's camp, while the besieged Heratees suffer forth and return from the granaries of the rich fertile valley. The city itself, inclosed as it is by a deep moat and lofty massive walls, is impregnable to any Afghan or Persian force. During the progress of the siege, it is said, some rash Persians, aided by skilled Russian and French officers, have twice laid mines to the town. On both occasions the saps were proved of a year. On the first occasion the Persians, after having sustained great losses, desisted from the place; on the second occasion, the city, but the capture was effected by the aid of treacherous Afghan troops within. Herat, though the Dost's army be reinforced, would, it was affirmed, be the mighty massive walls, that still tower proudly above the level garden country around. The four sides of the fortress, facing the four cardinal points, are each nearly three miles in length. The area of the city inclosed, consequently, is about that of a square mile. Long before the traveller approaches the city, the lofty, mud-coloured walls are seen rearing themselves aloft to a height of some hundred feet above the level of the plain. The foundations of the walls are of sun-burnt brick, solid, and of very ancient construction. The Retrieved, whose waters, by a system of most perfect irrigation, feature the whole valley, flow into the city by some seven four or five miles. Sultan Ahmed Khan, a report of whose death has recently reached the Europe, having been the chief of the Tim is the man who, under the name of "Sultan Jan," was well known during the Afghan War as one of the most active friends of the British cause in the tent when Akbar Khan shot Sir William Macnaughten, and it is said that, on a signal from Akbar, he severed the victim's wrist immediately previous to the perpetration of the fatal shot. He is closely allied to the Dost, both by blood and marriage, in a triple relationship. In addition to being a nephew of the Dost, he is also his son-in-law, for he married the Dost's favourite daughter, and the Dost's eldest son has married the favourite daughter of Sultan Jan. The standing this close but somewhat curious relationship that exists between them may have for many years been the cause of distrust of Sultan. The Heratees at exercise, as represented in my sketch, are fine daring horsemen, and equally well skilled in the use of the sabre and spear, and the firing of a fire-arm from the back of a steed across them as the top of his speed. The Pool-i-Malan is a very ancient ruined bridge, about which a great battle was fought. The arches are in ruins, laden camels still make their way across the Hurirood when the river is low. In any means at the present period of the bridge, when, in spring, owing to the melting snows, the river is at its highest, all communication is stopped. The citadel is an irregular, massive work, built on some ground rising in the north-east face. A few guns firing from its lofty bastions would search the whole town. Its small, badly-lighted rooms, and narrow passages, even by night at broad noonday, have been ever the scene of treacherous deeds and foul murders. Entered the citadel is the Ark, or palace, with its own walls of the city, and in a northerly direction, are the imposing ruins of the Musalla. Four columns, connected with brilliant arches, stand and faced at the base with large slabs of highly-wrought marble, stand at the angles of the ancient building, which, in the halcyon days of Herat was considered a great seat of learning by all the surrounding countries.

The monthly returns of emigration from Liverpool during the month of May have just been compiled by the Government emigration officers and forwarded to the Board of Trade. From these returns it appears that during the month sailing vessels cleared outwards with 12,910 and 28 ships sailing under the Passenger Act were 13,910, we make up the 27 ships of the latter, 39 steamers carrying 22,000 passengers cleared outwards for the United States; 1,000 for the British colonies and 200 were cleared outwards for foreign ports. For New South Wales there was only 1 ship, with 386 steerage passengers; for Victoria there was 1 ship, with 1 cabin and 350 steerage passengers; for Queensland there was 1 ship, with 13 cabin and 439 steerage passengers; for New Zealand 2 ships, with 400 steerage passengers; for Otago, or those not sailing under the Passengers Act, sailed to the number of 31. Of these 14 were to the United States, 1 to Canada, 1 to the West Indies, with 800 passengers; three were for Nova Scotia, with 11 passengers; 1 was for the South Wales, with 20 passengers; 2 were for Victoria, with 82 passengers; six were for South America, carrying 54 passengers; and 1 was for other countries, including the ports of the Mediterranean, with 1 passengers. The total number of emigrants during the month of May was therefore 1,000 in all; they number of vessels showing a decrease of 1821 on the month. In May 1862, the total number was 16,361, showing an increase of 1,000 in the month. This should be compared with the same month of last year. From the 1st of January to the 31st of May the present year has shown a decrease and also an increase of 36,750, as compared with the same period of 1862. It should also be noticed that during the month a number of vessels cleared for the ports would have been carried out but for a scarcity of ships, the quantity of shipping not equal to the demand.

At the last meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, a memorial was presented to the Duke of Northumberland, of the life-boats of the society at Hastings and New Brighton (near Liverpool), for the gallant and successful rescue of the crew of the brig Levant, of Bristol, and four men from the smack Britannia, of Rye-sands, which were wrecked during the gale of November 14 last. The Hastings life-boat had also been the means of bringing to a place of safety the schooner Volcano, of Dublin, which was observed to be in distress, and the crew of a have broken from her moorings off Lyme. The silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote on parchment were given to Mr. Thomas Parker, the Chief Officer of Coastguard at Pevensey-bay, and to Mr. Alexander Fenton, ship-builder of Hartlepool; and the bronze medal and parchment vote were written and £2 to W. J. Parsons, A. Gray, J. Simmons, and two other coastguardsmen, belonging to the district of Pevensey-bay, for their gallant conduct in the risk of life eleven out of fourteen of the crew of the ship Union, of Liverpool, which, during a very heavy gale of wind and high surf, was wrecked some time since on Rackray Rocky Rocks, near Petershead. Parsons obtained the silver medal and parchment vote, and £2 each was given to the other three coastguardsmen. It was reported that the members of the late Mrs. Ann Gibb had paid to the society her munificent bequest of £1000. The trustees of the late Mr. James Miller, of Glasgow, had also paid to the institution a legacy of £100 left to it by that gentleman. It was also reported that at the annual meeting of the Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Oddfellows held on Saturday last it had been resolved to make a voluntary subscription throughout the order in aid of the National Life-boat Institution in consideration of its philanthropic and national character. Payments to survivors to £5 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

LITERATURE.

COTTA'S ILLUSTRATED SCHILLER.

The year of Magenta and Solferino (1859) was also remarkable as the centenary anniversary of the birth of two great poets, distinguished not only for their literary eminence but for their character as popular writers, so intimately connected with the national life of Germany that the nations to which they respectively belonged as to be entitled to rank as representative men, the chosen expositors of those peculiarities of thought and feeling which constitute the distinctive characteristics of their countrymen. We allude to Burns and Schiller. That could be no more unexceptionable witness to this representative character of each than the enthusiasm with which Scotch and Germans vied in their honour on their favourite bards. There was nothing unreal or affected about either movement: neither was perverted into a machine for puffing or a speculation for profiting on the dead. Scotland's national poet was not long to take the matter into their own hands, and managed it right well, as will always be the case when a nation feels that it has a real interest in the fame of a great representation are fresh in the memory of all. The German enthusiasm was equally characteristic and genuine. Schiller was not a Scotchman, except for a certain tinge of political feeling among the Tudons. There could be no more striking difference in the external phenomena of the two demonstrations. When the speeches had all been spoken, the dinners eaten, the toasts drunk, the poetical addresses recited, it remained to be seen what practical effect the memory of the departed with the popular effervescence might have left behind. We doubt not Scotland would be found to give a practical answer to the question, business is with Germany, where there is certainly no lack of visible and tangible results. Not only have the literature been benefited by the celebration, and cannot any one acquainted with the peculiarity of book-engendering Teutons imagine what *their* means? Besides, there are handsome editions of the poet's works issued for the purpose of encouraging art and letters in the spirit of the defunct. Again, Mount Schiller, at Stuttgart, has been crowned with a magnificent pile of portrait sculpture that ever proceeded from the inspired chisel of Thorwaldsen. Then, the monument to Schiller at Berlin, the first resurrection of another statue at Munich, said to occupy one of the finest sites in Europe. Yes, and there is a statue at Vienna, which as we would be most aptly settled by the process of arbitration known to youth as "laying a copper," we nevertheless ventured to rain an opinion that Goethe was the more deserving person on the whole. *Vive pleas de semaines general.* But if the comparative popularity of these great poets is to be made the ground of comparison, it must be settled by the fidelity with which they have respectively reproduced the thoughts, feelings, and character of their countrymen, by the excellence of their nation, if they are to be regarded in their narrower Teutonic, rather than in their general European character. Schiller, as we have indeed, were for banishing the Centenary of 1859 has decided it irrevocably in favour of Schiller. Nothing like the same exuberance of enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion of the Goethe centenary of the following year, ten years previously; and although this might, doubtless, be accounted for by the fact that the latter was not a year of political affairs, it was nevertheless evident that the nation had an instinctive consciousness that the occasion was not one which was of such interest concerned.

Had Europe, instead of Germany, been called upon to determine the relative claims of the two poets, then this decision would, doubtless, have been reversed. Beyond question, Goethe is the greatest mens in modern European literature, and his fame will be more and more enhanced so wide an influence, and, if to the impression of his own writings we add that which he has exercised through the medium of Carlyle and Emerson—whose inspiration is to a great extent derived from them, and the effect wrought in turn by the imitators of both—it must be allowed that Goethe's is but three-score years of cultivation to be found who is not directly or indirectly indebted to Goethe. Schiller's influence is far more limited. He has not the same universal and effective within its sphere. Goethe's cosmopolitanism is a source of perplexity to many. Schiller's is a source of joy to the true patriot into tongue—the calmness of his vision is deficient in eagerness and fire. Goethe is always looking at everything from the height of a level of his latter years, bears the stamp of youth as evidently as Goethe's does of completeness and maturity. Hence, he is ever acceptable to the generation in succession, and will continue to be so as long as youth last, but ceaseless aspiration towards the Good, the Beautiful, and the True. Schiller was ever young, and therefore, perhaps, more universal but not expressed by years and experience. One of his finest poems is a hymn to the Ideal, and the ideal was the object of his desire in almost all his glowing stanzas. He did not indeed possess that magical imagination which "educates worlds and then imagines new," and which can "people Heaven, Earth, and Hell" as Shakspeare's Ariel does. Nor had he, like Keats, that intuitive perception of the conditions of a past state which enabled him to call back and realise the life of the ancient century England; nor had he so imbibed the spirit of antiquity as to reproduce the beauty and simplicity of ancient art as Goethe has done of Goethe. His imagination was rather of that kind which, profoundly impressed with the grotesqueness of modern society, presented to that shield to shroud him in manner towards that glorious ideal which ever remains an abstract conception in the poet's mind. By a process, as it were, of mental crystallisation, he gives form to the unlovely, or low, or comparatively prosaic is detached and falls away as incoherent in the presence of the beautiful, which is strengthened, and brought forward, and made to loom more prominently upon the vision. Hence, in the case of Schiller, the ideal is always there, till at length the entire scene or incident is displayed as nearly as may be in harmony with the conception formed by the poet, whose mind is as it were, the focus in which the rays meet to reproduce the higher imaginative truth which underlies all the accurate picture of the world of sense. Of this the ballad of Fridolin is a beautiful example, and nothing in them is so remarkable as the rapidity of thought and the concentration of style which they exhibit. Not an anything be more admirable than the composition of the "Knight's Glove," and how perfectly are the characters of the knight and chaste; highly wrought without the appearance of effort, and in general, a most perfect specimen of ballad composition. The poetical equilibrium between expression and matter, not a word too little or too much. The description of the lion's den is more graphic and picturesque than the pictures in "The Bride of Messina," which hurry along with the rush and energy of a torrent rapidly pent in between the barriers of rock which obscure its course, and yet with perfect diction. The same principle lies at the root of Schiller's great drama of his latter years, "Wallenstein's Camp," which, in addition to its picturesqueness, its power to conjure the imagination, to people the mind with a throng of living beings, is a most perfect work of art. Indeed, Schiller was deficient in some of the requisites of the dramatist. But whatever the defects of his plays as wholes, he has, at all events, created a gallery of picturesque whose well-defined individuality and picturesque attributes leave an indelible impression, and, from their vigour and salience, are admirably adapted to dramatic impersonation. Hence his dramas retain an ever-new possession of the stage, and no decline in their popularity is apparent. Everybody in Germany is familiar with them, and the celebration of the centenary excited pleasant recollections in the breast of every playgoer in the land. No wonder that they all flocked to do him honour. Everywhere under the sun the people's heart is with the *objective* writers, who represent action as well as feeling, rather than with the more reclusive and delicate geniuses who draw out, with minute anatomy and exquisite dissection, the emotions of a solitary breast. Especially will this be the case where an intensely objective writer is at the same time intensely national. To a certain extent, Schiller is at once the Burns and the Walter Scott of Germany. Though his songs, properly so called, are few in number, and far inferior in merit to those of Goethe and Heine, his ballads go far to make up the deficit, and constitute him the favourite lyrist of the nation; while his "Wallenstein" and "William Tell" are to Germany almost what Scott's novels are to Scotland, or Shakspeare's historical plays to English history, seizing upon the heroes of popular story, and framing the to-thing traditions of the past into vigorous pictures. Wallenstein is as far and wide for his subjects; sang of the East like a Persian, and treated classic themes like a Greek. The genius of Schiller, even when selecting a story from a foreign source, always remained a German.

The magnificent work from which we have this week selected two illustrations is to be regarded as the great publishing house, Cotta's, chief contribution to the Schiller centenary. It is a folio edition of Schiller's lyrical poems, superbly bound, printed on the best paper, and illustrated by the most distinguished artists of Europe by some of the best artists in Germany, including Ehrley, whose picture of "Love in the Banners" we produce so great a success at the International Exhibition last year, his brother, and other well-known names. Two of these designs are of a light and airy sort, while their characteristics are such as to bring the chief distinctions of British and German art into prominent contrast. The strength of the former lies in the effective force that of the latter in the expression of elevated sentiment and the treatment of the human form. As a general rule, the British artist's sculptures in lofty conception disappointed expectation. The subjects were not very interesting; the colouring appeared to be void of reality; there was nothing to rivet the popular eye or produce an abiding impression in the mind, with the single and memorable exception of the great work already referred to. But in Germany, where the Government were most inadequately represented, and, indeed, from the native of the country, all the works exhibited in every exhibition of pictures should display them on an equal footing with their competitors. Their greatest works are the result of public taste, fostered by private purchasers, but frescoes, designed for the decoration of public buildings. The State is the great patron of art in Germany, and, in consequence, the works of the best artists are undertaken on a great scale, and belong to the highest class of art, while the subordinate branches are comparatively neglected. Then, on the other hand, the artist depends upon his dexterity in hitting the taste of the mass, and the current of popular feeling, and therefore he is apt to paint for style to which most of our so-called historical pictures really belong. It is only an exhibition like that which will venture, as a man of independent resources like Mr. Watts that can afford, to follow his own inclinations; and so, in spite of the traditions of Reynolds, and with the conventionalities of the Royal Academy on the top of its official exponents, our school has come to be more nearly allied to the Dutch than to any other. The reality of Wilkie Mulready which constitutes so large an ingredient in the national character, is artificially excluded from the national school of art. In landscape, whether the leading feature of the picture or a subordinate adjunct, the British artist is beyond rivalry. It is not that the Germans usually fail, as, not only in the mere portrayal of external nature, but in the perception of natural effects of light and shade, they are often highly successful, the general impression conveyed to the eye by a picture over the German departments is but rarely that of actuality experienced from. Compared with the British or the French walls, the spread of German canvas seemed cold and dull. But the tide of popular opinion is much towards disguising this unfortunate impression; for, as already stated, the selection of pictures was unsatisfactory, and deficient in those evidences of genius which, of something like commonplace, pictorial artifice and technical conventionality—which irradiate the mind with a sense of beauty and power and make us unconscious of the sad deficiency of these exalted qualities among our own. Modern art has no such triumph to boast of as the Cartoons of Raffaelle, now decorated the magnificent Tropponhau in the Museum at Berlin. Each of these six colossal pictures is an epic in itself—the conception of a daring genius inspired by study, nourished by devotion, guided by the soundest learning and the most enlightened and comprehensive views of the history and the purposes of man's existence. Something of the same kind was visible in the fair interior work of Cornelius, though the technical execution might well be criticised; but the conception was grand, and the treatment original, evidently proceeding from a cultivated mind familiar with the aspects of the period it endeavoured to represent. In the book before us we find the same indications of the spirit and of the power of the artist with the same lack of the author they undertake to expound, accompanied with that freedom and skill in the delineation of the human form which the educated artists redeem their failures as colourists. Of course, the illustrations are not all equally successful; we prefer the finest of the number Ferdinand Foley's illustration of the famous ballad, "Too Diver," which, we trust, is intended to be executed in fresco or oil. The composition is admirable, the dramatic dignity and propriety. The centre is occupied by the cold, stately figure of the tyrant, who has just cast the cup into the monster's den. The page is profusely stained and dull from his former immersion, is on the point of springing out of the arena, and has already overtaken and seized the young Princess, who, with her attendant, forms an admirable balance to the composition. Behind are the King's retinue, and at a window peeps upon his halbert, explores the chasm with cautious foot and scrutinising eye. Equal to the larger design but for variety and protrusion is the figure of the knight as he dives from his fated successful plunge, as, emerging slowly from the grey waste of thunder, he holds up the cup in his left hand, and displays the Royal party on the summit of the rock with a look of triumph, fearlessness of a different character from that which the admirable genre pictures, "The Punchbowl," "The Harpsichord," "The Learned Lady," and, most charming of all, "The Assignation," by Homberg. After the knight has descended to the depository of the lover, and the arch countenance of the damsel who steals behind him is seen peering over the edge of the fatal reverse. Another illustration by Romberg, "Dido and Æneas at the entrance of the cavern," is also extremely pretty, and the figure of Dido, with the wild luxuriancy of passion reminds us a good deal of our own Poole. Carl Foley's Thekla singing has famous song is also extremely pretty, and the expression of feeling is commendable, but is injured by the imperfection of the landscape, which is far more disagreeable the one in the picture of "Fridolin's Request," and also by the absence of the drowsy poetry of "Hero and Leander." The fault consists in a sort of hurriousness and want of finish. Much the same observation made by a witty writer to the effect that a German painter never completes a picture, which, however, is not the ability of German artists to succeed in landscape when they choose; the first, in particular, is a real gem, and the artist would have had his own only fault be found with the execution of the landscape portion of an other picture, "The Lay of the Minnesinger of Dyrow," by the reprint design, recalling a famous work of Titian. The same artist's "Damon and Pythias" deserves equal praise for its masterly composition, and for the truth and spirit of the figure of Damon, as, utterly exhausted by excitement and fatigue, he falls at his friend's feet, and protests by vow that he has accomplished the task appointed. On the whole, any one who will examine these works in an unprejudiced spirit, and with a knowledge of history is far beyond England in all the requisites of historical painting. It is, however, equally true that England has adopted and advanced a style of art which is less capable of being rendered the vehicle of fine and poetic feeling, but to which Germany is a stranger. We allude to the romantic style of painting invented, as it would appear, by Giorgione, where the subject is purposely indefinite, and the aim is to excite a vague and ideal tone of feeling, such as might be aroused by a strain of melancholy music. The conclusion of the whole matter is, that both German and English artists might gain much by a better acquaintance with each other.

The first of the illustrations we engrave accompanies the spirited ballad "Count Eberhard the Weeper," and represents the stout old knight mourning over his son. It is by Ferdinan Foley. Together

is by Homberg: the subject speaks for itself, and we need only add that it refers to a passage in the "Song of the Bell."

Taken as a whole, this volume is most creditable to German art, German national feeling, and the enterprise of Messrs. Cotta. We only trust that Shakespere's tercentenary next year may leave some equally satisfactory memorial behind it. The anniversary is certain to be commemorated in Germany; and it is time that it should begin to occupy the thoughts of those among ourselves whose position might avail to prevent its becoming an engine in the hands of mere speculators.

THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE. By COVENTRY PATMORE. Two vols. Macmillan and Co.

Hence, an invaluable authority, more than nine years as the propriety time for an author to bear his MS. by him before sending it forth to try its fortune with the public. He does not say whether, on the principle of reciprocity, the public is bound to suspend its judgment an equal space of time. By the end of which a period (as the more than twice the lifetime of the second French Republic) the book and the judgment must both be tolerably matures; and, indeed, the fact of any book surviving to be talked of nine years after publication may safely be accepted as a symptom of remarkable goodness or badness, or, more probably, commonplace, as well as greatness. Exactly this magic period happens to have elapsed since the first instalment of "The Angel in the House" was given to the world. Warmly praised, vigorously attacked, the work has, at all events, given ample proof of vitality. It has lived, it has thriven, it does not show the proofs of superfluous limbs, it has developed itself from the original germ into the two handsome volumes before us. Good, bad, or indifferent, as it may be pronounced, it is, at all events, a fact—something of which the student of our modern literature must take cognisance, whether he will or not. The title has become proverbial, quotations continually turning up in the most unlikely places; it was but the other day that we met our eyes in *Bell's Sporting Memories*. Without entering into any detailed or elaborate criticism, we are about to enable those of our readers who may not have seen the poem to form some opinion of it for themselves. It is, of course, a love-story; and the subject of book the first is sufficiently explained by the title, "The Betrothal." Mr. Vaughan, a gentleman from his Continental travels to his country house in Wiltshire, and proceeds to renew acquaintance with the family of the good Dean Churchill :—

Once more I came to Sarum Close,
With joy half memory, half new;
And breathed the sunny views that rose
And blew the shadows o'er the grass;
And in the elm-arched avenues
And in the chestnut-planted nooks
I filled my nostrils with perfumes
And adopted the clouds to wills and names,
And watched down the serious strain
Of Sarum's bells, when, time by time,
I reached the Dean's, with heart and brain
Tranquilised to the trembling strings.
"Twas half my home six years ago,
The six years had not aged it a
Red-brick and ashlar, long and low,
With terraces and with orchis lit;
Geranium, hydrids, rose arrayed
The windows, all wide open threw,
And some one in the study played
The "Wedding March" of Mendelssohn.

The above is but one specimen of the many lovely pictures with which this book is replete.

The title of the next book, "The Espousals," also carries its own explanation with it. This canto seems to us hardly equal to the former, not from any deficiency in beauty, but from some little want of a story. Slight and uneventful as is the story of the preceding book, it still exerts fulness of the main action of a plot by constraining the writer to observe a certain order. Every incident had description in a place prepared for it by the exigencies of the narrative, into which it falls as a matter of course. The total impression is that of a work of art. The arrangement of "The Espousals," on the other hand, is almost entirely arbitrary, and no beauty of detail can altogether compensate for the asceitics of form and order. The opening nature of the fine detail will be appreciated from passages like this, selected from a host of equal merit :

Then when the spread time of May
Brings all the hedges with her wreaths,
And on the sweeps of wooded hills
Fewer than fleecy clouds to breathes,
When like to like is finally mated,
And each thing joins in Spring's refrain,
"Let those love now who never loved,
Let those who have loved, love again:"
Then I, to whom the year brings round
Lay stretched within a lonely glade,
Abandoned to delicious thought
Beneath the softly-twinkling shade.
The leaves, all stirring, animated well
A neighbouring rush of waters cold,
And as the sun or shadow fell,
So these were green and these were gold;
In dim recesses hyacinths drowsed,
And breathin of primrose lit the air,
Which, wandering through the woodland, stooped,
And gathered perfumes here and there;
Then the spray the squirrel swung,
And careless songbirds, six or seven,
Poured songs the leaves among
Fit for their only listener, Heaven.

The following lines must serve as a specimen and brief example of the terse and profound chapters of reflective poetry, which are interspersed throughout the first two books, under the title of Preludes :—

As if I chafed the sparks from glass,
And said, "It lightens, hitherto
The songs I've made of love may pass
For all but for proportion true;
But likeness and proportion, well
Here fail, as it a child in play,
Catching the lakes of Heaven, should think
Crying "Leviathan!" where, here's the sea."
Yet, by the help of what's so weak,
But not diverse, to those who know,
And only unto those I speak,
May far-inferring fancy show
Love's living sea by oasts uncurbed,
Its depth, its mystery, and its might,
Its indignation if disturbed,
Its glittering peace of its delight.

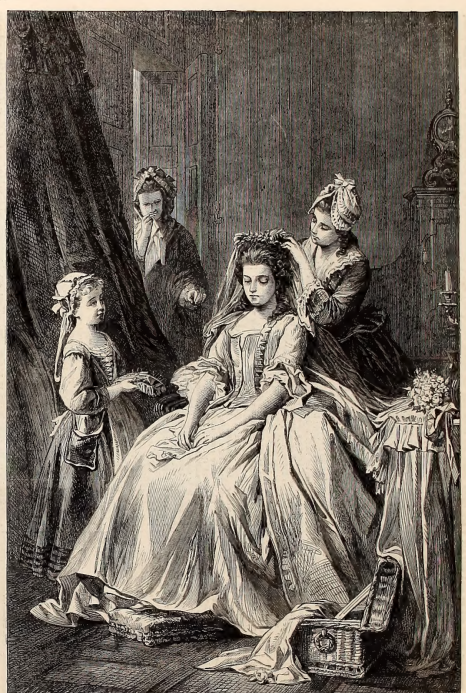
These few passage, "for all but for proportion true," may, perhaps, serve to exhibit the general character of the poem thus far. It is pre-eminently a book for lovers—a book whose a manly and earnest purpose is associated with cheerfulness of tone and ease of execution. The next part, "Faithful for Ever," is in a different vein; it is the story of noble but unhappy love. The earlier cantos of this section are perhaps the finest among Mr. Patmore's writings, wrought up with tragic energy, and a deep but suppressed intensity of passion, but we have no space to devote to them, or to the last division of the poem, "The Victories of Love." We can only quote the concluding lines, in which the writer utters his aspirations with a clearness as well as a force which separate the necessity of any commentary from us :—

Ere wrath or rot destroy
Of England's state the fair,
Oh! might I be its charm declare
That in new lands, in far off years,
Delighted he should cry that here
"Twas to the Lord that somewhat best
Works, to the wonderer' the rest!"
We, in our day, have better done
The thing or that than any one;
And who but we, still admiring, now
How exellent for images
Was Greece, for laws how wise was Rome;
But read this Poet, and say if home
And private love did e'er so smile
As in that ancient English Isle!

OTTILIO MALATESTA. By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE. Three vols. Chapman and Hall.

Deeds of love and deeds of war; maidens wooed in shady grove or, haply, in cathedral cloister; youthful heroes dying in the breach; manly warriors covered with glory; the Amazon leaving her distaff behind and shouldering the musket side by side with father or brother, husband or lover; constancy rewarded by ultimate triumph, and perjury punished by bitter remorse and—as thunder never tires us—many romances. And such Mr. Trollope has chosen for his book, with bountiful laity for the scene of his drama. The date at which the story opens is 1505, when "two individuals," as Mr. Trollope calls them, "were completing the battle even math of their mediæval course at Bologna." One was a marked contrast to the other. The first-named was a handsome, greedy, courtly, fashionably dressed, and of high rank; the other was a scholarly, unpolished, poverty-stricken, and of humble origin; and yet the latter has exercised a moral influence upon the former which accounts for the title—Ottilio Malatesta, instead of Sigismondo Pandolfo Count de La Mandorna di San Luca. In fact, the noble has condescended, in deference to the protests of the plebeian, to take a wife named Matilda Tasca but Ottilio is the first, so he says; but a lie is in his heart, for, though he goes through the ceremony of marriage, he secretly loves the humble student as a witness to it, he has reason to feel sure that the marriage is invalid. Matilda is a mere puppet in the hands of Malatesta, and her life becomes a great Marchese: how he wins the love and—what was less perhaps to him but more in the eyes of the world—the fortune of Bella the Great Book of Nature, and the Great Book of the Human Judgment of the Royal Humane Society; how he fights for his bride, and how he scandalises the world by the way in which he treats of a father but in search of a mother, and finds her—all this will be recommended to the attention of the reader. Suffice it, for the present at which we are first introduced to Giulio in 1848, that stirring epoch when the coming events seem to make the very shadows of the past cast more marked shadows before; and Mr. Trollope has not omitted to avail himself of them for the purpose of still further heightening the interest of his readers. The ecclesiastical mismanagement have both been enlisted in his cause and Garibaldi and Mazzini have come to the assistance of the romancist and professional episodes. Nor is it only the mismanagement of Ecclesiastical affairs that Mr. Trollope has undertaken to expose, but appears to be unexceptionable; but then that is when not priests but young ladies have to do with them. For instance, Maddalena's description of the convent of Sant'Orsola, with the Abbess, Sister Angelica of her face, and hands, and figure will be pronounced admirable; and a shade of regret will fall for a moment upon the mind of the fair readers to think that such opportunities are not forthcoming in Protestant convents. Sister Angelica, however, is a Roman Catholic saint, is, for the most part, very pleasant reading. It is not absorbing, but it has plenty of incident; the tediousness of the Marchese Malatesta is a fine contrast to the ease relieved by the sprightliness and piquancy of Carlo Beranzi and Stella Altamiri; and glimpses of the machinery thereby evolving from the Papal Government and the Austrian domination given earlier and more vividly than would have suited Mr. Wilkie Collins, in the case of those who need to be told what is going on and

"COUNT EBERHARD THE WEEPER," FROM COTTA'S EDITION OF SCHILLER.



PREPARING FOR THE WEDDING ("SONG OF THE BELL,") FROM COTTA'S EDITION OF SCHILLER.—SEE PAGE 650.

THE ASCOT CUPS.

THE recent Ascot meeting, which, thanks to the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was the most prosperous on record as regards Stand receipts and general attendance, did not come behind previous years in the beauty of its cups. Her Majesty's "Gold Vase" was an Elizabethan silver tankard, surmounted by a group from the legend of "Herne the Hunter," manufactured by Messrs. Garrard and Co., and modelled by Mr. W. F. Spencer. It was won by Mr. Crook's Adventurer, ridden by Clement.

The Ascot Cup was also the work of the same eminent firm and designer. It is a flagon in the Renaissance style, ornamented with bassi reliefi.—Henry V. at Agincourt, and a scene from Shakspeare's Henry IV., act ii., scene i.—"Oh monstrous! but one halfpennyworth of bread to this intolerable quantity of sack!" The struggle for it produced the third dead heat which has taken place for this cup since its establishment in 1807. Mr. Merry, who won it this year with Buckstone, ridden by A. Edwards, was alike fortunate in 1861 with Thormanby.

The Royal Hunt Cup, which fell to the lot of Mr. Hodgman's Victor, is, appropriately enough, a richly-ornamented vase, silver-trusted and polished, with a stag, doe, and fawn at its base, which were pronounced by that great hunting Nestor, Mr. Charles Davis, to be the perfection of modelling. There are also bassi relievi of deer and dogs on the concave panels. The handles are fashioned to resemble branches of the oak, and on the cover are figures of Diana and greyhounds. It was manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and designed by Mr. A. J. Barrett.

BUCKSTONE, WINNER OF THE ASCOT CUP IN 1863.

THE three great weight-for-age cup-races of the year are not prolific in dead heats, and, out of 167 contests for them, there have only been four dead heats—three for the Ascot, one for the Doncaster, and none for the Goodwood. That between Kettledrum and Brown Duchess, at Doncaster, which was, perhaps, the most memorable of the four, was not run off. Brighton and Egham's contest in 1808 seems quite forgotten, but records tell us that the former won. Rowton's and Camerino's was made especially famous by the fact of Chifney and Robinson riding in it, and the St. Leger winner's leg giving way in the decider. The one of last Thursday lost some of its interest from the fact that Tim Whiffler's legs were hardly in a state to encounter the iron-bound ground; and it was evident from his way of going that he was not the Tim of last year. Buckstone is a four-year-old, by Voltigeur from Burlesque by Touchstone, which died a short time since, leaving a colt foal, full brother to him. She was the property of the late Lord John Scott, and came into Mr. Merry's hands when he purchased all the Cawston mares, &c., in a lot from his Lordship. It was at Ascot that he made his début, in 1861, winning his maiden race—the Queen Stand Plate—over its T.Y.C. He was twice beaten that year by Arvelation, and ran third for the Derby, second for the St. Leger, and second for the Doncaster Cup last year, in which a £500 Newmarket match was all that he scored.

His success this year has been somewhat varied; and, after the severe fit of megrims with which he was seized on the course at Epsom, where he ran second to Atherstone for the Cup, the public, although ever ready to follow Mr. Merry's lead, did not regard him with any remarkable favour. The improvement which he has made quite justified the stable's confidence, as he has ripened at last into quite a cup horse, with good length and immense propelling power. He seemed to go with a fine, sweeping stride, without being affected by the ground, which, with other considerations, reduced the field to six. Lord William Fowlett started Eleanor to make a pace for Tim Whiffler, but, although she went off with the lead, the deciding heat, when the horse had to make his own running, was the faster of the two. Opposite the Grand Stand Buckstone appeared to have the best of it, but Rogers "sailored" for a few strides, and then, sitting down on his horse, gave him two tremendous strokes with the whip, got up in the last stride, and made a dead heat of it.

In the deciding heat Tim Whiffler jumped off with the lead and made the running to the distance, where Buckstone closed with him. Just opposite the end of the Stand Edwards, who had waited with great patience, called on his horse for a final effort, to which he immediately responded, and, quitting his opponent, won by two lengths amid most tremendous cheering.

The cup was worth £300, and the stakes, after all deductions, £390; and Mr. Merry won a good amount in bets.

Our Engraving is from a portrait by Mr. Harry Hall, of Newmarket.

THE CATHEDRAL OF TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, the ancient capital of Spain, has been strangely neglected by our painters. Of the many English artists who (as we had occasion to say last week) have found in Spain an El Dorado of the picturesque, nearly all have confined themselves to the glories of Seville, Granada, and the Alhambra. Mr. Read has struck upon a new vein of richest ore. He showed us, by a sketch in the Winter Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, that the very site of this ancient city is one of the most remarkable anywhere to be found: for Toledo stands on the top of a steep hill, crowning it with many massive and stately buildings. And now, in the drawing we have engraved from the present exhibition of the same society, he convinces us that the interior of the very ancient cathedral is one of the most impressive and effective in Europe, owing to its great magnitude and the quantity of its painted glass. It would be still more magnificent were it not so much divided and subdivided. The painted glass is superb, and fills, we see, the choir, the great wheel-windows of the transept, and the ends of the aisles, and

"THE CATHEDRAL OF TOLEDO," BY SAMUEL READ, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

even the clerestory. The quantity of this, together with the massiveness of the architecture, renders the interior very solemn—fully as sombre, no doubt, as Mr. Read has represented. Going into the cathedral from the sunny streets, it is said to take a considerable time before the eye can distinguish objects in the masses of shadow. The effect of the lovely iridescent light—as of fused rubies, emeralds, and sapphires—thrown, from the windows where the sun falls, on to the piers and pavement, has been successfully caught. Standing where the artist places the "point of station"—i.e., the north transept, looking towards the high altar—we see the immense grille entirely dividing the choir from the transept, and, to its left in the aisle, the great monument to the celebrated Cardinal Mendoza. The general style of the Gothic is simple, but the form of the triforium is peculiar. Mr. Ford, in his "Handbook of Spain," says:—"The spoliations and appropriations have tended to dim the former magnificence of this once splendid temple, which now lacks the spirit and movement of life; for here solitude and melancholy brood enshrined, and sad is the livery of Toledo. The pomp and ceremonies used to be remarkable even in Spain, where a really *Divine* service was performed. Then the vast space was crowded with restless myriads, and the city of the sleeper awoke as by a touch of the wand and filled the streets, changing into stir and crowds their usual deathlike monotony." Mr. Read has enlivened his picture and heightened its interest with one of these gorgeous ceremonies. A procession of the Archbishop, with his priestly attendants and acolytes, is bearing, with all the pomp of embroidered vestments and canopy, tapers, cross and crosier, a gilded effigy towards the high altar.

There is a valuable library still attached to the cathedral; but the University of Toledo, formerly of great repute, has long lost its estimation, and was entirely suppressed in 1807. In conclusion, we have to thank Mr. Read not only for the novelty of his subject but likewise for a very admirable drawing. The largest and most elaborate, it is also one of the best works we have seen from his pencil, and fairly establishes him among our very foremost painters of architectural subjects, and as especially distinguished for his ecclesiastical interiors.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

REPAIRING DAMAGES IN THE CASEMATES OF FORT SUMTER ON THE NIGHT OF THE ATTACK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AFTER the Federal fleet had retired, which they did about half-past five p.m., working parties from the garrison were told off to strengthen those portions of the casemates which had been damaged. The injuries in every case were only round the openings or embrasures, the piers supporting the arches remaining untouched. Some hundreds of sandbags soon set everything to rights, and the next morning we were ready, anxiously and vainly expecting a renewal of the attack.

FINE ARTS.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The exhibition, for the present year, of works by old masters and deceased British artists, the contributions of the "governors" of the British Institution and other collectors to the gallery in Pall-mall, is of great and varied interest—more so than may appear from a first impression. Although there are few salient features, the small but incisive but most precious truth pervades every collection of this kind, that one is here constantly tempted to compare for other than favourable to contemporary art. It is only just, however, to remember at all times that when we compare a collection of old masters with a modern exhibition, we have on the one the indiscriminate produce of a single year and of a single country, while on the other we have the choicest examples of the art of all the schools of Europe, carefully culled and weeded during several centuries. And not only does Old Pimm select with judgment, he has a power of toning and embellishing his treasures we can hardly hope to wring from the living. The mere discovery in the midst of the glowing colours, leisurely he spreads over them film on film of hardening varnishes ensued, till we can look into them as into the core of the carbuncle or the heart of the ruby, the sapphire, the emerald, or the chrysoprase. But, though the modern artist can never hope to rival the cunning of this oldest of the old masters, it would be absurd to suppose that any artist can learn nothing from the study of the finest lacquered ware that has come down to us centuries.

In every gathering of such gems of art precedence is always due to works of Italian origin, distinguished as they always are by sentiment, solidity, or sense of beauty. Of these, there are many in the Pall-mall Exhibition gallery, though not adequately representative of the nobility of purity and elevation of early Italian art as a means of inspiration. Illustrating its history in the most noteworthy in the velvet pictures of Prince Gualdobrio di Montefeltro, afterwards Duke of Urbino, Raphael's early master, handling the portrait of the reigning duke of Urbino (38), by the Umbrian painter, Melozzo da Forli. This picture is remarkable for the delicacy of the modelling of the face, the hair, and at this early period, and still more for the perspective of the carpeted steps leading to the throne, the architectural detail of the Renaissance. It also reminds us that Melozzo was one of the first to paint ceilings with figures—as the Italians say, *sotto in su*—that is, foreshortened as seen looking up from below; and of this the ceiling of the Santi Apostoli, at Rome, an "Ascension of Christ," by him painted in 1472, is a remarkably antiquated but interesting work. Correggio in the capols of Parma. The niche behind the saint shows the influence of Mantegna and his school. The "Christ bearing the Cbild," by Botticelli, is very similar to the naive examples in the National Gallery. A profile portrait of an Italian lady (25), ascribed to Fra Lippo, is a most beautiful example of the painted portraiture when it seemed to aim only at giving a diagram likeness, not a picture as well.

Coming to the period of the contemporaries of Raphael and the painters of the sixteenth century, we find a portrait of Julius II. (40), self attached to a very remarkable portrait of "Monsignor Leonello Pucci" (65), in Raphael's second manner, which was formerly attributed by the Marquis of Abercorn. The handling in the face and eyebrows, and the coldness of tone equally, however, we think, indicate this to be the work of Sebastiano del Piombo, who excelled in the fine modelling of the features, particularly the nose, admirable exemplified by Lord Lansdowne's portrait of a lady (54), and by that of Lord Ashburton, which, though representing this personage engaged in the fashionable pursuit of hand ball, is not the less full of dignity with the severe and sedate character of the Roman school. The very powerful relief of the head and the blackness of the shadows seem to invite the sculptor to Sebastiano's studio. Such also is the hardness in the marking of the eyes inducive us to consider it an early work of the master. The "Assumption of the Virgin" (39), in Pall Mall Art" contributes a small study of "St. John" (24), attributed to Leonardo da Vinci, which is a little gem, and one of the best in the Louvre. There is a small but striking picture—"Christ walking on the Sea, rescuing St. Peter" (41), by Andrea del Sarto, the "star-spangled" boy a peculiar effect. It is said to be by Daniele da Volterra, but shows the influence of Raphael's Roman style more than that of Michael Angelo. The portrait of Andrea del Sarto's wife, "La Fornarina," (42), by G. Bellini, is remarkable for force; and Lorenzo di Credi's "Annunciation" (43) for the delicacy and refinement of expression and delicacy of finish.

The Venetian school is extensively illustrated in examples of Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese, Moroni, and other leading masters, besides the Bellini just mentioned. Titian's large and splendid "Holy Family, St. Elizabeth, St. John, &c." (1), from Lord Stratford's Collection is more valuable than even some specimens of greater completeness and truth in the drawing, because it strongly represents one of that golden glow which steeps and suffuses nearly all the works of this master and with a lying reputation, which is the very perfection of Venetian sunsets. A similar harmonious richness, though within a somewhat subdued scale, pervades his portrait of "Doge Gritti" (65), from the Marquis of Westminster's contribution by the Duke of Hamilton. The State robe of the Doge, stiff with gold embroidery, helps to the richness of colour here as the severe dress of the lady does in the coding picture. A certain lack of vigour, however, betrayed in the painting of the hands, made Titian employ Paris Bordone to paint them. The silvery ivy of Paul Veronese's colouring may be contrasted with the golden glow of these in a splendid "Rape of Europa and Farms" (32), from Warwick Castle, which is, however, a rather heavy example, and wanting the usual freshness and spirit in the marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne. Jacio Cagliari, the son of Paul, is represented in a pretty St. Barbara, bearing a vase of Venetian glass.

Turning to the Spanish school, the grandeur of conception, power, and fertility of resource are well exemplified in a picture, "Venus, Vulcan, and Cupid" (120), from the Earl of Ellesmere's Gallery Collection. Venus, seated on one of the carved chests, or *cassone*, in which Italian ladies kept their wedding garments, is caressing Cupid. Vulcan, who sits beside her, draws her attention to a mirror, in which his own averted head is reflected, held by a female attendant in the background. The colouring and drawing of the figures in the foreground has invested a dog with his own snarl, bow, and quiver, and the whole painting is to us in the highest conventional equipments. Though in great part little more than a careless and coarse sketch, with the exception of the principal figures, the apparent, and probably painted in a few hours, it has very fine passages, and throughout gives unmistakable evidence of mature mastery and power. The contrast with the "Holy Family" (123), by Moroni (65), has that look of intense individualised character which so impressed Titian, and which, to induce him, in the opinion of a renowned Moroni as a better portrait-painter than himself. When we have mentioned the mythological "Venus and Cupid" (122), and landscapes, with "Tobit and the Angel" and "Mercury and Argus," by Salvator Rosa, expressive painter in his best style; a head of the Virgin, by Sasso Ferrato, in which sweetness of expression forms the place of natural sentiment; an example (50) of the great illuminator, Julio Clovio; specimens of landscape by Domenichino and the mature horrid scenes masquerading as well as the figures; several Canalettos, and Guardis, we have, we think, noticed all the principal Italian works here not before noticed. We must, however, add a few words on the Canalettos, as they possess a very rare charm in the more usual views in Venice, but three pictures painted on the artist's visit to the country at the invitation of his great patron, the first Duke of Northumberland. One of these (101), a view of Alnwick, the seat of this nobleman; another and better work represents his town mansion at Charing-cross, with the façade, the statue of Charles I., &c., precisely as we see it at the present day; and a third, of Whitehall, which shows us the ancient Westminster gatehouse, mature horrid scenes masquerading as well as the figures; several Canalettos, and Guardis, we have, we think, noticed all the principal Italian works here not before noticed. We must, however, add a few words on the Canalettos, as they possess a very rare charm in the more usual views in Venice, but three pictures painted on the artist's visit to the country at the invitation of his great patron, the first Duke of Northumberland. One of these (101), a view of Alnwick, the seat of this nobleman; another and better work represents his town mansion at Charing-cross, with the façade, the statue of Charles I., &c., precisely as we see it at the present day; and a third, of Whitehall, which shows us the ancient Westminster gatehouse, built as the principal approach to the monastery, the scaffolding for the erection of Westminster Bridge, the old houses in "Privy Gardens," and other sites interesting to the antiquary. The wriusenblance, the architectural precision, the air and daylight of Canaletto, seem to owe its especial advantage in these homely subjects.

The Spanish school is excellently represented in Lord Overstone's large "Glorification of the Virgin," by Murillo, which worthily occupies the place of honour. In colour it compares advantageously with the great picture by Murillo which the present Duke of Pimm purchased for some £24,000. In no other work by this master do we remember the colouring to be more intense and rich, yet clear. In expression it is, however, much inferior to the Louvre picture. The Virgin has not the rapt expression which elevates that great work of art above the ordinary naturalistic feeling which the painter evinced by so frequently taking his models from common Spanish life, while the satin draperies of some of the cherubs is irreverent and dis-illusionary. There is a curious story connected with this picture. It was painted, like most of Murillo's works, for a convent, and on the invasion of Spain by the French the monks cut out and buried the central portion occupied by the Virgin and Child, and replaced the missing portion by a careful copy of a similar work of the master's, which is now in the Louvre. When the Parisians fought the central group, and quite recently recovered, through Sir Charles Eastlake, the long-missing canvas from the Louvre. This is now so skilfully united that the mere "chill" of the restorer's varnish will separate the two pictures, and restore the original. Of Murillo's "Immaculate Conception" (93), sacrificed to Murillo, is much inferior to Lord Overstone's picture. A "Magdalene" (90) by the same master, and "St. Jerome Penitent" (91), is, however, equal to the first-named work in sweetness of colour, but, though chaste, not made deserving of the name. A "St. Francis Praying" (92), by Murillo (89) completes the number of Murillos, and, with two colossal black and white portraits of "Philip II." and "Philip III." (—Gualdobrio), the examples of the Spanish school.

Rembrandt stands first in the head of the northern painters with his "Descent from the Cross" (contributed by Viscount Clifden) of "Burgomaster Six" (26), the painter's friend and best patron. Nothing more like perfection in the painting of living and breathing flesh than this aristocrat has evolved from the mystic medium of his shadow-haunted canvases, and the "Descent from the Cross" is, we believe, the one to emanate than this ineffably quiet, thoughtful, and vital portrait. The magnificent drapery and the rich accessories are worthy of the same glamour of chiaroscuro, but, as a work, evidently executed with unusual care and consequently showing the painter's method more distinctly than in his more impulsive interest. The "Descent from the Cross" (27), from the Grosvenor Collection, and the "Descent from the Cross" (28), from Lord Ashburton's, with the first-named examples, even had the subjects been equally favourable, contrast in style with the "Descent" by a pair of Rembrandt's pupils, little sketch of a boatrait (52). By Snyders, the friend and assistant of Rubens, there is a picture (53) of "Fish, Fowl, and Game," and a small study of fish, flesh, fowl, and fruit, called "A Flemish Larder" (54). Among the Netherlandish pictures should be noticed as an "Interior of a Church" (55), by Van Eyck, and a little gem of which has scarcely been equalled by Meissonier, the first and modern, Gerard Dow's "Dropsical Lady" (56), with the old woman picking the pocket of a man asleep over his head (57). Of Teniers there are eight pictures, "The Village Fête," a detail, the figures of which, as in nearly all Dutch pictures, are drawn from the boors and vrouws of peasant life; sexpieces by Ostade, Van Mieris, Gerard Douw, and Peter de Hooge. Dutch and Flemish landscape-painting is further exemplified in two fine examples by Cuyp (70), in the wooded scenery of Hobbima (74), and in some sombre pictures by Ruysdael (75). The "Dutch Interior" (80) should not be overlooked. Other painters, besides the last mentioned and Rubens, who have been domiciled in the Netherlands, are Mytens and Vandyke, who have been nearly "By the former there are no less formal and hard portraits of "The Countess of Westmoreland" (—Fetherstonhaugh), of "Lord Bacon" (—Verulam), of "Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland and Family" (62), the eldest branch of the latter family of Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. By Vandyke a portrait of "The Abbé de St. Cyran" (21), the head of the Jansenists, by the French painter Philippe de Champagne, is curiously characteristic, but not otherwise remarkable.

Of the deceased British painters, Romney is most prominently represented. There are "Lady Hamilton" (141), as Sappho, illustrating his tentative and progressive styles, and of some considerable merit, though not equal to others of the artist. The same has earlier and hard manner, soon after his return from Italy, belong to "Lady Hamilton" (142), "Lady Hamilton" (143), and her sister, Miss Delaval (143), afterwards Lady Mochorough—all three from the collection of Lord Yarborough. "Mrs. Lloyd" (144), Romney, or rather Mr. Delaval has a musket in his hand, in allusion, together with the costume, to the Volunteer movement. The picture is the descent on the French coast under Lord Anson, in which he, with many other volunteers, took part, and which the Duke of Richmond and Lord Ashburton and Mr. Delaval themselves chiefly by their accession. Later in style are the portrait of a lady drinking coffee (145), from Lord Yarborough's Collection, and "Mrs. May; the full-length of the "Duchess of Cumberland" (painted in 1766), which is much inferior to a similar figure known as "The Lady in the Window Looking Out," and "Lady Hamilton" (156), which is much inferior to a similar figure known as "Contemplation," in Lord Yarborough's Collection. Romney, as a sketcher, and in a similar attitude to that which he used for the Comic Muse in his famous Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy. The "Lady" (157) is a most charming work, and the "Mrs. Lloyd" (158) is one of his few landscapes, and shows how assiduously and by what careful study he worked to attain excellence in this art.

Romney's great fault was sketchiness. The few of the many works here which show completed elaboration are those which seem to be formed of his powers from the splendid portraits by him exhibited in this gallery last year, and from others equally fine. The "Lady Hamilton" (159) is one of the most exquisite equal to those of Reynolds's best works; and his manly full-length of "Admiral Sir Francis Geary" (160), from the Earl of Yarborough's, is, like the portrait of Sir Joshua's portraits, on the stone rampart of a fortification overlooking the sea, and is a work of the highest merit. "Mrs. Elizabeth Ward" (165), so sculpturesque in pose and disposition of the drapery, is another example of the highest excellence. The two portraits of "Lord Stanley and his Sister" (180), subjects of portraiture in which Reynolds peculiarly excelled; his lovely "Mrs. Trench" (181), and his "Lady Cockburn and Her Three Children," the latter and adventurous son of Lady Mary, are such and all to be placed beside the works of the most renowned of Italian painters, and convince us that Romney is not yet fully appreciated. In several brilliant and highly-finished works by Gainsborough, from the seven miles which bewitched the painter so long, and while at first stimulating, perhaps ultimately checked his genius, the "Portrait of Mrs. Graham" (186), from Lord Lansdowne's, was painted in illustration of his friend Hayley's forgotten poem, The Triumphs of Temper." The "Portrait of Gainsborough Dupont" (187), as he walls when built by Boydell to exhibit his Shakspeare Gallery, and Lord Yarborough's "Mrs. Siddons as Tragedy" (188), from Reynolds's Hoppner's blank but others are fine portrait of Pitt was finished only in the sense that it was painted to completion. The "Portrait of Lady Cockburn and Her Three Children," by Hoppner, is another work painted in replica many times by the same painter. Among other noteworthy English works are Wilkie's "Card Players" (118), which, though in parts rather hard and opaque, is, on the whole, very brilliant, with the best Dutch picture here without fear for the result: the "Painted Children" (119), by Sir Thomas Lawrence; the "Cottage Girl" (170) Hogarth's Sketch of Sarah Macolms, the murderess (169), made in the dock, and Gainsborough's "Girl with Pigs" (171), Carrying a Pan of Milk" (184), by Gainsborough, much inferior in many similar works of the artist's pencil, and a small fresh study on the sea-coast, with fishermen and boat (185), and a sketch made by our English Vandykes from the great Vandyke of the Pembroke family (192). It is said that Gainsborough went with a party to see the Vandyke Room at Wilton, and that he was so struck with this picture that he asked permission to stand before it till his friends returned from making the rounds of the rooms, and that from his recollection of this examination, and with the aid of a print, he painted this sketch. Also, Constable's fresh and vigorous though somewhat coarse "Hadleigh Castle" (—masterly study of a clump of trees, by Old Crome (162); examples of Wilson, F. Nasmyth, and Muller; and the humorous and, in some parts more than usually brilliant "Rivals" (148), by the late O. R. Leslie.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GREEK THRONE BY PRINCE WILLIAM OF DENMARK.

The Greek deputation had an audience of the King of Denmark on Saturday last, at the Castle of Christiansborg. Admiral Kanaris, the spokesman of the deputation, made the following speech :—

May it please your Majesty,—Upon the 18th of March the National Assembly of Greece proclaimed that it had chosen Prince William, son of Denmark as King of the Hellenes, under the title of George I. Addressed to the Sovereign with the intention to offer him the throne, this resolution, Sire, we deposit the decree containing this choice in your Majesty's hands, in the hope that your reply will fulfil the wishes and expectations of the Hellenic people. This choice, Sire, is as much an act of homage to the person of the august Sovereign who, by the decrees of Providence has placed the destinies of Denmark as a proof of confidence in the talents of the young Prince. The choice will have, Sire, the effect of drawing still closer the relations so happily established for ages and particularly during the present century between Greece and the Danish Royal family. The Greeks have all hopes upon the powerful protection of your Majesty, upon the support of the protecting Powers, in possessed with the conviction that she will one day see the fulfilment of the ardent wishes.

The King of Denmark replied :—

My answer, Sire, must be dictated by our relative, to which he has been called by the Greek people. In the negotiations at London of the great Powers, who largely contributed to the establishment of Greece, and manifested a special their interest in her progress, we stipulated as the condition of the acceptance of the throne by a Prince of Denmark that he should with the then consent of [illegible] opinion in expressing our cordial expectation that this union will soon take place; and we entrust Admiral Kanaris with the duty to say to people, should be linked in birthing with him the fulfilment of this well-founded, long-cherished desire. We hope that we will succeed in the cooperation of the Greek people, in developing the rich resources of the country and in consolidating the internal and external peace. This hope is shared by all who perceive the realization of the heroic combat of Greece for independence; and when your people shall have found in the new house this new guarantee of happiness Denmark's King will people.

Dursting in the Greek language.

The King next conducted the Prince to the highest step of the throne, kissed him three times, and said, with deep emotion and hearty kindness,

Receive the blessing of your King, and may God be with you.

King George subsequently gave audience to the deputation at the Palace of Fredensborg, when Admiral Kanaris read the following address, concluding as follows :—

Greece is convinced that your Majesty is filled with a sense of the high duties to which you are called, and will devote yourself to the welfare of the country and to the happiness of the nations. Greece, Sire, will have a brave king enough, after having seen this day, to exclaim with Simeon, "Lord, now lettest thy servant depart in peace."

King George replied :—

I receive the first greetings of the representatives of the Greek people with deep joy. I am deeply impressed that I have been chosen to be the first branch of the new whose name is linked with everlasting fame to the regeneration of Greece. I am convinced that the noble nation which has chosen me as its Sovereign has fallen to my lot, and will dedicate to it the utmost powers of my life. I am sure that I shall succeed in uniting my people for the accomplishment of our common object—the happiness of Greece. I have grown up in a country where hospitality is a virtue, and I am grateful for the hospitality which my son has thereby attained large and felicitous development. The bonds I have here formed will be dear to me on my new country, and I shall always bear in my heart the motto of the King of Denmark, "The love of the people is my strength."

The new King of the Greeks was much cheered by the people upon leaving the Castle of Christiansborg.

A large concourse of people assembled in the streets to greet the deputation, and the windows of the houses and many houses were decorated with flags.

The banquet given in the evening by his Majesty the King of Denmark was of an extremely brilliant character; 250 guests were present.

The King of Denmark proposed the health of King George of Greece, saying that he had always himself endeavoured to find happiness in the love of his people, and he hoped that the young King to proceed in the same course.

The King of Greece replied that he would faithfully observe his Majesty's advice, and that it should be his constant endeavour to do honour to the land which had chosen him.

The Greek deputation had an audience on Sunday of the King of Denmark, at which his Majesty conferred high Danish orders upon the members of the deputation.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following pensions have been granted on the Civil List :—

Alder, Mr. Joshua, of Newcastle, £70, in consideration of his labours as a naturalist, especially in connection with marine zoology, in which he has evidently enlisted to poverty by circumstances over which he had no control.

Atkinson, Mrs., £50, in consideration of her valuable contributions to geographical science, the fruits of six years' explorations in Eastern Siberia and Mongolia, undertaken by her accomplished husband, and, after his death, in record of his researches—and of his having expended all his means in these efforts, leaving her and her children unprovided for.

Bartlett, Mr. George, £100, in appreciation of his pursuit of the natural and physical sciences during a long period, and resulting in the publication of the "Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society," and the publication of many works, but one in particular, entitled "Antiquities of the Caribs," &c.

Brown, Miss Frances, £100, on account of her works in prose and poetry, which have been much admired by the British public.

Fellows, Mr. S. W., £70, in consideration of a long career as author and traveller, and of his having published a work on Asia Minor.

Hughes, Mrs. Thomas, £100, in consideration of the literary merits of her husband, and further in high service as founder of the Greenwich Hospital Schools, and of the original conception of "Tom Brown's School Days."

Lees, Mr., £100, in testimony of the value of his Arabic dictionary, the product of twenty years' labour, and which is now passing through the press, but after accomplishment of the task.

Lowe, Mr. Robert, £100, in appreciation of his eminence in the studies of grammar, philology, and etimology, and of his contributions to the knowledge of the latter.

Maclear, Sir Thos., £100, in consideration of his services as astronomer to the Royal Observatory at the Cape.

Massey, Mr. Gerald, £70, in appreciation of his services as a lyric poet, serving from the Chartist movement.

O'Donovan, Mr., £60, in consideration of the late Dr. O'Donovan's valuable contributions to Irish literature and archæology.

Redding, Mr. Cyrus, £70, in consideration of his labours in the field of political and social literature, extending over more than half a century.

Strutt, Mrs. Elizabeth, £70, in consideration of her structural circumstances and of the merits of her father, the late Joseph Strutt, engraver.

Tregelles, Dr., £100, on account of his valuable labours on subjects connected with biblical criticism, and of similar merit in hand.

The House of Lords have recognised the Earl of Shrewsbury's title to the office of Lord High Steward of Ireland. This office, which is attached to the titles of Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl of Waterford.

A Shakspeare Memorial Theatre.—The Metropolitan Association for Shakspeare announce a grand entertainment to take place on the 30th inst., at Drury Lane Theatre, in commemoration of the birth of Shakspeare, and which we have signified their intention to be present. The performances will consist of a grand miscellaneous concert, a lecture, interesting musical relics, and from the principal theatres.

THE SULTAN'S CASTE OF VISITE.—On May 22 a monster reception, numbering 20,000 signatures, was presented to the Sultan at the Sweet Waters, by a deputation of sixty persons, headed by Ismail Bey, on the occasion of the latter presenting his Majesty to sit for portrait of the native photographic artist, and which he had for circulation and sale in Europe. The reception was received with considerable ceremony, and with great affability, by his Majesty, at the entrance to the Imperial Kiosk, in front of which the huge cylinder of thick paper, mounted on linen and protected by waterproof, was unrolled and its proper read by an accomplished Armenian secretary. Along with it was presented a short address, expressed on parchment, from the members of the Corps Diplomatique, adding their solicitation to that of the native crowd for a sitting in the universal interest to "Abdulhak." After hearing both documents read, his Majesty graciously intimated his readiness to comply with the wish of the petitioners. Curios of Sultan Abdul Aziz will be in great demand, and will probably be the chief of the popular "articles" of the day. Shade of Othello, but we live in advancing times!—*Levant Herald*.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

ROUND GAMES.

Round games, though they furnish great amusement to the family circle, are yet objectionable if played with any other object than to entertain a mixed company of adults and children, when the growing branches condemned to unbend, and to become boys and girls for the nonce. The reason round games are objectionable is, that there are wanting no motives, unless played for money; consequently that which encourages gambling, for round games are games of chance, or at least chance predominates greatly in them; neither do they afford sufficient openings for the exercise of tact and skill like whist, piquet, and, we may add, cribbage. For these reasons, such games as vingt-et-un, pope joan, loo, lansquenet (which is the same as round betting for money), are very properly tabooed, where more scientific games or cards are entered into. Our readers will find rules for all these at home and elsewhere. It is very justly thought, that where money and not the exercise of the mental powers is the object in play, the old saying, "Much labour, little advantage," to the temptation of which some even of it is spared for indigestion, you had better not be found. Those are the views of the highest social position: have not the princes of the realm witness the many and reports that have been made within the last thirty years. The well-known bon mot of Sheridan was apropos of a similar subject. "I know a man who can't play whist, and I do not like to expose him, what shall I do?" "Back him," was the unwritten golden rule of the senatorial wit, another of whose sayings was more recondite, for he once said to another shows how sometimes the idea of gain may swamp the sense of fair and honourable play. The idea of a great nobleman having lost a racing bet to a "professional" and paid it, not the recovery of it a few days after, and again paid the amount. Our two last anecdotes are illustrative of a brother betting—can be what he should do with it, whether keep it or return it. After a little consideration the latter course delivered himself of this memorable opinion:—"When you negative him (the schoolmaster) you had better keep it." Not a bad idea. Another story to the same purpose is told of the celebrated Philippe Egalité, father of Louis Philippe, which proves that it is not only persons are not always above playing for money. "At the time of which we write there was a public lottery in France, licensed by the Government, and to whom both they and others paid a certain fee. There were various ways of staking money in the lottery, one of which was popular on the continent, namely, which, having only to pay five francs to a million times his venture. The chances against drawing a quine were more than a million to one, but the fact of the prizes in the lotto delivered himself of this memorable opinion:—"When you negative him (the schoolmaster) you had better keep it." Not a bad idea. Another story to the same purpose is told of the celebrated Philippe Egalité, father of Louis Philippe, which proves that it is not only persons are not always above playing for money. "At the time of which we write there was a public lottery in France, licensed by the Government, and to whom both they and others paid a certain fee. There were various ways of staking money in the lottery, one of which was popular on the continent, namely, which, having only to pay five francs to a million times his venture. The chances against drawing a quine were more than a million to one, but the fact of the prizes in the lotto being so great, and the number of tickets issued so small, that the chance would come up once in a million and a quarter of years. These numbers are so enormous that the mind can scarcely realise them. The chances of the lottery existed and brought home to the understanding in this way—The chance of drawing a quine is less than the chance of throwing an ace of spades named pecune, of fifty years of age, carried off by apoplexy in the course of a given day. To remember the chance of drawing a quine, and it is now generally believed that this piece of good fortune was due to an eccentric, achieved by a Paris, and the lotteries drawn at Lille, Strasbourg, and Bordeaux. The sum gained on this occasion was so great that the contractor of the lotteries refused to compound with the winner, and after that event the quine was abolished. Even though not a monopoly, there is a serious objection—that chance predominates, and which accounts for its being often played for large sums of money. It is worth saying that there is no play at cards is partly true and partly untrue. there is a great deal of play at cards, even in playing the cards, but there is far more than the knowledge expressed in the eyes, the countenance or a nervous and hurried manner of playing often betray the hand, though the writer is not aware of any work on "The Art of a finished card player," "until you have four eyes in your head nor put your glass in your eye." In a series of articles which we published in the latter part of the reign of George II., when gambling was much in vogue, the proprietary to gaming at the clubs, and to place in the cards a concise description. If display the parasites' got of arms thus arranged:—"The shield is charged with cards, dice, and moneybags, and is surrounded by a wreath which hangs a label, inscribed 'cheat;' supporters, two knaves; crest, a hand holding a dicebox; motto, 'Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.' The train of anecdotes with a moral in connection with our heading, "Round Games," it is we would advise both young and old playing cards to be persuaded into playing round games for money. Let us assure them that the only legitimate object of round games is to while away a few hours in a lively manner when they are assembled, and are incapable of enjoying more severe games; and, bearing in mind the temptation to play for money in all games of amusement, let us say with Martial, in venturing a paraphrase of his epigram,

> I cheat at cards, nor think I any crime;
> I play for sport, but cheat and fleece for time.

There is a good deal of traditional evidence that cards have been known in Hindostan from a very early period. Cocoanut and the palm leaves, dressed, lacquered, and painted, afford admirable material to the half-naked Malays at the present day. It is asserted that the Tamuls have had cards from time immemorial, and that they are to be of equal antiquity with the Brahmins, who possess cards still and claim to have invented both them and chess. The Chinese, though they did invent, and Sir William Jones is of opinion that cards were first suggested by chess. In the museum of the Royal Asiatic Society are three packets of Hindostanee cards, one of which is said to a thousand years old. This pack was given to an English officer by a high caste Brahmin. The Brahmin pointed out the principal cards in order to enhance the value of his present, for it is extremely difficult in India to procure complete cards, as they are subject to reductions. The cards in question have a very recent appearance; they are circular, about two inches and a half in diameter, are not varnish, but so stiffened with varnish that each card looks like a piece of wood. All the figures and marks are executed by hand. The cards are not unlike, as an oblong box.

Playing-cards appear to have been known in China ever since the beginning of the fourteenth century. According to a work of that period, the amusement of the concubines of the Emperor Yeou-wang, who reigned 1170–30. The name of the cards was Yay-pae—"paper tickets." They were first made of bone or ivory, and consisted of thirty-two pieces. Those now commonly used in China are about three-inches square, a thousand sheets constitute a card." There are thirty cards in a pack—viz., three suits of nine cards each. The first suit—nine units of tens; second suit—nine tens—nine units of cakes; and Kew-ko-so—nine units of chains; and three single cards. These were the names of the cards in use in Hung-hwa—the red flower; and Fih-hwa—the white flower.

Since cards have been known in the East for so long a period, it seems remarkable that the first positive mention of them in European history is in connection with Charles VI. of France, in 1393. Charles VI., for the reason, in connection with cards, is the first. In that or the following year this entry appears in his treasurer's account:—"To John le Jacquemin, illuminator, for three packs of cartes s or et s diverses couleurs, ornés de pluiseurs devises pour porter devant le dit seigneur roy, pour son esbatement en la ville de Paris." Menestrier, who first pointed out this passage, hastily concluded that the game of cards was then invented for the amusement of the king, and that melancholy; and his account of the invention long passed without question, especially as the true history of the introduction of cards into Europe had been completely overlooked, or still veiled in obscurity. It may fairly be concluded that, though cards were probably not in use to a few persons in the East in the fourteenth century, they were not in common use till towards its latter part.

Two kinds of European cards are distinguished by the learned in these matters—viz., Tarots, or Tarocchi; and Numeral or Four-suit Cards, now universally adopted. It is still disputed which of these two kinds is of the greatest antiquity. The place of honour is generally awarded to the tarots. The game called "Tarocchino," played with these cards, was invented by an Italian, who resided at Bologna, early in the fifteenth century. The earliest known specimens of tarocchi cards are those preserved in the Bibliothèque du Roi, at Paris. They formerly belonged to the governor of the grandchildren of Louis XIV., who bequeathed them, with his prints and drawings, to the King, in 1711. They are seventeen in number (a complete set of tarocchi cards contains fifty). Their subjects and the order of the cards now in use. They are painted on paper, mounted on thick pasteboard. The ground is punctured burnished gold, surrounded by silver lines, and, together with the backs, which are also of Italian illuminated manuscripts of the first half of the fifteenth century. The French assert that they formed a portion of the three packs painted for Charles VI.

Some of the earliest numeral cards known to exist are some stencil cards preserved in the print-room of the British Museum. The outlines and general forms of the figures being cut out of a thin plate of metal, the staining is performed by passing over the plate a brush charged with colour, which, entering into the cut-out lines, imparts the figure to the card beneath. On a careful examination it becomes evident that the cards to which we refer were thus depicted. The Museum purchased them of Colnaghi, and they are said to be of the fifteenth century. They are not coloured, and not cut into single cards, but contain several cards on the same plate. The figures are of the same character as those of the tarocchi, and have been produced by a Venetian cardmaker about the year 1440.

In 1463 it would appear that cards were well known in England, for, by an act of that year, the importation of foreign manufactured cards was prohibited. We have evidence, too, that about this time, or a few years later, cards were used at Christmas, as in 1465 the Archbishop of York "gave his servants New Year's gifts." Entries are found in his privy-purse expenses of money issued for his Majesty's losses at cards.

Henry VIII., though not very particular himself, was the terror of those evildoers, the gaming-house keepers, and made the persons and property of his subjects was such as the world had never known before. Cardmakers are also mentioned, that in his reign some forty thousand (!) thieves were executed. In the thirty-third year of Henry VIII.'s reign we find the following:—"No artificer or his journeyman, labourer, servingman, apprentice, husbandman, yeoman, mariner, fisherman, waterman, or servingman shall play at tables, tennis, dice, cards, bowls, or other unlawful game, save only in his master's house, or in the time of Christmas, or then out of their master's house or presence, and then but for small sums of money, and that openly in open places out of his garden or orchard in pain of six and eightpence."

In spite of this and similar enactments, cards were played, more or less, during the reigns of the following Monarchs. Both Mary and Elizabeth were fond of playing at cards, and in the reign of James I. the fashionable game appears to have been nine.

By a proclamation of Charles I., dated 1621, it ordered that all foreign cards should be sealed at London, and packed in new covers; and in 1623 the Star Chamber fined a cardmaker £1000 for offending.

In the reign of Charles II. (1670) an Act of Parliament was passed which enacted that any person winning money at any game should, if he refused to pay, be compelled to do so by action at law. A similar Act passed in the reign of Queen Anne, are now repealed. The Act 9 Geo. II. cap. 19, prohibits playing at cards in the streets, because it is said, of penalties to the amount of £500,000 being likely to fall on some unconscious offender.

In the reign of Queen Anne cardplaying seems to have attained its full tide in every part of civilised Europe, and to have been the favourite pastime of the people. Cardmakers of the Guelph period were annually imported, chiefly for the purpose of making cards, but in the reign of George I. cardplaying began to show signs of threpence. Though the cards were much smaller than at present, and the value of the pack was only 1s. 6d., the duty was so heavy that how they were manufactured at so low a price. In this reign (1711) the duty was first imposed, amounting to 1d. per pack, and the total duty being fixed at sixpence a pack. In Charles I.'s reign the Lord Treasurer levied a tax of five shillings a gross on cards, but without any restriction as to their size. The duty was afterwards increased by the Commons as arbitrary and illegal.

During the reigns of George II. and III. cardplaying was still in high vogue, and several Acts passed against gaming appear to have had but little effect. In the reign of George III. cardplaying greatly promoted by the establishment of clubs and assembly-rooms, where people of position could indulge with their equals and be secure against the intrusion of "blacklegs." Even at the present day a Club was a matter of such public notoriety as to call forth a pamphlet on gaming addressed to the Members of the Union Club, and a book which was entitled "The Humours of Whist, a Dramatic Satire, as acted every day at White's, and other coffee-houses and assemblies."

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

BATHS OF OXYGEN GAS.—M. Langier, in a note read at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, adduces cases which, in his opinion, prove the efficacy of oxygen baths in certain forms of paralysis, and where the circulation of the principal arterial trunks is preserved, the nervous influence remaining intact. He recommends the employment of oxygen baths of oxygen gas.

M. Adolphe Bobierre, son of the eminent French philosopher and academician, Antoine Cesar Becquerel, has been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, in the room of the illustrious Despretz, recently deceased. M. A. E. Becquerel has long been an able contributor to the Academy. His researches have principally related to the constitution of the electric light, and has also published his researches on "The Chemical Effects of Electricity," "Experimental Researches on the Isothermic Lines of Frances," on "The Electric Effects Produced by the Contact of Heterogeneous Bodies," "Researches on Electricity," and "Light," in 1810. Of the 85 voters in the Academy on the day of election, 42 voices were for M. Becquerel, 41 for M. Jamin, and 2 were thrown away (one for each candidate), and 2 for M. Jamin.

A Report on the Silk Trade this year in the south of France and in Spain on the night of April 30 and May 1 last. In the Eastern Pyrenees it is stated that the crop will be a full one, but that the worm commenced to eat earth-rain, and sent a report thereon to the French Academy of Science. Experiments were made with the earth-rain, and the result was ascertained to contain the trick-rot disease. When healed, in a close vase, it became black, and disengaged a considerable quantity of ammoniacal gas, and also a slight carbonised animal matter; heated in air, the earth assumed a reddish colour. The earth-rain was found to contain a large proportion of carbonic dioxid, carrying off carbonates of lime and magnesia and oxide of iron. Among those who have made experiments with earth-rain is Mr. Alexander Rook from the earth-rain a small quantity of a resinous substance very soluble in alcohol. The earth-rain contained a small quantity of nitrogenous organic matter. The presence of phosphoric acid was very manifest. The analysis of the earth-rain was made by Professor Frankland, of Owens College, recently. M. Borin considers these rain as exceedingly valuable for agriculture, and that they are not injurious to silkworms.

THE CHEMISTRY OF STEEL.—M. Caron has laid before the Academy of Sciences a memoir containing researches on the following subject, in which he treats especially on the expulsion of phosphorus from iron. It is well known that the phosphorus contained in cast-iron cannot be entirely removed by the ordinary processes of puddling, and that the alloyed steel brittle when either hot or cold; and that by forming a mixture of this iron with a certain quantity of oxide of iron the phosphorus is removed; and it has therefore been concluded that sulphur and phosphorus either actually exercise a reciprocal action, or that they combine simultaneously either with the scoria or the gases of the furnaces). M. Caron was led to study this question from the fact that the iron of Algeria, which is found to contain a method of expelling phosphorus from the castings of steel. Details of experiments are given in the memoir, and the author arrives at the result in the mixtures in question neither the sulphur nor phosphorus disappear, but remain in the iron, and that the latter is combined with the foreign substances particles in a larger quantity of metal, which consequently possesses the defect of brittleness in a less degree. M. Caron considers phosphorus the element most available in the manufacture of steel for industrial purposes.

PHOSPHORUS IN ALLOYS.—In the course of researches at high temperatures, chemists are continually checked by the difficulty of finding suitable vessels in which to conduct their experiments. Platinum and iron are now rejected on account of the mixture occasioned by a metal to which it is alloyed, and porcelain and clay are also found to be unsuitable, as they are brought into contact. A recent member of M. E. Becquerel has suggested to M. Debray the employment of phosphorus as a reducing agent. M. Debray has accordingly made many experiments, and has arrived at the conclusion that they have found out the true cause why platinum proved so unsatisfactory in the hands of Deville and Debray. Messrs. Matthey and Johnson, of London. This idea, of cast platinum, weighs 1076 grammes, and is of excellent quality, and about 1 millimetre thick.

AN INDUCTION-COIL OF GREAT POWER, and its effects, are described by Mr. Spottiswoode, President of the Physical Society, in the last number of the *Philosophical Magazine*, with details. About three years and a half ago he made a powerful induction-coil—the secondary coil, made of No. 34 iron wire, consisted of 280 miles, and weighed 400 lbs., and 16 lbs. dry. The entire length of the secondary coil is about 8½, and the length of the secondary wire about 110,000. With three cells of the Marquois battery, in each of which the zinc plate was 4½ square inches, the coil gave sparks about 1½ inch long, and with six cells 2½ inches long, and with nine cells 3½ inches. With five cells of the same size the sparks were only 1½ inch, but were much louder than the sparks produced by three cells. Within 15 minutes of starting Mr. Callan made a new primary coil nearly 4ft. long, with a wire about 0ft. 4in. in length, and increased the intervals between the secondary coil and the primary, and also the insulation of the latter part of the secondary from each other, since these changes were made this coil the negative end being occasionally a pale glow continuing a negative discharge, and the positive coil with a pointed wire gave sparks 1½in. long with a single 4in. coil of the Marquois battery. With 6 cells of the 4in. coil the sparks 2½in., and with three cells of the same size they were 1½in. in length. Mr. Callan having determined to make a powerful battery, has lately been at work by connecting a large plate of any metal with the negative end of the coil, made a series of experiments to determine the effects upon the electric plate, and the effect of connecting plates in various ways with the ends of the coil. Some of the plates were of cast-iron, others of sheet-iron, and others of zinc, and in accordance with the commonly-received theory regarding the distribution of electricity over the surface of bodies, he met with the very remarkable fact, the height to which a lightning-conductor should project above the roof of a building in order to afford full protection. Full particulars in next refer readers to Mr. Callan's paper.

INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Ansted, in his eighth lecture on the 4th inst., again considered the Beds of Fossiliferous Rocks, and the sequence of Geology, more especially of the mountain districts of the British Islands, and of Europe generally, as a means of investigating the history of the earth, and to which the nature of the rocks of the geological series at the time and its physical geography. Where the nature of Professor Ansted's lecture admitted of it, he illustrated the original mountain form and amplitude found in the paleontic or primary period, of the great marine depths of the ocean, and of the lands and seas of the subsequent geological periods of the tertiary period—all of which were amply illustrated by diagrams. The nature, also, of the rocks of the primary period, as of aqueous origin, were also duly considered, and also the application of the study of fossil remains to the determination of the relative age of the rocks, their classification, and development of species, with special reference to the startling theories of Lamarck, and the more recent development theory of Mr. Darwin. The lecture was concluded with a notice of the recent discoveries of human remains, their nature, and the importance of their occurrence in the drift, with the values of the investigation in relation to human history, with especial reference to the recent discoveries in the valley of the Somme, and in the cave deposits of the debris of human food (termed Kjökkenmöddings) on the shores of Scandinavia, Denmark, and Sweden, and in Ireland, and which we did not now found in those northern seas. All these facts, referred to in the lecture, gave evidence of the gradual progress of man from a low condition in life—geology especially reminding us of the prevalence of a unity of design in creation and the progress of organic development in the long course of time through all time.

Mr. Spottiswoode gave the Friday evening discourse on the 5th inst. on the subject being, "Electricity in Motion," and in which he said that the most striking and well-known outward diagram, he gave not view of the history of electricity was that which was known as the "electric shock," as at considerable length on the materials of which they consist (*Cura lis sonus*, "talk, ha, ha, ha"), and the various methods by which it may be given, by which they had been shaped or sculptured. He referred to the extraordinary effects produced by the action of electrical, chemical, and magnetic forces in dealing with the materials of the crust of the earth, the formation and relaying of an isolated, and the production of the various forms of crystalline matter, and the transformation caused by pressure, contraction, expansion, heat, &c. Professor Spottiswoode then proceeded to the consideration of the law of the force of electricity, stating that it varied as the square of the distance and density of and removation. The present formation of the Alps he said, was due to the contraction of the earth's crust, "frank" storm, dealing with the surface of the earth as with the sea, forming gigantic waves, and the mountain ranges, which in every direction we see. He especially referred to many facts in relation to this subject observed by himself during his recent visit to the Alps and Switzerland. The study of the nature of the mountain he mainly imputed to the disintegrating action of water, both in the form of rain and of glaciers, and he adopted the theory of Mr. Croll—now a theory upheld by Professor J. D. Forbes, saying, "that a glacier had no more power of moving than a river, and that it moved in the same manner." A mountain torrent cuts its way through the rocks like a vampire; while a glacier, by the pressure of its mass, tends to crush them. The latter is concluded with remarks on the universal existence of unceasing change going on, even in matter, which, to the eye, appears to be at rest, and that it is the most immutable substance in nature. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., F.R.S., was in the chair.

Professor Tyndall, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., gave his second lecture "On Electric Telegraphs" on Saturday last, the 6th inst. He began by remarking that the electric telegraph was essentially a mechanism for producing and mechanism for diverting it, means for transmitting energy, and an intermediate contrivance for effecting a change of direction. The simple voltaic element consists of either platinum, platinised silver, or carbon, (3) "negative metal," and (4) "positive metal," zinc. The sum of the chemical result of water maintain a difference of electric potential between two places. The electric telegraph was invented in 1837. To increase the force of the battery other forms have been invented. In some, two liquids are employed. In Daniell's battery a plate of copper surrounded by a negative plate of copper; and in Grove's battery nitric acid and a negative platinum plate. In Smee's battery a plate of platinised silver is employed, with sulphuric acid mixed with the water, are connected by a fine wire an electric current is produced. The object of the battery is to keep the positive plate to be dissolved; to cause hydrogen, copper, or decomposition of nitric acid to appear on the negative plate. The electric bell consists of a bar of soft iron, a magnetic needle, if there be any in the neighbourhood, to bend across the direction of the wire. In order to cause the magnetism to cease, he used a polarised light passing inside the wire, in a direction perpendicular to it, he found that the plane of polarisation was turned round by the magnetic force. The electric telegraph consists of effects arising from the electric telegraph we have the source and the "sending instrument," the line, and the receiving instrument. The source is the battery, the sending key being in the voltaic battery or in the body of the operator, who by his muscular power works the sending instrument when that is employed. To send voltaic element consists of either platinum, platinised silver, or carbon, (3) "negative metal," and (4) "positive metal," zinc. The sum of the chemical result of water maintain a difference of electric potential between two places. The electric telegraph was invented in 1837. To increase the force of the battery other forms have been invented. In some, two liquids are employed. In Daniell's battery a plate of copper surrounded by a negative plate of copper; and in Grove's battery nitric acid and a negative platinum plate. In Smee's battery a plate of platinised silver is employed, with sulphuric acid mixed with the water, are connected by a fine wire an electric current is produced. The object of the battery is to keep the positive plate to be dissolved; to cause hydrogen, copper, or decomposition of nitric acid to appear on the negative plate. The electric bell consists of a bar of soft iron, a magnetic needle, if there be any in the neighbourhood, to bend across the direction of the wire. In order to cause the magnetism to cease, he used a polarised light passing inside the wire, in a direction perpendicular to it, he found that the plane of polarisation was turned round by the magnetic force. The electric telegraph consists of effects arising from the electric telegraph we have the source and the "sending instrument," the line, and the receiving instrument. The source is the battery, the sending key being in the voltaic battery or in the body of the operator, who by his muscular power works the sending instrument when that is employed. To send a magnet

THE ASCOT CUP.

THE QUEEN'S VASE.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

ASCOT RACE PLATE.—SEE PAGE 654.

BUCKSTONE, THE WINNER OF THE ASCOT CUP.—SEE PAGE 654.

MALE AMERICAN OSTRICH INCUBATING.

It is not generally known that in all the different species of Struthious or ostrich-like birds, as far as we are acquainted with them, the male performs all the duties of incubation, and takes charge of the young brood when he has hatched them; whilst the female never seems to take the least concern in the matter after she has once deposited her eggs. This has been shown to be the case with the African ostrich in France, where birds of this species have been hatched and reared in captivity in the neighbourhood of Marseilles. The same curious habit has been manifested in the American ostrich, or Rhea, the Nandu's Cassowary, or Mowrin, and the Australian Emu, which have all bred in this country in the Zoological Society's Garden in Regent's Park. It would appear, therefore, to prevail in all the forms of the Struthious order, of which the four above-mentioned birds are examples.

Our illustration represents a male American ostrich (of the species named Rhea Macrorhyncha) who is now engaged in the duty of incubation at the Regent's Park Gardens. He sits soberly and steadily at his work, and never quits his eggs except to take a hurried meal, being evidently quite aware of the important duties he has to perform. The female of the common Rhea (R. Americana) with whom he is united wanders about the inclosure, and seems not to take the slightest concern in the proceedings of her liege lord. She did not even trouble herself to lay her eggs in one place when she was depositing them, but left them kicking about the grass until her partner selected the spot he thought best adapted for a nest and collected them together for the purpose of incubation.

The Rhea commenced to sit this year on the 8th of May; the period

MAJOLICA PLATEAU FROM THE LOAN COLLECTION, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

expected to hatch about the 12th of the present month, five weeks being about the period of incubation in this bird. We trust he will be not less successful this year than last, when he brought out two fine young birds, which may now be seen growing into adolescence in the adjoining inclosure to that in which he is confined.

MAJOLICA PLATEAU FROM THE LOAN COLLECTION, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

THIS majolica plateau, from the Art-Loan Exhibition at South Kensington Museum (No. 6056), is a beautifully-painted and richly-tinted work (signed and dated 1526) of Maestro Giorgio Andreoli, the finest of the majolica painters, whose authenticated works are very scarce, but for which works of his "botega" are often mistaken. His hand may be known by general artistic excellence and by the peculiar light olive colour of the shadows of the flesh. The plateau is in the collection of the Rev. Thomas Barney, of Broom Hall, who has forwarded an interesting conjectural elucidation of its subject, from which we quote the following:—The subject represented, Mr. Berney believes, is the beatification of Taddeo da Carmagnola, Duke of Mantua II. della Scala, a lady whose name was rendered "illustrious by her philanthropy" and "singular virtues" and "the many good deeds which she did before she died, which were infinite," and as "the foundress of the Casa di Pietà, in Verona." It is copied, with some additions, from a well-known drawing by Raphael, the subject of which has long been a mystery, though engraved by Marc Antonio Bartsch (XIV. 45), who had probably heard the engraving called simply "La Dama della Scala," the proper title of Taddeo after her husband's death, in 1351, and mistaken Dama for the Madonna and Scala for the steps of the throne, calls it merely "Notre Dâme à l'escalier."

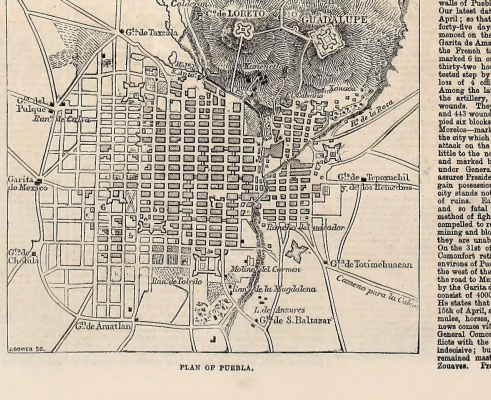
Three things Maestro Giorgio has introduced, which help to clear up the subject and put the intention of Raphael's treatment of it beyond the possibility a doubt:—1. A figure on the flagstaff in the background, on the tower of "Il Pistro-in-Castello," similar to the female figure holding a spear, found on various coins (tessaræ mercantile) of Verona of this period, with the Gospel and the winged lion of St. Mark on the obverse. Its disproportionate size suggests that the figure had been displaced, and that it was drawn in from one of the well-known coins, the better to indicate the city. 2. An accurate view of Verona, called in the Middle Ages THE LITTLE JERUSALEM, taken from the side of the present Castle of San Felice-di-fuori; but the buildings in the foreground are merely fanciful. The view contains in the middle distance those places which were named after the most sacred places of the Holy Land. (Its accuracy is attested after careful reference to numerous works, views, and plans of Verona, from Brunnius, 1572, to the Descrizione, 1826). The water seen below with the stockade, forming the north-eastern boundary of the city, was evidently supplied from Montorio; for hence "by a secret canal, in which much water was collected, they could go in a little boat to the Castle of Montorio," where rose the rivulet Fiumicello. Besides a part of the wall of Charlemagne on the hill called Mount Calvary, are seen the shafts of the Three Crosses, and the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre (or S. Rocchi Minorie); and on each side of it the Valley of our Lord and the Mount of Olives; near which also were Bethlehem and Nazareth (see Brunius). In the distance are seen the Rondola of Bacolla, in line with the distant towers of Castel Vecchio; and to the right, the Bastion of Rocaare (153 ft. in diameter) and the B. of S. Giorgio, dated 1523. Behind them is the River Adige, and beyond it the N.W. part of the city, with the only three large buildings in it, the Basilica of S. Zeno Maggiore, with its lofty campanile; the square tower of the monastery suppressed in 1770; and the church of S. Procolus Archipresbyter-tus. 3. A ladder (scala) of gigantic size, yet leading nowhere, it being the arms of the Scaligeri, and intentionally placed, not on a shield, but in the landscape, and in the centre of the plateau, thus connecting the subject of it with the city of Verona and with the family of La Scala.

In Litta's "Celebri Famiglie Italiane" is a coloured engraving of the picture over the altar in the Chapel of the Rosary, in the church of Sta. Anastasia, in Verona. It contains portraits of Taddeo da Carrara and her husband Mastino della Scala, kneeling before the Virgin. Mr. Henry Farrer, of New Bond-street, a recognised authority in these matters, decided that this portrait is identical with that of her who is being led by the Madonna to the Saviour, both in the engraving by Marc Antonio after Raphael and in the Plateau. The Scaligeri lost Verona in 1387, soon after her death, but the family existed at the end of the sixteenth century. Among her many illustrious descendants may be mentioned the Emperor Frederick III., and Maximilian I., Philip Archduke of Austria and Burgundy, and his son, the Emperor Charles V., and the Emperor Ferdinand I., who succeeded him, and Philip II., King of Spain.

The Saviour is represented "upon the throne of David," surrounded by his Apostles. The subject is treated conventionally. The whole dress of Taddea is that of a married person of rank; but the long neckchain at once decides her condition, for no one but a person of position, and that person a married lady, could, at that period, wear this long necklace, with the invariable medallion of the husband consealed in the bosom. This at once sets aside the suggestions that she might possibly be Martha or Mary Magdalene. She has also the nimbus of Catholic sanctity as a widow.

Of the group she is leaving behind her, the first is her son, Cangrande II. Her husband, soon after their marriage in 1382, became Mastino II. della Scala, Prince of Verona, and died in 1351. About this time she secluded herself in her own palace, "of which she devoted a part as a Casa di Pieta for the reception of distressed children from the barbarity of their parents, might be thrown upon the world." She died in 1376, and her name is handed down to posterity as illustrious for piety and reverence to Christian charity.

Messrs. Colnaghi and Caldesi have published a large photograph of the plateau.



PLAN OF PUEBLA.

THE SIEGE OF PUEBLA.

THE French army in Mexico, under General Forey—numbering, with its garrison in Vera Cruz, 35,000 men, according to the statement of M. Fould—took up its position before the walls of Puebla on the 16th of March last. Our latest date come down to the 30th of April; so that the siege had already lasted forty-five days. The French attack commenced on the south-west corner, near the Fuerta de Amatlan. On the 25th of March the French took the fort of San Javier—marked 6 on our plan. The contest lasted thirty-two hours, and the ground was contested step by step. The French admitted a loss of 4 officers killed, and 20 wounded. Among the latter was General Lorencez, of the artillery, who has since died of his wounds. They had also 55 privates killed, and 443 wounded. The subsequent days occupied six blocks of houses and the redoubt of Mexico—marked 7. This is the only part of the city which the French have gained. Their attack on the Plazuela of San Augustin—a little to the north of the aforesaid redoubt, and marked b—was repulsed by the forces under General Ortega. Ortega's forces assured President Juarez that if the assailants gain possession of the ground on which the city stands nothing shall cover it but a heap of ruins. Each house becomes a fortress; and so fatal have the French found this method of fighting that they feel themselves compelled to resort to the severe measures of mining and blowing up these coverts, whence they are unable to expel the Mexican troops. On the 31st of March the Mexican General Comonfort retired from his position in the environs of Puebla, and took up a position to the west of the town, about three leagues on the road to Mexico, which issues from the city by the Garita de Mexico. Comonfort's forces consist of 4000 cavalry and 20,000 infantry. He states that he defeated the French on the 16th of April, and captured 500 head of cattle, mules, horses, and ammunition. The latest news comes via San Francisco and New York. General Comonfort has had two further conflicts with the French, the first of which was indecisive; but in the second the Mexicans remained masters of the field, capturing 100 Zouaves. President Juarez has left for

Cenesford's army to urge offensive operations. The French have continued the bombardment, and the Mexican General has thrown 15,000 troops into the city. The siege of Puebla bids fair to rival in its duration the siege of Vicksburg, though in the former there is no great river and its confluent, no bluffs and gun-boats to give it nerve effect.

Puebla, capital of the State of the same name, one of the departments of the Mexican Confederation, is finely situated on a declivity, 70 miles from the city of Mexico, next to which it is the largest city in the Confederation. It has wide, regular, and well-paved streets, supplied with fresh water, houses generally three stories high, with flat roofs, and large and elegant squares, in the principal one of which is situated the cathedral, a magnificent structure. Among the public buildings of Puebla the most noted are the churches, which, for their dimensions, the richness of their decorations, and the number of their paintings and sculptures, are not excelled in the world. Next to the cathedral, the College of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Episcopal Palace, and the Hospital of St. Roque, that of St. Dominique are the most markable buildings. In all, there are seventy-two religious edifices, including the convents and churches; and above a hundred towers rising above the houses impart a characteristic feature to the city. There are also several theatres, a mint, and a number of almshouses and hospitals. Puebla contains schools, and a number of literary institutions, among which, about 60,000 inhabitants. It has manufactures of cotton, wool, and earthenware, which, however, have greatly declined since the commerce of Mexico has been thrown open.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Prince of Wales has become an annual subscriber of ten guineas to the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows.

The screw-corvette Cadmus, 21, 400-horse power, is to be immediately taken in hand at Pembroke Dock for the division of the hollow stern-reserve in readiness for immediate commission.

General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, G.C.B., Colonel of the 90th Regiment of Foot, died on Sunday night, at his house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, after a severe illness. He was in the 69th year of his age, having entered the Army in 1793, and had in his early career seen much active service.

Mr. Reed, the new Chief Constructor of the Navy, on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, paid an official visit to Woolwich Dockyard. Mr. Reed was first received by the Superintendent and Chief Engineer, and then inspected the Repulse, Wolverine, Dartmouth, and the other ships about to be converted into the new system. In the afternoon he visited the factories, with the intention of establishing a school of naval architecture in the dockyard. Mr. Reed, it is said, will make small alterations in the model of the frames of armour-plated ships, and especially the stores of midship and teak with which they are filled in the present system.

MILITIA.

The Northumberland Light Infantry Militia, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Lovaine, completed its usual term of annual exercise on Tuesday, when the regiment was reviewed and minutely inspected upon the grounds in front of the castle by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy. The regiment was assembled for inspection, including the new recruits, for almost seventy-four men each, and they presented as extremely clean and soldier-like appearance. The men were dressed in the full uniform of the regiment, and were addressed in commendatory terms by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy at the conclusion.

The disbandment of the Royal North Lincoln Militia took place on Wednesday week, after the men had been up to the depôt at Lincoln for the usual training. The regiment has been only this year three or any time previously, there having been no regimental training for the last two years, owing to the services of the regiment being accepted. General Pipon, from the War Office, who spoke very favourably of the regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, to whom it has been very good. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson has been in command. Major Lord Monson and Major Sibthorp have also been with the regiment.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

In our account of the naval and military demonstration at Southend we omitted to mention, among the volunteer corps which took part in the sham fight, the Civil Service Volunteers. The battalion marched to Tarbell and Adjutant de Crespigny were also present. The above, with the 23rd Essex, 2nd Kent, and the Belfast Rifles, formed the opposing force. Captain Brett was under the command of C. W. C. de Crespigny, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Middlesex.

The third annual prize meeting of the Surrey Rifle Volunteer Association took place on the Wimbledon Common range, on the day after the Wimbledon Common. The challenge cup, value £100, with gold medal, was won by the 1st Surrey, 11th Surrey; and 2nd Surrey, 4th Surrey, 5th Surrey, and the third prize, £5, by Major Sir H. Fletcher, 6th Surrey. The Lord Lieutenant's cup, the volunteers' prize of £40 for the 1st Surrey, and the 10th Surrey. The prize for the best volley-firing, a cup value ten guineas, was carried off by the 10th Surrey. The Queen's prize, value £250, was won by Mr. Ross, who made 35 out of a possible 35.

The annual inspection of the West Middlesex by Colonel Erskine, Inspector of Volunteers, took place on Tuesday week in the Regent's Park in the presence of a large number of spectators. The battalion marched to the number of about 500 men, forming six companies, under the command of Lord Bradford, assisted by Major Bridgeman and Captain and Adjutant Pershouse. The ground was admirably kept by a considerable force of the 19th Middlesex, under the command of Captain Lee, the old adjutant of the regiment. Colonel Erskine, at the conclusion of the evolutions, said he should not fail to make a most favourable report upon the battalion, which was, he was not only as to the efficiency of the battalion, but as to the able manner in which it had been handled.

The rifle match between thirty members—viz., five officers, ten non-commissioned officers, and fifteen privates—of the 1st and 2nd Middlesex and Victoria Rifle Corps, was shot off yesterday week at the shooting-ground, near Hampstead. The team were to fire at 200 yards, each man were 900 marks; by the Victorias, 856 marks. The four highest scores on the winning side were as follows:—Sergeant Bear, 91; Lieutenant Colonel Barber, 61; and Private J. W. Smith, 46. The four highest on the Victoria side were as follows:—Sergeant Major, 89; Private Ellis, 87; Private Hall, 86; Corporal Mortlock, 86. The three highest scores on the winning side are entitled to £3 each, and the fourth, £2, paid for by the Victorias. The match is that of Captain Bent and Lieutenant Mariner, and resulted in favour of the former.

Last Saturday the District corps, in honour of her Majesty's birthday, assembled on Wimbledon Common, when the Queen's prize, after a short battalion drill, they advanced, they afterwards engaged in attack and defence, and finally in the grand review, which was held by the officer in honorary Colonel of the regiment, and others. A rocketing catechism was held at the close of the operations, and Captain Bent, after the manœuvre, they proceeded to the ground some hours before the corps. By the aid of a most excellent cooking-apparatus, provided by Messrs. Soyer and Procter, they prepared dinner for the regiment. There were about 400 of all ranks to partake of the meal, which was served with "Soyer" fare. There was of bread, and half a pint of beer, at sixpence per man. The athletic sports succeeded at eight p.m., being fine, dark, and with a cool temperature. Some and a very pleasant afternoon was spent.

On Thursday, the 4th inst., the 2nd battalion of the Glamorganshire Volunteer Corps was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke on the practice-ground in Aberdare. The men were assembled at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and, after the evolutions in a highly creditable manner. The battalion mustered 600 strong.

There is to be a volunteer field-day at Harwich on the 29th inst., when the brigade assembled will be under the direction of Lord Rosslyn. Several corps from Ipswich, and the 1st Norfolk Artillery, are expected to be present, in addition to local Essex corps. The redoubt at Harwich will be manned for the occasion.

The review of the rifle corps of Oxford and Cambridge took place on Monday last, on Port Meadow, a few miles from Oxford, on some thousands of spectators witnessed the movements. Both corps were put through various field movements, most of the evolutions executed in a highly creditable manner, particularly the skirmishing and the marching past. At the conclusion of the review, the inspection of the camp and of the tents, and briefly addressed by Colonel M'Murdo, who expressed the pleasure he felt in meeting so many of the two universities, and the high gratification he had experienced in the excellent manner they had gone through the various movements. He was particularly pleased with the marching past, if they wished to make good and efficient soldiers, to pay attention to company and battalion drill.

Miss Rye states, in a letter dated March 16, that, with the exception of three or four servants, who would probably be placed in a few days, the whole of the young women she took out to Otago had obtained suitable employment—the governesses at salaries of from £60 to £40; the servants at wages of from £30 to £20 a-year. Emigration to that part of the colony, she says, ought never to cease. "Indeed," she remarks, "if another dividend of wreaths and the government survey of my selection is completed, I would undertake to place them all within a month of their landing." She bestowed special praise on the manner in which Captain Cargill, the agent for the emigrants, ships, and looked after their arrival, as the "immigration brokers," and on the superintendent that office should be made to remedy the glaring defects of the present system.

THE LAST OF THE OLD BRIDEWELL OF LONDON.

WITHIN a few days the greater portion of the old Bridewell of London has disappeared, and the ground will shortly be marked out for more profitable appropriation. It was one of the oldest historic sites in the city of London. Here stood the ancient palace of Bridewell, which extended nearly from Fleet-street to the banks of the Thames, and was founded on the remains of a building supposed to be Roman, and inhabited by the Kings of England previous to the Conquest. Here our Norman kings had their palace. Henry I. gave stone towards rebuilding the palace; and in 1847, in excavating the site of Cogers Hall, in Bride-lane, was discovered a vault, with Norman pellet moulding, and other remains of the same date. The palace was rising, neglected, until, on the site of the old Roman building, Henry VIII. built "a stately and beautiful house giving it to name Bridewell, of the parish and one of the Wards of Farringdon Without." On the occasion of Charles V. of Spain, though only his nobles were lodged here, "a gallery being made out at the back over the wall by Fleet-ditch, and through the wall of the City into the Emperor's lodgings in the Blackfriars." (Stow.) The

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, IN 1720.

whole third act of Shakspeare's Henry VIII. is laid in "the palace at Bridewell," which is historically correct. Subsequently the King granted it to the City of London, to fall to ruin. Then the "wide, large, empty house" was next presented to the city by Edward VI., "to the intent that the poor children of Christ Hospital, who begged it of the King as a workhouse for the poor and a house of correction; also as a provision for "sturdy rogues," and for "the idle which be daily seen vagrant in the streets, to run through their own business." The gift was confirmed by charter only a few days before the King's death. Holinshed says, "Certain years before Queen Mary confirmed her brother's gift; and in February, 1555, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London, accompanied with seven hundred marks, land, and all the bedding and other furniture of the house of the Savoy. But the house soon proved costly and inconvenient to the city authorities, being thither idle and shameless people from the outskirts of London, when the Common Council sensed such a number of vagrants coming to the city." In 1668, the City erected here timber large granaries for corn and two warehouses for coals; and in 1733 the ancient chapel was enlarged. In Aggas's plan of London, the buildings and gardens of the hospital extend from the present side to the Thames, on the back of which the large embankment wall is represented, as also in Van der Wyngaerde's (1543) view, in the Bodleian Library; but in Rollas's view, *circa* 1560, the Fleet River only is shown flowing eastward.

The hospital was rebuilt, as represented in the annexed Engraving, by Sir Roger Pratt, in 1663. It was quadrangular, the principal side fronting the Fleet River, now a vast sewer under the middle of Bridge-street. Within the present century were built the communication and prisons; the chapel was also rebuilt and the whole latterly formed only one large quadrangle, with a handsome entrance from Bridge-street. In Bridge-street, on the right hand, was sculptured with the head of King Edward VI. Hatton thus minutely describes the original in 1708:—

It is a prison and house of correction for idle, vagrants, loose, and disorderly persons, who are kept to hard labour, &c. These are set to hard labour, and have correction in their own houses, but have the clothes and diet during their imprisonment at the charge of the City.

It is also an hospital for indigent persons, and where twenty art-masters are to shew the trades to such children as are committed to them by the governors, &c., have houses, and their servants or apprentices during about 10 or 12 years' time, and are to have such allowances as are agreed on for the keeping of their work, do often advantage by this means their own fortunes. And those boys having served their time, have the liberty to set up their trades, and also £10 each towards carrying on their respective trades, and many have even been admitted into the freedom of the City.

The Bridewell boys were distinguished by a particular dress, and attended fires with an engine belonging to the hospital. In 1753 the Bridewell boys were ordered to attend the funeral of Queen Anne in the streets as to be a great annoyance to peaceable citizens. Their peculiar punishment was by the "Correction," or treadmill, and whipping. The flogging at Bridewell for offences committed without the prison is mentioned by Ned Ward, in his "London Spy," where the offenders were whipped on their naked backs, before the Court of Governors. The president sat with his hammer in his hand, and the culprit was taken from the prison into the hall, stripped to the waist. In Ward's "Progress," given the peculiar feature of the place. In the Fourth Rake men and women are bowling below, and the eye of a savage taskmaster, and a lad, too idle to work, is seen standing on tiptoe to look over the wall. The Fourth Rake opens with "Bridewell, as I was written, "Better to work than stand thus." When Howard visited Bridewell he found the building damp and unhealthy, and the prisoners idle, and almost naked, and the boys in the hospital had specimens of a prison.

"Lob's Pound" was a cant name for Bridewell, the origin of which puzzled Nares, who notes "Who Lob was is a little known as the Lord of Misrule." Lob's Pound, or Lob's Prison, is employed as a name for the stocks, into which the Knight put Crowdero:—

Crowdero, whom, in irons bound,
Lob's Pound shall keep a month.

Miss Baker's regretion is reasonable—that the name originated from Lob, in the sense of worm, rather than any individual. Bridewell being the place of correction for the petty offences of that class of offenders, the name stuck to it.

Bridewell was, until lately, used as a receptacle for vagrants from the City, and for those who could not find money for decent lodging for persons previous to their being sent home to their respective parishes; and a certain number of boys were brought up here, and taught the shoemaking business, under the direction here by the Chamberlain. The male prisoners sentenced to hard labour were employed in grinding logwood, by which the corn was ground for the supply of Bridewell, Bethlehem, and the House of Occupation. The younger prisoners, not yet sentenced to hard labour, were employed in picking junk and oakum in the yard. The females were set to work in mending, and setting up the bed and bedding of the prisoners, or in picking junk and cleaning the prison. The punishments for breaking the rules of the prison were whipping, the treadmill, fasting, and, in the case might be. In 1842 were confined here 119 prisoners, of whom 253 were sentenced to hard labour, known or reputed thieves. In 1815 no employment was furnished to the prisoners. The seventh report of the Inspectors of Prisons returned Bridewell as answering no one object of improvement except that of safe custody: it did not correct, deter, or reform; and nothing could be worse than the association to which all but the City apprentices were subjected. However, in 1829, there was built, adjoining Bethlehem Hospital, in Lambeth, a range of buildings, whither Bridewell young prisoners are sent from Bridewell to be taught useful trades.

The Bridewell Hospital, in 1720, was a hospital for the sick poor. The committals are now made to the City Prison at Holloway, which, notwithstanding its large extent—once thought by alarmists to be needlessly vast—is now nearly full of prisoners. Meanwhile a portion of Bridewell Hospital will be reserved for the detention and reformation of incorrigible City apprentices committed here by the Chamberlain from time to time; that jurisdiction being preserved by the Court of Chancery in dealing with the matters which concern the disposal of the building and the estates of the governors of the hospital. Reformatory schools are also to be built from the revenue of the hospital, to the extent of £20,000 per annum. At the Social Science Congress, in 1862, the worthy Chamberlain read a paper on the peculiar jurisdiction of his Court, which is a valuable contribution to the transactions of the Society. It should be added that, under the new arrangements, the Chamberlain will not have the power to bind the apprentices making the acquaintance of the low vagrants and misdemeanants who ordinarily occupied the building. The apprentices were taken in small cells, each 9 ft. by 6 ft. wide, with double doors, each one sound as effectually as sight; communication was, therefore, nearly impossible. Separate cells for the apprentices will be erected here. The number of committals rarely exceeds twenty-five annually, and, although the Court of Chancery will not work, there will be no interference confined there. Although the annual number is so small, the power of committal to Bridewell in addition has not been altogether ever asserted, and successfully maintains, acts as a terror to evildoers by keeping in restraint 3000 of these lads of the City.

The vacant ground will, for the present, be one sense, were, at once vast, a gloomy scene. Here is a piece of ground which is leased for the head-quarters of Bridewell Hospital, whereon Holywell Church, the old and faithful friend of Dr. Johnson, and an inmate of his house, was buried, in 1781. Here also stood the ancient building materials. The noblest feature of the later buildings was the court-room—50 ft. long, by 28 ft. high—wainscoted and lined with the portraits, by Holbein, of Edward VI., presenting the Royal Charter of Endowment to the Mayor. Beneath was the cartoon of "The Good Samaritan," by the youthful artist Dadd. Two other pictures are a full-length of Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely; and portraits of the Presidents, including the Duke of Wellington. There is very large wainscoted room with St. Paul's in the background. But the most valuable embellishments were the portraits, running round the walls, of the 24 dispensilled in gold characters. In this hall the governors dined annually, each steward contributing £15 towards the expenses, the cloth-cloaks being thrown off, and kitchen hands, cooks, &c., hired for this purpose. This hall and kitchen were taken down at the close of last year.

In the entrance-corridor from Bridge-street, are the old chapel gates—remarkable for their fine workmanship. Sir Wm. Walworth, Lord Mayor, and on the staircase is a bust of the venerable Chamberlain Clark, who died in the present year, 1863. The

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE Roman pavement recently found near the site of the portion of the East India House in Leadenhall-street has been removed to the of the rooms of the British Archæological Association, where it can now be seen to advantage. It forms a square of about five feet, set in a floor of common red tesseræ. The pattern is more ingenious and beautiful than it has hitherto been described. Under the pavement were found broken portions of plaster, with red, black, and grey stripes, very perfect as to colour. Leadenhall and Aldgate are fast parting with the old houses in consequence of the India House a noble pile of buildings is in progress; opposite, over against St. Andrew's Undershaft, there remains a lofty house, with overhanging stories—a bit of picturesque old London.

From the new volume of the "Calendar of State Papers," edited by Mr. Bruce, we get some interesting particulars of the Elizabethan Theatre, part of the site of which is still called Playhouse-yard, where was a power of ground "to house a playhouse to be built for ever of Nov. 16, 1633, we find:—" Notes by Sir. Windebank, of business transacted at his council table on Thursday, Shrovetide, viz. Two players demand £21,000. The councillaours (Sir Henry Spiller, Sir William Becke, [Laurence] Whitaker) have valued it at near £30.0. The patahlours offer towards the semering of them £100. An order of the board to remove the coaches from thence, and to lay the enchasment of them open by the back. That no coaches stay between Paul's Chain and the Hest Conduit. The citizes to be punished if they do not thus obey. The Lord Mayor to be spoken with to commandment directed to him, and every ward to be answerable."

In the same volume, Taylor, the Water Poet, sends in this rhyming petition to Lord Cottington on behalf of his Majesty's waterman. He prayer is as plain and unmistakable as prose could make it:—

Shews that your humble petitioner
To pay us, that our order you have signed;
For which we humbly thank you, though as yet,
We eat, and seek, and can no payment get.
We do live, we and our families, in debt,
And we do fear Sir Robert Pye is slack;
Or else unwilling, therefore, we request
Your Lordship to remember him once more.
And we shall pray unto the Power supreme
To bless your Lordship, temporal and eternal.

We are glad to see that the ancient priory church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in West Smithfield, one of the most interesting of the churches of the metropolis, is about to be restored. The church is, in the main, a Norman structure, dating from 1102 to 1123. The choir resembles the earlier portions of Winchester Cathedral, distinguished by unmoulded arches and billet-mouldings. The choir has above the triforium having pointed windows of later date. Parts are of the Perpendicular period, as the large bay, or oriel, with the inscription of a bois' (arrow) and a tun, of Bolton, who was Prior from 1506 to 1532. The roof is of timber, divided into compartments by a tie-beam and king-post, supported by brackets. The brick tower bears the date of 1628. The nave is supposed to have originally extended to the house fronts in Smithfield, where is the entrance gate, an ancient specimen of Early English, with the toothed ornament in its mouldings. Vestiges of old foundations are observable in the churchyard within a few feet of the surface. The canopied tomb, with effigy of Rahere, the founder, bears the date 1405, later date than the church itself. The Perpendicular Gothic, and was coloured originally. The church can be enlarged, restored, it is stated, for about £4000. The edifice is well described in Godwin's "Churches of London;" and a cloister and crypt of the priory, which exist, are ably illustrated in Archer's "Vestiges of Old London." Talking of alterations, we regret to see it stated that the fine old church in Austinfriars cannot be repaired, but is to be taken down and rebuilt. The Rev. Thomas Jones has made the proposition to remove Hewlencer's Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, one of the churches of original character left in the City, and lately placed. A strong letter to the Bishop condemns the scheme.

The City Corporation of Winchester, a large and elegant design of the fifteenth century, but the detail of which has been almost entirely destroyed by injudicious repairs, is about to be restored by subscription. Mr. Gilbert Scott, being the architectural adviser to the Dean and Chapter in researches for the origin of the cross among the monuments in custody of the Dean and Chapter, has found, in examining the Bishop's Register, that in 1440 it was spoken of as *ellum crucem*, the High Cross. One record states that in Bishop Fox's time (1500-1528) a chapel, which had been brought before the Warden for reading his Dutch Bible, was sentenced to be led round the cross, with the Bible in his hand, three times, by Kingsmill, the city crier, and then to be taken to the place where the book was to be cast into a fire. "From this it would appear that the cross was a market cross, to which the culprit was conducted after the laws were declared, proclamations made, judgments delivered, corpses carried, penances preached, and heretics condemned and executed." (*Builder.*) The cross is nicely engraved in the first volume of the "Proceedings of the Archæological Institute." The restoration will be a labour of some difficulty; but could be undertaken with more competent architect than Mr. Gilbert Scott.

There has lately been established in the Archæological Institute an oval medallion in bronze, gilt, of Oliver Cromwell, a profile bust in high relief. The head, hair, moustache, and imperial are admirably and finely executed. There is no name or mark by which the artist may be identified; the medallion has, however, brought to be nearly a contemporary portrait.

Modern imitations of ancient coins continue to perplex some collectors. At a late meeting of the Numismatic Society, Mr. Webster gave an account of some forgeries of Scottish coins, mentioning a gold piece purporting to be of James the Second, struck at Edinburgh of England, which has been imitated and adapted from the shilling of Prince Regent Mary. The ignorant forger has not taken the pains to copy the XII. (which denotes the value of the shilling in pence) on to the die of the gold coin, but, having made the coin secur, he has erased the numerals from the coin itself, though traces of them are still to be discerned.

The Church of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, of Perpendicular date, and anciently in the patronage of the convent of St. Helen, has recently been restored with great taste and care by the present Rector: it is well known for the "short services for City men" instituted by one of his predecessors. A somewhat similar institution, say to tradition, is frequented by sailors returning from voyages, or homeward bound, is known as the Sailors' Church. Traces of a reredos were found during the repairs, and Roman coins and pottery have been discovered in the churchyard. The western arch is said to have formed part of the priory of St. Helen's Priory. Under it John Hudson and many of his crew came to receive the Holy Sacrament before they left for the voyage which ended in the discovery of *Hudson's Straits*." (*Gent. Mag.*," June, 1863). The churchwardens of St. Ethelburga have, we understand, the offertories collected every Sunday for their Ascension-Day dinner 1686 :—" three quarters of lamb; 600 of sparrow grass, cauliflower, and spinnage; 400 oranges and lemmons, three hams, Westphalia; one tongue, and 12 neats tongues, and the carriage charges for "brew and box to decke ye church :" "hoarbes" for the nume; "wood and carrying up," "cleaning ye church, greene."

A further note upon the handsome "new buildings in Paternoster-row," appears in our Journal of last week, may not be unacceptable. "The Ship and Swan," which have been outplanted in the spandrils from medallions taken from the houses which stood, were the sign of the Ship and Black Swan," in the imprint of Thomas Lanyton, in the titlepage of an edition of "Rowe's Dramatic Works," 2 vols., 12mo, 1725, stated to be the earliest book which bears the imprint of the sign. The Rivington came into Paternoster-row in 1710; and in the reign of Queen Anne, the Rivingtons published the London Gazette. The finding of the bed of manure reminds us that anciently a considerable quantity of manure cultivated the gardens attached within the City walls; and we read, from time to time, in the Coroners' rolls, of mortal accidents which befel youths attempting to steal apples in the orchards of Paternoster-row and Ivy-lane.

In the reports of the ball at Guildhall, on Monday last, our contemporaries are somewhat too brief at the partial illumination in the great western window, the glass of which, mostly restored and modern, is by no means remarkable for colour or brilliancy; so that "the fine old stained windows" are, in part, shams. On Monday evening a larger number of guests, it is believed, were entertained at Guildhall than upon any previous occasion. To the evening entertainment in 1861 the invitations were 1662; on Monday evening the company numbered some 2000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. SMITH, Rev. G. M'D., F. R. S., F. THOMPSON.—We can only acknowledge the receipt of your communications this week. Our question again time shall be given in the next number.

PHILOMATH.—The copy of "Lolman," exhibited at the British Museum, formerly belonged to Mr. Lewis Evans, of Bristol, who was the possessor of Lord Exmouth's copy. It is now in the library of a gentleman who has probably the largest collection of chess books in the world—Mr. Lowndes.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1096, by C. Jacob, S. S. W., Peter, Philo-Chess, D. P., Surrey, D. B., F. R. S., E. F. N., Percy, Tyrocinium, John, Rook, Tipo, Ben and Tom, C. Darnell, Theta, Fanny, Dymmock, Bristol, Rex Paterson, Excalibur Club, W. F., Clerk, Cambridge, Berkeley, old Louis, T. H. C., Lacey, W. C., Mrs. Gandy, Gary, Hereo, P. P., Shelley, Constant Reader, Alpha, Mrs. Pilkington, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Bowyer, Mrs. Bowyer, Mrs. Bowyer

NEW MUSIC.

THE Hon. ALFRED STOURTON'S NEW SONG, THE SPELL OF THY BEAUTY, transcribed for the Pianoforte, by F. KUHE. "Combines the most attractive tunes in the most attractive form."—Morning Paper.
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NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY. The DIRECTORS are PREPARED to ENTERTAIN APPLICATIONS for ALLOTMENTS of the NORTH LONDON RAILWAY (EXTENSION to CROYDON) NEW CAPITAL, being the amount of the Company's Act of 1863, for the purposes of paying off and extinguishing the mortgage debt of the Company.
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Euston Station London, N.W., April, 1863.

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Making the saving in labour, this soap goes twice as far as the common sort. It does not destroy the linen nor injure coloured goods, and is recommended for its purity and excellence.
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J. C. and J. FIELD, Original Manufacturers of the Self-fitting Patent Candles, beg to inform the Public that the Prize Medal 1862 has been awarded, and their Candles adopted by the Royal Commissioners for the use of the Royal Household, and are supplied to the Queen and all the Courts of Sweden and Greece in the United Kingdom. Price, 1s. 6d. per lb. Also Field's celebrated Sperm Candles, 1s. 4d. per lb. Caution.—The Public are cautioned to see that Field's label is on the packets or boxes. Wholesale and retail at 138, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, and 23, Cornhill.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal. Sold by all Grocers and Oilmen.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for LADIES, 6d. per bottle. Any one can use them. Ten brilliant colours. May be had of all Chemists.

BENZINE COLLAS removes grease, oil, or paint from silks, gloves, and every description of wearing apparel without the slightest injury to the most delicate fabric or colour. Sold in bottles, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. each.—J. COLLAS, 15, Conduit-street, W. In consumers use in Buckingham Palace.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an effervescing aperient for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions. 172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

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Also a large assortment of Table Glass, superior taste—low prices.
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GARDNERS' LAMPS are the Best.—The most varied assortment in London, replete with every novelty, at prices to suit the times. Moderator Lamps, per pair, Pinet Oils 12s., per gallon. R. and J. Gardner (by appointment) to the Queen, 4 and 5, Duncannon-street, Strand, from Trafalgar-square; 4 and 5, Duncannon-street (adjoining), London. Established 1738.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candlabra, Moderator Lamps in Bronze and Ormolu, Table Glass, Ornamental China Vases, and every requisite.—DEANE, D., and SON, 46, Oxford-street, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS, and Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Table Glass Dishes, Vases, and Ornaments. Glass Shades for Globes.
Glass Insect Services for 12 persons, from £3.
Glass Figures, Ornamental, and Glass Spars.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents.
OSLER, Manufacturer, 45, Oxford-street, London, W.
Birmingham—Manufactory and Showrooms, Broad-street.
Established 1807.

HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Showrooms contain a large assortment of Bedsteads, suitable for servants' rooms, as well as handsome Bedsteads for the best bedrooms, with Brass Mountings and elegantly-japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for servants; every Bedstead in stock is fitted with their Patent Woven Wire Mattress. Birch, Walnut-tree Woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Dovetail Joints and Patent Sacking. Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue, Furniture—Bed and Bed, 196, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF.—The Public are respectfully informed that the Original and the Genuine Spring Mattress is now in factory and maintenance for general use. The Sommier Elastique Portatif is the most luxurious, healthful, and durable bed in use, requires neither hair, wool, or feathers, and is also cheap and durable; and, as it has no stuffing on the top, it is always sweet. Lists of Prices on application to Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

STAINED DEAL GOTHIC BEDROOM and FURNISHING SUITES, well made, having been thoroughly seasoned before furniture is ornamented to design with the Gothic Tracery, and stained and varnished in imitation of Oak, and will last a length of time. Heal and Son's CUTTINGS of STAINED DEAL, by which they invite the attention of the clergy and gentlemen of the neighbourhood to the fact that it is a plain and simple imitation of wood in texture, price.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Prices and prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent by post free on application. Heal and Son, Bedstead and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

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Good Cabinet Furniture at Moderate Kingdom.
Drawing-room Suites, in Rich Silk, from £15 to £30. Dining-room Suites complete, in morocco, from £20. Bedroom Suites from £2. Handsome Chimney Glasses, in Rich Gilt Frames, from £2. Hollands of unequalled excellence. Kitchen Dressers and Kitchen Requisites. Drawing Tables, in Rosewood, Walnut, and Oak. Dining-Tables, in Rosewood, Walnut, and Oak. Chimney-Glasses in every variety. Persons unable to pay a visit of inspection may receive Patterns and Prices Current by post, free on application. All goods warranted to be of the best quality, and sent out carriage paid, if required.
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OLD OAK FURNITURE.—A complete suite for a dining-room, comprising a magnificently carved sideboard (measuring 7 feet by 3 feet 6 inches), with plate glass back, a capacious extending dining-table, and six chairs, the whole in the BEST 42 guineas—half its value. Also four extra chairs and other furniture.—THOMAS WILLIAMS, 3, BERNERS-STREET, OXFORD, W., Mortimer-street, Regent-street.

BOWLES and SONS and CO., 24, Mortimer-street, London (late Gore House Regent-street), undertake to completely furnish Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, Curtains, and every necessary suitable for a gentleman's residence, in the most elegant manner, and forward to any railway station in England for £250. A personal visit solicited to select the goods from the most extensive stock in London, or a detailed estimate forwarded by post on receipt of a sketch of the room to be furnished, which will be happy to speak as to quality and style.

SUPERIOR EASY-CHAIRS and SOFAS, to be seen in our Show-rooms, or upon an approval, R. W. STACEY and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Illustrated Catalogue sent post-free.

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Contractors to her Majesty's Government and the principal public companies and railways in the kingdom.
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PATENT SPRING PILLOWS.—These Pillows are highly recommended by the medical profession as the most healthful bed that can be invented. They are admirable either for the bed, couch, or carriage. List of prices on application of R. W. STACEY and SON, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

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Showrooms, 33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge.

SEWING-MACHINES.—SINGER and CO.'S superior MACHINES for every class of family use, for tailoring, shoemaking, upholstery, bookbinding, leather, and every description of work. Prize Medal awarded 1862. Regent-street, W., and 98, Cheapside, E.C. They combine every improvement yet effected in sewing-machinery, and are the most elegant, efficient, and low priced. Machines for all kinds of manufacturing and trade purposes. Skilful teachers on the premises. Illustrated prospectuses post-free. Shipping orders executed.

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100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE. All the new and beautiful Coloured Silks for summer wear, commencing at 1 guinea the Dress.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street. Established 26 years.

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5300 YARDS BLACK FRENCH GLACÉS, at 2s. 11d. per Yard. Rich Black Gros Grain Silks. Messrs. NICHOLSON are now selling the above, bought from one of the most noted Paris manufacturers, at the price of common makes, from 4s. 11½d. to 7s. 6d. per yard, and post-free. Some of these Silks are 24 inches wide.
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3000 UNINFLAMMABLE SILK DRESSES, 12 yards for 18s. 6d., or 24s. per yard, all Warranted Fast Colours, and Unspotted by Wine.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 55, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1863.—NOTICE.—Messrs. NICHOLSON beg to announce that they have purchased the whole of Messrs. Foster's 50 to 55, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD (corner of Churchyard), and 245 to 249, Regent-street, Stock.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Buy Boys' Clothes from Dolls, from 18s. 9d.; Useful School Suits, from 25s. 9d. Patterns of the Cloth, Directions for Measurement, and 67 Engravings of the Newest Dresses post-free.—NICHOLSON, 50 to 55, St. Paul's-churchyard.

PROMENADE, EVENING, and BALL DRESSES.—The Newest Designs and Colours are now ready. The Skirts made and Trimmed.
SEWELL and CO.
Leslie Ladies to Queen's Bench, beautiful selection of Evening Costumes, in Tulle, Tarlatan, Grenadine, and other light fabrics, now ready in their Crystal Warehouses.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

NEW DRESSES FOR JUNE, in all the new Fabrics, from 1s. 11d. the Full Dress of 12 yards, representing a £2 200 stock.
PETER ROBINSON.
All orders executed in the Country on receipt of Patterns.
NICHOLSON and MOUNT.
Oxford-street and Regent-street.

ELEGANT SILK JACKETS and MANTLES, one guinea each.
NICHOLSON and MOUNT
Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW SILKS for JUNE, 11 and 14 yards wide, with Patterns, representing the New Silks to be worn in London, post-free.
To insure a reply and the delivery of patterns the same day, it is positively necessary that all orders be addressed to the Crystal Warehouses.
NICHOLSON and MOUNT,
Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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Trimmed and Furnished
ready for immediate use on receipt of carriage.
Also
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
Cradles, Cots, Perambulators, Chamber Commodes, &c.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

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Price 21s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 40s., 45s., 50s., 55s., 60s.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Illustrated self-measure and Price List forwarded on application.—CAPER and WATERS, 30, Regent-street, London.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stooping Habits, and Weak Chests.—Dr. LAYCOCK'S PATENTED CHEST-EXPANDING BRACES, for both sexes. They are especially recommended to the Clergy, Students, Governesses, Dressmakers, and Sedentary Persons. Prospectus free.—Dr. LAYCOCK, 2, Argyll-street, Regent-street, London.

LADIES' KID ELASTIC WALKING-BOOTS, with Heels, 8s. 6d. Ladies' Elastic Home Boots, 7s. 6d. Gentlemen's Elastic Walking-Boots, 8s. 6d. Elastic Military Heels, 12s. 6d.; with two rows small Buttons, 15s. 6d.
HOBBS, 10, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street, W.

THE 16, HAIR-WAVER (the Original).—A Lady can produce in a few minutes, at her own residence, the most elegant Hair Dress, or Wave in the Tresses of Waves, in a few minutes, without hot water or machinery. Price 10s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers, and by the Inventor, J. TAUSTIN, Inventor, 1, Ainsworth-terrace, Grove-lane-road, N.W.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S LILY WATER, Rose, Frangipanni, Jockey Club, Bouquet, Ambrosia, and Verte gives it the perfection of fragrance, and is recommended by the faculty and nobility as the most refreshing to the skin. Sold by all Perfumers. 24, Hay-market, London.

DESTACHIO-NUT TOILET-POWDER for the Complexion, Whitening the Hands, and Softening the Skin. Sold by all Perfumers, and by the Inventor, 24, Hay-market, London.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, as applied by the Ladies of the Court, the Nobility, and Gentry, produces a beautiful complexion, removes cutaneous eruptions, freckles, tan, sunburn, and heat of the skin, and renders it delightfully soft, fair, and blooming. Rowlands' Kalydor, 20, Hatton-garden, Holborn. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

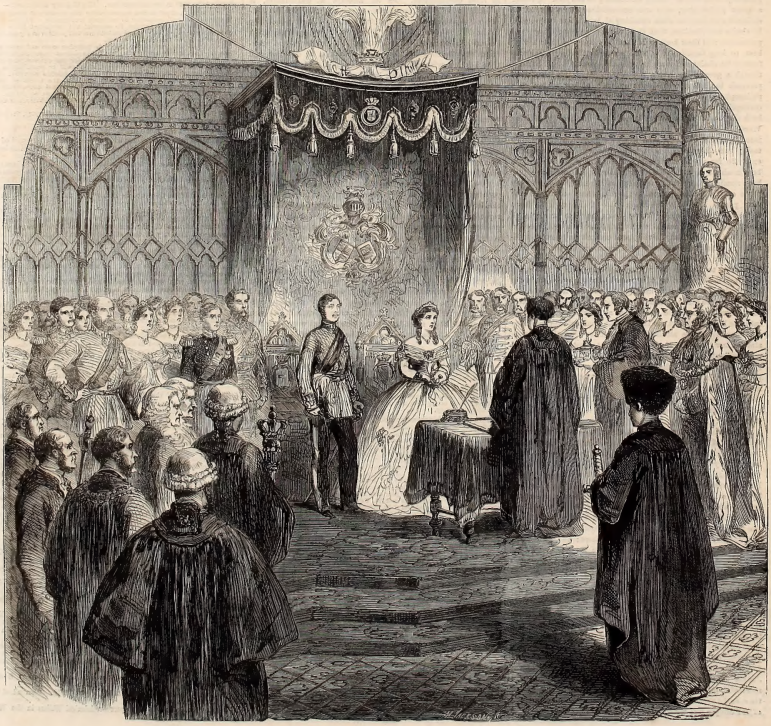
ARTIFICIAL TEETH, exquisitely enamelled on gutta-percha, incorruptible, purest materials and best workmanship, fit perfectly and perform all the functions of the natural teeth. Messrs. GABRIEL, Surgeon-Dentists, 34, Ludgate-hill, City, and 56, New Bond-street, London, W., are the only Dentists who have received Prize Medals for their Inventions and Improvements in Dentistry. Messrs. GABRIEL'S INVENTION. Messrs. GABRIEL'S INVENTION. Messrs. GABRIEL'S INVENTION

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1209.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAW.

FOR the last two or three years, and until the present Session, the Speech of her Majesty on the opening of Parliament has contained, with a certain lonely specialty, mention of a single measure of law reform. The vague generalities of that constitutional document were relieved and the specific mind of the Administration declared only by an announcement of that kind. During the years here alluded to those isolated measures thus indicated struggled into actual existence. They were two in number—namely, an amendment of the law of bankruptcy and the establishment of a system of registry of titles to real estate. All of them, as they passed into the shape of statutes, were pronounced by their projector to be but maimed and imperfect representations of the reforms which were intended, while they were put into action accompanied by a confession of their inadequacy to the requirements which they were designed to meet. This was caused by no lack of labour or diligence in their preparation, no want of



STATE VISIT TO THE CITY: PRESENTING THE FREEDOM OF LONDON TO THE PRINCE.—SEE PAGE 678.

comprehension of the principles on which they were founded, no failure in the application of details to the elucidation of those principles; while personal zeal and unwearied attention in the conduct of the bills through Parliament were still less wanting. But a legislature which was so busy in making new laws was unable to bestow the time and the trouble which were necessary for the remodelling and amending of old ones; and the law reformers, who undertook the onerous task of dealing with the eccentricities of a free, a very free, popular assembly like the House of Commons, were fain to take what they could get, and to hazard their reputation by casting their half-completed measures on the troubled waters of judicial criticism. It is not very surprising that the most ardent law reformer, who had watched his bill safely hustled and his provisions labour nearly thrown away, should shrink from again encountering such an ordeal. Perhaps, daily experience of the working of the measures in question, which has been anything but satisfactory, owing to the defective condition in which they were perforce put into operation, tended to increase the natural aversion for new essays on the wisdom and practical capability of Parliament in this line which previous experiments had generated. For it has been observed that a legal reformer, who was active in attempts at the amendment of the law when he was an overworked Attorney-General, gave no sign of persistency in that vocation when enjoying the comparative leisure of a Lord Chancellor. No statement in the Speech from the Throne of contadled last session was vouchsafed this year, and no voice proclaiming a crusade against legal abuses issued from the woolsack for the first four months of the Session. It was, therefore, with a sense of agreeable surprise that those who had watched the doings from Lord Westbury in the capacity of a Minister of Justice have learned practically that this year is not to pass without some measure of law reform from him.

The scheme which the Lord Chancellor has promulgated has been conceived in the spirit of a statesman rather than that of a lawyer; for, with a candour which his high position enables him to adopt, he lays down that the amendment of the law had suffered greatly from the circumstance that it had generally been left to being exclusively in the hands of a great philosopher, who was nevertheless also a lawyer, he declared that lawyers when speaking of legislation discoursed, in chains and shackles, that their views were bounded by their profession, and their horizon limited by the cases they having been so long familiar only with professional objects. Freed from these chains and shackles, with a horizon no longer limited, though a great lawyer, the present holder of the Great Seal proceeds to deal now with the question of law reform as a philosopher. It is unquestionably a subject of the breadth of conception in a plan which proposes to classify and consolidate both the statute and common law, for such is the object Lord Westbury has in view in a measure which he has introduced into the House of Lords. In this he undertakes a laborious task; but, difficult as it is, it is not necessarily an impossible one. So far as the statute law is concerned, an attempt has been made at its revision and purgation, and a commission has been nominated to work for some years to that end, the forty threes or four thick quarto volumes, which contained the Acts passed from the twentieth year of Henry III, down to the present time, such statutes as are obsolete or repealed, and in arranging them in something like intelligible order. But this important duty having been confided to two gentlemen on such terms as rendered it necessary for them to continue in the active pursuit of their profession, they have only been able to devote their spare hours to the performance of a task which ought to comprehend the undivided industry of a body of active and intelligent men. It is proposed to remodel and to make efficient the agency by which so desirable and, as we think, quite accessible, an object as the putting into one harmonious whole the present crude and arbitrary enactments may be attained. We believe that the body of statute law may be, if not codified, at least classified and rendered intelligible, easy of reference, and reconcilable in spirit, and it is stated that when the purgation has been duly performed the forty quarto volumes will be reduced to a very modest number of sensible octavos. We hope that this part of the Lord Chancellor's plan will be put into operation at once, seeing as we do no serious obstacle to its being ultimately carried out.

As regards the other part of the scheme—namely, the consolidation of the common law as it is contained in the records of judicial decisions—we confess that we are by no means so hopeful. The history of this system, as it was delivered by the Lord Chancellor in his speech on the occasion of the introduction of his measure, may be studied with advantage by laymen as well as by lawyers. It will be seen how that traditionary, unwritten system, which is known as the common law, has grown up into a vast collection of recorded judicial decisions, which have all the force and power in the courts of legislative enactments. The Judges, in a great degree, made the laws; and, as early as the time of Richard I, the jealousy of the English people for liberty and justice prevailed so far as to cause the reason for the judgments of the Judges to be entered on the court rolls. At the end of the reign of Edward II, on the beginning of that of Edward III., the practice of reporting the decisions of the Judges began, and has been continued from that time until now. This was a great security to the public, because it was an approach to certainty in the law. The origin and reason of that arrangement was that distinctive peculiarity of the English mind, a love of precedent rather than of abstract reason. The reports were kept for a considerable period under the superintendence of the Judges themselves, and great care was taken in sifting and ascertaining the grounds of their decisions. In the course of time, as the reports multiplied and the personal superintendence of the Judges was withdrawn, they were characterized by less accuracy, and were not received as the best expositors and the surest evidence of the common law. As early as Lord Bacon's time it was felt that these books of decisions should be revised and authenticated; but nothing was done then, nor in the two hundred and fifty years which have since elapsed has any attempt been made to remedy an acknowledged evil. The mischief works in this way. When the Judges have a new case before them they do not pretend to arrive at what is the law applicable to it by reasoning on the facts, by independent inquiry, but seek only to discover among the records of former decisions cases which are supposed to be analogous; and from them they derive the rule which they apply to the determination of the particular case. Thus it may well happen that the law is misapplied when a ruler and land-marked ago binds a highly-civilised and more learned period. It is for the perpetuation of such a system that the lawyer's library comprises eleven or twelve hundred volumes of reports. How many conflicting decisions are to be found in those reports even it is easy to imagine; and it is not less easy to conceive how, from time to time, one decision is quoted as conclusive because its absolute contradiction has not been laboriously dug out, or has escaped mention which has no arrangement beyond that of chronological order.

It is proposed by the Lord Chancellor that competent persons shall be appointed, whose business it shall be to sit down before these numerous volumes of reports, to compare, revise, and expunge from them all decisions that are contradictory, that are in opposition to each other; to prune out and cut away all matter which is not warranted by the present state of society. Another process is to be that of the reduction of the law to three periods—namely, that which preceded the Revolution of 1688 or the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne; the next class embracing the period from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the end of the reign of George III.; and the last the period comprehended in the present discussion of George IV. to the present time. Giving all credit to the Lord Chancellor for good intention and for some skill in the development of this part of his scheme, we fear that its aptitude for the attainment of the object in view is at least questionable. As to the second part, undoubtedly, it is entitled to every consideration; although it may be considered doubtful whether codification would secure certainty in the definition of the law. Far be it, however, from us to be critical on the first step in a measure which unscientiously made towards the simplification of our law, and therefore we wish all possible success to a project which has at least the merit of being based on a good principle, and which has been undertaken by a great Chancellor.

From some such statement made by the Lord Chancellor, rather than from any actual statement made by him, we gather that, while endeavouring to deal with the statute and common law of the past, as collected in their present forms, he is desirous of making provision for the future. Decisions, Acts of Parliament should be better moulded and assume a more regular and uniform shape. We hear of a plan for reducing to something like an organisation the present very wild system of law reporting which is left to the private profits of publishers, and for its authority the recognition by the Judges of the professional gentlemen who manipulate the reports. It is believed that an attempt will be made to secure greater responsibility than now exists in reference to the reporting of law cases, and that steps will be proposed to be taken to prevent the accumulation of conflicting decisions. It may also be inferred that precautions will be taken for the better preparation and composition of bills which are laid before Parliament, with a view to their being in a more immediate results from the propositions which the Lord Chancellor has made to Parliament, we may at least congratulate ourselves on the fact that some movement has been made towards the amendment of those statutory ways in which our sages of the law are too apt to take their stand.

The cost (amounting to £5000) of the Bude Haven, Cornwall, new line of steamers between that town and the National Steam Institution by the surviving children of the late R. T. Gardner, Esq., of Rivers Lynd, Ireland, who died on the 19th of March, 1860, at his residence in Bude.

A society, called the Railway Officers' and Servants' Institution of the United Kingdom, has been formed. The members of the society number about 1000, and the objects are, as its name indicates, the formation of a friendly society.

Two telegraphic messages, addressed to Mr. Cyrus Field, which left San Francisco June 2, at 9.30 p.m., were brought by the China, which sailed from that port on the morning of the 3rd, and arrived at Queenstown on Friday night. In the first message Mr. M'Clellan, the director of the California Telegraph Line, San Francisco, congratulates Mr. Field upon the prospect of his final efforts to lay the Atlantic cable. In the second message Mr. M'Clellan says:—"We congratulate you on the prospect of the early success of your great undertaking. In the meantime we are doing our best, but our efforts are not idle. Already we talk to you across an entire continent, as it does to-day, from year 1 to year 2. We are in communication with Oregon, Victoria, and British Columbia; another year with Mexico; and three years with London by way of Behring's Straits and Amoor and St. Petersburg." Subsequently to the above message was dispatched to St. Petersburg on Saturday morning, having been sent by the Russian Government from Nicolaievsk, a distance of 700 miles by land and 5000 by sea. It was received in traversing the Atlantic by steamer, and forwarding in quick succession by the Russian lines of telegraph to St. Petersburg, Berlin, Hamburg, and the principal cities of Europe, and will, almost to the frontiers of China, will be able to communicate with San Francisco, and consequently with the British possessions in North America.

BUREADALBANE PEERAGE.—(From a Correspondent).—Touching the note on this subject in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the Marquis of Breadalbane may know legally, but he has no book of proving Scotch peerage. It is true that the Scotch Act of Union is silent as to the peerages of Scotland which formerly existed, but the Act declares that in which whatever was interposed to prevent unlawful assumption, except the Crown, the Crown alone had the right of determining claims to peerages. In challenging the vote, and consequently the right of any Scotch peer to sit in the House of Lords, Lord Redesdale has raised a constitutional question—viz., that all Peers of Scotland succeeding to their peerages by descent, whether descent, or by decease of a brother, should, in the first instance, make good their claim to the Crown before they can sit in the House of Lords. Now, from the minutes of the House of Lords of last year, it appears that, on the 25th of July, 1862, this valuable resolution was rescinded. Therefore, despite of the 11th and 12th Vict. c. 69, an Act passed for regulating the elections of Scotch Representative Peers, any person, however fairly his claim, may be pressed, on the death of a Scotch Peer without issue or immediate relatives, assume the title and hold it until such time as an election of a Scotch Representative Peer occurs. The evil of this is that it gives a momentary position to a party who may have no right. But to all honourable claimants, in such a case as that of Breadalbane, one straightforward and simple course is still open—viz., to petition the Crown by petition to the Crown, which proceeding will bring the matter at once before the House of Lords; and really no party can be looked on as Duke of Breadalbane until this is done.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* gives the following as the results of the ballotage, or second elections, which have just taken place. In the Charente, the Seine, the Seine-et-Oise, the Seine-Inférieure, and the Seine-Inférieure, the Opposition candidates are returned, M.M. Jules Favre and Guéroult being among the number. The candidates of the Government have been elected in the Gironde, the Nord, and the Haut Rhin. In the Rhone one Imperialist has been returned, as well as a member of the Opposition.

Count Nesselrode, Director-General of the Museums, has just published a report of his management for the last twelve years, by which it appears that 20,000 objects have been added to the different national establishments. The value is calculated at 4,000,000 francs at the Museum of Napoleon III.

Monday's Moniteur contained General Forey's report on the capture of Puebla, and also a letter by the Emperor to the General, signifying the great satisfaction with which the taking of the city had filled him, and expressing his appreciation of the perseverance and courage of the army. His Majesty took occasion to add that his "aim is not to impose on the Mexican nation any institutions which it does not so make his success save to the triumph of any party whatever." On the contrary, he is convinced that the nation may be left free to act, and that shortly, regenerated by a Government founded upon the national will, the principles of order and progress, and respect for international law, she may, by establishing friendly relations with France, acknowledge that it is to France that she owes her peace and prosperity."

PRUSSIA.

On Monday the Queen left Berlin for Brussels, where she paid a visit to the King of the Belgians. On Wednesday she embarked at Ostend for England, on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The Crown Prince and Princess arrived at Marienburg on the 7th. The authorities and the municipal council had resolved, by a majority of twenty-five to one, that no congratulatory or political circumstance so fêtes should take place. Some members of the magistracy and of the municipal council, in addition to the railway station, where the Royal visitors, but no presentations took place. Their Royal Highnesses were received, amid the ringing of bells, by five gala dresses only.

Notwithstanding the orders of the Prussian Government, the German Gymnastic Society has resolved on sending a deputation to the King to petition him to withdraw the press ordinance and convoke the Diet. The King, however, refused to receive the deputation; and a Ministerial journal of Berlin has been instructed, "to call the attention of the press," to warn its fellow-newspapers that some addresses and petitions "are not to be received," and to render their publication objectionable in view of the law on the press."

AUSTRIA.

The Council of the Empire met on Thursday. The following is a summary of the speech from the Throne, received through Reuter's office:—"The Emperor has convoked the deputies to a solemn meeting of the Reichsrath, and expresses a hope that Transylvania will also shortly take part in its deliberations. His Majesty continues:—

The Reichsrath does not, however, come under the hereditary peers, which the Government will endeavour to maintain undisturbed. Thanks to the liberal institutions of the empire, its material and intellectual life is everywhere being rapidly developed, and its influence and position as a great Power are continually increasing in consideration.

The financial condition of the empire is becoming more and more satisfactory. The expenditure of the public services will be considerably improved. It has been unnecessary to apply for any extraordinary credit. The budget for 1864 will be laid before the Reichsrath in time. It has been prepared with the greatest possible economy. Bills relative to taxation will be submitted to you, the object of which is to re-establish the equilibrium of the finances in five years' time. You will also be introduced upon the reform of the administration of justice. As respects the military system, the army will be more specially organised. It will comprise one precipitous, publicity, and trial by jury.

The bills for the reform of the civil code relate to bankruptcy, the private arrangement of debts, and the right of domicile.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Telegrams from Berlin announce a decree on the part of the Poles, whilst, according to a despatch from Warsaw, the Polish leader Rochowski, has been severely and badly wounded.

Various executions by the Russians are reported. The insurgent chief, Ababi, and the Capuchin priest, Konarski, were hanged yesterday week in front of the new prison at Lublin. It is stated that the National Government, directly after these two executions, conveyed a warning to the Grand Duke Constantine that if he did not "stop them he will be responsible for his safety."

Many remarkable placards appear of the ascendancy of the secret National Government at Warsaw. It is stated, for instance, that the Commissioner of Police, Trepka, appointed by and under the Government Treasury in that city, discovered that Russian banknotes, Polish bonds, and gold half-imperials, to the amount of 7,000,000 roubles (£700,000) had been stolen. Trepka at that place was left a receipt signed by the National Government. Four officials, and the heads of the numbers of the stolen bonds were entered, had also disappeared.

The women of Warsaw have imprisoned at Warsaw for singing religious hymns to the national air have been set at liberty after having been flogged.

A telegram from Stockholm informs us that Colonel Lapinski's Polish expedition, which had so long been lying at Malmö, had hired a Danish vessel and sailed from Ronne on the 30th ult. But a landing was attempted, during a storm, near Polangen, but the attempt was fruitless, and the brave Pretender was driven downward. The expedition has since returned to the Swedish island of Gothland.

The Morning Post says that the scheme of the Polish Peace have been dispatched to St. Petersburg, and that they are nearly identical in terms, the only marked difference being that Austria does not suggest, in the form employed by the others, a suspension of arms.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Canadian mail screw-steamer Hibernian we have telegrams from New York to the way of Further Point, to the evening of the 6th inst.

WAR NEWS.

General Lee has evacuated Fredericksburg and abandoned the line of the Rappahannock to the enemy. He has not been driven, and General Hooker has crossed the river and occupied Fredericksburg.

The intelligence from Vicksburg reaches to the 2nd inst., at which date General Grant's position was more close to the works. One division of General Grant's army has gone up the Yazoo River. Confederate forces are concentrating at Jackson. On the 29th ult. the gunboat Cincinnati, while attempting to pass Vicksburg, was sunk by the fire of the Confederate batteries. More than twenty guns were either killed by the enemy's shot or drowned when the vessel sank.

The Confederate army under Gen. Bragg has retreated on the 27th ult. by the Federals, under General Banks. The defences were completely invested, while gun-boats co-operated from the Mississippi. The assault, which was made on the 27th ult., was unsuccessful," and 3000 Federal soldiers were killed or wounded, but "fighting was still progressing.

Letters from New Orleans, of the 23rd ult., report that two Confederate ironclads from Mobile had run out to the Mississippi and captured the Federal ship of war Vincennes and sank the store-ship Relief, which were lying at Ship Island.

A body of Federal cavalry was making a successful inroad into Alabama, had captured some prisoners and supplies at Florence, and was destroying railroad property. Guerillas, also, are prevailed through the country.

The vanguard of General Price's army crossed the Arkansas River at Fort Gibson, Indian territory, on the 20th ult., but was met and forced to fall back by the Federals, under Colonel Phillips. In the skirmishing that occurred Colonel Phillips lost thirty men killed.

General Hunter is reported to have notified to the Confederates that, unless the order for the execution of white officers of negro troops was immediately rescinded, he should execute every Southern officer and slaveholder in his possession.

Blockade-running at Charleston is said to be very active. Several captures of blockade runners are reported.

Admiral Foote is to relieve Admiral Dupont in the command of the South Atlantic squadron.

Commodore Lardner is to supersede Admiral Wilkes in the West

Indies. It is asserted that Wilbee has been superseded in consequence of representations made at Washington by Lord Lyons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Great Eastern sailed from New York on the 6th inst.

A great Democratic meeting, held in New York, has passed resolutions, declaring that the Federal Government had no right to coerce the States by military force, and recommending that hostilities should be suspended, and that a convention should be summoned to settle existing differences. Fernando Wood was the chief speaker.

The Islandigham meetings have been held in Buffalo, Newark, Philadelphia, and other places.

General Burnside is carrying matters with a high hand in his command, and some of his proceedings savour of the Spanish Inquisition, which he had suppressed, had caused apprehensions of a collision between the people and the military authority. President Lincoln, moved, no doubt, by the warmth with which the Illinois Legislature was proceeding to act in the matter, has revoked General Burnside's order; and the *Chicago Times* has consequently resigned.

The Chicago convention for the construction of a canal between the Mississippi and the Atlantic was very numerously attended, and a committee has been appointed to make arrangements for carrying out the undertaking.

That the sympathies of the Dissenters of the South are with its struggle for independence is shown by a Government published this week by the London Confederate organ, the *Index*. It is entitled "An Address to Christians throughout the World," and is signed by ninety-six ministers of various Christian denominations—including Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, German Reformers, and some members of the Church of the United States of America, with the annexed notice, that "its origin was from no political motives whatever, but from a sincere desire to promote the Gospel in the city of Richmond." The subscribers condemn the Northern Democrats' "contemptible opposition" to a vindication of the laws of civilised warfare and an attempted barbarity. They say it is the pride that excommunion can be desired by Christians; and finally go on to condemn abolitionism and the Republicans among as those lately adopted by the Bishops of the American Church.

JAPAN.

Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Yedo, Colonel Neale, delivered, on the 6th of April, to the Government of the Tycoon, in the form of an ultimatum, a statement of the demands of his Government for the reparation of the outrages of last June and September committed on British subjects. The demands consisted of a large pecuniary indemnity to the sufferers or their surviving relatives, and the capital punishment of the murderers of Mr. Richardson. Up to the 20th of April no answer had been given, great excitement prevailed among the European community at Yokuhama. Colonel Neale had warned British subjects to be on their guard, and the fleet was ordered to the shipping by the boats of merchant vessels had been organised, in addition to the aid that could be given by the men-of-war.

AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, April 25.

Parliament reassembled on the 21st inst., after the Easter recess. From the decision of the Supreme Court, on a point raised during the trial of Gabbett for conspiring to defraud the revenue, the Land Act, the ballot has forced itself upon Parliament—and even upon Mr. Duffy, the framer of the Act—that the Act is defective in a point which so much was promised and so much hoped, is practically inoperative. In these circumstances, the bill for the amendment of the Act, notice of the introduction of which was given before the adjournment, has been postponed; and it is not improbable that in the meantime we may have a change of Ministry. The state of parties at present is doubtful amongst some of the most influential and independent members of the present Government.

The Governor's Salary Reduction Bill has passed the Assembly, and is now under the consideration of the Upper House. By the bill the salary of future Governors is fixed at £10,000 a year, inclusive of all expenses, except travelling, which will be provided by the State. The bill will not affect Sir Henry Barkly's salary, which will remain at £15,000, nor make him bound to pay his tenure of office.

The sittings of the Intercolonial Conference terminated about a fortnight ago. From what has transpired of its deliberations, it is expected that all the subjects mentioned will be settled by the conference.

Mr. Bruce, the railway contractor, died suddenly on the 5th inst.

Mr. Deniell, who left this place for Paris about twelve months ago, for the purpose of making arrangements for bringing to the colony a flock of alpacas, has returned, and reports that he has succeeded in his mission. The vessel, with a flock of 500 of this valuable animal, may be expected in the port in a few months. The alpaca climate is deemed admirably suited for the alpaca, we may soon expect to materially increase the value of our exports, the wool of this animal being in such demand at home.

Another "new industries" shows it to be established here may be mentioned a woollen cloth manufactory and a boot manufactory. There are ample demand and plenty of the raw material to encourage the projectors of both enterprises to go on with the undertakings.

The Great Britain, regarding the safety of which there were fears beginning to be expressed, arrived on the 22nd inst., after a passage of sixty-four days. She is appointed to sail on the 1st of May. On her return voyage it is anticipated that Parkes's all-England Eleven cricketers will be passengers. I need scarcely say that their reception will be quite as hearty as that of the former Eleven.

The third for Bishop Colenso's work on the Pentateuch has at last been published, and which I may mention that at a book sale the other day Mr. Allen's copy of the fifth edition realised £2 10s. The sixth, just published, price seven-and-sixpence.

The Australian Mail Company negotiated the novel idea of challenging their brethren in England to a match, to be run in Victoria, for £10,000, between English racehorses and the racehorses of Australia. England is to find half the stake, and Australia the other half. The proposal has been warmly espoused by our sporting men, and already a considerable amount of the required sum has been subscribed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, April 25.

Parliament met on the 9th inst., but little business has been done. The total value of the cereal exports from all parts of South Australia, for the first sixteen weeks of 1863, amounted to £260,000. An increase to the extent of £80,000 has taken place in the month, from Adelaide, as compared with the same time of last year.

Mr. Gisborne has tendered to construct a telegraph across the Cambridge Gulf for a subsidy of £35,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, April 25.

Parliament has been prorogued by proclamation to May 7.

The crab disease is prevalent among the sheep, and a deputation of gentlemen has waited upon his Excellency to present a memorial praying that the Parliament may be summoned without delay for the purpose of adopting some remedial measures for arresting the spread of the disease. The deputation promised to lay the memorial before the executive council at the earliest opportunity.

New South Wales is still the scene of bushranging, mail-robbing, and bloodshed, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to suppress the evil.

The annual commemoration of the Sydney University took place on March 31, at the Convocation Hall, and was numerously attended. Several of the students took their academical degrees, and the usual customary formalities. The Chancellor and the Governor (in his capacity as visitor) delivered suitable addresses.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, April 24.

Parliament recommenced its sittings on the 21st inst. On the 23rd the Assembly passed a resolution condemning Mr. Herbert, the Chief Secretary, for his long-continued absence from his Parliamentary duties—He House deciding that it was unconstitutional for Mr. Herbert to absent himself without first having received the consent of Parliament. The Governor's speech on the occasion of the opening of Parliament was full of promise for the future of this young colony. It is proposed to have a railway between Ipswich and Dalby, to be provided for by a loan. The land-order system is to be revised; and it was stated that an increase of 100 per cent had taken place in the land under cultivation last year. To do electric telegraph is to be extended to Port Denison. Addresses in reply to the speech were passed by both Houses.

There has been a charge made against Lieutenant Carr of shooting a number of peaceable blacks. The matter is to be officially investigated.

NEW ZEALAND.

Affairs in New Zealand remain in an unsettled state. The Maoris have refused to surrender certain land which they had been permitted to occupy while the prisoners were in gaol. Governor Cameron at once adopted a bold line of policy. He dispatched a force under Colonel Carey to Tauranga, in the bay of the same name, in dispute, and occupied it in the face of the natives, the troops intrenching themselves without any delay. The Governor has since been strongly reinforced, and the Maoris had not made any hostile demonstration when the last accounts left. It is said that there will be no war, yet in some quarters it is thought that the Taranaki tribes are preparing to be joined by others to recommence hostilities. A disturbance also recently occurred in the Waikato district, in consequence of which the Maori language had been established, and a party of the natives, headed by Rewi Maniapoto, the head of one of the articles, attacked the printing-office and carried off the press. They have since made restitution, however, and the district is again quiet.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The election of Sheriffs for London and Middlesex will take place on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

The council of the Society of Arts gave a conversazione yesterday evening in commemoration of the completion of the superstitious state of the weather, was numerously and fashionably attended.

The Metropolitan Public Gardens and Works have issued a precept for the abolition of the subordinate manor of Hackney, and for the formation of a vestry for the parish. The road shall be remembered throughout.

The second show of the Royal Horticultural Society will take place on Wednesday at their gardens at South Kensington, and was most successful.

The Dundonald peerage case was decided in the House of Lords on Thursday. The petitioner, Lord Dundonald, is declared to have proved his title to the peerage.

Sir Charles Locock was thrown from his horse on Tuesday in Regent's Park, and was so much injured that he sustained other serious injuries. No fatal result is, however, anticipated.

A grand ball was given on Monday night at the residence of the French Embassy in aid of the "French Charitable Association." The Duke of Cambridge took the chair, and the doors and the proceeds of the sales at the stalls, will be benefited to the extent of £1000.

Last week the births of 1905 children—995 boys and 1000 girls—were registered in London. The average number for the corresponding week of previous number (corrected) was 1791.—For the next time in the present year the deaths registered in London were 1186. The average number of deaths registered during the first week of September, in the last ten years, was 1,143. The mortality from small-pox shows a decrease.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.—The annual City Festival of the Church Missionary Society was held on Wednesday, at the Guildhall. The Gospel in Foreign Parts was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, yesterday week, the Lord Mayor presiding. The report of the committee of the society stated that the severe and long-continued pressure of distress in the manufacturing districts had affected the society's income, which, however, was a large income—nearly that which was derived from annual subscriptions and collections. The receipts for the year ending March 31 last were £102,000, being more than covered by an augmentation of receipts under the head of legacies. The total receipts of the society for the year ending March 31 last were £120,000, chiefly £79,425 ! appropriated funds (administered by the society), £9721; special funds, £10,000; collections in London, £1,000; and in the country, £1,000. The Rev. Charles D.D. had been consecrated Missionary Bishop for the Orange River Free State, and the Rev. W. Griffith, M.A., had been consecrated Bishop of Sierra Leone, in the room of the late Bishop Weeks. The Bishop of London, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of Winchester addressed the meeting. The fifty-fourth anniversary of the Artists' Annuity Fund, which was established in 1810 for the relief of the widows and orphans of the members of the Academy, was celebrated on Saturday at a dinner and exhibition and sale of pictures by members of the profession and artists, as well as by the annual contributions of the members of the committee, during the past year. The exhibition was opened to the public on Monday, and distributed in reviving widows and orphans of British artists, and during the past year the sum of £1,000 was distributed in annuities to widows and orphans of artists, the sum of £1 8s. Subscriptions were announced, including her Majesty's contribution of £50, and the Prince of Wales's £25. The Bishop of London presided at the annual meeting of the Asylum for Idiots for the past year has been a year of great progress. The new asylum at Earlswood for the reception of idiots has been obtained, by which important advantages to the charity have been secured. The number of idiots in the asylum during the year has been 337, in addition to which 25 have been elected to receive the advantages of the asylum when vacancies occur. There is every favourable report of the condition of the inmates generally, and especially of the healthful activity, cheerfulness, and happiness of the children. The last annual report were recorded that of the £7,000 required to the society since the Asylum, £4,000 was paid, £1,000 by the Duke of Cambridge, £1,000 by the late Mr. Alsager, Esq., and £1,000 by Mr. Peto, M.P., one of £75 ; two of £50; and one of £25. The contributions at the anniversary meeting amounted to £1,000. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The report contains very interesting details in connection with the management of the institution.

The Lines of Wellington Asylum for Female Orphans was opened on Tuesday. The anniversary dinner of the Royal Caledonian Asylum took place on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Argyll presiding during the chair. This charity is established for the purpose of giving orphan daughters of soldiers and sailors of Scotch birth a plain education, and those who have died or have been disabled in the service of their country, and also of the children of deceased or disabled soldiers and sailors of Scotch extraction and child. The company numbered upwards of two hundred. The children of the asylum were present, and sang several pieces of music. The Duke of Argyll, in the name of the Earl of Dunmore's piper. They presented a fine appearance. The Duke of Argyll, in the course of the evening, said that he had received a letter from Lord Elcho, the excellence of the Highland regiments in the Army. He said that he was sorry that he could not be present, but he was sure that the Highland Society had added 1000 inmates; but the reason the asylum is not filled is because the funds are not sufficient to keep it up to the number of 150 children for which it was originally founded. The Duke of Argyll received medical attention from the staff.

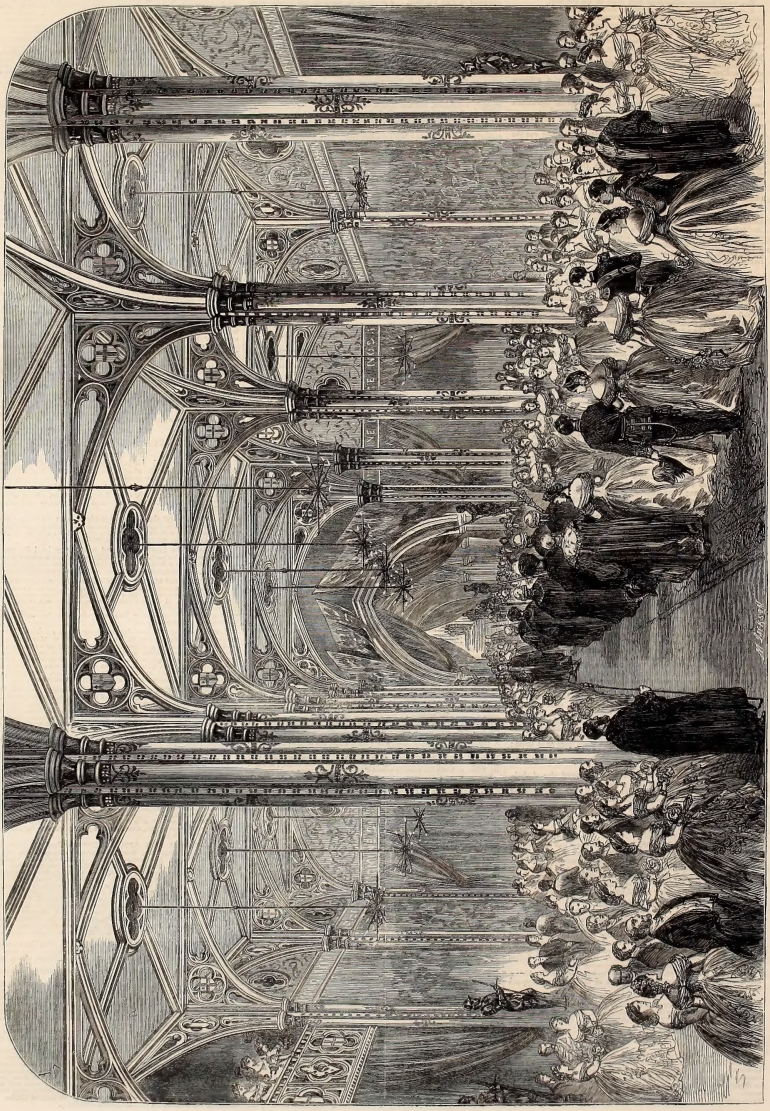
The annual meeting of the Governors of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, was held on Saturday in the grounds of the school, Frognal House, Hampstead, which, through the kindness of the trustees of the late Mr. Thomas Wilson, the hospital occupied the chair. The secretary, Mr. Nash, read the report, which stated that the number of in-patients relieved during the year was 1,000, being an increase of 100 over the previous year. The finances were satisfactory. The report then went into details and general health was very necessary of the school, and concluded with an earnest appeal for extended support. From the financial statement it appeared that the total receipts for the past year (including a balance from the previous year of £200 and £600 withdrawn from the funds) had been £2,606, and the expenditure £2,715. Several gentlemen spoke, and resolutions pledging the meeting to support the institution were adopted.

The annual anniversary festival of the supporters of the Consumption Hospital in King's-cross took place at the Albion Tavern on Saturday. The Rev. T. Archer, D.D., Rector of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, occupied the chair as president, and about one hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. The proceeds of the hospital at King's-cross having been taken down by the Metropolitan Railway, although they have granted them a house in the Pentonville-road, they are about to erect a new hospital in the Caledonian-road, about a mile from the line of the New-road, and in close vicinity to the Cattle Market, and in the centre of a most populous district. During the seven years it has been in existence 10,000 patients have been relieved. One Dreadnought institution, which has been established, with the sanction of the Bishop of London, for the purpose of visiting the sick, has undertaken the first list of subscriptions and donations, which was read.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear was held on Thursday week. The report set forth that since 1816, when the dispensary was established, 16,000 cases had received relief, and in 1816. A legacy of £50 had been received from the late Mr. Thomas Peter Williamson, of Bedford-square, who had been a subscriber to the dispensary patient. The number of patients had increased during the year from 1000 to 1,241, and 1,000 attended the clinical lectures.

The annual meeting of the Home and Colonial School Society was held on Thursday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Ashley in the chair, who was re-elected chairman in the chair. The report shows that 198 students have been duly trained and sent out to fill the established vacancies. The model infant schools and day schools for children are efficiently educated, and a middle-class school for girls has been established at Gravesend, which is now in operation on the premises ceded. After the examination of the children, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Prebendary Sinclair, Rev. Scott Wiltshire, Rev. Mr. Bourne, Rev. Mr. Moore, and others.

The eighty-ninth anniversary meeting of the governors of the institution, Wellington-street, in the city of London, was held on Thursday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Rev. Richard Hutton, M.A., Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, in the chair. The report, which was read by the secretary, stated that during the past year 1,000 children had been brought under the care of the society. During the past year 1,000 children had been brought under the care of the society. During the past year 1,000 children had been drowning, and 19 beyond recovery in the Thames, which were rescued from suicide. The society had received in various ways 236 acknowledgments of service rendered in rescuing the drowning, and 19 medals and 19 testimonials had been awarded. The society was also to be watchfulness of the society's men, without one fatal accident, and 11 medals and 11 testimonials had been awarded. The society was also to be watchfulness of the saved from drowning, and 19



STATE VISIT TO THE CITY: ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL PARTY.—SEE PAGE 676.

STATE VISIT TO THE CITY: THE ROYAL QUADRILLE.—SEE PAGE 670.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 27.

SUNDAY, June 21.—Third Sunday after Trinity. Foundation-stone laid of St. Paul's, London, 1675. Battle of Victoria: the French, under Joseph Bonaparte, defeated by Wellington, 1813.

MONDAY, 22.—Battle of Morat: Total defeat of Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, by the Swiss, 1476. Sir Robert Peel's Income Tax Bill passed, 1842.

TUESDAY, 23.—Battle of Plassey; Clive's victory over the Nabob of Bengal, 1757. Sanguinary conflicts at Paris, 1848. Queen Victoria revisits above 48,000 pensioners in Hyde Park, 1860.

WEDNESDAY, 24.—St. John the Baptism. Midsummer Day. Battle of Lutzen, between the Swedes, under Gustavus, over the English, under Count Tilly, 1632. Battle of Naseby: Edward III. defeats the Scots, 1513. Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar produced at the Globe Theatre, 1599. Battle of Solferino: The Austrians totally defeated by the French and Sardinians under the Emperors of Austria and France and the King of Sardinia, 1859. Moon's last quarter, 11h. 19m. morning.

THURSDAY, 25.—The Confession of the Reformed Faith presented to Charles V., at Augsburg, by Luther and Melancthon, 1530. Conference between Alexander of Russia and Napoleon of France on a raft on the Niemen, near Tilsit, 1807.

FRIDAY, 26.—Death of King George IV. and accession of King William IV., 1830. Queen Victoria's coronation inaugurated, 1838. Battle of Prague, 1857. Sir Robert Peel's Corn Bill, introducing free trade, passed, 1846.

SATURDAY, 27.—Gibbon completes the last page of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," 1787. Calve retaken from the French by the British and Turks, 1801.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
1 46	2 31	3 16	4 2	4 49	5 37	6 27
2 0	2 45	3 30	4 16	5 3	5 51	6 41

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N. | Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. | Height above the sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETERS		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours ending 10 A.M.	
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud.	Rain.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	General Direction.	Velocity in Miles per Hour.	Amount.	Duration.
	Inches			Inches					Inches	Hours
10	29·667	05.0	69·2	·82	8	69·8	68·1	E. SE. SSE.	320	05·6
11	29·630	05·4	62·2	·63	8	67·6	57·0	SW. S. SSW.	451	10·6
12	29·696	02·7	46·9	·81	9	48·3	40·8	S.	159	02·1
13	29·773	03·4	47·4	·00	0	53·3	40·3	W. WSW. W.	341	02·0
14	29·775	03·4	49·0	·00	0	62·3	44·9	...	194	00·0
15	29·777	07·2	49·5	·17	10	59·7	45·7	WSW. W.	194	03·0
16	29·932	04·0	54·2	·07	10	59·4	54·2	SW. SW.	333	00·3

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, to noon, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·627	29·590	29·684	29·731	—	29·891 29·931
Temperature of the air	60·7	60·6	60·4	60·0	—	57·0 57·0
Temperature of Evaporation ...	54·7	50·8	50·8	50·0	—	52·0 51·0
Direction of Wind	...	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	S.W.	—	S.W. S.W.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863.

THE time will never come when an English journal will need to apologise for mentioning the name of Shakspeare. A time has come when the mention of his name is almost forced upon the journalist. He desire, one and all, to refer to an agitation or demonstration which is at present in hand, and upon which we receive very numerous communications. It is exceedingly probable that, unless a rational and united course of action is adopted, a very ludicrous spectacle will be presented to irreverent Europe by the countrymen of a poet to whom Europe has never presented a rival.

We are happily spared the necessity of going back, as some worthy and intolerable people do in conversation, to first principles. We have passed the greatness of Shakspeare, and also that any demonstration made in his honour should be either worthy of him, or, at least, should have what Mr. Halliwell would call the Shakspearean*y* absurdity. Next year, 1864, three hundred years from his birthday will have been accomplished, and a great number of people have made up their minds that something ought to be done. This, to an English mind, means something with banners, dinners, speeches, and long advertisements. The orators it means an opportunity of bringing themselves before the public. To the smaller poets it means a chance of getting a reading for execrable verses beginning "Sweet Swan" and ending, if the authors sign, with another ornithological term. To the Shakspearoliater it means some stupendous memorial to which Mr. Dutfield's hall is as nothing. Now, out of all this chaotic resolve to do something, had we not better try and get a definite idea, and then carry it out with energy and rationality.

As might have been expected, many small people rushed to the front as the tercentenary approached, and sought to take possession of the field, with much clamour. The melodramatic rhapsodies in which they urged the consideration of their claims to be heard in favour of William Shakspeare were models of ardent nonsense. Honest lecturers, fervent orate actors, and the like, began the cry. But, of course, their "following" was small, and somewhat Bohemian. The real Shakspeareans would not march through Coventry with them. Better things have followed, and a large number of very good names are enrolled as those of men willing to co-operate for a worthy object; but there is, we apprehend, great danger of their energies being frittered away for the want of some one idea, acceptable to a reasonable body. Without pretending to select such an idea, we may do some service to the movement by pointing out some of the propositions which, we think, should be at once rejected, and thus to clear the ground.

We earnestly hope that there will be no attempt at the trashy absurdity called a jubilee. Let us show that we have made some little improvement, that we have advanced a little in taste since the days of Garrick. The display which he made, the mock enthusiasm, "the rites on Avon's bank," were relieved by wine and even in those days, and we merely allude to it because a measure of Lord Mayor's Show and Lady Godiva's procession, as a means of testifying our veneration for the finest intellect the island has produced. Such a thing might have done at Astley's; but certainly we ought not to have it at Stratford, where it should please nobody but the publicans. Then, we think that there is another matter to be taken into consideration. There are thousands on thousands of English people, of the very best class, who read and love the Poet, but who entirely disapprove of the present system of theatrical management. It is not for us to express any opinion on the merits of their opponents do, and to call them bigots, and Claphamites, and so forth. They care nothing for such abuse, and they calmly point to certain black features of the playhouse system, matters which no sycophant puffing can explain away, and they decline to be mere lumping indifferentists. Here with a reference whose immorality is not even attempted to be removed. A Shakspearean demonstration from which this class should stand apart may be very large, but it will not be national. Let us have a tribute to the great Poet, not a mere homage to the play-writer whose plays cannot be acted for want of artists. We do not think that the proposal to build a Shakspeare Theatre, and ask Government to endow it—so as to give us a school of art like the Théâtre Francais—will be acceptable to the country, and we are very nearly sure that Mr. Gladstone, though an enlightened admirer of the old drama, will not lend a favourable ear to the suggestion.

To the foundation of a Shakspeare scholarship there is only the one objection that there is no "Shakspeareanship" about it. Shakspeare himself was not much of a scholar, though he made better use of small Latin and less Greek than anybody of his time did of simpler resources. It would be difficult to prescribe conditions for competition. What is eligible? Is it that the candidate's name be William, or that he be able to stand a preliminary examination in "Othello" and "Love's Labour Lost," or must he have come out of Warwickshire, or must he undertake to devote his life to editing the Bard. The difficulties in arbitrary selection are great, nor can we connect the scholarship with the Poet. Otherwise, any educational movement is a good one, and the most resolute opponent of the ballet and its entourage would not object to aid in rendering the dramatic young man to a University. Then we are advised to urge that a portrait of the Poet be set up, and that a Shakspeare wing should be added to the Dramatic College. This would be an undeniably good work, but not, we think, one that should be effected by an appeal to the admirers of the Poet. Besides that, the present theatrical part of the public would be excluded. For, ably and eloquently as the claims of the actor's family to the charity of those who object to the actor have been urged, the fact that such claims are professional will defeat them with those who believe the profession an objectionable one. Do not let us injure a noble effort by restricting it to a section of the public.

Are we to have a statue? The suggestion has something of terror in it.

> O word of fear, O word of fear,
> Unpleasing to an English ear;

that is to say, criticisms, written or dictated for the most part by unsuccessful sculptors, would have taught John Bull to believe that every work by a successful competitor is a bad one; and until he estimates this sort of carping at its true value he will always be afraid of statuary, though the hideous things that ornament foreign parks might be numbered by the hundred for his comfort. If he makes up his mind to erect a Shakspeare statue and fountain, there are a dozen men who can make him a grand thing of the kind, but as soon as it is made there will be heaps of critics to tell him that he has been cheated. There is no reason why the tercentenary should not be commemorated by the erection of a statue; but it will take a great deal of money, and we must all work together for it. Of course it must be in London, or country people will never see it. On the whole, and unless something better be suggested forthwith, the greatest of artists may fairly be adjudged an art-tribute.

THE COURT.

The Queen remains at Windsor Castle. On Friday last her Majesty paid a second visit to South Kensington; and after an audience with the Royal Commissioners, left for Osborne on Saturday morning. Captain Fowke, who designed, and Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, who erected the building—from whom her Majesty listened with interest to explanations respecting the mode in which, if purchased by the Government, it was proposed to appropriate the edifice—the Queen again passed by the Prince Consort Road to the Kensington Gore and Hyde Park Corner road, then proceeding to the studio of Baron Marochetti, where her Majesty remained some time, examining the works of the artist.

On Saturday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Leopold, visited Prince Louis Lucien Lucien Bonaparte Lucien Charles Julien Lucien Napoleon Joseph Charles Marie Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, and Musignano, at Claremont.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, with the ladies and gentlemen of the Court and household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. W. R. Jolly officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove in the grounds. Prince Arthur returned to Greenwich Park. Princess Helena attended Lady Augusta Stanley's concert, at Windsor Castle.

On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds. In the afternoon the Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who was attended by Major Oswell, went to Dover to meet the Princess of Prussia. Lord Alfred Paget was also at Dover. Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros also left the castle to attend the Queen of Prussia to Windsor. On arriving at Dover, Prince Alfred and his suite proceeded direct to the Lord Warden Hotel to await the arrival of the Queen, where her Majesty passed the night, and where the Prussian Ambassador and the Countess Bernstorff arrived to pay their respects to the Queen. Her Majesty is expected to remain a fortnight the guest of the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales went to Twickenham on Friday to visit the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale. The Princess and Duchess walked with them, in the afternoon, to a magnificent entertainment given in their honour at Northumberland House.

On Saturday his Royal Highness had an interview with the New Zealand chiefs at Marlborough House. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess attended the military concert in aid of Princess Mary's Fund. During the day a deputation, representing the ladies of North Wales, waited upon the Princess to present the jewels offered by the ladies of the Principality, which were graciously received. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess and the Duke of Cambridge attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

On Monday the Prince of Wales accompanied the Duke of Cambridge to Aldershot, to review Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The Princess honored Mr. Heath with a visit, visiting for her gratification, and took a drive in the afternoon. The Prince and Princess had a dinner party at Marlborough House in the evening. The Queen's Private Band was in attendance.

On Tuesday morning their Royal Highnesses, attended by their suite, left Marlborough House for the Paddington station, and travelled by the Great Western Railway to the Pullen station, en route for Oxford, to attend the Commemoration—one of the most brilliant festivals ever held on the banks of the Isis. Oxford was gaily decorated, the streets were thronged, and a scarcely recognised day that the Prince and Princess were greeted with a hearty welcome. The august visitors took a drive round Oxford to the Shiddenton Theatre, where the Prince received from Lord Derby, the Chancellor of the University, his Diploma of D.C.L. The same degree was conferred on Prince Louis of Hesse, and on the chief officers of the household of the Prince and Princess of Wales—namely, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Torrington, and Lieutenant-General Knollys. In the course of the afternoon the Royal party went to Magdalen College, where they were received as he was presented to the Chancellor, and so also were the more distinguished of the visitors, without much distinction of party; but the loudest cheers of all were reserved, as on the previous day, for the Prince and Princess—cheers being called for and given in their honour. In the evening, all visited the gardens. There was afterwards a boat-race, a banquet at Exeter College; and a grand ball at Christchurch, which terminated the round up the festivities of the day.

On Thursday their Prince and Princess, in spite of their fatigues through the week, prolonged till an early hour at the Christchurch ball, were early astir. They drove off to Blenheim Palace, and breakfasted with the Duke of Marlborough and family. Before eleven they paid short visits to the chief colleges and the objects of the greatest interest in the University, and left Oxford as they arrived, A public luncheon was given at two o'clock at Christchurch, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales were present; and at 3 p.m. after taking an affectionate farewell of the Dean and Mrs. Liddell, the Royal party drove to the railway-station, up St. Aldate's and down Queen street, along Botley Road, Hyde Park corner, and the High, and so landed out with wreaths, carpets, and artificial flowers round the windows.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians has been pronounced convalescent. His Majesty has submitted to operations by Mr. Henry Thompson, of University College, which have resulted in perfect success, and King Leopold now takes daily exercise.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with his presence on Tuesday.

The Duke of Cambridge and the officers of the Royal Artillery will give a grand banquet on Wednesday next, at the mansion, Woolwich, to a distinguished party, including several of her Majesty's Ministers.

The Duke and Duchess De Chartres have arrived in Scotland, on their tricki tour.

Earl Cowley, Ambassador at the Tuileries, is expected in London at his own private mansion, on short leave of absence from Paris.

The marriage of the Right Honourable Augustus Stafford, youngest daughter of Lord Lyndhurst, and Mr. Du Cane, M.P., will be solemnised on Thursday next. A splendid wedding breakfast is arranged for the friends of the Grenadier Guards, and Miss Emily Tottenham, second daughter of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Tottenham.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The first stone of the Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden was laid yesterday week by the Lord Lieutenant.

The Dublin corporation has resolved to present an address to the Queen praying for the union of Ireland and Scotland.

The Queen has approved of Mr. James Smith as Consul at Dundee for the United States.

The tower of Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire, the seat of the Duke of Portland, was struck by lightning and destroyed on Saturday last.

The Conway and Llandudno Railway was opened, on Tuesday, by a passenger-train conveying the directors and a large party of guests.

It is stated that the Institution of Mechanical Engineers will have Liverpool for their next autumnal session.

The inauguration of the statue of the late Lord Herbert of Lea, which is to be erected at Salisbury, will take place on the 29th.

Major Gordon, M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed, died on Tuesday, after a painful illness of some days.

The Prince of Wales will be present at the opening of the new Townhall of Halifax in July next, and it is expected that his Royal Highness will be entertained by the Duke of Devonshire.

The Oxford local examinations have been going on in various towns and cities throughout the country during the past week. There is an increase in the number of candidates, the total being 1,200, which is an expected more than 1100 would present themselves.

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The Duke of Leinster's Own Yeomanry, about two hundred in number, under the command of Colonel the Hon. Algernon Egerton, have been trained at Lancaster during the present week.

At a town meeting held at Stratford-on-Avon last Saturday, a resolution was adopted unanimously, requesting the Corporation authorities to reconsider their decision against erecting a statue or monumental memorial of Shakspeare in honour of the approaching tercentenary.

Captain Speke and Captain Grant, the discoverers of the source of the Nile, have arrived at Southampton. They are to be met at a meeting of the Geographical Society on Monday evening next.

The Lord Mayor entertained at the Mansion House on Wednesday night to Viscount Palmerston and her Majesty's Ministers. The banquet was the most magnificent ever given by the present Lord Mayor during his majority. The guests were about 250 in number.

Two candelabra, worth £250, were presented on Wednesday night by the inhabitants of Southampton to Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., as a grateful acknowledgment for the exemplary manner in which he has discharged the honorary office of Chairman of the Board of Guardians for years. Mr. Alderman Copeland was Lord Mayor thirty years ago, and to the astonishment of all, he is still alive.

The Bromley Collection of ancient pictures was sold on Friday and Saturday last. The whole realised £13,856 6s. Possibly magnificent picture, "The Holy Trinity," was knocked down, on Saturday, amid loud cheers, to Sir C. Eastlake for the National Gallery. The price paid for this great work was 2000 guineas.

At a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society of London held last Saturday—the President (Earl De la Warr) in the chair—his Lordship announced that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales had signified their gracious pleasure in becoming vice-patron and vice-patroness of the society. Mr. Gibson Craig presented a number of botanical specimens to the society. Professor Bentley presented to the society, from Mr. Hide, some fine specimens of the Chinese edible birds' nests, and learnedly described the uses.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

Two Continentals are holding up their hands in astonishment at the gay doings of which London has recently been the theatre. The most determined sulphophobes are now fain to admit that "*la reine de Bretagne Angleterre*" is a mainmeuse in qualification; and that, although "Albion" must necessarily be "perfidious" to the end of the chapter, she can, nevertheless, be proud, joyous, and brilliant. Yet there were some peculiarities in the late splendid festivities held in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales that puzzle foreigners, especially the Parisians, grievously. For example: the Guildhall ball. The Parisian press concurs in admitting the entertainment to have been the most gorgeous and satisfactory in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Yet and Megge to be taken to London to be cut up for the benefit of the Brompton builders a pile of guidore, or trusses, or columns, or some other building materials—the matters differ—which, after serving as a tantalising policeman the use for which these objects were designed. "Then," says the guardian of the police, "you have no Minister?" "There's for Captain Fowke's British Museum and National Gallery." The policeman's reply was considered to be a true prophet. The momentous vote of Monday in the British House of Commons has taken the oldest reader of *Galignani* by surprise. We all supposed that the Legislature had left the fate of the historical Nelson Column Building—facade, picture-galleries, domes, and all—to the ground, and to be dealt with sail and sauce—as the sailors say—as we not remember the almost unseemly celerity with which Parliament, a dozen years ago, expedited the completion of Sydenham. Even Mr. Fraser's exquisitely beautiful structures in Hyde Park? How many minds do we think there are to be sure? The Fairy Palace of glass was ignominiously banished from Knightsbridge to a suburb out at Sydenham. With the blithe indifference our legislators decreed the demolition of a wonderful work, which, in the opinion of many, is to one, the perpetuation of the remarkable brick edifice at South Kensington, and to prevent the Crystal Palace from being decided upon.

Well, there may be found means at all events for mending the ugliness of Captain Fowke's *Desideratum* building. Lord Palmerston has hinted at the practicability of covering the front with stucco and building up the centre with brick. Why not add to the Nelson Column Rachel and allow her to enamel the entire exterior surface, and so make it "Rachel-proof"? Or, if Rachel be too costly, why not a melancholy impression that not all the Queen's horses and all the Queen's men can make Sir Bull's nursery, will ever make Humpty Dumpty anything but an eyesore.

We might pass over the Metropolitan indifference the prompt of a lamentable and permanent architectural infliction—if the Metropolis of Fowke is only partially blamable—were we not fresh from the contemplation of the most splendid improvements that municipal authorities in Europe can boast. We write this from Paris, and in that capital, as the most casual observer knows, the Second Empire, inaugurated by Napoleon III. has done wonders. Still we are not about to cry up Paris as the *ne plus ultra* of architectonic skill. The new boulevards, new palaces, new public offices, new hotels, and new churches, have arisen, it is true, as at the touch of an enchanter's wand, and a dirty, confused, and unhealthy city has been transformed into an enchanting place of residence; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact of the splendid effects that are being marred by much that is garish and much that is meretricious. Napoleon III. is powerful enough to change and to control all this; but he has not been able to prevent his architects from overloading their works with the ill-digested ornamentation which is the sing of greater things. Our wanderings during the past month have been considerable. We have been down to Munich, and seen the Pinacothek and the Glyptothek, the splendid Royal Gallery (Schack), and the Palais and the Pitti Palace), the noble Maximilian Theatre, and the towering Transfiguration. We have been down to Venice, and seen Canaletto and Verona, and gazed upon that almost perfect relic of Roman antiquity, the Amphitheatre. And during a railway took our way to and from Naples and rattled through the salt shallows of the Lagunes till, all at once, on the other of our seat we saw the sea shining, and there suddenly started up a wondrous panorama of churches and palaces, and the most picturesque looking Englishman in the widewaters and green spectacles by our side, who had been gazing steadily at the same sight, for the first time in our life, we were pleased to hear, that Venice was worth seeing.

It is a city that takes your breath away. It is the only city in the world that, despite all you have satisfied yourself with reading about it, does not disappoint—in actual and ocular acquaintance. Directly you land in Venice you begin to dream, and you go on dreaming till you tear yourself away from it. After one day's palace and church and picture crawl you begin to think the Napoleons and the Victor Emanuels and the Louvres a sham. After the second day you arrive at the conclusion that London is a sham, and that even St. Paul's, the Cathedral, is, architecturally speaking, the meanest, basest, shabbiest, ugliest, most series of dingy and dwarfish hovels on the surface of the habitable globe.

Who will paint Venice for us—the real, existing, absolute Venice? Who will depict for us the Venice that was the mistress of the seas of the Adriatic? but how many of them have been successful? Mr. David Roberts's and Mr. Stanfield's Venices are but theatrical scenes. Mr. Holland's is gorgeous, but discursive. The Venice of Mr. E. W. Cooke is extremely fine but too clean and too new. The Venice of Venice is an Austrian one—handsome, but hard and harsh and shiny. The modern Venetian painter, as we do not succeed much better in representing their own city. Bread and wages are too high, the gondolas too, was a scrapegutter, and his Venice smells of the lamps. We begged and prayed, and went on our knees to the Venetian Pre-Raphaelite painter whom we met at the hotel Victoria to betake himself to the delineation of a real, literal, unadulterated Venice. He laughed, and talked about Titian's portraits and Tintoretto's colouring; and we are convinced that when he does paint Venice his pictures won't be the least in the world like it. We pray for the impossible, but it is impossibility. The place may be sung, but not painted. We went to the municipal picture gallery, and looked, and looked, and bought a barcarole, and, lo behold! the vignette on the titlepage of the book was a photographic copy of Turner's "Approach from the Bull." Joseph Mallard William Turner was perhaps the only man who really understood and appreciated beautiful city; but then J. M. W. was quite as much a poet as a painter.

Of the city's many terse sins he has been given by an English traveller, who said that "you went on board a Venice," and that the different idiots were so many vessels in a squadron, and that a fête in St. Mark's Piece was only a ball on board the Commodore. In a similar spirit M. Louis Viardot called Venice "La fleute de pierre!"—the "Stone Flute!" An American we met at the table d'hôte remarked that Austria need never fear national bankruptcy so long as she retained her hold on Venice, for it was her "floating capital!"

There are no fêtes in St. Mark's Place now. When Mr. Disraeli, senior, visited Paris he "did it grand." We found Venice dull; and no wonder. The city is dead. There is no Republic of Venice, save on M. Sivori's fiddle-strings. The saloon of the Bédotto is turned into a waxwork show, admission one Austrian swanger. The most populous of the palaces are converted into hotels or barracks, or have been bought by enriched usurers or retired ballet-dancers. The convents are mostly military storehouses. The vice of the island of St. George the Great from St. Mark's Face is half hidden by an Austrian fort. The Fenice Theatre—one of the handsomest in Europe—has been shut up these five years. There are some native Venetian families left, it is to be presumed; but nobody ever sees them. They remain cloistered, like nuns and monks, in such habitations as are left to them. Yes, Venice is dead. It is the Morgue of Europe. And it is as grand, as sublime, as beautiful as ever.

If you ask the reason of all this—why silence and sorrow reign in a city of such splendour and beauty—why this colossal corpse floats on the bosom of the Adriatic?—why desert-city dreams of the past lie alone at the street corners?—why, for a dozen groups of German, or English, or American tourists, there is not one group of Venetians seen, one single Italian lady or gentleman?—why, when the military bands play in the centre of St. Mark's Place the citizens keep studying or writing—for they are almost beyond the range of hearing?—if you ask questions such as these a finger is directed to the colossuses of Mars and Hope's Palace, where there is an Austrian guardhouse; to the Mint, before which no face is turned smiling; to the harbour, where rides an Austrian man-of-war; to the Austrian steamers that ply to and fro in St. Mark's Church—the masts from which were wont to float the banners whereon were the Lion of Venice and the Cross of Saint Candia, and the Moses; but which are now, on high days and holidays, decorated only with the Austrian double-headed eagle of Austria. That is the reason; that is why Venice is dead.

MUSIC.

Gounod's new opera, "Faust" (as we mentioned last week) was produced at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE on Thursday, the 15th inst. It was received by a crowded house with great enthusiasm, and the success of the first night has been confirmed by four representations. Without doubting that Gounod's work is one of great merit, and worthy of the reception it has met with, not only in France, but in this country, we also in Germany and Italy, if his success is unquestionably due in part to M. Gounod's music, which displays much talent, and in many parts a still greater degree to the excellence of the drama, which is much superior to the common run of operas. It has no resemblance to Spohr's celebrated opera of the same name. Except the two principal characters, Faust and Mephistopheles, they have nothing in common. Spohr's opera is founded on the old story of the sorcerer Faustus, while in Gounod's the wholly taken from the wonderful dramatic poem of Goethe; and it is to the latter that the success of the opera may be very palpably and striking. The French dramatists, MM. Barbier and Carré, who furnished M. Gounod with his libretto, have confined themselves to that portion of Goethe's work which relates to the loves of Faust and Margaret—the art by which the fend mates the unsuspecting girl, her betrayal, abandonment, and the consequent seduction, despair and madness, with her final rescue, as well as that of her lover, by the intervention of the powers of light. The character of Faust is an abandoned ruffian; in Gounod's he is a man tempted beyond his strength, but who struggles with his better nature to hold on our sympathy. Thus the interest of the subject contributes powerfully towards the success of the music. In regard to the music, it appears to us to be more suitable for the lyric than the dramatic stage, and dramatic; but it shows a disregard or defiance of the existing laws of musical composition, which is sometimes very effective and unpleasing. In this respect it may, perhaps, be regarded as "music of the future," but we do not consider it necessary to add to the fanatics that what offends the ear now may delight it twenty years hence. Unusual harmonies would have been intolerable to Mozart, just as Mozart's would have been intolerable to composers of the present day. But there is much in Gounod's music so flowing and natural that it is not only pleasing to the ear, but grateful to it, and there are many compositions that still seem crude and rugged. The performance at Her Majesty's Theatre is one of the best ever heard in London. Mdlle. Titiens as Margaret, Gassier as Mephistopheles, Santley as Valentine, and Trebelli as Siebel, are all excellent, and Faust could not be met with in any other theatre in Europe. The orchestra, brought by Mr. Mapleson under the direction of Signor Arditi, is magnificent; the chorus is powerful, but not always in tune, and the mise en scène is one that every reason to congratulate himself on the manner in which his work has been brought out before the public.

The seventh concert of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (the last but one of the season) took place on Monday last. The programme presented a selection of the most popular works of the past. The orchestral pieces were Beethoven's first symphony in C, Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," Weber's overture to "Oberon," and Cherubini's to "Anacreon." M. Buziau, a young violinist of Belgium, made his first appearance in England with great success. The vocal performers were Mdlle. Artôt and Signor Delle-Sedie. Several of the younger members of the Royal family honoured the concert with their presence, and were received with cheers by the audience.

A concert of Welsh National Music was given by Mr. JOHN THOMAS, the eminent harpist, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday morning last—similar in form and character to Mr. Thomas's performance of the previous Saturday, which we noticed at length for the attention and interest of the public. It consisted, without any admixture, of Welsh music, vocal and instrumental, performed by the most beautiful songs and choruses contained in the magnificent collection of Welsh melodies, entitled "Caniadau y Cysegr," recently published by Mr. Thomas. The songs were sung by Miss Edith Wynne (the young Welsh lady who has gained so much favour as a singer of her native lays), Mdme. Santley, Mdme. Patey, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The choruses were sung by a powerful choir, composed of members of the Welsh Choral Association, and students of the Royal Academy of Music, and were accompanied by a band of harps under the direction of Mr. Thomas, who conducted. The songs were accompanied on the harp by Mr. Thomas. Mr. Randles was the pianist. The concert was rendered several of the finest specimens of Cambrian music, the beauties of which it is to have become known to the English public. The duets for two harps—"Rondo Cambrian," and "Rondo Gallois," performed by Mr. John Thomas—pieces which so beautifully display the powers of the harp in the hands of a skilful performer, and written by the composer and Mr. Baley Chatterton in a manner which exhibited, in the most favourable conformation, to create an enthusiasm of the audience. We hope these excellent concerts will be regularly continued, and thus bringing to the acquaintance of the public a class of music hitherto little known, but rich in beauty, expression, and variety to the national music of any country in Europe.

MISS. HELEN CROSMOND, a young lady who has already appeared at her residence in Adelphi terrace. The last was given on Friday, the 16th inst., and, like the others, was attended by a crowded and fashionable audience. Mrs. Crosmond is a most accomplished reader, was once Miss Maria B. Hawes, one of the most accomplished and distinguished singers of her day. She retired from the public popularity, and when her presence was deemed indispensable at every musical festival of the period. She is the widow of the late Mr. Crosmond and withdrew from public life. After a retirement of some years she has come, in her widowhood, to resume her profession and professional labours. She has returned with her vocal powers unimpaired, and has thus overall lost up the blank caused by her disappearance from our concert rooms. We have heard her sing, and sing well, but her declamatory voice, her pure and ex pressive style, and her original genius as a composer and her performance on the pianoforte, show that the fashionable public have not forgotten one of their greatest favourites. Her last concert was a fine selection of us ones, almost entirely of the English school. Mrs. Mercet of course sang several of these pieces, sole and concerted, to which she used in former times to give so much effect. In the place she was ably assisted by Mdme. Weiss, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Carter, Mr. Seymour Smith, and Mr. H. Phillips. Several favourite songs and duets were sung by Mdme. Weiss, Miss Florence Phillips, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. Dyson, and Miss Allen. This lady, who is a pupil of Mrs. Crosmond, has a beautiful voice of very great power. Her whole entertainment was received by the audience with the warm at ention and approbation which it deserved. Mrs. Crosmond was assisted on the pianoforte by Mr. Edward Mirs. Mercet to give another on Friday evening next.

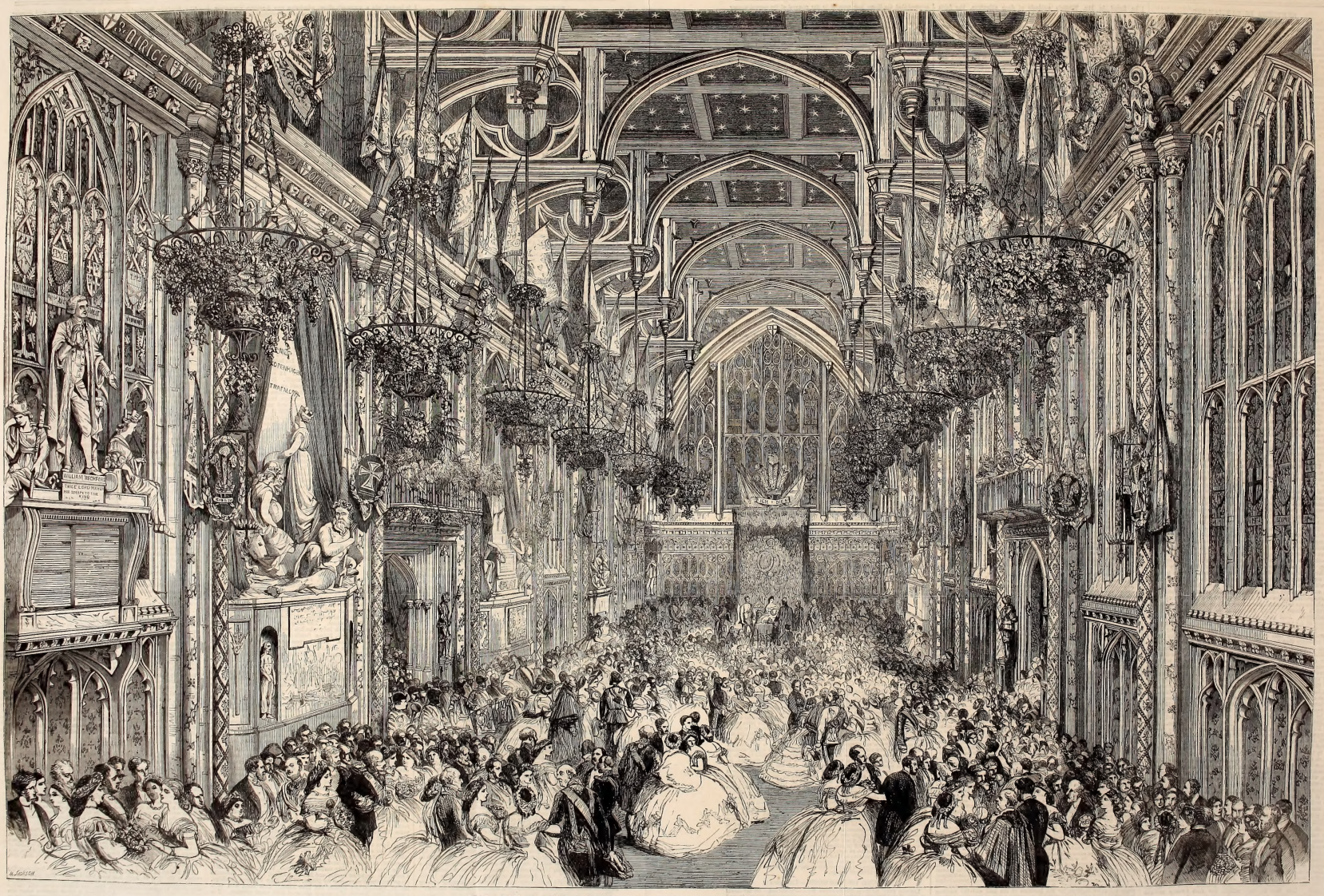
The Matinée Musicale given by Signor ARDITI and Signor PIATTI, on Monday last, at the residence of the Marchioness of Townshend, in Park-lane, was (as may be supposed, both from the locality and the character of the givers) one of the most fashionable and elegant entertainments of the season. It consisted chiefly of the most favourite vocal music of the Italian school, sung by the principal stars of Her Majesty's Theatre. Signor Arditi's immensely popular valse "Il Bacio," was sung by Mdlle. Artôt. The instrumental music was confined to the pianoforte, the flute, violin, and violoncello, played by Mdme. and Signor Piatti and Signor Arditi, and a solo on the violoncello on airs from "Marino Faliero," played by Signor Bottesini. It is unnecessary to add that the concert was crowded by a highly distinguished audience.

HERR RICHARD SCHÖNE Musicale took place on Wednesday week, with a programme of varied attractions. A vocal music, selected from various schools, was relieved by several excellent instrumental performances, including a violin solo by Herr Goltze, Schumann's pianoforte quartet, in which Herr Golimick proved himself an efficient pianist, and Beethoven's trio in B flat, in which Miss Alice Mongold sustained the pianoforte part with admirably-finished execution and intelligent appreciation. This young lady also played two solo pieces—a study by Henselt, and a piece of a masterly character, being loudly encored in the latter piece. Miss Mongold's performances generally, which we have passed in review, power, and, what is much more rare, possessing a distinctive style, in which their most refined and poetical expression, and great vocal touch and liquid tone combine to give a peculiar charm to her playing.

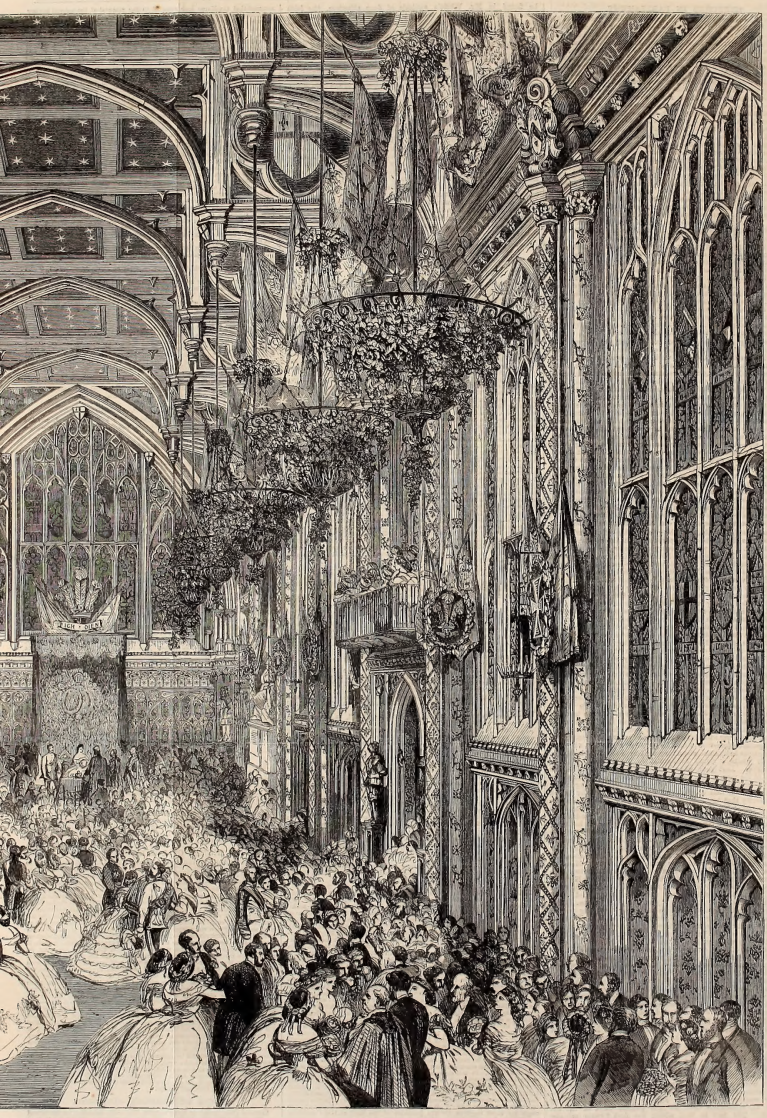
MASTER WILLIE PAPE, the young American pianist (whose Portrait, with a brief memoir, we give in this week's Impression) gave his first pianoforte recital at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday evening. He played an excellent selection of music, in which his extraordinary power as a performer were fully evinced to the great delight of a crowded and fashionable audience. He had the advantage of playing on a magnificent instrument of Kirkman, which, by its rich and powerful tone, often produced the effect of a full orchestra.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—If we may judge from the numerous and fashionable audience on Monday, Mr. Mapleson has done well in making an engagement with Mdme. Ristori; and, in the more artistic sense, the lady's performance was entitled to the highest commendation. To a London audience, in the present deep want of the national drama, and the indifference of our metropolitan audiences, representations like that of "Medea" on Monday suggest the loftiest standard of histrionic art, and the public taste is the better for its desirable direction. We are glad to find that Mr. Mapleson is aware of the service he is rendering to the more elevated literature of the stage in his engagement of the Italian tragedienne. Nothing could be more satisfactory than her acting on the night of her reappearance, and the fine scene in which Medea so magnificently, it was greeted on this. Time, which has matured the genius of the artiste, has not impaired the fire and force which characterised this particular character. Passionate, vehement in declamation, pointed in rhetoric it always was, but the indifference of our metropolitan audiences, a subtlety in the developments of revengeful anger, which the actress had not previously arrived. A perfect command of all the resources of her art, combined with dignified repose in most of the direct distress, is apparent, and determines at once the rank of the performance as that of a great tragedienne. Without dwelling upon the look up to them with the reverence of students who are at once entranced and elevated by the feeling of the sublime. The classical character of the argument offers no impediment to the pathetic effect of the natural situations, but merely invests them with a poetic coolness and a more picturesque ornaments like the robes at once away from the vulgar and familiar to those more majestic relations of our humanity. We find ourselves contemplating the more serious powers and other worlds. Both the poet and his admirable exponent are in possession of the recognition that can only result



STATE VISIT TO THE CITY: GENERAL VIEW OF THE GUILDHALL,—SEE PAGE 678.



THE GUILDHALL.—SEE PAGE 678.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Very feverish and excited has the House of Commons grown, and the notice of "humdrum" has been effectually dispated. Everybody seems in a state of pressure; everybody wants to get his own particular business on; and in this Session, in which it was supposed that there would be nothing to do, or at least to talk about, constant discussions are going on as to the fixing of days for particular motions, and not a day seemingly is to be had. Take Mr. Dillwyn's motion on the Irish Church, with Mr. Osborne's "anxen" to it. The sojourned debate on that subject had been fixed for a week, and passionate and pathetic are the pleadings to the Premier to give a day. Indeed, your, with your usual, well-known, winning manner, moved to—continue—tears the other evening, because Mr. Hennessy, in a grand and condescending manner, was so good as to allow Lord Palmerston precedence on a morning which the whole House was anxious to argue, the result being that all other motions had to be postponed. Lord John Manners, who was anxious to get on with the reform of the Irish Church is so palpably evidenced by the serio-comic tone he assumed in a very pathetic address to the Premier on bringing the subject on, flung himself with an air of virtuous resignation into the arms of his astonished friend, Mr. Disraeli, who had been made a "miserable dupe!" He never elicited such genuine laughter by any of his most elaborately-prepared jokes. But generally the House is in confusion, the order of business is confused, the rules which everyone supposed clear and established by long custom are questioned, and in a shifty and uncertain way the ever-long-suffering and patient prolongation of his sittings in the chair, is at once being badgered on points of order which are so plain that he will not condescend to expound them. The fitful mood of the House is shown by its private attendance. On the day of the morning upon matters of minor importance on one occasion, and forcing on a division on an important question before dinner, and then collapsing by a count out on another. Then, too, the new Prime Minister in such an exceptional position that his management of the Government is simply a case of "make it or not," now turning up the Liberals and now the Conservatives; his conduct altogether, in addition to a shifty and vacillating manner of address, one was to give an opinion as to what Lord Palmerston's Parliamentary *regime* is, would be that he is anxious only to get Monday nights towards the end of the week, any thing to grow with a reasonable smoothness until the following Friday. His policy seems to be to retard, but not to stop, but for his own time.

But, to bring something specific out of that which we have characterised as a vague and unsatisfactory debate, the most quietest Irish affair of the last week or so was the debate on distress in Ireland. It was introduced by Colonel Dunne in a new manner, especially for him, and was not at all violent in tone. It was seemed to be seriously impressed with the gravity of the question with which he was dealing, considering the unsatisfactory state in which by the Irish Irish members and Sir Robert Peel treat each other. It was indicious to put up Mr. Gladstone to answer the debate. So put on the Government, and certainly he showed how capable he is of rolling away even such a heavy load as Irish distress. The Government, of none were gentle and conciliatory, and he was quite undeserving of the studied misrepresentation of the best parts of his speech by Mr. Whiteside, who—but why should he take the worst specimen of his country—was remarkably vivacious, not to say hilarious and jocose. Another remarkably able speech was that of Sir Colman O'Loghlen, who can be ludicrous by bad management. It would be difficult for anyone to look at the case of Captain Major Jolley from a more favourable point of view, but really the spasmodic fury of Mr. Coningham, his odd gestures and his well-inconsequent language, impress hearers and beholders in a very disagreeable manner. Sympathetic to such a degree as to be the emolition of Colonel Crawley and the displaying from his high office of the Commander-in-Chief in the best style of the Duke himself the case by spontaneous combustion of one of the members for Brighton.

These are mere sketches, but the general feeling in the early part of this week was the debate on the purchase of the International Exhibition building. There was, as everybody knew, to be a direct opposition, but that was to be led by Mr. Berkeley, who, it was understood, were to mount their highest hobby-horses and to run a tilt at the Premier and the Government. But Mr. Berkeley's attempt was a failure. There was accordingly a largish but not an overwhelming House, and the opposition sense was evidently not strong and determined antagonism to the scheme. Messrs. Gregory and Osborne set aside by side, looking smiling and grim respectively; and their wonderful unanimity was evinced by the cheers with which their chorus and comments with which they simultaneously and in unison accompanied the Premier's speech. The latter showed a lord was unless but prawer than usual, and he put forth all his art as a Parliamentary manager to the best advantage. He commenced, like Macbeth in the comedy, but in this case only figuratively, with the creation of the world. That is, his remarks commenced with as far back as possible removed from the immediate subject-matter, but the argument soon verged ingeniously to the practical point in due time. It may have been a fake-back statement, but it did appear that the Government in his secret heart did not approve of the whole proposition; he, like many others, was led on hand, but he signed the contract for the new building. Still, he was evidently pledged to put the whole scheme before the House, and he did so. When, however, he came to the gist of the matter, to the merits of the building, it did seem to us that he described them with somewhat cooler irony; and that his style of persuasion was something like that of the gentleman who, in answer to a friend's suggestive expression of face, implored an excited crowd not to put an obnoxious individual whom they had in their power in the chair handed under a pump convenient to the locality. Not so Mr. Gladstone. He put his whole heart and soul into what he was equivalent to the present one, except that no land or building were specifically mentioned, and he was not very eminent on very warming in advocacy. But on that occasion he was put on scornfully into a decided enough that he have been stung by such treatment; and, his personal feelings being excited, he came to the front in the more desire of victory point of view, he flung himself passionately into the question. He was in a state of excitement, and he did unconsciously, perhaps, he was playing what we believe to have been Lord Palmerston's favourite game. Only he did not so broadly against the building as to give him an excuse for withdrawing that part of the proposal. The one was, in fact, a division at once, and only on half the scheme—that is, the purchase of the site—the votes were hot and excited, and they yelled at Sir John Pakington, who placed himself as an additional mark as the proposer of the motion. Caroline Coolce assumed when that here stood between Rome and her foes; while Lord Palmerston's attitude was that of Napoleon about to be taken before dinner, and the clock "just chapping" seven. Even one of Mr. Osborne's loudest cheers was a mistake, and came after the din; and, but that Sir Henry Willoughby, with his hands placed upon his knees, had assumed a position like the popular picture of Mr. Pickwick that he caused a burst of laughter, he would have been thrown down by the very windage of the shouts of impatience when he interposed on a point of order. Mr. Berkeley, by-the-by, made a speech. When a tremendous majority gave Lord Palmerston what he really wanted, he simply left the House and the Government to the next important season, which may be, and probably will be, never; and, before they were even at all, the Committee were voting away the money to the missioners of Education in Ireland. Indeed, it was some little time before it was generally understood what was going on. The result was a notable proof of Lord Palmerston's skill in Parliamentary tactics—these who wanted everything and those who wanted nothing.

The earlier part of the week was taken up with Indian affairs, capabilities and tendencies. Mr. Henry Berkeley, if he could and did do all he can every day what he does in the House, no wonder he would take rank as one of the very best comedians, in the dry, humorous style, that ever lived. His annual monologue (for it is very nearly that, and people would like it to be altogether that) on the ballot is the pleasantest event of the Session. This time there were entertained that Mr. Berkeley was going to be dull, and, if so, the subject would probably be never even mentioned in the house—the ballot without pikes has no meaning for members. He seemed physically weaker than of yore, and he began with something very like an intimation that he was getting tired of his one great part. The fact is, that within the day or two before he rose to address the House, and talked; and ominous cries of "Divide!" and other symptoms of impatience were manifested. The only support Mr. Berkeley seemed to receive was that he found in Mr. White's attitude of deep attention, the faith learning in the performances, and his genial cheers of the most communicative sentences. But, by-and-by, Mr. Berkeley warmed up and gave tastes of his humorous quality which were so racy as ever, and even more to than ever; and when he sat down one felt as if he had artfully made the first part of his speech dull in order that the latter part might be all the more brilliant. Lord Palmerston sat behind him, and that was that this was the last of his ballot speeches. The Lord Mayor, of course, did not mean to be comic; his profession was to impassioned denunciation of an unholy thing like the ballot, which might have prevented his return for Southampton if it had been in operation. But the appearance of a high civic dignitary in full robes was supposed to look if he were struggling with a whirlwind in which he had been caught, was not suggestive of the ballot, but of the convolutive of mirth; so that the Lord Mayor must have been content to fall back upon his own resources, and he was not good at really humorous part of the affair, however, was to see Lord Palmerston behind him, and Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone on the Treasury Bench, who were ranged on the Treasury Bench for the purpose of voting for the ballot, and half denouncing, half joining it out of the House. Lord Naas, who, by-the-by, is the first Irish member that has resisted its introduction into our Constitutional Government, he put Mr. Gilbert Gilbert, Mr. Whiteside, and half a dozen more into the position of dummies, and, by implication, declared, in Louis XIV. style, that "I am the Government."

Mr. Cox spoke to an unreasoning and boisterous crowd, who significantly refused to hear Mr. Whiteside, and when Mr. Cox at last decided manner the motion for leave to bring in a bill to establish vote by ballot was tossed into the Parliamentary waste-basket of the year.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

In Committee on the Prison Ministers Bill, Lord Lyveden moved an amendment, that the Bishop of London should be appointed one of the visiting justices instead of permissive.—This was opposed, on the part of the Government, by the Duke of Somerset and Lord Granville, and supported by the Bishop of London. It was again elaborately discussed. The amendment was eventually negatived without a division, and the Bill passed through Committee.

The Vaccination (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, as was also the Lunacy Regulation (Ireland) Amendment Bill and the Dying Persons Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

Lord Derby presented a petition from Irish have been made respecting the health of Mr. Bishop, who is at present undergoing a term of imprisonment in Dublin, for alleged misappropriation of funds entrusted to the Rome. The Marquis of Normanby, however, asserted that Mr. Bishop, since his incarceration, had been treated with the utmost kindness.

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.—REFUSAL OF BRITISH VESSELS.—The Duke of Newcastle, in answer to a question from Lord Brougham, said that he had received a despatch from Mr. Adams, the American Minister at the West Indian waters. In a speech of some length he condemned the conduct of the British Government in refusing to allow the American vessels to coal at British ports. He considered, instead of intervening, as they had done, even though war should be the result—that they should have left the Federal Government to fight out their own battle. The trade of which the Marquis of Clarricarde had spoken was not altogether of an innocent character. Representations had, however, been made to the Foreign Government against a reckless seizure of ships, and those representations had been with every attention. He had received a despatch on the subject from Admiral Milne, in which he stated that all the officers who had anything to do with the blockade were acting with moderation.

THE CASE OF SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY inquired whether the Government had come to any decision with regard to further inquiry into the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley and Sergeant-Major Lilley.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE replied that he had not yet had time to give the matter to the effect that it was not usual for the Commander-in-Chief at home to review the decisions of Courts-Martial. He was sorry to say that in the circumstan ces were so exceptional that he had thought it his duty to interpose, and he had done so. He had not yet had time to form a decision on the merits of the subject. Subsequent knowledge of the matter had induced him to fulfil an intention he had formed, and a Court of Inquiry into the whole matter would be taken if he was found necessary, and accordingly he had directed a communication to be made to the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland to that effect. He could not state as to the course to be taken; and the Earl of SHAFTESBURY expressed himself satisfied with what had take place in England and not a Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Coningham gave notice of his intention to move a resolution on an early day on the subject of the Mersey court-martial.

A new writ was ordered for the election of a member for Lisburn, in the room of Mr. Lindsay, whose election has been declared void.

On the motion for the second reading of the Bankruptcy Bill, Mr. Hennessy moved the omission of the words, for the purpose of omitting the 31st clause and substituting for it one giving the assignees power to dispose of the property of bankrupts without the consent of the creditors, which he should be done by reference of a court of inquiry. An animated discussion ensued, in which Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Mr. Bass, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Cox took part, when real a third time and passed.

The Bermondsey Debt Bill was read a third time and passed.

The London, &c., Diocese Bill was read a second time.

The Public Libraries Amendment Bill was then recommitted, upon which Lord Richard Grosvenor moved that so much of the bill as relates to Rhyl should be omitted, which was accordingly agreed to. The bill was then read a third time.

The Tweed Fishing Bill was read a second time, after a short and pencil.

JAPAN.—In reply to Mr. Liddell, Mr. LAYARD said that the papers had been demanded. Only a few days had elapsed since the treaty for the outrage on British subjects in which Mr. Richardson was killed. The Government had not yet received the full information on the subject, but they should pay £20,000 to the families of the injured men, and that the men who actually committed the outrage should be brought to justice. The further demand of £10,000 had been made for the families of two marines who were killed in the attack on the Legation on the 5th of July, 1854, in revenge for the

SUPPLY—PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING SITE.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in moving the House into Committee, said that a sum of £177,000 was voted by the House as part of the purchase money of the site of the International Exhibition of 1862, and that the commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, but it had been repaid by the Commissioners. The Government had come to an agreement with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the commissioners became sole possessors of the estate in question.

In Committee of Supply,

Lord CLARENCE PAGET rose to propose a vote for the purchase of the land covered by the International Exhibition of 1862. He urged that the very wealth and prosperity of the country rendered it liable to be visited with a terribly-ornamental character; and this was owing to the great value of the property which was exposed to destruction by fire, and the difficulty of the insurance companies to respond available. In the first place, a Museum of Practical Science could not be established without a site, and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 had offered the ground in front of the National Portrait Gallery; and additions were required to the building for the Natural History Museum, at South Kensington. The Government, on the best advice they could obtain, had come to the conclusion that the interests of the metropolis, the cost for the land and buildings was calculated at £1,500,000 and £1,340,000 to £750,000. For the land covered by the Exhibition building a sum of £177,000 was voted in 1851, which had been accepted by the commissioners. For the purchase of the existing Exhibition building a sum of £150,000 was required, and for the remainder £423,000 the value of the materials. The building thus obtained with the land was at the present time worth £1,000,000, and would be available for a variety of collections. The building being in its nature temporary, a sum of £261,000 would be required for the permanent industrial, fine arts, and science collections; it; and even with this additional sum it would be found that the whole expense would be far under any calculation of that which would be necessary for the purchase of other land and the erection of buildings, as it would amount to little more than £1,000,000. It was the opinion of some persons that it would be better to buy the present site, and to let the building be cleared away; but it would be a far more economical plan to erect new buildings than to adapt the present building to the purposes required. It was not proposed to remove the National Gallery of Pictures to South Kensington, but the Government thought that the Exhibition building might be considered for the purposes of decoration to move the sums required for the purchase of the site of the Exhibition building, and for the purchase of the site of the Exhibition building, and for the purchase of the site of the Exhibition building, and

proposed to bring in a bill on the subject of fortifications very shortly, and he would then state the intentions of the Government.

BREAD DOWN.—In answer to Sir W. Miles, Lord PALMERSTON said the Government had purchased in Bread Street, and intended to proceed with the erection of fortifications there.

BRITISH SALT IN FRANCE.—In reply to Mr. Tollemache, Mr. LAYARD said the Government had been in communication with the Government of France with regard to the admission of British salt into France, but that Commissioners appointed to make an inquiry had not yet made a report.

BUILDINGS IN HYDE-PARK.—In answer to Mr. COWPER said the Government had under consideration a plan for erecting a National Gallery of Art on the site of the Exhibition building, the present gallery to the Royal Academy, and the Government were spending the money received for the latter purpose in the meantime.

THE SCOTCH MUTINY BILL.—Mr. C. BENTINCK asked whether Captain Fowke had made any estimate of the cost of repairing and completing the Exhibition building?—Lord PALMERSTON said that Captain Fowke had made a report, and it would be produced if he hen. member would move for it.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY hoped the noble Lord would not, when he moved the vote for the Exhibition building next Thursday?—Lord PALMERSTON said he would not.

PUBLIC WORKS (MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS) BILL.—Mr. VILLIERS, in a speech of considerable length, moved the second reading of a bill the object of which was to enable the local authorities in the distressed districts to obtain loans of money at a low rate of interest, and to repay the money borrowed out of Lancashire and Cheshire. The bill was only permissive in its character.—After a brief discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply on the Miscellaneous Estimates.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CALLER OU'S Game's Flats victory created quite a furore among the Hampton sublimity, who feebly thought they had discovered a trifle. A large number, Odiham had, as usual, a pleasant plating festival; and The Doctor, whose Chester running made him first favourite, was somewhat in a field of nineteen, and got home a winner. Where Master Richard's defeat by Hengist in the Champagne Stakes had the effect of damping considerably Bets from the outside. Mr. Child's Ascot performance. Coastguard, by Saunterer, won the Bishop Burton Stakes by a head and Revenge; and Mr. Merry's pair ran out a dead heat terms with Venison and Flyleap, got rid of both by the same distance for the Cup. Thompkins-de-Vere was all the rage again in the Cumberland Plate, a very different handicap to what it was last year.

Professor Varnell, of the Royal Veterinary College, has been appointed Veterinary Professor of Horses, vice Dick Sheridan, retires, to the Royal Agricultural Society, and will commence his duties at Worcester.

Although Lord Lyttelton v. Nottingham match ended in a draw, the former had 241 runs to rub off, and only four wickets to fall. At Bath, 22 of 40 the Bath Club played eleven of the city of the county, and C. Brampton and G. Parr did well. A most unworthy U.A.E. team was got together at Leeds to battle the Lord's on the ground; and Surrey has made a fearful example of Sussex in one innings, to which "Sensuel" Mantell contributed 146 not out. At Dowson 87. Surrey was, however, fairly collared in their first innings with fourteen of Hampshire, a gallant team, and the latter in the matches of Holmes. The batting of Holmes. Mr. Wallace, and W. Humphrey, the bowling of Mr. Frere, the all-round play of Mr. Nepean Watson, the wicket-keeping of Mr. Stewart, and the general fielding were very good. The Surrey innings was a most disappointing one, and with the exception of the first innings, but Caffyn and Mortlock bowled remarkably well, and Julius Cæsar, in his own words, "Veni, Vidi, Humphrey," ended in a Saxon final victory by 168. Mr. Grace, Parr, Lockyer, Carpenter, Hayward, Anderson, Jackson, Caffyn, Cæsar, G. Tarrant, Hayward, and probably Wildsmith or Griffith, will be the men for the left-handers, are the Australian team, and who betids the stamp of the celebrities.

Chambers retains the Thames championship, which he wrested from Kelly on Sept. 29, 1859, and has defended in four matches contests. The Australian, who rowed in a very flash style, was overhauled by Bob's "long pull and a strong pull" in the first mile, and in the last seven minutes (not one-third of the time generally required for the distance); but he attributed his defeat to the fact that he had overtrained, and deposited £5 for a new match with Chambers. London got a slight lead on the Middlesex Cup Ties with Hewett, but the bowling of Wilson almost as easily next day; but on Thursday Newcastle was triumphantly Surrey beating Berwick, having won just as he pleased. Mather, the Manchester swimming champion, has defeated Gardner, of London, very cleverly for the challenge cup. The winner of a style was rather lucky to get home, although it was fair to be as completely "Household Words" on one element as Beau Brummell, Hayward, Roberts, Teddy Mills, and Lillywhite on another.

The equally-famous Mr. Rarey has been varying his attendance on the sick horses of the Federals with a trip in a reconnoitering balloon. The sensation was for "equally strategic reasons," we are obliged, in as a rifle-ball through the edge of the ear gave him sharp notice to quit cloudland.

A newspaper in the English language, the *Rio Mail*, is now published in the city of Montevideo.

The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies was dissolved on the 12th ult. The Minister of War, General Feldore Gordao, has been replaced by Senhor Antonio Manoel de Mello.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

THE imports of the precious metals having been on a full average scale, and more rather than less than the average being sold into the open market in England, the markets for National Securities has relied somewhat firmer, and the Funds have been enabled to recover somewhat from the loss more doing in the Unfunded Debt than for some time past.

The Consols for the Account opened at £90⅛ to ⅜ for the Imperials. The minimum prices were—On Calcutta, to 1194.; on Bombay and Madras, to 119; per rupee. Within those limits the market remained to £1,200,000.

The interest on the Russian Loan has arranged to purchase the rights and property of the Hudson's Bay Company, giving £30 for every £100 each held by the shareholders. The total value of the property purchased the purchase-money will amount to £1,500,600. The value of the shares is now about £30.

The transactions in the shares of the newly-formed financial companies have continued active, and prices have generally ruled firm. The Land Corporation of Credit, 2½ to 3⅜; and International, 5½ to 6 prem. Those of the Reyptian Pasalaz Company have been at 2½ premium.

American Securities have commanded rather more attention. Erie Shares have sold at 1 Illinois Central, 80 to 81; Illinois Central, 80 to 81; Pennsylvania Central, 20 dis.; Ditto, old, 26½.

Foreign Securities, with the exception of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, remain a divided at 6½ to ⅞ per share, having declined ½ per share afterwards. Mexican Bonds for the Crown colossus have offered £400,000 to Sir Charles Tennyson, £1,000,000 was offered for the Mexican Bonds.

On Thursday prices declined—Consols, for Money, sold at 90⅜ to 90; for Account, 90⅜ to ⅝. American and New Tunes per Cent Certificates, 1865, 3⅞ dis. to ⅜ prem.; India Five per Cents, 104½ to ⅝.

Greek and Turkish Securities have been in request, and a further advance has taken place in the quotations. Most other Foreign Securities have ruled firm, and prices have shown an upward tendency. Confederate Securities what firmer, at 1 to ¼ dis.; Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 100; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cents, 90; Ditto, Four per Cents, 80; Chilian Six per Cent Warrants, 98; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 83½ ex div.; Danish Three per Cents, 65½; Ditto, 1863, 65½; Greek, 49½; Mexican Three per Cents, 19½ buy, 21 ; Mexican Three per Cents, 38½; Mexican, 38¾; New Granada, 19½; Ditto, Deferred, 3½; Peruvian, 1865, 100 sellers; Portuguese, 1853, Four per Cents, 49½; Ditto, 1856, &c., 49½; Russian Old Five per Cents, 94½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1850, 97; Ditto, 1862, 94; Ditto, Three per Cents, 84½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85½; Spanish Three per Cents, 48; Ditto, Passive, 9½; Ditto, Certificates, 14½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92; Ditto, 1858, 76; Ditto, Small, 76; Ditto, 1862, 71½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 18½; Ditto, Deferred, 3½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1859, 25½.

There has been less activity in the market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares; nevertheless, prices have, in most instances, ruled firm. Colonials have sold at 10; Australasia, 74½; Ditto, New, 3½; Bank of New Zealand, 11; British and American Exchange, 8½; Continental, 4; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 7½; European and Irish, 4½; Imperial Ottoman, 19½; London and Brazilian, 42½; London, Hanover, Ayrton, and River Plate, 34½; London and Birmingham, and South Australian, 8½; London and County, 44½; London and South-Western, 42; London and Westminster, 81; New South Wales, 8½; Provincial of Ireland, 21½.

About an average business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities. Australian Agricultural, 2½ to 3; Ditto Five per Cents, 88; Government Emigration, 1½ to 2; Hudson's Bay, 30 to 31; Ditto, New, 1878, 103½; Ditto, 1888 to 1892, 104½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 113½.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady. Crystal Palace, 4½; East India Irrigation and Canal, 5½; Great Ship, 1; English and Australian Copper, 11; Imperial Mercantile Credit, 11½; Ditto, Deferred, 4½; Ditto, Limited Irrigation, 5¼ per Cent Bonds, 3½; London General Omnibus, 1½; Natal Land and Colonization, 1½; Oriental Inland Steam, 4½; Port Elizabeth Dry Improvements, 5½; Royal Mail Steam, 83½; South African Irrigation Investment, 1½; Ditto, Land, 1½; Ditto, Trust, 1½; Spanish Copper, 1½; and West India Docks, 146.

The opportunities for buying been thrown out, the shares in the London and Brighton Railway have advanced 4 per cent. Otherwise, the Railway Share Market has ruled steady. The following are the closing prices of the leading shares are Thursday's official closing quotations :—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Great Eastern, 53½ ; Ditto, A Stock, 91½ ; Great Northern, A Stock, 31 ; Great Western, 66½ ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111½ ; Ditto, New, 110½ ; Ditto, Thirds, 80½ ; Ditto, Fourths, 80½ ; London and North-Western, 102 ; London and South-Western, 103½ ; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 58½ ; Midland, 112½ ; Ditto, New, 110½ ; North British, 61½ ; North-Eastern—Berwick, 102 ; Ditto, York, 99½ ; South-Eastern, 91 ; South-Eastern, A Stock, 87½ ; Ditto, New, 87½ ; Ditto, Deferred, 87½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 111½ ; Great Western—Fours, 97½ ; Ditto, Fours, 1863, 97½ ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Bristol and Birmingham, 105.

LOAN LEASED OF RAILWAY RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 94½ ; London and Greenwich, Preference, 117 ; Preston and Wyre, 103.

BRITISH CONVERTIBLE BONDS.—Caledonian, 110½ ; East Indian, 103½ ; Great Indian Peninsula, 110½ ; Great Western of Canada, 11½ ; Madras, 108 ; Scinde, 92 ; Sterling, 98½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½ ; Babia and San Francisco, 20 ; Eastern of France, 12½ ; Great Luxembourg, 8½ ; San Paulo, 9½ ; South Australian and Londonderry-Ventnor, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 15.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with home-grown wheat, but its general quality was good. As there were several inquiries on Tuesday morning, the demand was fair, and prices were supported. Foreign wheat was in limited supply. Foreign wheat—the share of which was extensive—and its somewhat improved condition, the demand was steady, and prices were fully supported. Barley was in good request at late prices. Malting qualities were in short supply. Malt was in moderate request, but was in a very inactive state at 54. per quarter less money. Both beans and peas sold at full prices. Oats were in fair demand, at the quotations of this day week.

Mark Lane.—The wheat trade was extremely firm to-day, at prices quite equal to Monday. Flour was in good demand, at 1s. per sack and barrel more money.

Liverpool.—Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per qr. dearer; flour, 1s. per brl. dearer; maize, 1s. per qr. dearer; barley, 1d. to 2d. per 60 lbs.; peas, 2d. per 70 lbs.; oats, 1d. per 45 lbs.; beans, 2d. per 70 lbs.

Bristol.—Wheat—English and Scotch, white, 12s ; mail, 10s ; red, 10s ; foreign, white, 10s ; red, 10s. Flour, 40s. Barley, 30s. Oats, 22s. Beans, 30s. Peas, 30s.

Leeds.—Limited sale to-day. Wheat, 1s. per qr. dearer; barley, 1s. per qr. dearer; oats, 1s. per qr. dearer; beans, 1s. per qr. dearer; peas, 1s. per qr. dearer. Flour, 1s. per brl. dearer.

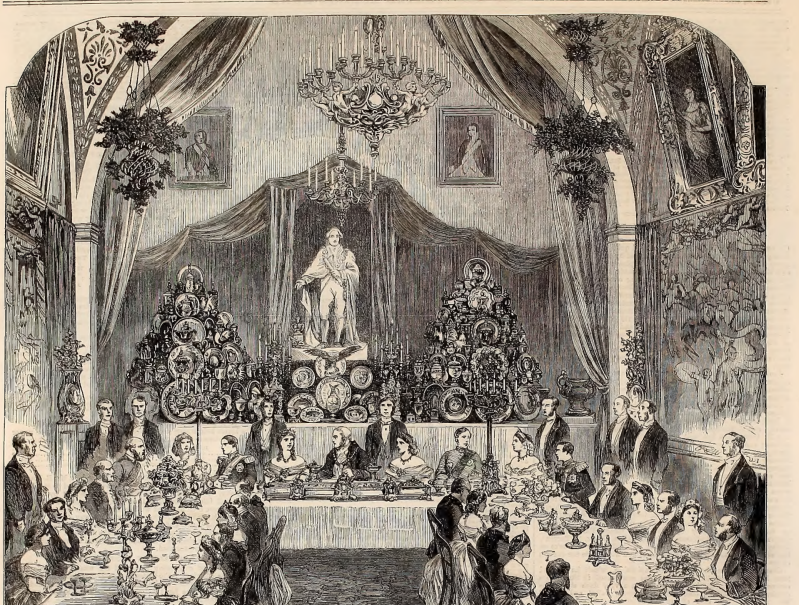
Hull.—Wheat, 1s. per qr. dearer; barley, 1s. per qr. dearer; oats, 1s. per qr. dearer; beans, 1s. per qr. dearer; peas, 1s. per qr. dearer. Flour, 1s. per brl. dearer.

Scotch.—Limited sale to-day. Wheat, 1s. per qr. dearer; barley, 1s. per qr. dearer; oats, 1s. per qr. dearer; beans, 1s. per qr. dearer; peas, 1s. per qr. dearer. Flour, 1s. per brl. dearer.

Irish.—Limited sale to-day. Wheat, 1s. per qr. dearer; barley, 1s. per qr. dearer; oats, 1s. per qr. dearer; beans, 1s. per qr. dearer; peas, 1s. per qr. dearer. Flour, 1s. per brl. dearer.

Arrivals this Week—English and Scotch : wheat, 720 ; malt, 1020 ; flour, 310. Irish : oats, 3000 ; flour, 1000. Foreign : wheat, 6000 ; barley, 2000 ; oats, 1000 ; flour, 1000.

Stocks.—Limited as to commercial freely, as full prices. Odds were the small trade is very inactive, and prices are barely supported. Wheat—English and Scotch, red, 40s. to 44s. per quarter; white, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; mixed, 42s. to 45s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s. per quarter; barley, 24s. to 26s. per qr.; brown mottled and, 24s. to 26s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s. per qr.; oats, 18s. to 20s. per qr.; beans, 30s. to 32s. per qr.; peas, 30s. to 32s. per qr.; flour, 36s. to 38s. per brl. Irish : wheat, 40s. to 44s. per qr.; barley, 24s. to 26s. per qr.; oats, 18s. to 20s. per qr.; beans, 30s. to 32s. per qr.; peas, 30s. to 32s. per qr.; flour, 36s. to 38s. per brl. Foreign : wheat, 40s. to 44s. per qr.; barley, 24s. to 26s. per qr.; oats, 18s. to 20s. per qr.; beans, 30s. to 32s. per qr.; peas, 30s. to 32s. per qr.; flour, 36s. to 38s. per brl



STATE VISIT TO THE CITY: THE ROYAL SUPPER-ROOM.—SEE PAGE 674.

in consequence of some difference of opinion as to the tonnage of the Emmet.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

This was the last cutter match of the season of this important club, and the usual liberal prizes had been offered for three matches. The first match was for second-class vessels, above 20 tons and not above 30 tons, the prizes being, for the first boat, a handsome silver tankard, value £50; for the second boat (if more than three started), a silver cup, value £20. The second match was for fourth-class yachts, below 12 tons, the prize being, for the first boat, a silver jug, value £30; for the second boat, a somewhat diminutive silver cup, value £10. Prizes were also offered for an extra match between vessels which had never won a prize in the club; but, somehow, the did not fill. Course, from Erith, round the Nore Light and back; time for tonnage, half a minute a ton. The following vessels entered:

Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
SECOND CLASS.		
Octoroon	24	Capt. R. Cromwell
Emmet	25	W. F. Hay
Phantom	27	F. Lane
Waterlily	26	T. M. Bottington
FOURTH CLASS.		
Violet	11	Lord Wilton
Octoroon	12	Lord Long
Achilles	8	J. F. Dorney
Wasp	12	Col. A. Iverson
Rose	10	J. H. Hodge
Emily	10	C. Wilson
Quiver	12	Capt. Chamberlayne

The Vampire, Violet, and Emily did not start; Polly, because her mast was sprung on Tuesday, and the others probably because they thought they would be over-matched. The starting-gun was fired at 11h. 43m. 10s.

Octoroon took the lead at once, and kept it. Quiver was driven up to leeward. Wasp's bowsprit broke in Erith Sands and she at once gave up. Off Thames Haven the Phantom and Emmet passed the little boats. The air was singularly clear, the sun shone brightly, and the yachts tore along fiercely, heeling over in the heavy puffs; and in Sea Reach the weather compelled the little Aeolite to retire from the match. Off the Chapman Head Phantom at last passed the Octoroon, and the vessels rounded the Nore Light in slack water, or rather before 12:—

	H.	M.	S.
Phantom	3	34	10
Emmet	3	35	20
Waterlily	3	36	30
FOURTH CLASS.			
Octoroon	3	39	30
Quiver	3	34	30
Rosita	3	35	30

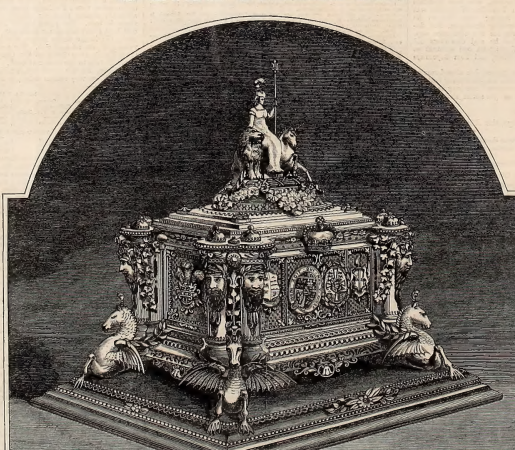
In Sea Reach Emmet seemed to gain on Phantom, but in the half-dozen boards up Lower Hope Phantom must have got more than half a mile ahead. In the lower part of Gravesend Reach the wind increased and the vessels heeled over fearfully, but soon got the wind more free, and no further change took place till they reached Erith Pier.

	H.	M.	S.
Phantom	5	14	10
Emmet	5	15	20
Waterlily	5	16	45
FOURTH CLASS.			
Octoroon	5	30	31
Quiver	5	21	31
Rosita	5	24	7

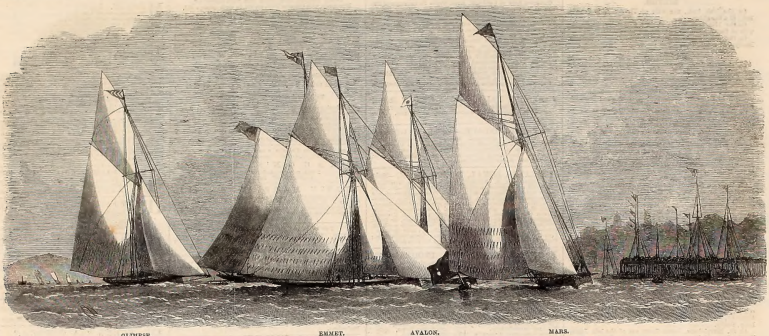
This is the fastest run on record, the whole journey out and home having been accomplished in 9h. 27m. 00s. by the Phantom; and as, including the tacks in the Lower Hope, the distance must have been 64 miles, and she had to get her sails up at starting, it follows that she ran nearly at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

Immediately after the winners had come alongside, Mr. A. Cox, who officiated as president of the match, delivered the first prize to Mr. Lane, this making the *Welcome* win by the Phantom. There was no second prize in this class, as only three vessels started. Mr. C. Long received the first prize in the fourth class, and Captain Chamberlayne the second.

The Prince of Wales steamer accompanied the match; and in Sea Reach the Waterlily yawl was descried, and on nearing her Lord Alfred Paget was discovered steering his noble vessel, and was welcomed with loud cheers.

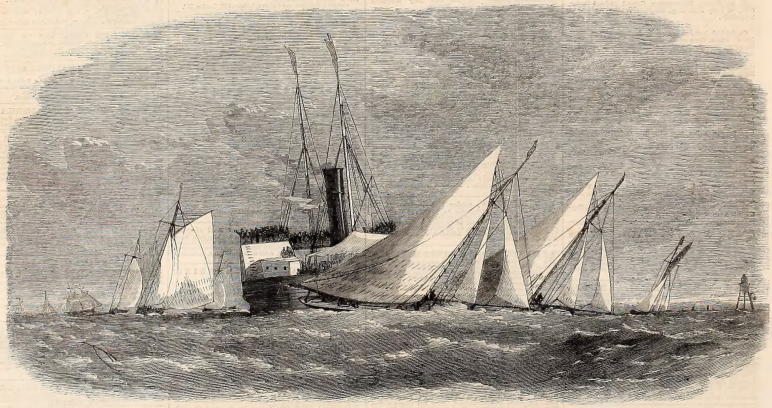


CASKET IN WHICH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY WAS PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE.—SEE PAGE 676.



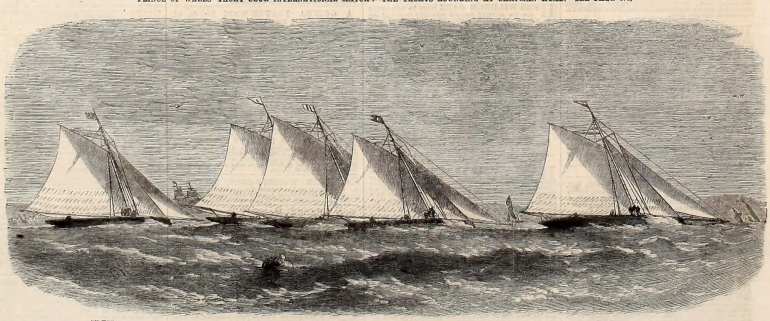
GLIMPSE. EMMET. AVALON. MARS.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB: FINISH OF THE EXTRA MATCH AT ERITH.—SEE PAGE 671.



FOLLY. WASP. BESSIE. QUIVER. OCTOROON. ALEXANDRA.

PRINCE OF WALES' YACHT CLUB INTERNATIONAL MATCH: THE YACHTS ROUNDING AT CHAPMAN HEAD.—SEE PAGE 671.



QUIVER BESSIE. WASP. AEROLITE. OCTOROON.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB: START OF THE FOURTH-CLASS YACHTS FROM ERITH.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., the wife of Thomas Rich Brandt, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at No. 8, Rue Clerchaise, Paris, the wife of Captain W. Lumley, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Tenure, Pitminster, the Hon. Lady Montyn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at Preston Deanery, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, Vicar of the parish, assisted by the Rev. R. P. Lightfoot, Vicar of Preston Deanery, the Rev. John Henry Brooke, Rector of Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Spencer Cecil Compton, Rector of Preston, Northamptonshire.

On the 11th April, at Christ Church, Wanganui, by the Rev. C. H. S. Nicholls, assisted by the Rev. R. Taylor, Charles Brees Watt, Esq., of Bordesley Green, Birmingham, to Amelia Sarah, eldest surviving daughter of the late C. H. S. Nicholls, Esq.

On the 12th inst., at St. Mark's, Regent's Park, by the Rev. Charles Dodd, Vicar of Allhallows-on-the-Wall, Lombard-street, Captain Richard Garnett, late of the 34th Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Military District of the Murrumbidgee, to Cecilia Mary, only daughter of Edward Hall Alderson, Esq., Recorder of Cirencester, Ireland.

On the 16th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. C. H. Harrison, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Major Herbert Vaughan Mundell, late of H.M.'s 6th Regiment, to Mary Jane, only daughter of John Mackay Tagg, Esq., of Berkeley-square, London.

At Prankfield, in the county of Cork, the Rev. Robert S. Gregg, M.A., Chaplain to the Bishop of Cork, to Blanche, daughter of John H. Ballenden, Esq., of Prankfield.

At Bagamoyo, Pemba, Dr. Maxwell Hay, to Charlotte Harriet, daughter of Staff-Surgeon Major Lord, F.R.C.S., Madras Army.

At Lee, Blackheath, Francis Ward, Major Royal Artillery, to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain Hale her Majesty's 17th Foot, and granddaughter of General Forbes, Royal Artillery.

At Plymouth, the Rev. John Hope, M.A., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hope, M.A., Rector of Willesden, N.W., Middlesex.

At Ramsgate, Charles Taylour, Esq., 7th Royal Fusiliers, son of the late Rev. Charles Taylour, M.A., of Ash, Kent, to Georgina, daughter of Gordon W. J. Gyll, Esq., of Weybourne, Surrey.

At St. Marylebone, James Cram, son of the late James Webb, Esq., of Bruton-upon-Tyne, to Rebecca, the daughter of the late Hugh Inglis, Esq., and grandaughter of the late Sir John Leslie, Bart., of Wardie, Edinburgh.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Colonel Richard Taylor C.B., to Lady Jane Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at the residence, Villa d'Este, Ryde Isle of Wight, three weeks after the death of his younger daughter, Caroline Henry Benjamin Wyatt, Esq., aged in the 77th year of his age, deeply regretted.

On the 12th inst., at Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, the Hon. Charles Bruce, third son of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, in the 11th year of his age.

In St. Swithin's-lane, Henry Burgess, for upwards of twenty years Secretary and father of the Corporate of Bankers,' in his 83rd year.

On the 13th inst., the Rev. George Glad, D.D., Vicar of Chatham St. Peter's, Kent, aged 86.

At Cheltenham, Caroline, widow of Andrew Henry Lynch, Esq., a Master in Chancery in Ordinary, in her 78th year.

On the 14th inst., after her arrival from South Africa, Eleanor Mee, wife of the Very Rev. the Dean of Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope.

At Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia, Thomas Coutts Morton, aged 27, eldest son of Alexander Morton.

At Islington, W.H. Ness, Esq., late Registrar-General of Shipping, Inwards, Customs, London, in his 70th year.

At Carlton Park, Northamptonshire, Arthur Watson Talmer, Esq., late Captain 5th Fusiliers, son of Sir John Henry Tuhner, Bart., M.P.

Edward Thorne, Esq., of Weymouth and Southsea, Paymaster-in-Chief of the Royal Navy.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday, June 22, and every Evening at 8, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan in the new comedy of FITZROY; or, Ivy and Gold-mine; also Mr. Buckstone's farce of LEAP YEAR. Doors open at half-past 7. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5. Stalls, 5s.; Dress Circle, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s. Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s. EASY INSTALMENTS.—Persons desirous of purchasing Stalls, Dress Circle, and Private Boxes for the Season, during the rest of the present season, may pay for the same by Instalments, extending over a period of five years' duration.

NEW ADELPHI THEATRE, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday, June 22, and every Evening this week, THE SHEEP-STEALER, with, at 8 past, a new drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which will be introduced Professor Pepper's ghost-illusion), and the Spectral Discovery.—Messrs. J. L. Toole, sen., H. Phillips, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Paulo, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Frampton, Mr. Haines Slaters and Miss E. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Monday and during the week, at 8, SCHNEIDER'S DREAM. Messrs. Shore, Gardiner, Hildebrandt, Miss Reynolds and Mrs. Leo Lewis. At 9, for the last time, the new drama of THE WOOD OF HOLLY. Lights by Coleman. Scenery by Three Aids. And (by special request) the PAS DURO MOTLEY, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. Characters by Messrs. J. Rogers, Ryder, Ashley, Thorne, Clarke, Broughton, H. Widdicomb, S. Jordan, Charles Seaman, Raymond, Miss Kate Saville, Miss Fanny Wright, Mrs. Leo Lewis, Mrs. Howard Kilworthy, Lumley, Mrs. Thorne, concludes at Half-past 11.

THEATRE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.—Monday and during the Week, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, by Miss Braddon. Mr. Vandenhoff (who has kindly consented to appear) and Miss Herbert. Concludes with LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.—Mrs. Frank Matthews, Miss Fanny Josephs, and Mr. Charles J. Fenton. Doors open at Half-past Seven. Seven.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—On Monday and during the Week, at Seven, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Mr. Swanborough; Mr. Shelton; Mr. Clifton; Mr. Garden; Mr. Thirlby; Miss Thorne; Mrs. Rose Turner, Dawson, Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Swanborough. To conclude with the new and original BURLESQUE.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN at the GALLERY, 5, Pall-mall East (next door to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JOHN F. PENNELL, Hon. Sec.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831. On the New Gallery of Pictures, 53, Pall-mall, NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 31, Pall-mall, next the Opera-Colonnade. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

W. P. FRITH, R.A.—PICTURE of 'THE RAILWAY STATION' NOW ON VIEW, at Mr. FLATOU'S FINE-ART GALLERY (1), Regent-street, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Descriptive Catalogue by Dan Taylor, M.A.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (commencing Monday next) at Eight o'clock, and Thursday Morning, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 3s., 2s., and 1s. Stalls, 5s. Manager, Mr. Arthur Leslie.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.—The LAST EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, FRUIT, and VEGETABLES, for the present Season, will be held on SATURDAY, June 27, in connection with the Quarterly Meeting of the Fellows of the Society, prior to, or on the day of Exhibition 7s. 6d., each. The gate opened at Ten.

Three Military Bands will attend.

The next Meeting of the Council will be held on Wednesday, Saturday, June 27.

MR. GEORGE RUSSELL has the honour to announce that his CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, to commence at Eight o'Clock. Vocalists: Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Herr Carl Stockhausen. M'lle Parepa, Symonetti, and Arthur S. Sullivan. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d., 7s. Tickets, 5s. 6d., may be obtained at the principal Music-shops, and of Mr. George Russell, 9, Hanover-street, Regent-street; and Beale, 99, Oliver's, 19, Old Bond-street, W.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week Ending SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863.

Open Monday at Nine, other days at Ten.

Admission, 1s.; on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 2s. 6d.

The holiday-out of Summer Plants on the Terraces, Slopes, and Rosary is completed; the Alpetic Vases are also filled with flowers, the whole presenting a most delightful prospect. Above 200 Geraniums, Calceolarias, Lobelias, and Verbenas are employed in this service of the grounds alone.

The Handel Festival, the Picture Gallery and Decorative Tricolor Glass Gallery remain open. Immense assortment of Useful and Fancy Goods on sale in the Exhibition Department.

Open Rehearsal of the GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL, on Wednesday Morning, June 24, at 10 o'clock. Admission, 1s. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Chorus, 2,500 Voices. Band, 400 Performers. Organ, Mr. Stimpson. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Season Tickets free.

Open Rehearsal of the GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL, on Wednesday next.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The GREAT ROSE SHOW of the SEASON, SATURDAY NEXT, June 27. Admission, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Doors open at Ten.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. J. MADDISON MORTIMER, celebrated Piano, "PIANOMANIA OF THE PIANOFORTE," with Illustrations on the Pianoforte of Mr. Mortimer on SATURDAY NEXT, June 27, with scenery, effects, &c. Commence at Three o'clock. Admission, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half-a-crown. Season Tickets free.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. E. T. SMITH.—A GRAND MORNING CONCERT will be given on MONDAY NEXT, June 22, at Seven o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Mdlle. Titiens, Mdlle. Parepa, Madame Rudersdorff, Mdlle. Artôt, Madame Lemaire, and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Gardoni, Signor Belletti, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Santley, and Herr Formes. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Violin, Herr Joachim. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductors, Mr. Benedict, Mr. William Cusins, Mr. Frank Mori, and Mr. Alfred Mellon. Tickets, Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets may be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, and of Mr. E. T. Smith, 449, Strand.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. E. T. SMITH.—A GRAND MORNING CONCERT will be given on MONDAY NEXT, June 22, at Seven o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Mdlle. Titiens, Mdlle. Parepa, Madame Rudersdorff, Mdlle. Artôt, Madame Lemaire, and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Gardoni, Signor Belletti, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Santley, and Herr Formes. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Violin, Herr Joachim. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductors, Mr. Benedict, Mr. William Cusins, Mr. Frank Mori, and Mr. Alfred Mellon. Tickets, Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets may be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, and of Mr. E. T. Smith, 449, Strand.

BRITISH HOME for INCURABLES.—THE WANDERING MINSTRELS have kindly consented to give an EVENING CONCERT, in aid of the above Institution, on JULY 2 at the above CHARITY, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, by kind permission of Mr. Gye.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., President of the Institution, has consented to preside.

The Duchess of Sutherland
The Duchess of Roxburghe
The Duchess of Buccleuch
The Lady Agnes Murray
The Lady Georgiana Fullerton
The Countess of Longford
The Countess of Caledon
The Countess Brownlow,
The Countess Waldegrave
The Countess Granville
The Lady Anne Stanley,
The Lady Emma Talbot,
The Lady Frances Balfour,

The Lady Gilbert Shaw Stewart
The Lady Dunsany
The Viscountess Hawarden
The Lady Augusta Hunter,
The Lady Elizabeth Cust,
The Lady Sophia Power,
The Lady Ashburton,
The Lady Mary Anne Boyle Clifton,
The Lady Hastings,
The Lady Dorothy de Renzy,
The Lady Leigh,
The Lady Caroline Spencer Spencer,
Lady Shelburne,
Lady Dunsany,
Lady Rolleston.

Conductor—The Hon. Seymour J. G. Egerton.

Stalls, £1 1s. each; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Half-past Eight o'clock precisely, 7s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 5s. 6d. To be had at the principal Music-shops; at Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street, and at the Hanover-square Rooms. Doors open at Seven. Tickets to be obtained at Sam's Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street.

By order, EDWARD WRAFTER, Secretary.

MDME. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT has most kindly consented to sing at the CONCERT of the ROYAL HARMONIC SOCIETY, in the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29. Vocalists: Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Palmer and Signor and Mdme. F. Lablache. S. Thalberg has kindly consented to perform his Fantasia on the Harp. Violin, Herr Joachim. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d. Le Talon Rouge, Dress Circle, Unreserved Seats, 5s. 6d. To be had at the principal Music-shops; at Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street, W.; and of Mr. Ella, 6, Princes-street, Hanover-square, W.

EXETER HALL.—Parepa, Alboni, Sims Reeves, Santley, Lablache, and Belletti.—THE GRAND CONCERT of TRADE and ORPHAN SOCIETY, in the NATIONAL CHORAL UNION, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, at Eight o'clock precisely. Mr. G. W. MARTIN. Band and Chorus, 300. Organist, Mr. J. G. Callcott. Conductor, Mr. Land. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. each. It is said that Mdlle. Parepa will sing.

MR. KENNEDY, under the Patronage of the Lord and Lady ELCHO and the Members of the London Corinthian Rifle Corps, will give a MORNING CONCERT, at 3 o'clock, A NIGHT AT BURNS, assisted by Mr. Lunn at the Pianoforte, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, on TUESDAY, June 30. Last night but one of the season. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s., at Mr. Kennedy's, 9, Soho-square.

MISS EDWARD'S MATINÉE MUSICALE will take place JUNE 27 (by kind permission), at the residence of Mrs. Edward, 3, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, when the following eminent artists will appear: Mdlle. Parepa, Signor Gardoni and Poznanski, Messrs. Charles Hallé, Regondi, Blumer, and Lazarus. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Tickets, 1 guinea each, may be had of Mrs. Edward, 3, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park; and of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—Mr. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS has the honour to announce that his CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, June 30, at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Signor Gardoni. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Pianoforte, Mr. Benjamin Williams. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s.; Unreserved Seats, 5s. To be had at the principal Music-shops; at Mr. Benjamin Williams's, 6, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, W.C.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—CARLOTTA PATTI-SAVERDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, commencing at Three o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Signor Gardoni. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard. Band and Chorus of One Thousand Performers. Conductors, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Land. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d. Tickets to be obtained at Her Wilson's, 24, Queen Anne-street, W.

MUSICAL UNION.—DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT.—Mdlle. Parepa, Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Arabella Goddard, Signor Piatti, Herr Joachim, and Mr. Charles Hallé. To commence at Three o'clock. Tickets to be had of Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; Ella, 6, Princes-street, Hanover-square; and Ewer and Co., 390, Strand.

MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1863.

Vocalists: Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Signor Gardoni.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES,
His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT,
and
His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES,

Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Violin, Herr Joachim. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s.; Unreserved Seats, 5s. To be had at the principal Music-shops; at Mr. Benedict's, 61, Grosvenor-street, W.

UNDER THE MOST DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

MR. CHARLES HALLÉ has the honour to announce that his CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, at Three o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Mdlle. Parepa, Mrs. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Signor Gardoni. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s.; Unreserved Seats, 5s. To be had at the principal Music-shops; at Mr. Charles Hallé's, 30, Oxford-street, Pantheon; at Cramer's, 201, Regent-street; and at Mr. Hallé's residence, 7, Mornington-road, Regent's Park.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—THE DIRECTORS BENEFIT and LAST CONCERT of the SEASON, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, at St. JAMES'S HALL. Pianoforte, Mdlle. Arabella Goddard. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalists, Mr. Santley and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Doors open at Seven. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and of Austin, 21, Piccadilly.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—THE DIRECTORS BENEFIT and LAST CONCERT of the SEASON, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL. Pianoforte, Mdlle. Arabella Goddard. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalists, Mr. Santley and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Doors open at Seven. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and of Austin, 21, Piccadilly.

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INAUGURATION OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON: THE ROYAL PARTY IN THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

GEO. PAGE & SON.—SEE PAGE 681.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

A CONDENSED account of the State visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Guildhall was given in our last Number; we return, however, to the subject, selecting from the daily journals, chiefly from the *Times*, further details supplementary of the information in the copious event contained in this week's Impression.

THE GUILDHALL.—THE DECORATIONS.

To secure most ample accommodation, both for receiving the visitors, for dancing, and for supper, a temporary reception-hall, large enough to cover all Guildhall yard, and two stories in height, was built. Two passages along this hall, one on each side, were apart for the general visitors; the centre avenue, inclosed by ropes of purple and white, was reserved for the Royal visitors alone. The decorations of this room were of a light cream or stone colour, relieved with gold. The ceiling was a very light blue, dotted over with golden stars, while the groining of the arches which sprang from the groups of columns was just sufficiently relieved in colour to mark their outline fully, and give an appearance of lightness to what was a frame-work of the strongest and most solid kind. Handsome stars of gas suspended from the ceiling gave a brilliant light, and the perfection of the decorations of the hall, which were relieved and heightened to the utmost by the dark rich groining of the ceiling, crimson and blue carpet. The side paths were draped with crimson and white, and the side bays forming the supper-rooms alternately filled in with mirrors draped with crimson velvet and superb tapestry pictures.

From this noble reception-hall the visitors passed under the richly-carved panel arched roof, which led to the hall itself, and which had been relieved in gold and colours by Mr. Cruse (to whom the decoration of the Guildhall had been confided) with such admirable good taste that, while the main features of the architecture were brought prominently forward, the best effect in the decorations themselves were kept so subdued as to appear the natural accompaniment of the quaint old carvings of the timber roof they were contrasted with the walls themselves. They harmonized, in fact, not less with the architecture than with the age of the building.

The hall itself was, of course, the great centre where the splendour of the scene was made to culminate, and where the whole effect was to present an aspect worthy of the greatness of the City and the fete. It is very difficult, indeed, to describe the scene in the great banqueting hall. This hall, unsightly panelled roof was no more to be seen. Its ribbed and rough-hewn carved cornice above the columns a line series of cedar-looking cari.ibs or principals, with their quarterfoils filled in with blue and gold giving richness to the whole, and wreaths of fruit and flowers in which the chandeliers were concealed, though not quite so artistically as could have been wished. Above the dais was a raised dais, covered with a rich carpet, stood the throne for the Prince and Princess. It was of crimson velvet, with the Prince of Wales's "feath ers" bearing the arms of the Prince and Princess, shown on a noble tapestry, reproduced from one made for Henry VIII. Above was a rich canopy of crimson velvet, fully 20 feet wide and 30 feet long, and executed in the finest spun glass, like drooping silver. Beneath the canopy two large vases were placed on the dais, richly decorated in rock crystals, angular in appearance, hard and uncanny—in fact, strictly Gothic, even to the ornamental glass stars with legs and arms. The windows just above this were filled with rich tapestry adornments, while behind the throne, on each side, were hung the arms of the Prince of Wales, sovereign, English or Continental, whom the City have entertained. At the west end was the orchestra, where the royal minstrels and the Guildhall band, figures in brilliant armour standing in the niches, and the colossal statues of Gog and Magog glaring grimly down on the scene. Above the walls, hung the banners of the companies, and half-way up the gilded columns were brought the emblazoned shields of the companies. The rich hue of gold and colours here was most appropriately broken by the gilded gallery over the south entrance, which was filled with soft banks of fern and ferns. The minstrels' gallery at the west end were lit from behind, and shone with a quiet rich light that was exceedingly effective, and which was set off by a number of large minute gas-jets round the arched cornices of the windows, twinkling like little diamonds. At the west end and south end the hall was illuminated, and the rest left in darkness that the tones of the stained windows might not interfere with the glitter of the lights, and the effect from behind the dais. Such, then was to have recapitulated, were the changes which were made in the hall, such the details of the ornamentation which made up the splendid whole. All that one would need to write in form and colour to convey an adequate impression of what the scene really was, even if it were possible to convey it by description at all.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL GUESTS.

Soon after the first visitors had arrived, Lord Mayor, in his white robes, and accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, entered the hall, when all rose to receive them. They remained, however, only a few minutes, being followed by Miss Coutts, and then by the hall of reception to receive their guests, who were arriving in what might almost be called a continuous crowd, and by the highest officers of State, of the most distinguished members of either House, of almost all the Ministry, ambassadors, and of the diplomatic corps, were called in rapid succession as carriage after carriage set down, and their company passed from the hall to the side of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and then passed onward to the ballroom.

At a quarter past nine o'clock the trumpets announced the arrival of the Royal guests. Foremost came the Lord Mayor's coach, the former wearing his uniform of Field Marshal, with the ribbon and star of the Bath. The latter was in a dress of white and blue dress, with the coronet and brooch of diamonds given her by her Royal husband, but with the regent City chain of office added. The coach was turned back from her forehead, in the style with which her portraits have made us all so familiar, and which gives to her young features and fine expressive intellectual forehead to the utmost advantage. She looked, if possible, even younger than on her marriage day. She looked, indeed, like a girl among the white attire. With them came Prince Alfred, in his Lieutenant's uniform, his face bronzed beyond and almost beyond recognition, and with the fair complexion of his brother, or the still more delicate bloom of his young sister-in-law. With the Royal party came the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Prince of Reuss Schleiz, the Prince of Orange, and the Minister of Servia. Following the Royal party came Lord and Lady Mayoress advanced to receive them, and the Princess of Wales, taking the arm of the Lord Mayor, while the Prince took that of the Lady Mayoress, the party, headed by the entertainment committee, entered the hall. The band played the National Anthem as they passed, and beyond this there was no manifestation, and nothing but the prolonged deep reverences from the ladies as they passed to the dais marked the presence of the Prince and his young bride.

THE PRINCE TAKING UP HIS FREEDOM.

On the arrival of the procession at the dais, where the whole Court and all the chief officers were arranged in a semicircle round it, the formal business of the evening commenced—the presentation of the freedom of the City to the Prince. The City officials mustered round a plain office table placed at the foot of the throne. At the head of this the Lord Mayor took the chair, and the official elements of the assemblage at once resolved themselves into a Court of Common Council—the Lord Mayor, as president of the Court of Common Council, wearing his magnificent official robe and gold chain; the Aldermen their bright scarlet robes, and the Councillors their miniature gowns. The common sword and mace of the Corporation (emblems of its power and antiquity) lay piled in front of the Chief Magistrate. The Town Clerk, the Chamberlain, and the Sheriffs of London (the ministerial officers on whom the duty of conducting the ceremony devolved) were each his official robe, that of the Chamberlain in particular being conspicuous for its elegance.

The routine ceremony of taking up the freedom, the same with his Royal Highness as with any other entitled by birth to the privilege, then began. Mr. Woodthorpe, the Town Clerk, reading the resolution passed by the Court of Common Council at their meeting on the 12th of March last, as follows :—

"Resolved unanimously,—That his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, be very respectfully requested to take upon himself the freedom of this City, by virtue of his birth, and by patrimony; and that upon his meeting the next request his Royal Highness be presented with the copy of the freedom, inclosed in a casket, to be presented to his Royal Highness by a deputation from this Court for his person and character.

His Royal Highness, the Lord Mayor, the Chamber, read the official record of his Royal Highness's title to the freedom.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales then and afterwards subscribed the usual declaration. The Chamberlain then addressed the Prince, and handed to him the record of the freedom, which was inclosed in a casket of pure gold and silver, and was workmanship. His Royal Highness said, in reply to the Chamberlain :—

My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,—It is, I assure you, a source of sincere gratification to me to attend here for the purpose of being invested with the freedom of this ancient City, a privilege which I am the more ready to confer upon me, and which descends to me by inheritance. It is a testimony that I am regarded with favour by the representatives of the commercial world, which holds its charter from such an ancient date. My wife is interested in it, for she has become a member of it since her own have been enrolled among the citizens of London, more especially when connected with that which is the most ancient and honourable of all, the worship of mercy and of help, and through which I am sure that the Princess and myself will be able to do good. I am, gentlemen, the Princess and myself heartily thank you for the kindness which you have shown us on this occasion, and I beg, gentlemen, for the manifestations of this evening towards ourselves, and for all your prayers for our future happiness.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS SIGNING THE FREEDOM RECORD.

The casket in which the freedom of the City was presented to the Prince of Wales is of an oblong shape, measuring about 7½ in. long, 5in. wide, and 4in. high. It was designed by Mr. Digby Wyatt, of Lodge-hill, and manufactured by him in pure gold, enriched with enamel, and studded in the centre with pearls. The lid is composed of a ground of blue enamel, in the centre of which are raised shields containing the Prince's feathers, bearing in each case the colours the arms of England and Denmark. These are supported on one side by the arms of the City, and on the other by those of the Principality of Wales. The reverse side is occupied by the initials of the Prince and Princess in blue enamel, on a ground of blue and gold, and bears the following inscription :—"Rose, Mayor. Presented by the Corporation of London to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales the Prince of Wales, on Monday, June 8, 1863." At each corner are two pillars of blue enamel, with capitals and bases of pearls placed in the same order. On each pillar is placed an enamelled mask representing a water deity crowned with bulrushes. The top of the casket, which is of a convex form, is occupied by a richly-enamelled with pierced-work and wreaths of flowers chased in gold of various colours. Surmounting the whole is a figure of Britannia, crowned with pearls, and armed with her trident, supported by the lion and unicorn. At each corner of the top is a forget-me-not in blue enamel. The sides are also richly ornamented with pearls; and the whole is mounted on a highly-polished ebony pedestal. The design and workmanship reflect great credit on the establishment which produced it.

The record which was presented in the casket is a work of art of its kind, not less than the casket containing it, the wording of the document having been executed in the most perfect style. The City arms at one end and the seal of the Chamber of London at the other, while the Prince of Wales's feathers, the Lord Mayor, and that of the Chamberlain were also worked into the fabric.

THE BALL.

Their Royal Highnesses returned to the hall at half-past ten o'clock to open the ball with a quadrille. In the first set the Lord Mayor danced with the Princess, the Prince taking the hand of the Lady Mayoress. The Duke of Cambridge danced with Princess Mary, and Prince Alfred and Princess Mary of Cambridge danced in the same set.

The novelty of the evening was unquestionably with unflagging spirit, her Royal Highness occasionally joining, and the Prince still more frequently. The Prince of Wales danced with Princess Mary, Prince Alfred as a partner in a quadrille, Prince Alfred dancing with the Lady Mayoress and Princess Mary with the Lord Mayor. At times the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Palmerston, Lord Derby, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Granville, Lord Grosvenor, Lord Bury, and other distinguished guests were to be seen dancing, which in addition to the open space in front of the dais, kept with difficulty from the eager crowd of gazers, filled the ballroom to overflowing.

The following is a list of the dances, which were regulated by Mr. Frampton and assistants :—

1. Quadrille, "Semiramide"	Rossini.
2. Valse, "Estella"	Verdi.
3. Lancers, "The English"	Jullien.
4. Galop, "Jean Sbogar"	Strauss.
5. Quadrille, "The Damask"	D. Godfrey.
6. Valse, "Leonora"	Gung'l.
7. Quadrille, "Masaniello"	Auber.
8. Valse, "Les Roses du Destino" ...	L. Jullien.
9. Lancers, "Orange Blossoms" ...	H. Lumley.
10. Galop, "Faropa"	L. Jullien.
11. Lancers, "Faropa"	Coote.
12. Galop, "Faropa"	Hargitt.
13. Quadrille, "L'Etoile du Nord ...	Meyerbeer.
14. Valse, "La Forza del Destino" ...	Donizetti.
15. Lancers, "Les Huguenots" ...	Jullien.
16. Valse, "La Forza del Destino" ...	L. Jullien.
17. Quadrille, "Les Huns"	Gounod.
18. Galop, "Chant d'Opera"	Strauss.
19. Lancers, "Les Huguenots" ...	D'Albert.
20. Galop, "The Derby"	Bellak.

Conductors—M. Jullien.'

THE ROYAL SUPPER-ROOM.

Shortly before twelve o'clock the Reception Committee, and the noble Duke who filled the office for the Prince, as well as the Council Chamber, the Lord Mayor conducting the Princess, and the Prince the Lady Mayoress.

The Council Chamber on this occasion presented a grand and Royal appearance. The ordinary dark panelling of the walls was completely gilded and decorated by Mr. Cruse, and from the four columns on which the dome rests depended large gilt baskets filled with flowers. The table filled the whole length of the hall, and was covered by a portrait of her Majesty in her coronation robes. The east end of the chamber was filled by a magnificent buffet, extending from between the tall, rich, green banks of heaths and ferns and palms to make that most delightful out of the open windows of the adjacent garden in the tropics, in the centre of which a scented fountain cast forth its cooling spray. The buffet, which was approached from long with two of the richest and finest of the series of Giulio Romano's tapestries. The north end of the chamber was devoted to a display of the gold and silver plate of the Corporation, which is unrivalled, and which has yet seen, and from the floor almost to the ceiling this side of the chamber was filled with a glittering mass of the most exquisite gold and silver tiers, in one great pile, over which the statue of George III. seemed to look with open hands. Flanking this were silver vases as large as baths, quaint beakers, and flagons formed like dragons, with finely-painted lids like spires; salts as big and massive as modern footstools, made at a time when they were really used as mark distinction as to rank, when the Court sat above the hall, and the Livery below this ancient emblem of hospitality and welcome. The City companies all poured forth their wealth of cups and salvers to place them at the service of the Lord Mayor on this occasion; and the silver plate was most literally by tons, but scarcely any but gold was allowed a place on this magnificent buffet. Almost the only exception made to this rule, as regarded the City plate, was in favour of the Pepys cup—a cup which, from its chasing, was ten times more costly than if it had been made of the purest gold. Between the tiers of plate were placed wax candles in silver lights, some of ten and twenty branches, and all of the same costly metal and workmanship, while just between the masses of goldwork Messrs. Garrard, who had the entire arrangement of the buffet, had skilfully broken the glittering line by the introduction of some noble works in silver of their own.

Beneath this grand trophy of centuries of well-preserved wealth the table for the Royal party was spread in horseshoe form, and this, too, like the buffet, was almost covered with the finest specimens of art in gold and silver which the City possesses, while over the seat of honour hung the great silver chandelier belonging to the Fishmongers' Company. At the almost equal table the Lord and Lady Mayoress presided, the Princess of Wales being on the right of the Lord Mayor and the Prince on the left of the Lady Mayoress. On the left of the Prince of Wales sat the Duchess of Cambridge and Prince Alfred; on the right of the Princess the Prince of Wales, distinguished guests of the Duke of Cambridge. The other visitors who had the honour of supping with the Royal party, about forty in number, were members of the Government, and the most distinguished persons of the Royal household.

The general company supped in a lofty and commodious apartment over the reception-saloon, and of precisely the same dimensions, designed to accommodate about two hundred people at supper at one time; and immediately contiguous to it were three smaller rooms, adapted for the occasion by decoration by the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and capable of accommodating about three hundred more. These several apartments were prettily lighted by the stained-glass windows, and presented a refreshing look as the tables were draped with a material of pink and white, cool and agreeable to the eye. Among the guests at the supper-tables were several members in the Court of the Exchequer, and some of the general company, unable to find room elsewhere, took refuge in a temporary box in the open space in front of the Town Clerk's office. The whole company was about two thousand in number.

THE FARM.

ALTHOUGH the rain has exercised a most beneficial effect on all vegetation, it scarcely can be said soon enough to have given grass a uniformly good appearance. Here and there, late old cows, they are terribly patchy, and, as a consequence, there will be the latter harvest, of which, in some districts, there is hardly ever a failure, to contain the many places looks sickly, and "the sere and yellow leaf" betokens that the sun is not yet powerful enough to make the grass grow luxuriant in the early months of spring. The grasses were so thoroughly dried up that even the greater part of genial rains could make their meadows, and, as yet, the scythe lies quite idle in the North and midland counties. Wool continues slightly on the advance, and prices have nearly realized the quotations of last week. In a week or two will undoubted some weeks since. Mutton continues low by comparison with beef, which, in the best quarters, realizes 5s. per stone. Should that long-popular potentate, the beef-steak, is in jeopardy from the cheap supply. Happily, nothing is now reported in the Yorkshire districts of the great growers of the north. The ground had got so thoroughly dry that the heavy rains have done it much good, but the crops will was never better.

"The Shorthorn Parliament" is fairly convened for Wednesday next at Balcraham, and the attendance of members from all three kingdoms round the ropes and stakes is certain to be very large. Everything is looking very well for the meeting. Of the Bates the Patterson, Jubilee First Prize, Lord Chancellor, and Prince Gwynne, the three young bulls which have been purchased since the Oxford meeting, have been dropped since the publication of the catalogue, which, by-the-by, states that Bapchild Wonder was bred in October, 1860, instead of 1861. The Essex Agricultural Society held their meeting next day at Witham.

We hear from Weatherby that Duchess 70th, the 310-guinea calf in arms at Tosworth and dam of Duchess 77th, has dropped a rich roan bull calf to Mr. Barber's Second Grand Duke, and seven calves, all of them heifers, and Captain Gunter has sold nothing from her. Her produce by Oxford salves are by Duke of Clarence, who is let to Mr. Barber, of Sproatly Rise. The white twin, Duchess 79th, has just dropped a white bull calf to Mr. Barber; and Fancy Boy, by Sixth Duke of Oxford, from Flirt, who was purchased for 100 guineas at the sale of Mr. Grey, of Dilston, by Duke of Wharfdale, a son of Grand Duke of Weatherby from calf sister to Grand Duke of Weatherby, and Duchess 77th by very strong in yearlings), whom he has been well dipped into, for Mr. Eastwood's, at Thorney Holme. Rosette has had a fine bull calf, and Emma a red bull calf by Duke of Clarence, also calves from Blush and Bashful, and Princess Maud, while Bluebell's last and Bonniewee a red bull calf by Duke of Clarence; both reared safely last), are due in the autumn. Blissful and Bonniesse were slaughtered last week by Mr. Sutton, and Bonniewee is now in calf to Prince ??? Rosette is now seven years old, and has perhaps travelled farther by rail than any cow in the world, for she has been to Ireland, and, despite all this knocking about, she has produced four live calves and one dead one.

The Sir James calves are gradually arriving at Knowlmere Manor. Bride, whose dam Bridesmaid comes up to Smithfield at Christmas, has had a capital bull calf to Sir James. Miss Mills has also come from Blush and Bashful, and Princess Maud, while Blissful's last and Bonniewee a red bull calf by Duke of Clarence; both reared safely last), are due in the autumn. Blissful and Bonniesse were slaughtered last week by Mr. Sutton, and Bonniewee is now in calf to Prince ??? Rosette is now seven years old, and has perhaps travelled farther by rail than any cow in the world, for she has been to Ireland, and, despite all this knocking about, she has produced four live calves and one dead one.

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Percy Mitford, Esq., Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Brussels, has been appointed third secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

A new act has been passed to limit the notice during the recess to six days instead of fourteen for the Speaker to issue his warrant for election of members for counties.

The International Post Congress has terminated its sittings, and the results of the conference have been extensive and satisfactory, and of a most satisfactory character. New facilities will be given by conventions and by the adoption of uniformity in the postage regulations of nearly all the countries of the congress. There will probably be an augmentation granted to the weight of letters to be conveyed by the mails in the post-bags. The heavy charges on transit are likely to be modified. The sittings of the congress were presided over by M. Vandal, the Director-General of the French Post Office, and we hear that the warmest thanks were given to him for the courtesy and ability with which he directed the discussions. A vote of thanks to the American Government for having taken the initiative in this important movement was also passed, and the liberal ideas advocated throughout by Mr. Kasson, the transatlantic delegate, were cordially acknowledged. A graceful allusion was made to the services rendered by Sir Rowland Hill, the great postal reformer, to whom especially the low rate of postage and the enormous increase of correspondence which has taken place in this country and Great Britain are mainly due. Newspapers, books, and all other articles of post-paper are to be exchanged among the various contracting Governments. The subject is exciting much attention in France.—*Galignani*.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

E. R. PRATT, ESQ.

Edward Roger Pratt, Esq., of Ryston Hall, in the county of Norfolk, who died on the 18th ult., aged seventy-two, was the eldest son of the late Mr. Sergeant Pratt, by Lydia Susanna, eldest daughter of Edward Rogers, Esq., of Mount Sorrel, in the county of Leicester. He was educated partly abroad, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1817, and M.A. in 1820. He succeeded his father in 1838, and was J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant, and served the office of High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1850. He died unmarried, and is succeeded in the family estates by his only surviving brother, the Rev. Jermyn Pratt, Rector of Compton Abbas, in the county of Dorset, who married, May 4, 1847, Mary Louisa, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, late Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and great-grandaughter of John, ninth Duke of Athole. By her he has issue Edward Murray and other issue. This is one of the only six remaining instances in the Peerage and Baronetage of twenty-five mentioned by Sir Henry Spelman "as living for many years" in 1613. Of these six only two

The Pratts have a very ancient pedigree, and are descended from Sir Thomas Pratt, who was knighted by Charles II., and was a contemporary of Sir Christopher Wren and Evelyn, the latter of whom in his diary Pratt is being consulted by that Monarch relative to rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral. The Pratts, Barons of Cushill in Berkshire, were a younger branch of the family. Alderman Sir Henry Pratt, the first Baronet, purchased, in 1626, the manor and estate of Colenhill, Berks, the birthplace of the poet Waller, who was then living. The late Dowager Lady Rosslyn-Erskine, who married, secondly, Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq., was a sister of the Mr. Pratt just deceased.

CHARLES STANDISH, ESQ.

Charles Standish, Esq., of Standish Hall, in the county of Lancaster, the representative in the female line of the very ancient house of Standish, and the eldest son (by his wife Anastatia, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir John Lowther, Bart.) of Charles Standish, Esq., of Standish aforesaid, died lately on inheriting the Standish estates in right of his mother, the granddaughter of Ralph Standish, Esq., of Standish, and only surviving child and heir of Standish. Charles Standish was born on the 19th of March, 1790, and was educated at Brasenose College. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Lancaster, and at one time represented Wigan in Parliament. He married, by Royal Licence, January, 1821, Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Matthew, and granddaughter of the celebrated Mme. de Genlis, and leaves issue. Mrs. Standish died on the 19th of May, 1867, and was succeeded by her eldest son, Charles Henry Widdrington Lionel Standish, Esq.; now of Standish Hall, who was born in 1821, and married, in 1847, Emily Jane, daughter of the Prime de Ligne. This line of the family, and that of Standish of Duxbury, are the only two which can trace their descent in the male line from Sir Ralph Standish, who married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Langton, and died in the reign of Henry IV. Sir Alexander Standish, of Standish, fought so well in the battle of Hedgeley Moor, in Northumberland, in the reign of Edward IV., that he received the honour of knighthood. The Standishes were staunch Cavaliers in the great rebellion, and many have been very active in the public affairs of the county of Lancaster, their original county. Longfellow, in his spirited poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," has taken his hero from the Standishes of Duxbury.

JAMES GRENON, ESQ.

James Grenon, Esq., of Athenree Castle, in the county of Meath, and Blossomgrove, in the county of Leitrim, a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Irish family of Grenon, was the son of Patrick Grenon, Esq., by his wife, Mary, daughter of Edmund Doran, Esq., of Newtownbarry, and died on the 1st of February, 1780, and very early in life took an active part in the Liberal politics of his time. He was a determined opponent of the Union, and of Catholic Emancipation, and was a confidential ally of Grattan, O'Connell, and Shiel. Mr. Grenon interested himself much in the social welfare of the county of Louth, where he was much respected. He was a magistrate for that county, and was the High Sheriff of Drogheda in 1838. He married, first, in 1814, Marianne, second daughter of James O'Reilly, Esq., of Higginstown House, in the county of Meath, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters. James Grenon died on the 7th inst., at his town house, 4, Seaview-terrace, Donnybrook, Dublin. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Patrick Grenon, Esq., of Athenree, who married, first, in 1859, Marianne, daughter of George Gresbwell, Esq., of Inverary Park, Ireland, and, for the use of the life estate, in 1849, Margaret, daughter of Edmund O'Reilly, Esq., of Sylvan Lodge, in the county of Dublin. William Grenon, Esq., another son, is a member of the Irish Board of Charitable Bequests in Ireland, a youngerson of Mr. Grenon, just deceased.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate by his only surviving son, hereditary Earl of Vane, now Marquis of Londonderry, the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £350,000. The will bears date June 10, 1862; and a codicil, dated Dec. 31, 1867, and was made by the deceased in the 72nd year of eight-and-three-quarters. Subject to the life interest hereinafter mentioned, his Lordship left the second Earl of Ilchester, whose wife was a daughter of the Marquis, and Earl of Strafford, as Trustees in trust for his son, the present Marquis, second daughter of James O'Reilly, Esq., of Higginstown House, in the county of Meath, who died in 1849, and had issue four sons and two daughters. The Earl of Ilchester died on the 7th inst., at his town house, 4, Seaview-terrace, Donnybrook, Dublin. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Stephen, Lord Ashley, who married, first, in 1859, Marianne, daughter of George Gresbwell, Esq., of Inverary Park, Ireland, and, for the use of the life estate, in 1849, Margaret, daughter of Edmund O'Reilly, Esq., of Sylvan Lodge, in the county of Dublin. William Grenon, Esq., another son, is a member of the Irish Board of Charitable Bequests in Ireland, a younger son of Mr. Grenon, just deceased.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Life Guards: Lieut. G. A. Curzon to be Captain; Lieut. A. P. A. Lord Sandys to be Lieutenant; C. A. Rogers, A. Cockburn, and G. F. R. Sandell, to be Cornets and Sub-Lieutenants.

1st Royal Dragoons: G. C. Marvin of Standford to be Cornet.

3rd Dragoons: Cornet Hon. H. Alexander to be Lieut.; Lieut. L. W. Atkinson to be Captain; Cornet R. H. Barrow to be Lieutenant.

5th Dragoons: Lieutenant C. H. Peasley and J. C. S. Fremantle to be Lieutenants; E. S. Warren and the Hon. H. G. L. Chetwynd to be Cornets.

6th Dragoons: Lieutenant Hon. Arthur Annesley to be Colonel-Commandant; Capt. A. Agnew to be Major; Lieutenant Gerard Leigh, retired, and Brevet-Major W. Lennox Lindsay and R. Fellowes to be Captains; Lieutenants J. B. Dyer, J. C. G. Price, and A. Casey to be Second Captains.

Military Train: Lieut. E. Warren and Ensign T. G. Lockyer to be Lieutenants; Ensign J. Hamilton to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant and Captain.

Lieutenant-Colonels: Bridges and Lieut. R. Hall to be Lieutenant and Captain; the Hon. J. R. W. Vesey to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Augustus Anson, Hon. H. T. Fraser to be Lieutenant and Captain; Lieut. Lord Ossulston to be Captain.

2nd Foot: Lieut. R. R. Tucker to be Captain; Ensign R. T. Gwyn to be Lieutenant; J. Campbell and L. Bayley to be Ensigns and Lieutenants; Sergeant-Major J. Hall to be Lieut.-Col. and H. Brown to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brev. Major F. C. Elton to be Major; Lieutenant and Captain Hon. A. Hood to be Captain; Lieut. R. Hall to be Captain; Ensign R. F. Gallwey to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant and Captain; Ensign R. R. Glasgow to be Lieutenant; H. R. F. Phillipps to be Ensign. Lieut. R. R. Glasgow to be Lieutenant; Lieut. A. Carey to be Captain; Ensign R. Hamilton to be Lieutenant; Lieut. C. R. Reeve to be Ensign. 8th Ensign F. F. A. Barne to be Lieutenant. 33rd: C. C. Chichester to be Ensign; Lieut. and Brevet-Major Hon. A. Hood to be Captain; Ensign R. Hall to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant and Captain. 35th: Lieut. J. A. Morant to be Captain; Ensign J. Miller and C. F. Percy to be Lieutenants. 38th: Lieut. and Brevet-Major Hon. A. Hood to be Captain; Ensign R. Hall to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant and Captain. 41st: Lieut. C. Webber to be Captain; T. Hall, Lieut. A. Walker to be seconded on appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia. 49th: Lieut. and Brevet-Major Hon. A. Hood to be Captain; Ensign R. Hall to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant and Captain. 54th: N. B. R. Yorke to be Paymaster. 57th: Lieut. T. R. Harrison to be Captain; Ensign R. Hall to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant and Captain. 59th: Lieut. and Brevet-Major Hon. A. Hood to be Captain; Ensign R. Hall to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant and Captain. 69th: Ensign G. L. Thompson to be Lieutenant; R. Peck to be Ensign. 76th: A. W. Lyon to be Captain; Ensign R. Hall to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant and Captain; Ensign G. J. Dyke to be Lieutenant.

79th: Lieut. and Brevet-Major Hon. A. Hood to be Capt.; T. Scott to be Lieutenant; R. Dutchman to be Ensign.

DEPOT BATTALIONS.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. N. Nolmes to be Major; Capt. C. Bell to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.—Staff-Surg. Alfred J. Haywood to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; Surg. Alexander Gordon, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major.

The Royal Engineers: Lieut. Hon. A. Hood to be Captain; Ensign R. Hall to be Lieutenant; Lieut.-Col. F. P. Robertson to be Colonel; Paymaster S. Severn and Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hall to be Lieutenant and Quartermaster; Sergeant-Major J. Hall to be Lieutenant-in-the-Line and Quartermaster; Lieut. and Brevet-Major Hon. A. Hood to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant-General; Major-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., K.C.B., to be Major-General.

The annual banquet of the Nulli Secundus Club (Coldstream Guards) took place at the London Tavern on Saturday evening.

The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Prince and Elfin, have each received a thorough overwhole and embellishment at Portsmouth, in readiness for the service of her Majesty and the Royal Family during the ensuing summer season.

The new iron-cased frigate Royal Oak, 32, Captain F. A. Campbell, was launched from the dockyard at Pembroke on Saturday, the launch being satisfactory in every respect. She realised an average speed of 13 knots on the measured mile during her trials.

Mr. G. Tyrell, of Yarmouth, who is at present erecting extensive new premises on the quay, has taken of Wigg Laurence, for £19,000, to erect Burnt Castle Fort, in Hampshire, with enormous batteries for lighthouses.

Last Saturday there was a grand field-day of all the troops in garrison at Chatham, by Major-General H. Eyre, commanding the forces. A variety of evolutions and manœuvres were performed, and the movements were seen with advantage by the numerous spectators.

The half-yearly inspection of the first division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, by Major-General Sir R. J. Dacres, K.C.B., Commandant, took place on Monday week, at Walmer barracks. After the inspection, the Commandant complimented the officers and men of the division upon its efficiency and appearance, and expressed himself highly pleased with all he had seen.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Edward Alfred John Harris, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Japan, to be a Knight Grand Cross, C.B., conferred with the special mission of the Earl of Elgin to China in the years 1857, 1858, and 1859, to be a Companion of the Bath.

The whole of the troops belonging to Chatham garrison were on Monday morning reviewed on Chatham Lines by Major-General Eyre, who was minutely inspected by Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., in presence of Field-Marshal Sir W. Gomm, G.C.B., Colonel of the Royal Engineers. Some of the prizes to the gunnery cadets at the Royal Military Academy by the Royal Highland Artillery Club were also presented.

The 4th Dragoon Guards, renowned as one of the regiments which took a conspicuous part in the Peninsular war, and which in 1815 was inspected on Wednesday week, on the Fifteen Acres, Phœnix Park, by Major-General Sir Hope Grant, commanding the troops in the Dublin district, by Major Chaplin took command of the regiment, and General Keys, after dismissing the regiment, addressed Colonel Stein and the officers on the efficiency and discipline of the men.

A general Horse Guards' order has been promulgated announcing that commanding officers of regiments are to report annually every monthly muster-parade of officers and men under his command, should the commanding officer of the regiment be absent from any cause, and that if the absence exceeds three months, or reliance elsewhere, such circumstance is to be noticed against his name in the half-yearly return, and the fact is to be reported with explanations to the Secretary of State for War.

Lieutenant his Royal Highness Prince Alfred joined her Majesty's screw-corvette Racoon, 20 guns, Captain Count Gleichen, at Portsmouth, on Saturday, and the vessel proceeded to the Royal Highness's station, a visit to Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Port-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and subsequently to Spithead, and dropped out to the Royal Naval College. The Prince afterwards returned to town on the usual leave. A portion of the Racoon's crew, under the charge of Lieutenant Hall, manned the yards of the Victoria and Albert and Elfin, and the Prince's barge, steered by Lieutenant Hall, manned by the Racoon's crew, left Portsmouth Dockyard Steps at 10.30 a.m. for the Victoria and Albert, and returned to the Steps at 11.30 a.m.

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THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

It is announced that as the rifles issued by the National Rifle Association to volunteer corps cannot be obtained from the manufacturer in the stock there will be no objection to lengthening the stock if required, provided it is done neatly, and that it be kept in the original condition if desired.

The Annual Metropolitan Rifle contest at Wormwood Scrubbs, which commenced on Thursday week, was concluded last Saturday. The competitions were for the various prizes presented for annual good shooting was made. In the first competition of the Metropolitan Stakes, value £25, the Lieut.-Colonel's prize, presented by Lieut.-Colonel Loyd, M.P., value £25, was won by Sergeant Gibbs, Bristol Rifles, 46 marks; the second, £15, by Sergeant Hall, Victoria, 45 marks; third, £10, by Sergeant Ellis, 1st Surrey, 44 marks; fourth, £5, by Sergeant Quen's (Westminster), 44. The following were the other chief prizes:—Second Competition—First prize £15, Ensign Barnes, Victoria Rifles, first prize, £10, by Private Symons, South Middlesex, 70. Sixth Competition—Five shots at 500 yards, long Bisley range—First prize, £15, Private Hawkins, 29th (North Middlesex), 18. Seventh Competition—Five shots at 200 yards, all comers, any rifle; first prize, £10, Ensign Banting; 8th, George's, 19. Ninth Competition—First prize, £10, Captain Cooper, 16th Middlesex, 19 marks. Tenth Competition—First prize, £10, Ensign Banting, St. George's, 19 marks. Eleventh Competition (Sweepstakes)—First prize to Private Sandford, St. George's, 19 marks. The first series of extra prizes were competed for at the same range—First prize, Sergeant Andrews, 21st Middlesex, 16 marks; second, Lieutenant Cooper, 16th Middlesex, 15 marks; third, Private Hawkins, 29th Middlesex, 14 marks; fourth, Private Lee, 29th Middlesex, 13 marks; fifth, Sergeant Anderson, Queen's (Westminster), 12 marks; sixth, Sergeant Andrews, St. George's, 10 marks; seventh, Private Symons, South Middlesex, 9 marks; eighth, Private Fellowes, Victoria, 8 marks; ninth, Lieutenant Mortimer, West Middlesex, 15 marks.

The third annual prize meeting of the Sussex Volunteer Association was held at the Littlehampton Fort Government ranges on the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst. The shooting arrangements were excellently carried out under the direction of Major Pipon. Captain and Adjutant Taylor acted as umpire, and Sergeant-Major Dibbin as secretary. The competitors for the prizes on the first two days were enrolled volunteers and the disembodied militia of the county. All the prizes were shot for with three-quarter Enfield rifles of Government pattern (1853), Government ammunition, Hythe position, Wimbledon scoring. The following is a list of the prizes won:—Open to all corps ranges, five shots at each distance—Private Street, 9th Sussex (Arundel) Rifles, 49; Sergeant Lacey, 11th Sussex, 47; Private Bourne (late 4th), 47, 38 marks; Bugler Lacey, 11th Sussex, 43, 35 marks. It will be seen from the foregoing that the highest possible score was 50 marks, and that in shooting off the tie Street made a "centre," and May missed. 400 and 500 yards, open to all corps—Sergeant-Major Wagner, 1st Sussex, 39; Bugler Lacey, 34 marks; Private Scott, 1st Sussex (Brighton) Rifles, 49, 39 marks; Private Street, 9th Sussex (Arundel) Rifles, 45, 39 marks; Private Bourne, late 4th, 39, 39 marks; Corporal Gates, Ensign Padwick, 7th Sussex (Horsham) Rifles, "Consolation" prize, 39 marks. Volunteer officers, five shots at each distance—Lieutenant Warren, 9th Sussex (Arundel) Rifles, 46, 39 marks; Corporal Sharpe, 9th Sussex (Arundel) Rifles, 42 marks. Open to all corps, 200 yards, five shots at each distance—Private (Petworth) Rifles, a cup, value £15, presented by the inhabitants of Littlehampton, Bugler Lacey, 11th Sussex, 49 marks; Private Street, 9th Sussex Rifles, £5, 23 marks. 300 and 500 yards, seven shots at each distance open to all comers—Corporal Hemsley, 11th Sussex (Brighton) Rifles, 41 marks; Corporal Livesey, 1st Sussex (Brighton) Rifles, £10, 40 marks; for the third prize, £5, Private Street, 9th Sussex Rifles, and Sergeant Lacey, 11th Sussex, made 30 marks, and, instead of shooting off, agreed to divide. The competition for the Littlehampton Fort Challenge Cup (presented by Major Pipon) for all-comers made more than a point per shot, the winner of the cup four bulls' eyes and two inners out of seven.

On Wednesday week two batteries belonging to the 1st Kent Administrative Brigade of Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Glindish, proceeded to the fortifications which command the entrance to the River Medway, for the purpose of practising the field of their annual allowance of ammunition from the garrison guns mounted on the Government range. The batteries were armed with 9-pounder and 12-pounder guns, and 25 rounds of common shell. On the batteries being manned, a few rounds of shot and shell were fired from the heavier guns, the 68-pounders and 32-pounders at a target moored at sea-ward, at a range of 1800 yards. After the heavy guns had ceased firing the field guns were put into action with common shell. Some estimate may be formed of the efficiency of the fire from the fact that the distance from the ordnance was 1800 yards, and the target was on several occasions during the firing, both with shot and shell, shivered to pieces. The practice was witnessed by Major-General Shadwell, while the opinion was freely expressed by competent judges that the practice was equal to that of the best regular artillery.

A review of the first brigade of Kent Volunteer Artillery, comprising the 1st Cinque Ports Rifles, Deal, and Dover, Lieutenant-Colonel Glindish, Acc., will take place during the present summer on Woolwich common.

Last Saturday the 1st Manchester Regiment (6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers) assembled at the Drill-hall for their annual inspection. The regiment was under the command of the Colonel (Lord Grey de Wilton), and Major Hall, of the Royal Engineers (the Adjutant), was present. Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce was the inspecting officer. The regiment performed the different movements in a very creditable manner.

On Monday afternoon, at Shaftesbury, Colonel Manuel, who was in command of fifteen companies of the Dorset Rifles, got placed himself too near the line of fire during volley-firing, one of the cartridges struck him in the face, and injured it so seriously that it is feared it will become permanently blind.

THE BALLAST-HEAVERS OF LONDON AND THE PRINCE CONSORT.

The ballast-heavers of the port of London have sent a "birthday address" to the Queen, which is worthy of being read by all who are deeply loved by their Sovereign. They say:—"Before he came to our aid we could only get work through a body of overlookers or taskmasters, who made a profit out of every hour they would give us a job, made us drink while we were at it, and kept us waiting for our wages at public-houses, where we had to spend a part of what we got. I can only half our wages home to our families, and that half too often snatched from us by the publican. Prince Albert put an end to all this, and we appealed to the Prince Consort. He got a clause inserted in the Merchant Shipping Act which put these abuses under control." The Commissioners of the Trinity House, passed rules for their employment, got their wages paid in money, and not in tickets to be cash in the public-house, established a benefit fund, and so, indeed, heaped up the improvement while he lived on earth, and now that he is dead, his memory is still the leaven of our every-day life. We have a society in connection with the Corporation of him in the room that he and the brethren gave us: we should like to see his face in marble or bronze in the hall of the Trinity House; we hope to be secured us; we should like to have a framed engraving of him in our waiting and reading-room; we should like to see his name on the books deeply inscribed and served so well, would give us the gift in remembrance of our benefactor." The address is signed by the ballast-heavers, and should read "Our husbands, fathers, and men, what he was. We hope your Majesty will excuse our boldness in addressing you, but we feel that we owe all to the late Prince, and therefore, praying you to grant our humble request, we are your Majesty's most obedient and humble servants."

The following reply has been returned to their letter :—

"Windsor Castle, June 12.

"My dear Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the address from the ballast-heavers of the port of London, which you have forwarded to me requesting permission to place a marble bust (kept secret by this spontaneous testimony to the active benevolence of her beloved husband) and amongst all the tokens of sympathy in her grief, which she has gratefully received from every quarter, none have given her more pleasure to the Queen, and no one more in harmony with her feelings, than the simple and touching address which you have forwarded to her hard-working and benevolent to request that you will assure the ballast-heavers that the interest in their welfare so tactfully displayed by him whose life was employed in endeavouring to benefit the people of this country is fully shared by her Majesty, and that her Majesty rejoices to hear of the happy change in their moral and social condition. She trusts that the greatest prosperity may attend the new society mentioned in the address, and has ordered two prints of the Prince Consort, one in uniform and one in ordinary dress, to be framed and presented, to be hung in the room in which the meetings are held. She has also much pleasure in adding that a bust of the Queen would wish, in the remembrance of these proofs of the affection and gratitude of her people, to be placed in some public building.

C. B. PHIPPS.

"Fredk. J. Purnivall, Esq."

The Queen has approved of Mr. B. B. Rebelar as Consul-General in Great Britain and Ireland for the Duke of Nassau.

The list of Queen's Birthday honours has numerous veins of sulphur have just been discovered in the County of Limerick.

A notice has been issued by the Postmaster-General stating that, on the 1st of July next, the intermediate rate between British and Foreign postages upon all letters addressed to Egypt, forwarded via Marseilles, whether by British or Foreign packets, will be reduced by British packets, will be reduced by British packets, not exceeding 1oz. in weight, to 1s. for a letter above 1oz. and under 2oz., and 1s. for each additional 2oz. or fraction of 2oz. The rate to Alexandria will remain unchanged, viz., 6d. per half-ounce. The rate of 8d. per 1oz.; but no unpaid letters can be forwarded to any other port of Egypt.

We continue to receive alarming accounts of the ravages committed by locusts in the Crimea. They have in many parts of the Ottoman Railway and compelled the engine-drivers to proceed with great precaution. The locusts are so numerous that the engine wheels roll on them, excessively greasy and slippery, so that the wheels will scarcely bite. The company have ordered sand to be strewed on the rails in front of the wheels to give the wheels a hold. Several trains from Bykrew have been considerably delayed from the above cause, and the company are losing by the locusts.

The new Income Tax Act has been issued. From the 5th of April next the income tax will be at the rate of 3d. in the £ on £100, and 3d. on £100 and upwards. An abatement is, however, to be made on incomes less than £200 a year. "Any person who shall be assessed or charged in any of the duties of income granted by this Act, or who shall have paid the same either by deduction or otherwise, and who shall claim and prove in the manner prescribed by the said Acts, that his total income from every source, although amounting to £150 or upwards, is less than £200 for the year for assessment of his profits or gains, shall be entitled to be relieved from so much of the said duties granted by this Act as he shall have paid for the said profits or gains, and shall be entitled upon £60 of his income would amount unto, and such relief shall be given in the manner prescribed by the said Acts for the assessment of the said duties, or by the repayment to him of so much of the excess as shall have been paid, or by both of these means, as the case may require."

INAUGURATION OF THE EXHIBITION MEMORIAL OF 1851: THE PROCESSION ASSEMBLING IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

INAUGURATION OF THE EXHIBITION MEMORIAL OF 1851: THE ROYAL PARTY VIEWING THE MEMORIAL FROM THE PLATFORM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

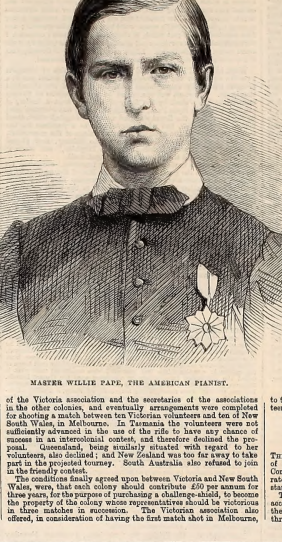
MASTER WILLIE PAPE, THE AMERICAN PIANIST.

WILLIE BARNEMORE PAPE was born at Mobile, Alabama, on the 27th of February, 1850. His talent for music was noticed when only four years old. In 1854 his father commenced giving him instruction, and such was his progress that he played at an exhibition of the new organ of St. John's Cathedral, in Mobile, one of Bach's voluntaries, before an audience of over 2000 persons. In 1858 he was admitted a member of the Alabama Philharmonic Society, and up to January, 1861, he had the honour to be a soloist at every concert given by that society.

At this time his father was advised to place him under some distinguished master in Europe, and for this purpose he left Mobile in January, 1858, and was about taking passage for England when the intelligence arrived of the secession of Alabama from the Union. This determined his father to remain for a time in New York, until the result of this dissolute sentiment should be known. In the meantime the boy was placed under the tuition of Sebastian Bach Mills, a graduate of Leipsic, with whom he went through a course of classical study.

Master Pape appeared publicly in New York for the first time in May, 1861, in a course of concerts at the Stuyvesant Institute, with Mdme. Anna Bishop, and astonished the public by his extraordinary execution and wonderful memory.

In July he made his first appearance at the Academy of Music, New York, playing pieces by Beethoven, Thalberg, and Liszt. In February, 1862, he accepted an engagement in Havannah, where he secured the patronage of the Captain-General, Count Serrano. After spending a few weeks in Havannah he returned to the United States, and was invited by the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn to be their soloist at their concert of the 8th of May, at which he met with the most marked success, both from the audience and the press. After a short engagement in New York with Mdlle. Patti and other distinguished artists, he took a tour through Canada, making the acquaintance of the Governor-General, Lord Monck, and other noblemen and gentlemen, who took a kindly interest in the young pianist and gave him introductory letters to many influential personages in England. Master Pape made his first public appearance in England at Mdme. Puzzi's matinée at the Hanover-square Rooms on April 27, where he made a most successful début, and was highly spoken of by all the leading journals. He has since played again at the Hanover-square Rooms and at St. James's Hall with great applause, and he has altogether, during the short time he has been in England, achieved a most legitimate and marked success.



MASTER WILLIE PAPE, THE AMERICAN PIANIST.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE CHAMPIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

I SEND you portraits of the New South Wales volunteers who recently engaged in an intercolonial rifle contest with ten volunteers of Victoria. The idea of an inter-colonial rifle match originated with the Victoria Rifle Association, and immediately afterwards the South Australian volunteers suggested that representatives of the other colonies should come to Adelaide and shoot the first match there. Melbourne, however, claimed precedence in the matter, and maintained that, as the idea had originated there, the first match should be shot there. Communications passed between the secretary of the Victoria association and the secretaries of the associations in the other colonies, and eventually arrangements were completed for shooting a match between ten Victorian volunteers and ten of New South Wales, in Melbourne. In Tasmania the volunteers were not sufficiently advanced in the use of the rifle to have any chance of success in an intercolonial contest, and therefore declined the proposal. Queensland, being similarly situated with regard to her volunteers, also declined; and New Zealand was too far away to take part in the projected tourney. South Australia also refused to join in the friendly contest.

The conditions finally agreed upon between Victoria and New South Wales, were, that each colony should contribute £50 per annum for three years, for the purpose of purchasing a challenge-shield, to become the property of the colony whose representatives should be victorious in three matches in succession. The Victorian association also offered, in consideration of having the first match shot in Melbourne, a further sum of £50 to the successful competitors on the first year. The match was to be shot by bonâ fide volunteers, with any rifles, with a pull of trigger of three pounds, each competitor to have ten shots at each of the respective distances of 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900 yards, making seventy shots each in all, Bythe position and Wimbledon system of scoring.

Ten of the best shots in New South Wales were chosen by the association, and as many were chosen by the Victorian association from their shooting in four special practices, and the two parties met at the Melbourne butts on the 3rd of November last, when, after a keenly contested match, especially up to 700 yards, the New South Welshmen were declared the victors, with 64 points to spare. The superiority of the New South Wales party was principally apparent at the long ranges. The scores of both parties were as follow :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.		VICTORIA.	
Corporal Lynch	.. 182	Private M'Naughton..	175
Trooper Sharp	.. 177	Sergeant Wright	.. 154
Private Rayner	.. 168	Sergeant English	.. 154
Sergeant Webb	.. 152	Sergeant Sleeth	.. 152
Private Wyndham	.. 150	Private Cole	.. 151
Lieutenant Campbell	144	Captain Radcliffe	.. 141
Sergeant Strong	140	Sergeant Templeton ..	140
Sergeant-Major Hellyer	134	Private Peterson	.. 132
Private Dickson	.. 125	Private M'Ewan	.. 124
Captain Windeyer	.. 120	Private Frost	.. 109
	1497		1432

Majority for New South Wales, 64.

On the evening of the day on which the match was shot the victors were entertained by the Victorian association at a sumptuous banquet, and thus brought this interesting event to an appropriate termination. On the following day the Sydney Volunteers embarked on board the steamer City of Sydney, and when about half way home were cast away on a barren part of the coast, the vessel being run upon the rocks. All lives were saved, but the uniforms, private effects, and valuable small-bore rifles were nearly all lost.

The portraits of the New South Wales party were photographed by Mr. Davis, of Bourke-street, Melbourne. Six of the ten New South Wales competitors were from the Sydney battalion of Volunteer Rifles, one (Sergeant Webb) from the suburban battalion, one (Private Wyndham) from the county corps (West Maitland), and the remaining two (Sergeant-Major Hellyer and Trooper Sharp) from the Mounted Rifles. Captain Harbottle, R.S.V.R., accompanied the ten as Captain, and Sergeant-Major Lee, of the Staff, as marker.

The second Intercolonial Rifle Match is arranged to take place in Sydney in September next, and already the volunteers are looking forward to it with a great deal of interest.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

THE commemorative memorial, erected not less as a perpetual record of the Great Exhibition of 1851 than as a tribute to the Prince Consort, to whose untiring exertions its success was due, was inaugurated at South Kensington, on Wednesday week, with every circumstance of stately pomp and Royal ceremony.

The company began to assemble shortly after twelve o'clock, ample accommodation having been provided for visitors, both in the gardens of the Horticultural Society and in the Exhibition Building, which was thrown open for the occasion. It was arranged that the Prince and

THE NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE CHAMPIONS.

Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family should make the tour of the gardens, and their course was marked out by lines of chairs, the front rows of which were very eagerly seized by the company. In the Exhibition Building a space was set apart under the west dome for all invited guests who were to take part in the procession. Seats were placed in the nave and along the line which the procession was to take, and these were occupied by ladies, whose dresses formed a rich groundwork of colour, contrasting most agreeably with the untenanted portions of the building and the fields and trees that stretched from the Exhibition. Soon after two o'clock the guests began to assemble under the western dome. Prominent among them was the party of New Zealand chiefs, whose tattooed features and picturesque garb and decoration formed in a striking manner the state of the decorative arts in the Britain of the south. The various Ministers as they arrived were welcomed, and Lord Palmerston was warmly cheered. The foreign Ministers assembled in force, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and members of the City corporation, which in 1851 formed local committees, attended in their robes and chains of office, and the Lords and Commons in great numbers were also represented. There were also present the general committee of the memorial, and representatives of the council and officers of the Society of Arts, and the various learned bodies of which the Prince Consort was a member. The commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 and 1862 were represented by the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Buccleuch, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl Granville, Mr. Lowe, M.P., Sir Henry Lyall, Lord Overstone, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Taunton, and others. The household of the Prince of Wales was also fully represented.

By the time all these had arrived a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Royal visitors were conducted to chairs of State, and immediately upon their arrival the members of the executive committee of the memorial committee and of the council of the Horticultural Society were presented to his Royal Highness. The Prince took an early opportunity after the public appearance of the New Zealanders, and, through their interpreter, conversed with them for a short time. Her Royal Highness wore a light grey mantle and dress, with blue and white lace, with designs worked in black lace, and a light bonnet. The Prince wore the scarlet uniform of a field officer, and Prince Alfred the blue uniform and epaulettes of a naval officer. The procession was quickly formed in the following order:—

Trumpeters.
Mr. George Eyles, the Superintendent of the Horticultural Gardens.
The Sculptor, Mr. Joseph Durham.
The Councillors of the Immediate.
Mayors, Provosts, and Chief Magistrates of those Cities and Towns which in 1851 formed Local Committees.
Provost of Perth, the Lord Mayor of York,
Lord Provost of Glasgow, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and
Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.
Lord Mayor of London.
Colonel the Honourable C. Grey.
Presidents of Societies of which H.R.H. the Prince Consort was a Member.
Members of Works and Buildings Committee.
Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862.
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
Corps Diplomatique.
Viscount Palmerston, Chairman of the Members of her Majesty's Government and Honorary Members of the Council of Royal Horticultural Society.
Executive Committee of the Memorial Committee.
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.
His Royal Highness Prince Alfred.
Her Royal Highness Princess Helena.
Her Royal Highness Princess Louise.
His Royal Highness Prince Arthur.
His Royal Highness Prince Leopold.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

The procession moved down the nave to the gallery chairs, and so on to a balcony erected over the south entrance to the building from the Horticultural Gardens, the Royal party occupying a place in the front, from which the procession could be seen as it left the hall of the gardens, and immediately in front of the memorial to be uncovered.

When all were seated the Duke of Buccleuch, at the head of the Council of the Horticultural Society, stepped forward and presented an address, which was taken as read. It contained congratulations to his Royal Highness on his marriage, an expression of profound grief at the loss which the nation had sustained in the death of the Prince Consort, and assurances of gratitude for the interest which her Majesty and the whole family of the Royal house had always taken in that institution. It also expressed the satisfaction of the society at their gardens having been selected for the site of the memorial, and their opinion of its suitability for the purpose. It concluded with a statement of the leading features of the conduct of the society, and briefly thanked the council for their address, and stated that a reply would be forwarded.

The executive committee of the memorial committee then read the following address:—

May it please your Royal Highness.—In the year 1853 a meeting, convened by the Lord Mayor of London, Thomas Challis, Esq., M.P., and presided over by him, took its place in Mansion House, to consider the propriety of erecting some memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, in connection with a tribute of admiration to the greatly lamented Prince whose loss we are now more lamented father. The propriety of the step was at once recognised; and it was resolved unanimously that a statue should be erected in the metropolis that the exhibition "was an event of the greatest importance to the nations of the world, tending 'to observe the use and to promote the increase of science, art, and national characteristics upon production, by furnishing the means of a valuable review of the past, and by inducing a spirit of generous rivalry for future progress of productive industry and giving it an increased stimulus." The meeting resolved that "the Royal Statue should represent that the tendency has been to promote useful intercourse between all peoples, and Indians in their Native Costume, especially because such a memorial, unanimously subscribed for the erection of a memorial, and active steps were taken to obtain the sum of one hundred thousand pounds for the purpose of erecting Hyde Park. Artists of all countries were invited to submit drawings and models for the statue, and 160 sets out of 200 sent in were duly sent in by Mr. Joseph Durham, whose sculptor's work is now before you.

The endeavours to procure a site in the park having failed, we, the Executive Committee of the Memorial Committee, have thought that no site could be more suited, sought the aid of the Prince Consort. This was at once freely accorded, on the cordial recommendation of Sir Richard Mayne, who considered that the memorial should be in no way personal, but one to which he could himself contribute. We, the Executive Committee, have thought that the site before which we now stand, on land belonging to the Royal Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1851, especially because the commissioners have shown concurring in the great; and from that time to the very last his Royal Highness continued to give considerable and valuable attention to the valuable valuable in completing and carrying out the project. Guided by his cultivated judgment, aided by an accurate taste, and by a memory which enlarged and improved by its present form; and the last public act of the Prince Consort was the approval of the site and of the general design of the Queen, then intended to surmount the memorial.

A letter from the Prince Consort's Highness, after the sad event that had plunged the nation into grief, conveying the will of the Queen that, instead of her Majesty's statue, that the late beloved husband should be represented as "Being on your Royal Highness's own part to present the station proposed to be given to the memorial," in first conception of the Royal Highness, and in every one of his original designs for the memorial, the Royal Highness to offer a public and lasting tribute in connection with the great Exhibition of 1851 to his memory. "Prince" to whose influence and encouragement "that" to whose influence and encouragement "that" to first conception was due, and to whose unwearied care, judgment and watchfulness the execution the world is indebted for its unprecedented success.

We take the liberty of expressing our great gratification with the admirable manner in which Mr. Durham has executed the commission confided to him. He has produced a work of art that we believe to be honourable to the sculptor and to the country; and we trust this feeling will be generally shared in, especially by those who have personally known and admired the Prince. Exhibition, and those names he has consequently recorded on enduring granite.

In recording this brief account of our proceedings, we tender most grateful thanks to the Queen for the interest her Majesty has been pleased to show in the progress of this work, and the all-important assistance those rendered us in our self-imposed labour. And we pray humbly and devoutly that Almighty God may long preserve her Majesty's life—a life most precious to her loyal and loving people.

It only remains for us to acknowledge most respectfully the anxious readiness and zeal, the tact, accompanied by the courtesy, which the Princess whom all the kingdom welcomes with open heart, and by your Royal Highness whom all others have greeted, has taken part in the progress of this work. And in the name of the subscribers our earnest thanks, and we solicit that your Royal Highness will now be pleased to consent to accept the sovereignty of the memorial.

The Prince, in reply to the address, said:—

I have listened with an interest which I am sure will be shared by all present to the details which you have given in connection with the memorial to my lamented and revered father, and which we are accustomed this day to inaugurate. As a son I cannot but be deeply affected by that part of your address in which you have referred to the beloved parent whose aid and counsel were ever required when such was to be done, or when difficulties were to be overcome. I can confident that our proceedings in commemorating so proud a year in England cannot but have met with his approval; and I am certain that I am only giving expression to the feelings of my mother in have undertaken, by a conviction and grateful sense that the sympathy of the nation makes possible for me. I have now to perform the pleasing duty this memorial (of which the artist may well be proud) be uncovered.

When his Royal Highness had concluded, a flourish of trumpets gave the signal for the uncovering of the memorial, which was in a moment admirably accomplished amid the cheers of the assembled thousands. Shortly after the uncovering, the guns announced by three minutes to five o'clock by the firing of a salute from a battery of artillery placed in Hyde Park, which was answered by a similar salute from the hoisting of the Royal standard upon the flagstaff which stood behind the memorial, and which served also as a purchase for the scaffolding which had covered the statue during the ceremony. The bands of the Foot Guards, under the balcony, now played Meyerbeer's Coronation March, and "God Save the Queen," which the most incident occurred to mar the success of what was unquestionably the most splendid of the many ceremonials of the year, namely, a sorrowful ceremonial.

We stand giving, in an early Number, our Engraving of the Memorial Statue.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE FORMER CONNECTION OF NORTH AFRICA WITH SOUTH EUROPE is the subject of a paper by Professor R. Rossi, of Vienna, a translation of which appears in the *Natural History Review*. In it, which he brings forward geological evidence in favour of this connection from Lucerne, who was studying the mammalian remains found in the caves of Gibraltar, and Wagner and other travellers, proving the general identity of the land fauna of the regions on both sides. The late Edward Forbes considered that what he called the Lusitanian fauna might be connected with the Canary Islands; Barrow, also, and Professor Lowe, with Madeira and the Azores; Webb and Berthelot, in their rich antilogue fauna of Pikermi and Baltavar has a decided African character. The distribution of the Mammalia, which is considered climatic and not geographical, is also a remarkable fact. Thus the Lusitanian fauna of Spain and Portugal is identical with the Sicilian and Algerian, and the Sardinian is connected with the great extent of land which the sirocco produces on their glaciers, have taught that the Alps were covered with enormous masses of ice, masses no former times by its absence. In this way they have arrived at the same result as that obtained by Forbes from the consideration of the geographical distribution—namely, that the Saharan Desert, the source of the sirocco, was once covered with water. The fact that the Sahara is now a desert is a more severe climate may certainly have been produced by such a cause; but the large basins in which the Chotts and Oases are situated are very likely to have been at the time when the Senegambian multitude of to-day were living with Vercyn, a species of elephant, and hippopotami, which have now vanished, and the white archipelago had, without doubt, notwithstanding the present aridity of the surrounding country.

MAGNESIUM.—On Friday, the 12th inst., Professor Faraday exhibited to the members of the Royal Institution a piece of metallic metal, which he had received from Mr. Tegetmeier, and which was the largest that had been seen publicly. It was about 3 inches long, 2 broad, and proportionately thick. It was, however, not a cast, but a piece of metal which had been produced by the process, which it is supposed, will be applicable on a manufacturing scale, and which is known as that of Bunsen and Matthiessen. It is based on a mixed solution of the chlorides of magnesium and of sodium is evaporated to dryness and then fused in a crucible. The fused mass of the two chlorides is electrolysed (new magnesium; and, 2, That magnesium does not sensibly act upon iron. It is, however, attacked by the salts of copper, and by mercury. Hence it follows that iron vessels may be used in which to effect the reaction of sodium upon the "mixed" salts, and that moulds of iron may be used for metallic magnesium, which was first obtained from the earth magnesia in 1807, by Sir Humphry Davy. It is a white metal, resembling silver in its colour, silver-like metal, permanent in the air, but inflammable at high temperatures, and when once ignited it burns with intense light. It is a good conductor of heat, as the electric light. Like lead, a thin film is formed on its surface by the action of the air, which protects it from further oxidation. Its specific gravity is less than twice that of water.

MARINE CURRENTS.—In the report of the Astronomer Royal, Mr. G. B. Airy, F.R.S., to the board of visitors of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, he has given an account of the method of observation and the work performed. Referring to the splendid aurora seen on the 19th of September last, he mentions that the sense of the direction of the movement in the two earth-current wires, from which had been obtained, by easy reductions, the horizontal force and the vertical force, was reversed in sense of direction, from which curves were constructed. When these latter were compared with the photographic curves of magnetic declination and horizontal force, it was seen that the movement of the earth-current was synchronous. The action of the earth-current upon the magnetic needle is very great. The force of electricity is less than twice that of water.

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THE HUMAN JAW AND FLINT IMPLEMENTS recently found in the Somme valley, have been described by Mr. Prestwich, F.R.S., and a recent meeting of the Geological Society, followed by a long discussion. He referred to the circumstances under which the jaw had been discovered, and the consequent doubts, which had only been removed by the actual study of the bone. From the position of the flint implements, he was led to accept consideration of the district, corroborated by the presence of extinct mammals generally of great antiquity, and by the character of the valley itself. In the middle geological could not be maintained; and that, from the occurrence of flint implements in the drift, the existence of man must be carried back to a remote period. He then referred to the question of the origin of the valley and gave a review of the different theories which had been put forward on the subject, and set to a wave of translation or other modification of marine action. He then described the valley of the Somme, whatever may be the cause of its formation, and the evidence afforded by the age of the deposits as to his perfectly well determined as being of the early quaternary or pleistocene period. He then described the geological and anterior to the excavation of the valley of the Somme; and as some flint implements had been found in the lowest bed of the valley, and in undisturbed deposits, the question of the antiquity of man will not be affected, whatever the conclusions may be as to the origin of the valley.

ECLIPSE OF JUNE 1.—During its progress the eminent astronomer M. Secchi observed several small stars of the ninth and tenth magnitude, which were not mentioned in the maps in the usual catalogues. They appeared like so many small meteors moving towards the lunar mountains. This phenomenon occurs only in annular eclipses of the sun.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—In the new number of the *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, Mr. C. Mason states his reasons for considering that the fifth satellite of Jupiter is not visible to observers with the naked eye by watching more attentively for a few minutes. Three times successively he found it invisible, but again on each occasion picked up the little star, and always found it in the same position (west of the planet). On turning his refractor upon Jupiter, he found that the west of the satellite were on its western side.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR ANSTED'S concluding lecture, delivered on the 11th inst., was devoted to the consideration of the Alps as an object of geological investigation; when, by adducing a variety of interesting facts and calculations, he pointed out the necessity of a careful study of the Alps again on the south side, for geological problems; the time required for the original accumulation of strata, as he now places it, is not less than that required for the Alps, the Rhine, the Mississippi, Ganges, and Nile; the time needed for accumulation of the immense masses of organic remains, not only of the short-lived lower animals but also of animals which require many years to attain their maturity; and also of vegetation; the time occupied in burying and solidifying these accumulations and converting them into rocks—clay, limestone, sandstone, &c.; the time required for their metamorphosis, crystallisation, mineralisation, &c.; lastly, the time occupied in their successive depression and elevation. In his concluding remarks Professor Ansted adverted to the facts brought forward in his previous lectures, testifying to the value of the results of modern geological researches, aided by the study of the allied sciences. As we all admit that there can be no limit to creative power, so we should equally admit that there can be no limit to preceding power. The march of events in the history of our earth is not yet completed, but is still in a state of progress. Although the first steps are at present hidden from our view, still there must have been a beginning, a first manifestation of power. The present task is complete to give up much of the romance of geology, we shall scarcely be greatly disappointed if we find that the history of society acquired knowledge is not without its romance.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, on Friday evening, the 12th inst., gave an account of his latest researches on radiation, which he defined as an explorer of the condition of the ultimate particles of matter, and in the course of his experiments he had found one substance indisputably respirable. The Professor employed as the source of heat a platinum spiral, raised to a white heat, and transmitted the rays through a glass tube filled with water. A brass tube was employed (having portions adapted to receive the various substances to be tested), the heat, subsequently, being brought to act in succession on a piece of rock salt, and attached to an air-pump, by which it might be exhausted of gaseous. Further experiments were made with the combustibles of gas and vapours. The experiments, the subject of the discourse, had been made in order to compare the absorption of the rays of heat by different thicknesses of gas. In order to effect this, Mr. Becker constructed a fine piston apparatus, by which the gas could be forced into a tube of inch or defined gas could be easily measured, and by which the absorption of half an inch of the gas was shown to be considerable, as a mirror attached to it threw the delicate galvanometer. On the wall were exhibited the tabulated results obtained by experiments, from which it appeared that the different thicknesses of carbonic oxide, carbonic acid, nitrous oxide, and olefiant gas, in long tubes, divided against the heat of the lamp, as follows:—The absorption of the rays of heat of olefiant gas was 0·99; of the 16th of an inch, 0·72; of 1 inch, 29·74; of 2 inches, 43·75; of 4 inches, 67·50; of 8 inches, 90·00. The dynamic relations of the above-mentioned gases were also shown in a table. In conclusion, Professor Tyndall described his apparatus for the transmission of heat through liquids, in which he employed the ordinary rays of a luminous source. The rate of transmission to bisulphide of carbon was found to be that of iodine in the bisulphide to be as 1 to 7·1, that of iodine in the bisulphide to be as 1 to 7·3, that of the transmission in chloroform was 7·3; in alcohol, 39; and in brine only 264 per cent. The Professor then described the method of the transmission in the gases, the state adhere to also in the liquid and most probably in the solid bodies. Mr. Arthur Barlow, F.R.S., was elected a member of the Royal Institution.

PROFESSOR WM. THOMSON gave his last lecture, "On the Electric Telegraph," on Saturday last, the 13th inst. He began by referring to various several practical telegraphs, especially those of Morse, Bayne, Wheatstone, Bain, and others, and explained the principles of each. He described the submarine telegraph cable—its, insulation, capacity, and absorption, which depend on the dimensions and character of the conductor. He also explained the resistance of the conductor depending also on its mass per foot and its specific conductivity. The Professor, to explain these principles, used the instruments for which are the electrometer, galvanometer, condenser (Leyden jar), and resistance coils. The electrometer was described and explained, and explained, it was stated that when a joint in a cable is to be tested, it is inserted in one of the arms of a Wheatstone's balance, the other coating of a Leyden jar, and with an electrometer. The conductor of the cable is connected with the electrometer, which the other coating of the Leyden jar with the coating of the jar. If the insulation of the joint is not quite perfect, the jar loses its charge, which is shown by the electrometer needle. The use of the galvanometer was shown and explained. The common test for electric capacity was stated to be the number of miles of a standard conductor which would produce the same retardation, being charged to a battery of well-ascertained intensity, is quickly connected with the cable, and discharged through the other of a galvanometer. The principles of the construction of good conductors is effected by Wheatstone's balance, Varley's differential test, and Thomson's differential test. It was stated by the lecturer in his lecture that in air lines between Edinburgh or Liverpool and London the insulation may be 1,000 millions of times greater than that of a wire of the size of a constant current entering at one end passes out to earth by the other. In the case of submarine cables, the insulation is unfortunately so low that only of a constant current entering at Valencia would flow out to earth through the Newfoundland cable. The speed of working signal current is stated to be 1 per cent. In the latter part of the lecture Professor Thomson explained the principles of the mirror galvanometer, which is due to Sir Snelly, Mr. Latimer Clark and others, and especially described Mr. Varley's mode of ascertaining the position of a fault in submarine cables. He stated that the extraordinary slowness of signalling through submarine lines depends on their greater capacity for charge; and that this is doubled on a core surrounded the insulated conductor, of conducting matter in connection with the earth; and that the speed obtained on the Atlantic cable is probably due to the use of electricity of high tension and to proportion as long as the same proportion of the two materials and of the conductor is adopted in a cable of any length. Since the first working of the cable, it was composed, as well as its workmanship; and expressed a strong hope of the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph, in reason of the great knowledge and the rigid vigilant testing of every part of the cable to be employed.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

At the meeting of the Central Relief Committee at Manchester, on Monday, Mr. Cobden presided, and was supported by Mr. Bright, M.P. Mr. Cobden said Mr. Villiers's Public Works Bill had received the general approval of the executive committee, and the representatives of the Lancashire and Cheshire suggestions, however, had been made to the president of the Poor-law Board, as to suspension which it was proposed to adopt, for the more general operation of the bill in the outlying districts, and he anticipated that the right hon. gentleman would not refuse to accede to the wishes of those officers in this respect. Sir James referred to the mistaken impression which he found existed in the metropolis that the Lancashire districts had already contributed their distress; and to the equally mistaken notion of many people that the Lancashire people were rich. In the conversation which followed the remarks of the hon. Baronet much stress was laid upon the necessity of the Public Works Bill being passed into law. Mr. Hugh Mason, the Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, was mentioned that the cotton trade was now in a most depressed condition, and that the only expenditure, a loans to boards of guardians was urged as an indispensable necessity; but it was thought that the Public Works Bill would obviate the necessity of boards of guardians, who are to hold a meeting on the subject on Friday, Mr. Farnall, M.P., in the chair, when a deputation will wait upon Mr. Villiers, the object of presenting requiring parochial relief in the distressed unions. A meeting of the Lancashire Members was held on Tuesday, at which Mr. Villiers attended in the chair. The hon. secretary (Mr. J. N. Maclean) stated that the receipts of the Mansion House Fund amounted to £4,000, and that £2,000 more had further been promised. The total receipts of the fund were £6,000 odd. In addition, the committee gave the Blackburn emigration committee, £17; to the Preston Relief Fund, £100; and to the Bolton Relief Fund, £50.

The rules of the "Cotton Districts Emigration Society" have been finished, and branch committees have been established in Manchester and adjoining places. The society intends to aid emigrants to the British colonies and the United States, and has received the first fruits of it in the weekly subscriptions of a penny each share. After a certain amount of money is raised the initial subscriptions will be returned to the donors.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Manchester Relief Committee, on Tuesday, it was announced that there were 30 to 320 statute acres left unsold of the Heaton Park estate, and that it was intended to proceed to dispose of the extent of £17. The committee has been denied to select 20 to 25 single women for each vacancy in the Sisters of Mercy establishment, to their convent. The executive committee has selected 60 statute adults for Quebec, and 40 for Australia, and has been authorised to proceed to Canada Manitoba, and to whom £4 per head had already been granted from local sources.

A statement has been forwarded to us for publication by the Polish Fund Committee, which has been communicated to them by the Polish Committee in Paris. It is to the effect that the Executive Committee, which has been appointed by the National Government with the duty of corresponding with the executive committees of the various branches of the Polish cause, and with sole authority from the National Government to receive all funds that may be subscribed. In virtue of the decree of the National Government appointing them, all other committees of Poles abroad are to cease operations, and all funds to be so delivered up to the Executive Committee in Paris. The special authority from the Paris committee under the national seal. The committee is composed of Prince Ladislas Czartoryski, Messrs. Slevin Gulczewski, Lelewel, Zamoyski, Count Plater, Count Ladislas Zamoyski, Count Orlogon, ancient delegate of the National Government; A. Gurtzy, deputy of Gallicia, and Count Wodzicki, Count Ladislas Zamoyski, Count Plater, who will act with the concurrence of M. L. Wolowski, member of the French Council-General of the Seine, and M. Leon Faucher, M.P., Count Wodzicki, President of the Ancient Polish Relief Committee—all whose signatures are attached to the statement, which is dated May 28.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Travels on Horseback in Mantcha Tartary. By George Fleming. (Hurst and Blackett.) This is a great book both in size and in interest. It is the first fruits, in point of travel, of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, an article in which provides that "British subjects are to be allowed to travel for their pleasure, or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior." And in July, 1861, Mr. Fleming obtained leave of absence for the purpose of availing himself of it. His name is neither preceded nor followed by any military title; but there is internal evidence that he wears, or at any rate wore, the bustv; and his style of writing is military enough, for what it is, he probably runs the less acceptable to readers. He and his companion, Mr. Michie, of Shanghai, had a variety of adventures and escapes, were robbed, stripped, and, scantily attended, worked their way through dirt and difficulty into "the country of Mashkee, Tibet, and the Tartar Lama dynasty." Tolerably familiar as we have become with the country and the inhabitants of the southern portion of the Chinese dominions, we know but little of the northern districts, and especially these regions which lie beyond the Great Wall. To those Mr. Fleming introduces us, and adds to his account a considerable amount of valuable information. One circumstance he mentions which is particularly creditable to the Chinese, and to the authorities of the country through which he went much, and that is, that he and his comrade performed their journey "without the slightest, or, at least, stealthy attempt at the abstrac tment" they "had started with."

Visits to Japan and China. By Robert Fortune. (John Murray.) We opened the book half in hazard at p. 229, and were at once struck with the similarity between the illustration there, representing "Chinese beggars," and that at p. 71 of Mr. Fleming's book representing the same subject. The number in each case is three; and the dresses and the attitudes so exactly correspond that a single hand, however, in Mr. Fleming's being left-hand in Mr. Fleming's) that the resemblance is singular. It would be odd if these should always hunted in triplets, always in the same dress, and always in the same attitudes. Mr. Fortune acknowledges a photograph as the original of his illustration; but it is not so, so far as we could discover, whence the illustration in Mr. Fleming's book proceeded. Perhaps the same photograph was the bottom of both. Be this as one would not be justified in drawing a conclusion from their correspondence as to Mr. Fortune's practice in illustration. Mr. Fortune gives some account of Pekin and the mountainous country beyond, and his descriptions are very interesting; but, as we have already hinted, Mr. Fleming was earlier in the field, and went further north and north-east. However, Mr. Fortune's earlier pages are filled with entertaining and useful matter on the Japanese and, though we have already had the "Capital of the Tycoon" and other books about Japan, it must not be supposed that the subject is nearly exhausted, and it is treated by Mr. Fortune in a very agreeable manner. His account of his misadventure (and he must not be allowed humbly to express our opinion that he was in the wrong) with "the chief in charge of the Mint" at Nagasaki, and of his fascinating devotees of Jedo: of the attack upon the residence of Mr. Alcock; and of his botanical and other researches, will be very good reading for not only the curious but the studious. For he had in his travels an eye to science, and especially to botany and agriculture.

Strange Things Yet. By R. Bynon. (Chapman and Hall.) It will not be surprising if this book be much sought after, for it treats of ghosts and mesmerism, and spiritualism; and the supernatural will infatuate the minds of the many so long as the many have nerves. The author has clearly a great many remarkable stories, which will make the reader sit upon, but simply for inquiry and consideration. Still, however philosophically one may wish to handle the subject, it is impossible to reveal the ludicrous connection: and the writer exemplifies the truth of this remark by telling a story of a séance which was conducted with the observance of "everything that will be good enough to speak up 'on o' the 'bazes'" for the company was assembled at a noisy tea-party. "Nothing like the story of that 'hot-woman,' with a human head, but "in place of a nose, a huge beak curved and pointed like that of an eagle, and with "two long staring yellow eyes," it seems a pity Mr. Barnum has not been communicated with upon the point, if the phenomenon be still alive. The grisly skeleton would be so useful, make such a capital show, and would be agreeable to all parties and profitable to one, at least, besides saving inexperienced nerves from a shock. We admit that we like the shock which awaits them when they are introduced to "misses."

Good Words. By the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., Alexander Smith, Elder, and Co.) She who though pretty and gifted is unsophisticated and modest; who signs away while in a country house fills naturally in love with the "young master" of the house, and though an orphan and penniless prefers justice towards others to her own enrichment; who leaves the management of her own affairs rather than cause him a single pang too soon; who labours anxiously to restore to him the inheritance which he has unwittingly lost; and who is rewarded, at last, by poetical justice which gives her lover and inheritance too, is not our author's model of a heroine. Indeed, she is a quiet tale; it has cleverness of construction; its descriptions both of things and persons are striking; the style is polished; the language is pure, with an Irish, or Scotch, or provincial twang in the case of the future and the conditional; and its general effect is pleasant. A problem, however, must be entered against her: she is left to old-maidenhood. She is a charming little creature; too good, of course, for John Bright; but strong enough to have might have been taken to provide so piquant a young lady with a husband.

The Rose, Myrtle, and Holly. By Henry Holl. (Longman Low, Son, and Co.) The author of this novel comes well recommended: his literary pennies are well known. Hasted tells us that Caxton began having "more him through the press," and the latter having introduced him to his publisher. The story takes us back to the year 1765 and the days of "sword-carrying," and the tilting-ground of the Royal Mail which—we can hardly say ran, for its pace was six miles an hour—moved from London to Exeter. The author is the historian of the mail which is the cardinal point of the novel, and mainly brings to an unknown but highly respectable squire, not perfectly qualified for guard, just as he was in a fair way to change his course and become three gentlemen, and all only one part bulgarised. The book is full of incident: nearly every one is introduced to us by a murderous attempt to murder, suicide, homicide, arson, highway robbery, poaching, forgery, and seduction; and the whole concludes with a general horror, pity, anger, contempt, risibility, and every emotion except esteem: for no one of these is indulged in. The author has a fair expression from the immortal Bumble, "a sar;" and Stapleton resembles Bumble in flavour. He will not, however, be open to the lack of the thrilling element; indeed, the sudden manner in which the author's gun gleams through the branches of a tree, when a gentleman is engaged in a duel, is startling enough. But nothing comes of it, is as startling as anything in the "Flowers of the Forest." It was just there that Sir Walter would be our author's chief fault—prolixity. Perhaps he will take a hint, and in the next story of which we shall be expectant, both especially in pathos and humour, dilution is unbearable. Will he also refrain from the expression, "'curious' as the boy at the gas toast," upon the propriety of making "laid" the preterperfect tense of the verb to lay? Will he has done at least fifty times), and upon the letter which in the oblique case should be spelt "whom" and not "who"? If he will do so, he will add to his merits that of showing more than he has unfortunately usual with many great naval writers to his mother-tongue.

In the course of the current year (1863) one bookselling house in Germany, it is said, attains the zenith year of its existence, and four others may celebrate their jubilee anniversary.

The Privy Council Committee on Education have issued their report for the year 1862-3. It states that more than 1,000 have been visited by inspectors 10,918 daily schools, in which there were 1,067,470 children. The female scholars are 44·78 per cent of the whole number: it was identically the same in 1861. The percentage of females upon the whole population over 5 and under 15 years of age in 1851 was 49·7. In 49 training-colleges visited there were 1972 students. The cost to the public, in 1862, for the maintenance of these training-schools, was £104,706. It will be greater in 1863, for the number of students has been increased by 332. In comparing the expenditure of 1862 with that of 1861, for all purposes, there is a decrease of £30,618. From returns received by the council it appears that 193,876 persons subscribed to the support of schools receiving annual grants, and they contributed £237,411; but to this should be added sums obtained "from other sources," voluntary contributions, swelling the amounts to £400,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. Belgrade.—Under the circumstances stated a player is bound to castle, if he can legally do so.

PHILOCHESS.—The sealing-up of chess works about to be issued by Mr. Simpson, the bookseller, will no doubt contain the names and prices of the three treatises mentioned. The first of these, "Chess Openings," by Mr. Staunton, is now in the press, and will be out through the first week in July.

A CONSTANT READER.—Both the games which you have sent us are from the "Handbuch" of the ancient chessmen, called the "Chesstoon of Charlemagne." Including the Knight's Tour Conundrum, with the inscription "Mon Retiral Jouera-t-il Rahalli (made by Joseph, of the tribe of Rahall), will be found in the recent "Twiti Collection" of Mr. Wormald, of Bishopsgate-street. The "Chesstoon" is dumped, however, in many rare and obsolete European languages and three pieces of ground.

C. G. U.—The solution is your own. There is no obvious fault also, if we mistake not, in the second position of the problem you have transmitted to us. Should it be Black's Q P 2 instead of Q B 2 (in which case you prevent the mate), the position is correct. Will you favour us with the solution of the problem which you have sent us?

H. L. Silly.—Your letter is received, and we shall be glad to hear from you again. Any one who can send us a game of such a difficult character as you have acquired more knowledge of the game. You are palpably wrong in every particular.

F. C. Clifton, Cal.—Your amended diagram is as defective as the former one. How is it possible for you to overlook the fact that when Black interposes the Bishop at Q 2nd he gives check to White's Q R P, and thus defends the Queen?

AN AMATEUR, Bexley.—In the position submitted, White, having two pieces more than his opponent, can easily win the game. Thus: 1. Q to K 4th, 2. Q to K 3rd, 3. Q to K B 3rd, and 4. Q to K 2nd.

R. C. Ballinsilly.—It is much too easy, and is admits of the same solution beginning with R. to K B 8th (ch), and Q. to K 4th.

A Traveller (Cth, B.C.S., PROFESSOR FORBES, and others.—Your bill. The author of the "Handbuch" is Mr. Lewis, of Berlin. The "Chesstoon" is "A Key to Knowledge" of checking with the Rook. Mr. Lewis's is beyond the skill of White to mate next move.

A. M., Fakenham.—They are both clever, the first particularly so, and shall appear when we can spare space for them.

NOVICE.—The third prize in the Belfast Problem Tourney was carried off by Mr. A. Kempe.

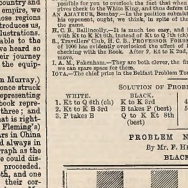
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1007.

WHITE.	BLACK.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 5th	4. K to Q 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Any move	5. B, Kt or P mates.
3. P takes B	Q to K 8th (best)	
	Q to K 8th (ch)	
	Q takes Kt	
	(best)	

PROBLEM No. 1009.

By Mr. P. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A smart little Game in the contest between Mr. V. Green and Mr. Healey.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	account that his position is already superior	
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	to his opponent's.	
(The eleverest of classical openings will be found in the recent "Twiti Collection" of Mr. Wormald, of Bishopsgate-street.)		13. Q to Q 3rd	B to K B 4th
		14. Q takes B (ch)	K takes Q
3. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd	15. K to K B 2nd	Kt takes B
4. P to K B 4th	P to Q B 3rd	16. Kt to K B 3rd	B takes Q Kt
5. P to Q 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	17. P to K 5th (ch)	K to K 3rd
6. P to Q 6th	Kt to K B 2nd	18. B to K B 3rd	R to K B 3rd
7. P to Q 7th (ch)	K to Q 2nd		
8. B to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	19. Kt to K 4th	P to Q 4th
9. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th	(To prevent the dangerous attack from	
10. B to K Kt 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	R to Q 8 sq.)	
11. P to K 5th	Kt to K 4th		R to K 4th
12. P takes P	R to K R 5th (ch)	20. Kt to K 6th	P to K B 3rd
		21. Kt to K B 4th	R takes P (ch)
(Black and Irregular as Black's game is, he has managed to turn it to such good account that he has now a winning game.)		22. K to K 3rd	R takes Q P (ch)
		23. K to K B sq	B takes Q P (ch)
		And White resigns.	

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

MATCH OF CHESS BETWEEN THE EDINBURGH AND DUNDEE CHESS CLUBS.

This match of chess by correspondence, which was commenced some months ago, has reached a stage of great interest, and will, in all probability, be a very close struggle, having scored a game. The deciding game has now to be played, and will be conducted between Edinburgh and Dundee for the first move. Of the second game, just finished, the following are the moves:—

(*Ruy Lopez Opening.*)

WHITE. (Dundee).	BLACK (Edinburgh).	WHITE. (Dundee).	BLACK. (Edinburgh).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. P takes Q P	P takes Q B P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	(The Dundee players consider that Black	
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	have thrown the game here, as follows:—	
4. B to R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		R to K 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P		B takes P
(This is not so aggressive as P to Q 4th or			P takes P (ch)
Castling, but it is a safe and good move.)			K to K Kt sq
6.	B to Q B 4th		Q to K 5th (ch)
7. Castles	Castles		K to K B 2nd
8. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B		Q to Q R 4th (ch)
9. P to Q 5th	P to K R 3rd		K to K B 3rd
10. P to K B 3rd	P to K R 3rd	28. K to K 3rd	R to K 7th
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	24. Q takes P (ch)	
	Castles on K's side	(Is this so good as Q to Q 8th (ch)?)	
12. Q to Q B 8th	P to Q 4th.	25.	K to B 2nd
(The Dundee players have reserved		26. Kt to Kt sq.	P to K B 4th
their Queen to K 1st or to Queen's sq. and		27. P to Q 6th	P to K B 5th
have thus lost a move, which, in this game,		27. P to Q 6th	B to Q Kt sq
we would regard as very valuable.)		(Dundee have no credit for this move, on	
Having already obtained an almost decisive		account of No. 8 to K 3rd. P to Q B 4th	
attack on the King's side.		would be better.)	
Dundee resolved, however, not to be content		28. Q to Kt 3rd	P to Q 6th
with a drawn game.		(Dundee evidently regretted that they did	
13. P to K R 3rd	B take Kt	not play Q to Q 8th (ch) on the 24th	
14. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd	move.)	
15. Kt to K 5th	B to Q Kt 3rd	29. P to Q 7th	P to K B 6th
(Well played, anticipating the advance of		30. P to K B 3rd	Q to K 8th
the Queen's Pawn.)		(Dundee shortsightedly regretted that they did	
16. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	not play P to Q 8th (ch) on the 29th	
17. P to K 6th	P to K B 4th	move.)	
18. R to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	31. B to Q B 2nd	Q R to K 3rd
19. B to Q Kt 2nd	P to Q R 4th	32. B to K 3rd	
20. P to K 4th	P to Q R 5th	(They evidently dared not take the Bishop.	
(Dundee think they could have drawn		32.	R to K Kt 4th
here, as follows:—		33. P takes P	R to K 8th
	P takes P	(Dundee think they could have drawn	
	B to Q 5th	here, as follows:—	
	P takes P		P takes P
	P takes P		Q to K 5th
(Subsequently it was thought that the best			R to K 8th
move here was P to Q 8 6th.)			Q R to K 8th (ch)
20. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th		K to K 2nd
21. P to Q Kt 4th		34. P to K 8th	P to K B 6th
(Edinburgh play very cleverly at this critical juncture.)		35. Q to K 4th (ch)	Q R to K Kt 3rd
21.	B to Q B 2nd	36. Q takes R (ch)	K takes Q
22. Q to R 2nd	Q to K B 5th	37. P to K 4th	B takes K R P
23. K to B sq		38. P takes B	Q to K 8th
(This was compulsory, as Black threatens		39. P to Q 8th	
to take the Kt and win in a few moves.)		And Black resigns.	

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

JOHN NORDEN'S very scarce view of London Bridge is a pearl of great price among print collectors. The readers of our Column interested in London topography will, therefore, learn with pleasure that one of the early impressions of Norden's view has recently been discovered in Germany by an archæological correspondent, who writes:—"The only one, I believe, hitherto known is in Mr. Sutherland's Illustrated Clarendon, in the Bodleian Library; and this print is in *the second state*, differing most materially from the one first mentioned, originally published by Norden, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and subsequently republished by Mr. Sutherland's publisher. In *the first state* is measures 20½ by 16½ in., and is engraved within a double line border, with the Royal supporters of Queen Elizabeth, under which is the Tudor motto, 'Semper eadem.' At each side of the print is a shield of arms, that on the dexter side is which will be seen, the other those of Sir Richard Saltonstall, Lord Mayor of London in 1597, and to whom the print is dedicated. The view of the bridge, although not quite in its present state, is really from north to south, the old houses upon it are very neatly engraved; and a whole company of Elizabethan gallants are seen on poles at the top of the *Bridge* gate, although not so numerous as there seen in the following year, 1600, by Serjeant Bentham, when the view in the two several boats; one on the left, proceeding with a pair of sculls towards Westminster, is occupied by a lady holding a feather fan, and conversing with three gentlemen who accompany her. To the right of boat, from the impetuosity of the stream, has been swamped, and the unfortunate passengers are slowly swimming to land. In the middle of the stream are several empty boats, and above them are engraved the words,

Tame-Isis flovius,
Thamesis.

At the bottom of the engraving, within ornamented borders, are the dedication to Sir Richard Saltonstall and a brief description of the bridge: and in the centre, in a scrupulously ornamented border, is inscribed,

By John Norden,
Speeta, et habes quantum ego.
Anno 1600.

Such is the print *in its first state*. In its *second state* it measures but 20½ in. by 10½ in., having lost 6 in. depth. It has no date, but bears the same dedication to Sir Richard, Lord Mayor in 1597. The dedication states, however, that Norden had "described it in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and that he had been now these twenty years embruised and detained by a person till of late unknown." Mr. Richard Thomson, in his "Chronicles of London Bridge," states that the publication of the print of London Bridge (i.e., the Sunderland impression, or *second state*) addings that it another impression, which was never published, (it would probably produce the superb price of ten or fifteen guineas;" the print in the *first state* is of much greater rarity than that in the *second*. It has been stated that the plate was engraved by Norden, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was not published until the latter part of the reign of James I., and the Royal marriage of 1613; though we have here evidence of impressions of the first state.

We may here mention another old view of London Bridge—one of a series published by Boydell and Co., in 1818, with a note stating it to have been "drawn from nature in the reign of Queen Anne." It is very antient picture; but the plate (which was a private one) was afterwards much altered. It is, however, the earliest view of the bridge to St. Katherine's; in it appears St. Paul's, *with the spire*, which was burnt in 1561. Beneath the view this is stated to be the oldest view of London Bridge that has been known. It was Wyngrede's (1543) view, in the Sutherland Collection. In neither of these views, however, is there any attempt to represent the sudden rise in horizontal view: the detail of the houses on the bridge is surprisingly minute.

We may also point attention to two large views, by Canaletto, of London towards the end of the last century. One of these is now to be seen in the Exhibition of Paintings by the Old Masters, at the British Institution. The first shows Charing Cross and Northumberland House and the Strand, with the Mews in front of the latter. The second view is one of Canaletto's finest pictures, and represents Whitehall, looking towards Westminster. Old Scarlet Whitehall, the gateway stretching across the road. Inigo Jones's Banqueting House, lodsted, and Holbein's Gate, with Montague House beyond (pulled down), with a distant view of St. Paul's. The date of the first painting may be gathered from these facts: Canaletto visited England late in life; he died in 1768; the house signs were removed in 1760. These pictures have been contributed to the exhibition from private collections, but they should be made annually accessible, instead of this opportunity of enjoying his favourite subject.

An interesting addition to the engravings of the portraits of the wives of King Henry VIII. was read to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. J. G. Nichols, on the 18th inst., from the recent discovery of the prints of such portraits. Mr. Schaer made some valuable critical comments on the various prints, and exhibited a very rare portrait of Queen Catherine Parr, which he considers to be an early portrait of Anne Boleyn on which reliance can be placed is the oil picture in Windsor Castle, which is supposed to be the picture her great uncle. This picture was copied in miniature by Charles I., and formed one of the two which were in the original black frame when belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch. The portraits of Jane Seymour Mr. Schaer considers to be very doubtful. The two original drawings for which are in Windsor Castle. The two types are seen, one at Hampton Court, where the peak of the black veil attached to the head is in front of the face, and the other, at Windsor Castle, where the black peak is at the back of the head. Mr. Schaer's observations are to be printed by the Society in the next volume: as accurate an account of historical portraiture they are valuable.

There lately died in Paris a man who, in his 42nd, at Bayonne, in his one hundred and tenth year, Simon Martin, a Basque peasant. He always enjoyed good health, and earned his livelihood till his ninety-eighth year, when he broke his leg. Two days afterwards the old man ago Martin was presented to Marshal O'Donnell, when passing through Bayonne, and the Marshal kindly shook hands with him, saying, "Adieu, my friend," and rang the air at the same time.

The Gore Rouse estate, now disfigured by the unsightly Exhibition buildings, is a collection of glass, and other unpicturesque structures, comprised within a few years a charming retreat. Here Mr. Wilberforce resided from 1808 to 1825. He writes:—"We are now one mile from the turnpike at Hyde Park Corner, having about three acres of pleasure ground, with shrubbery walks, a large piece of wood and several old trees, walnut and mulberry, of thick foliage. I can sit and read under their shade with delight, and enjoy the sweet retreat of nature as if I were two hundred miles from the great city." Thither came Clarkson, Zachary Macaulay, Romilly, and others, to commune with their friend on matters connected with the abolition of the slave trade. Here Wilberforce entertained his friends at breakfast. He often alluded to his "Kensington Gore breakfasts." He was not in the habit of asking his customary guests to a dinner party, but it should compel him to curtail his charities. The Countess of Blessington was among the same period at Gore House, and Wilberforce—thirteen years. In her time the place retained much of its picturesque character. Its extensive grounds were intersected by a large view in the grounds, with portraits of the Duke of Wellington, Lady Blessington, and other celebrities, including Count D'Orsay, the painter of the picture. The Gore House estate always comprised market-gardens and nursery-grounds, the fame of which lives in "the complete farmer," a standard work of the last century by Hunt and other pleasant places which have been swept away "by Act of Parliament." Gore House is not yet swept away by Horticultural "Gardens." In some metropolitan changes, as Belgrave, Eaton, and Onslow squares, the old "green spots" have been suspected and made part of the new designs; but at Sir Sowerby Kensington everything is sacrificed to iron and glass, to bricks and mortar in the ugliest forms, and the insatiate speculation of her gas-building.

A correspondent writes that one of the six ivory chairs sent by Warren Hastings from India, and referred to in our Journal of May 16, is now at Newstead Abbey: our correspondent adds that this chair was presented by Hastings to Queen Charlotte, and was purchased by the late Frederick Webb, Esq., father of the present owner of Newstead Abbey, W. F. Webb, Esq., who thus became possessed of this memorial of our Indian conquests.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Slough.
Stocks (formerly at Clapham-rise).
Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
The Directors have the honour to announce that Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF WALES has graciously consented to preside at the ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Institution, to be held (by kind permission of Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.) at Sydenham on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.
STEWARDS WANTED.
The Directors have the high gratification to add that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has also been pleased to intimate her intention to visit the Asylum.
An Address will be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to which he has kindly consented to be entertained.
The collectory portion of the ceremonial will be conducted by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who has undertaken to preside at the Festival Dinner.
A detachment of the Cinque-ports Rifles, by permission of his Royal Highness the Lieutenant-Colonel, will attend, and a band of music, by the kind permission of Mr. Thomas Chappell, Master of Wales' Minstrels, has promised to attend.
Tickets, 7s. 6d. each; Stewards' Tickets, £1 1s. each.
A limited number of tickets, including to the ceremonial and the banquet—the price of which will be 21s. each—can be procured only of Ladies—to be obtained at the City Office, 73, Watbrook, E.C.
By order, JOHN WM. BLAKESLEY, Sec.
City Office, 73, Walbrook, E.C.

CHEAP FAMILY TICKETS are now issued by the SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY to the following attractive places:—

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	Each Passenger.		Each Passenger.
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Ryde	20s. 15s.	Kingston	
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These Tickets will be issued to the Isle of Wight and Weymouth, and return to Waterloo-bridge Station, by the Waterloo Bridge Station Line, on the day of issue only. Those to Ryde may be extended by a trifling extra payment, for a small extra sum, and may be used by the Portsmouth Railway.
By order, THOMAS BOURNE, Assistant General Traffic Manager.

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1 Gravy spoon ... 0 5 0 Dessert ditto ... 0 5 0
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1 Pair fish carvers ... 0 14 0 Pair of chickens carvers 0 7 6
1 Mustard spoon ... 0 2 0 Pair poultry ditto ... 0 5 0
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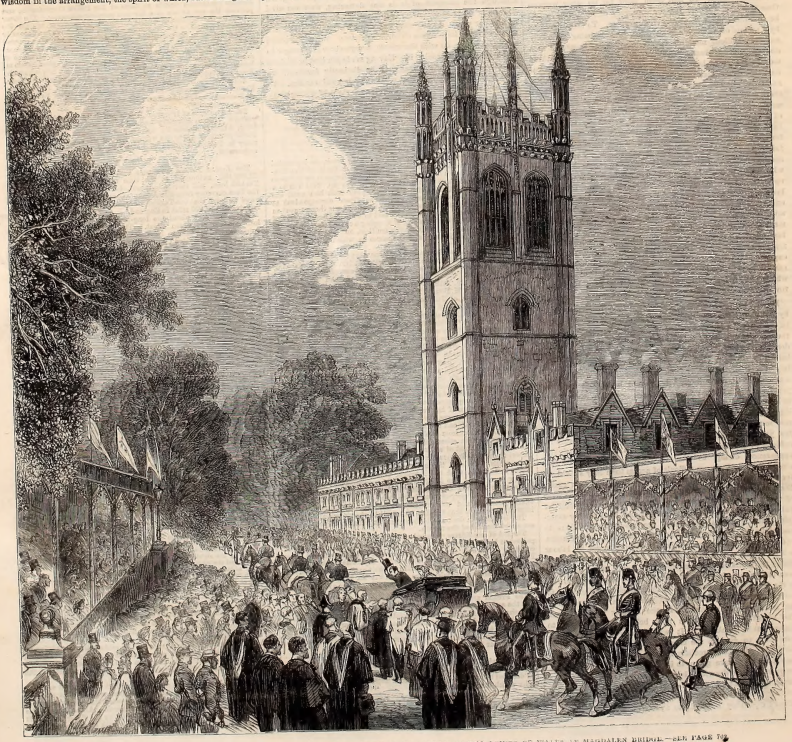
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1210.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE SPADE FOR THE SPINDLE.

THE ancient Egyptians, we are told, at all their great banquets placed a mummy among the living guests, that no one should lose sight of his mortality while enjoying a special abundance of the good things of this life. There was a kind of rude wisdom in the arrangement, the spirit of which, but in a lighter form, we moderns might do well to exemplify. Several causes of late have induced a considerable succession of public gaieties; and even that large proportion of the population which could derive little from them beyond an indirect and passing pleasure have had their hearts cheered by the remarkable geniality and propitiousness of the season. To surrender ourselves so completely to the agreeable influences of the present as to exclude from our consideration the darker probabilities of the future would be an unworthy use of the blessings vouchsafed us by Divine Providence. Whilst, as a nation, England has much to be thankful for, and may justly congratulate herself upon many of the incidents of her lot, it would ill become her to forget,



THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION: THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION PRESENTING AN ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MAGDALEN BRIDGE.—SEE PAGE 705

nor has she forgotten, that calamity still hovers over one of her largest and most populous provinces; and that the wide distress occasioned by the protracted dearth of cotton, to relieve which she made such spontaneous and munificent efforts towards the close of last year, is very far indeed from having been removed, and threatens, should the civil war in America be much further prolonged, to become more extensive and severe next winter than it was last. Parliament, we are happy to observe, is making preparation for the too probable contingency, and, all things considered, moves willingly in what most people will admit to be the right direction.

The difficulty of successfully grappling with the evil, whether as actually existing or as prospectively imminent, arises far more from its peculiarity than from its magnitude. If the question to be solved were only how a half million of people whose ordinary occupation is suspended are to be fed, clothed, and lodged for the next twelve months, the wealth and energy would, the humanity of England would readily undertake to cope with the emergency. The case, however, is by no means so simple. It is one demanding sound statesmanship even more than free and philanthropy. Here, then, are three hundred thousand persons—men, women, and children—accustomed to earn their living at one particular branch of manufacture, the principal, if not the exclusive, manufacture of the district in which they reside. Suddenly the trade which employs their clerical skill, labour, and special organization, is brought to a standstill, not by a loss of markets, although these may have been overstocked—nor by that rapid internal decay which is sometimes produced by economical errors—nor by a bad season, but by the growth of the raw material, which misfortune the next season might be expected to repair—but by an intestine feud in a foreign country, the effect of which has been the complete stoppage of the exportation to us of the staple of our chief industry for an interval which must have closed all mills for the time so happily and unexpectedly as it commenced, or which may continue for several years yet to come.

What is to be done with the hundreds of thousands of workpeople who are thus deprived of employment? To support them in idleness for more than a few months would be to demoralise them. To find them work for no other purpose than to make it a test for the discovery of impostors would be to reduce them to the level of paupers. To disperse them by a system of wholesale emigration, besides being but a tiny and comparative mode of transporting the poor people to a distant spot to battle with starvation, might prove, three months hence, to have been a wholly unnecessary and irremediably destructive measure. Emigration on so large a scale, and especially at a time for whose peculiarities no precedent exists, there is no demand in the colony to which they might proceed, would effect nothing more than a change in the localisation of the evil, aggravated to no small extent by the special hardships inseparable from that change. To find labour for these hapless people—labour, the result of which shall be fairly worth the money which it earns—labour, too, on the spot where the operatives themselves reside—is now the problem which her Majesty's Government and the Legislature are called upon to solve. To this end the distress must be relieved as beneficially be supplied by any direct agency of theirs without encouraging prodigality, jobbery, and waste. Local authority must determine of what sort the work shall be, and local means must ultimately pay for it as far as they can, and under the best administration, only temporary amelioration, not a permanent cure, of the evil can be looked for, and even this at the expense of some demoralisation. Still, the conditions we have named having been fulfilled, perhaps the nearest approach which human legislation will permit of will have been made towards drawing the sting of this terrible calamity.

It has been ascertained upon minute inspection, conducted by Mr. Rawlinson, the civil engineer of the Home Office, that in the boroughs and townships covered by the cotton distress there is plenty of work that waits to be done, that ought to be done, and that it concerns the health and comfort of the inhabitants to have done. Much of it, so far from deriving its importance only or mainly from its adaptation to give employment to hands unfittingly idle, should have been set about years ago, and neither prosperous nor high civic spirit ought to have been accepted as affording a valid excuse for neglecting it. Several of the places in Lancashire which, although now so populous, have sprung into existence within the last few years, are wholly devoid of sewerage, and others, in very insufficiently supplied with water, present a wretched, unsightly appearance, owing to the incomplete condition of the streets, and are far more difficult of access than they should be, for want of well-planned and well-executed subterranean drains. Some of them might derive great advantage from the inclosure of waste lands, and almost all of them would be the better for public parks or recreation-grounds. It has been further ascertained that the local authorities are ready and anxious to undertake the necessary responsibility of these improvements, and that the operatives would prefer earning wages by labour to which they are little accustomed to receiving charity and eating the fruits of it in compulsory idleness. What, then, has been the obstacle to the way? Briefly, the want of legal powers in the municipal, the township, or the parochial authorities to borrow money for a long term of years upon the security of the rates, and to expend it in the manner now proposed. The subject of the measure now before Parliament is to remove this disability. It will enable the loan commissioners to give to the executive officers of the public in the distressed district precisely the same kind of aid as for some time past they have given to individual proprietors of land. Its principle, as described by Sir George Grey, is for the Government "not to provide employment for all, but, by advancing money upon favourable terms, to enable the local authorities, if they think fit, to avail themselves of the facilities offered to them, each within their own district, to afford employment.

It will be unnecessary that we should describe the provisions of the measure. Its general effect may be stated in few words. Within the district suffering from the dearth of cotton the nation will lend money at a rate of interest barely sufficient to protect itself from actual loss, and legal facilities will be given to all places within that district, whether boroughs, towns, or merely parishes, to borrow and to mortgage the rates for the purpose of executing public works. Thus, the nature of the work to be executed will be determined by the local authorities, its expenditure will be cast upon local vigilance, and the payment of it will come in the end out of local resources.

Sound as is the principle on which the measure is based, it can be regarded, we fear, as a palliative only. Should the whole of the £600,000 be borrowed and expended in aid of it, if so much, it will be spent in the direct employment of distressed operative labour. The purchase of materials for any large public work—such, for instance, as stone, gravel, tag, brick, paving-stone, corbstone, tiles &c.—will require, as is calculated, upwards of £600,000, and the remainder will necessarily be devoted to skilled labour. But then it has to be borne in mind that all the money spent in skilled labour, and, there is ground for believing, 75 per cent of that spent in the purchase of materials, will be laid out in the district for the benefit of which the loan is provided, and will, therefore, diffuse relief through most of the suffering classes. It will not, it cannot, reach to the whole extent of the evil. It may, perhaps, find work and wages for as many as 60,000 persons, but there are 80,000 heads of families, and 250 provide maintenance for about 200,000 persons. The sum proposed to be thus lent may easily be doubled, if need be; and that double will be found sufficient when the new mills now in progress is too much reason to fear. Perhaps it is better to err, if at all, on the side of caution. Emigration will, no doubt, carry off some of the unemployed. Other than factory labour will absorb many of the now idle hands. Cotton-spinning will, of course, be carried on to a limited extent where the present supply of the raw material will admit of. And, it may be, although the prospect of it is not flattering, that the civil contest in America will come to an end before the conclusion of another year. At any rate, and in any event, England will not permit her industrious children to starve. When the pinch recurs, as it may do with the winter, everybody will be eager to do his part towards easing it. Having made prudent provisions against so much misfortune as may be inevitable, we may at least trust in respect of that which lies beyond our ken. To such as do the duty of the day belongs the right of acting upon the maxim of the highest wisdom—"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The Emperor proceeded to Paris on Thursday week, and presided at a Cabinet Council. Mr. Slidell, the envoy of the Confederate States, had a long conference with the Emperor on the same day. His Majesty sent for him as soon as he was up, kept him to a late-o'clock dinner, and then, after a short interval, the Council of Ministers was assembled. The *Times*' correspondent at Paris states that the Emperor has decided on the recognition of the American war. His proposal is said to be a joint recognition of the South, with the double object of putting a stronger whole, besides its unexampled horrors, is manifestly fruitless, and restoring to their proper course a cultivation and commerce in which France is very much interested.

Rumours which had been afloat for some days respecting important alterations in the Cabinet were confirmed on Saturday by the publication in the *Moniteur* announcing the following sweeping changes:—Count Walewski, from Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be President of

New Orleans Express also intimates that their appearances much exasperated the Southerners, and that the latter gave no quarter.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Mississippi that the whole country from Milliken's Bend to Hard Pines, opposite Grand Gulf, a distance of sixty miles, is one "abomination of desolation."

It has been an earthly paradise; lordly palaces filled with pictures, statues and articles of virtu; beautiful gardens, teeming with floral beauties, are now all laid waste. In those magnificent halls which "shadowed the proud chivalry and wealth of the South," the wild cry of "Yankee Doodle" with firm built voice and iron lungs, echoes contemptuously from column, niche and gilded wall. To-day, each, and in the morning abandon all to the horde of fifty thousand men, who follow the same and gather its relics from the verge of useless ruins which smell the carnage from afar. Among these rich palaces were erected the Hill, Cox, and Pemberton Batteries. His dwelling is magnificent even in its ruins, and his gardens are still fragrant with scores of rare roses. When General Grant ordered Major-General Osterhaus to charge on Monday, one of the largest boats on the river, put his most valuable slaves, pictures, plate, cattle, &c., on board, and set out to run the gauntlet. But even while his head blazed with those balls of burning cotton and grenades of corn. His house, with furniture which cost $100,000, was fired, and the house of a neighbour consumed too, while a steed on the bank and watched the mighty conflagration. In the morning he embarked, a ruined man. Cotton had never produced such a revenue to planters as I find in the ruins of the houses of these rich planters. In one garden I found no less than seven hundred bales piled up. The Gin House is the largest collection in America. There are not more than three in Europe that equal it.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The report that General Lee had crossed Fredericksburg and that Hooker had occupied the city was untrue. It appears that, in consequence of the withdrawal of a Confederal brigade from Fredericksburg, General Hooker sent a division across the Rappahannock at that point to reconnoitre. The Federal division crossed, but, after a heavy fire from the Confederate rifle-pits on the opposite shore, and, after capturing 100 Confederates in the rifle-pits and ascertaining that Longstreet's corps was in force, returned to the north side of the river.

On the 9th there was a severe cavalry engagement on the Rappahannock. Lee had assembled a force of cavalry at Culpepper Court-house for a raid into Maryland, and a brigade of Federal cavalry and 2000 infantry crossed the river at Beverley Ford to attack them. A fight ensued, which lasted all day, when, heavy infantry reinforcements coming to the Confederates, the Federal retired, having accomplished their end and wounded. The object of the expedition, to prevent the raid, was fully attained by the engagement.

The *New York Times* thus epitomises the great cavalry fight beyond the Rappahannock:—

At daylight on Thursday, the 9th, General Pleasonton crossed the Rappahannock in two columns, at Kelly's Ford and Beverley Ford, both points well known as such. The right column, Kelly's ford, was attacked by a force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, and a severe cavalry just aroused from their sleep, when the fight commenced, and continued from 8 or till three p.m., by which time the Confederate force, under General Stuart, consisting of 12,000 cavalry and 16 pieces of artillery, were fully engaged, and driven across the river at the same point on the left with slight loss, the left column, under Gregg, having formed a junction with the right, after two p.m. our troops were withdrawn. The object of the fight was discontinued, the rebels having been driven back upon strong intrenchments on the south side of the river, and the whole movement was a part of General Longstreet's force; and our forces returned almost unmolested to this side of the river. The Confederates have the advantage in numbers than ours; but, notwithstanding this advantage, they were driven back with a loss of twenty and a third of cannon, and a considerable number of caisson, by which it appears that General Stuart was to start on his great raid through the States, passing through the Shenandoah Valley. This enterprise has now probably been postponed for a time.

Several other cavalry expeditions have been made in different directions by the Federals, and a great deal of property has been destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, after having unanimously nominated Mr. Vallandigham for the governorship, appointed a committee to demand his release of the President. Mr. Vallandigham is said to be much admired in Southern political circles. (See page 688.)

The Governor of Illinois has prorogued the State Legislature till the 18th inst. The Democratic and Republican Members of Assembly preventing a quorum; but the Democrats refused to recognise the prorogation, and entered a protest against it. Divergence of opinion, constitutional usurpation and the revolutionary breaking up of the Legislature, are the charges preferred. In this action was that there was disagreement between both Houses on the question of adjournment. Great indignation was manifested among the Democrats.

A meeting was held to raise 10,000 dollars for the General Fremont. It was announced that President Lincoln had consented to give Fremont a command if a vacancy occurred.

President Lincoln, in reply to a Missouri committee of Germans, stated that Generals Fremont, Hunter, and Banks were not "politically kept out of command, but had by their own action placed themselves in their present position. He said that he favoured gradual emancipation. The last President's Proclamation was issued, but having been elected he meant to be President, and perform his duty if he should live.

The enrolment is being resisted in Indiana. The Provost Marshal and his assistants have been shot. Considerable excitement prevails, and a military force has been sent to the scene of disorder.

General McClellan has reviewed two divisions of recruits from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Tremendous enthusiasm was displayed for him by the soldiers and people.

A Democratic meeting has been called in Brooklyn to denounce the usurpation of the Administration.

The editors of the New York journals have passed resolutions asserting their right to criticise the acts of the Administration and to maintain inviolate and keeping the rights of the press to suppress proper published for them the seat of war.

A strike of coal-heavers and longshore men is assuming a formidable shape in New York, and all the men refusing to join are threatened with violence. The Government vessels are being loaded by Government labourers under a guard of soldiers for their protection against the longshore men.

The loss of the Dolphin it has been decided that a vessel sailing for Nassau with the intention of proceeding thence to a blockaded port, is equally liable to capture as if she were actually on her way to a blockaded port. A similar decision had been given in the case of the Peterhoff.

Eight schooners are reported to have been captured in the Gulf.

President Davis has revoked the exequatur of the British Consul at Richmond after discharging the legal duties of the Consulate from Government in assuming to act as Consul for other cities than Richmond and other States than Virginia.

CANADA.

The Parliamentary elections were progressing, and the excitement was high. It was said that the Premier Minister and the Attorney-General were defeated; and the Hon. John Young, supporter of the Government, was beaten by Thomas Darcy Magee (Opposition) by a majority of 17. The election in Kamouraska was accompanied by a steamer sailed, and the result of the first day's voting was unfavourable for the Government candidates. The deduction from the present contest were that the Conservative party will shortly return to power.

NOVA SCOTIA.

An issue of the *Royal Gazette Extraordinary*, on Thursday, June 11, has the following:—

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be the Executive Council of the province of Nova Scotia.—The Hon. James W. Johnston, Hon. Charles Tupper, Hon. Robert Boyle Dickey, Hon. M'Nab, Hon. Isaac Le Vesconte, Hon. John M'Kinnon, Hon. Alex. M'Farlane, Hon. Samuel Creelman.

The Hon. J. W. Johnston to be Attorney-General of the province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Hon. Adams G. Archibald, resigned.

The Hon. Charles Tupper, to be Secretary of the province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Hon. Joseph Howe, resigned.

The Hon. W. A. Henry, to be Solicitor-General of the province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Hon. Jonathan M'Cully, resigned.

The Hon. James M'Nab, to be Receiver-General of the province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Hon. John H. Anderson, resigned.

The Hon. John Isaac Le Vesconte, to be Financial Secretary of the province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Hon. W. Garvie, resigned.

To be Commissioner of Railways—Mr. J. M'Donald, in place of the Hon. J. M'Cully, resigned.

To be Queen's printer—Mr. Alpin Lowe, in place of Mr. E. M. M'Donald, resigned.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

We learn by telegraph from Suez that Colonel Gordon has besieged and captured Soochow. The previous intelligence of the capture by the Imperial force sent to take possession of the city were murdered.

News received at Shanghai from Japan announces that the Japanese Government had been granted fifteen days to reply to the English ultimatum. War appeared probable. It was reported that Americans were supplying the country with arms and ammunition. Foreigners were embarking, in view of the breaking out of hostilities.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Exhibition of the Royal Academy is open in the evening from eight o'clock, when the rooms are lighted with gas.

The annual general meeting of the Printers' Almshouse Society will be held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Monday evening next.

The Lord Chief Justice of England presided on Wednesday at the leading members of the Conservative party at a grand banquet at the Mansion House on the evening of the 17th inst.

Major Robinson, on behalf of the gentlemen of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, has presented Mr. Hunt, their bandmaster, with a splendid silver cup, which gained the prize medal at the Exhibition.

On Wednesday Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence and Mr. Sheriff Hale, attended by trumpeters, her Majesty's ships at the Tradagar, as Greenwich. Crowes were laid for 10 guests.

The Lord Mayor has, it is said, recently contracted for the erection of the temporary wooden bridge at Blackfriars, to be used for carriage and foot traffic during the taking down of the old and the rebuilding of the new stone bridge. The cost will be about £20,000.

Last Saturday being the twenty-sixth anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, the Rev. Dr. Martin—the Queen's Jubilee's and St. Margaret's, Westminster, and other churches, rung a merry peal. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and the Chamberlain, with the Government establishments. The ships in the Thames were gaily dressed with, and the batteries fired salutes.

On Saturday evening the Hon. Trinity Corporation gave their annual entertainment at the Trinity House, Tower-hill. The guests at the dinner a special room of the Elder Brethren was held for the purpose of swearing in Lord Clarence Paget, who was elected Master at the last court of the corporation. Covers were laid for one hundred. The noble Premier presided at dinner, and the Duke of Somerset occupied the vice-chair.

On Wednesday the Livery of London elected Mr. Nissen and Mr. Cave to the office of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. It is usual to have one Alderman elected to the high office; but the Aldermen on this occasion were deputed from, and the two gentlemen elected are in the rank of simple citizens. Mr. Nissen is a Liberal Conservative, and Mr. Cave is a Tory, and then the Livery proceeded to elect the bridgemasters, six-corners, auditors, and other officers for the ensuing year.

The great rose show of the season at the Crystal Palace will be held on Saturday next. In addition to the show there will be a dramatic entertainment, under the management of Mr. Buckstone, in the large concert-room, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. The performers are in committee, composed of the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Caithness, Lord Richard Grosvenor, Mr. Fox Maule, M.P., Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., and other celebrated engineers and men of science, will take place of the Exhibition Building.

A grand banquet was given at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday to Mr Charles Dickens, M.P., by the members of the Association of Medical Officers of Health. The chair was occupied by Dr. Lankester, Coroner for the City of London, and on the eve of his departure to that colony. The occasion was a most interesting one, and was very numerously attended, now in this country to hold a social reunion, and by the colonists of Victoria in particular, who are about to return to their own land. The chair was taken by Mr. Foster, ex-Colonial Secretary of Victoria. Sir Charles Darling was himself present, and was received with cheers. The Right Honourable Sir William Bonne, read remained on the premises for about half an hour, but his medical advice was not required by any of the guests.

Last week the births of 908 boys and 941 girls—in all 1870 children—were registered in London. This is the largest number in any week since 1859-62 the average number (corrected) was 1868.——The mortality in London during the week ending last Saturday was 1,170 deaths. The number last continued in the week that ended last Saturday. The number of deaths in the previous week was 1,170. The deaths were 1,170 according to the returns of corresponding weeks in 1853-62, and corrected for increase of population, 1,170. Of the 1,170 deaths, 1,170 were registered in London, 1,170 were three from intemperance, and four from delirium tremens. The oldest person who died was a woman, aged 1,170 years, in Lambeth.

A general court of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital was held on Tuesday at the London Bridge Railway Terminus Hotel. Sir Benjamin Hall presided. The report stated that the Hospital Committee had appointed a deputation to confer with the governors of Bethlehem Hospital in reference to the proposed removal of that institution, in consequence of the Midland Railway Company's intention, in the event of no arrangement being come to, to continue the railway through the present site of the hospital. The deputation had had an interview with a committee of by Dr. Lees, not to confer with the governors of Bethlehem, in the event of the Midland Railway Company's intention to continue the railway through the present site of the hospital.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.—The third annual meeting of the Society for the Relief of Distress was held on Monday at Willis's Rooms—the Duke of Buccleuch presiding. The object of this society, a combination character of their operations, like those of a society with which they cooperate, of the Mansion House Committee, is to relieve, during the winter annually they granted relief to the extent of from £1000 to £1500 a year. The report stated that since the commencement of the present year £1,000 had been subscriptions, £120; the grants to various parties and districts being £1,000. The Duke of Buccleuch, in moving the first resolution, said that although the Duke of London, seconded by the Earl of Dartmouth, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. Hubbard, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to the chairman of the office-bearers, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas Barrett, the meeting separated.

On Tuesday the annual general meeting of the Governors of the Hospital for St. Mary's Abbots, Kensington, was held at the Vestry-hall, Church-street, Kensington, Joseph Freeman, Esq., presided; and Mr. Wilkinson, the secretary, read the report of the Board of Management, which contained an account of the progress of the business of the hospital as compared with what had been done in the previous year. The report stated that charity was in every respect most satisfactory, and the benefits it had conferred on the poor of the surrounding districts increasingly great. During the past year the number of indoor patients received under letters of recommendation was 1,170, and the number of outdoor patients 1,170; the out-patients numbered 7219, the casualties 7139, and the number of poor women attended at their own homes in their confinements 1,170, a grand total of 18,566 relieved during the year by the charity. The balance-sheet showed a balance in favour of the hospital of £1,170. The receipts had been £12,193 and the expenditure £11,779.

The thirty-fifth anniversary festival of the United Law Clerks' society took place yesterday week at the Freemasons Tavern. The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench presided, and a full and fashionable company of 300 of the friends and supporters of the institution were present. The object of the society is to relieve the distressed clerks of the profession, and to provide for the education of their children. The Lord Chief Justice, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that the society was a most deserving one, and he hoped that it would be liberally supported. Subscriptions to the amount of £50 were announced during the evening.

The public meeting of the Hospital for Incurables was held on Monday at the London Tavern—Mr. C. Pickett presided. The number of in-patients was 1,170, and of out-patients 1,170. Seventy-four new pupils of candidates was two hundred.

The committee of the Royal Hospital for Incurables have had a grand fete and fancy fair in the International Exhibition building, South Kensington, commencing on Monday and closing on Saturday last. The fair was held under the patronage of the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, and a very costly and handsome bazaar held stalls.

A fancy fancy in aid of the funds of the London Surgical Home is to be held at 26, James's Hall Bay, 28 to 31 June to the end of July. The Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Constance Grosvenor, and other distinguished ladies will be stallholders. The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards will attend each day. This institution has for its object the treatment of surgical diseases of women. On Monday next the annual summer fete of the inmates of Bridewell Asylum for Boys, near Enfield, will be witnessed by many friends of the institution, who have received a kind invitation to be present. The amusements will commence at one and last until evening, and they will include various games on the lawn, racing and jumping matches, the prizes for some of which are given by the visitors. A liberal supply of refreshments will be provided by the managing committee.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Alexandra case was opened in the Court of Exchequer on Monday and brought to a close on Wednesday. There were eleven counts in the record, but the substance of the charge was that that several persons had built and equipped the Alexandra for service against the Government. The defendants pleaded that it was laid under the Foreign Enlistment Act, and the Queen's subsequent proclamation was observed. There was a formidable array of barristers on each side. The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General leading for the Crown and Sir H. Cairns for the defence. Sir Hugh Cairns delivered a speech of great eloquence and power for the defendants, in the course of which he animadverted somewhat severely against the character of one of the witnesses for the Crown, denouncing him, on the man's own showing, as one of the most accomplished scoundrels that ever set a witness-box. The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, expressed a pretty strong opinion that there was no case for the consideration of the jury, and Attorney-General declined a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the Judge.

The action of Mr. Hopwood against Lord Cardigan, Mr. Hall Dalton, and General Peel, which has been so long pending, and which has excited much interest in Sporting circles, was concluded on Thursday week in the Court of Queen's Bench. The Colonel charges the defendants with a conspiracy to remove him from the command of the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Militia. The defendants pleaded not guilty. On Wednesday, the sixth day of the trial, the case for the plaintiff was closed, indignantly denying the charges that were made against him. He stated that all that was done, so far as he was concerned, was in the way of duty, and that he had no intention of consulting with his subordinates, he formed his own judgment on the case. At the close of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Justice Mellor intimated that he should not like to go to the jury upon the case. He said, after some conversation, Mr. Coleridge consented to withdraw his name from the record. The jury, however, were directed to find a verdict for the defendants. Mr. Dalton, the further hearing of the case was adjourned to Friday (yesterday), and was proceeding when we went to press.

An inquest was held on Thursday week relative to the death of Mary Ann Walshey, aged thirty-two, in the employment of Mdme. Rino, dressing-maker, of 170, Regent-street, where it would seem the average hours of work were 18½ per day. It appeared that the deceased, there was no regular set of delicate constitution, worked in a room with nearly thirty others, and was taken ill on the 1st of June. Her illness from much worry, and medical assistance was called in. Remedies having been administered, she appeared to be getting better, but her relatives on visiting her in the morning was shocked to find her companion dead by her side. A post-mortem examination showed that the cause of her death resulted from apoplexy, and that long hours of work in a crowded apartment, and sleeping in a close, badly-ventilated room, would leave a great tendency to produce the symptoms which he described. Mr. Clarke, surgeon, concurred in the evidence of Dr. Keys. He observed the bedrooms, which were divided by partitions into small compartments, as just large enough to contain two beds placed close to each other. He was asked, there were no windows to such, and he considered they were decidedly unfit places for any one to live in. Mr. Rino, the employer, was then called, and he was sworn. He expressed his opinion that the rooms in which the deceased did were overcrowded, but denied that they were unhealthy; but he admitted that the deceased had been apoplexy; but there is too much reason to fear that her death was greatly accelerated by working long hours in a crowded workroom, and sleeping in a close, badly-ventilated bedroom.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Prince of Wales has consented to become a patron of the Bath and West of England Society.

A sugar-refinery has been destroyed by fire in Greenock, and property estimated at £20,000 is consumed.

The staff and force of the Irish constabulary are stated, in a Parliamentary return just issued, to amount in all to 11,971. The reserve force is 1,170 strong.

Staffordshire has decided to raise a memorial to its late Lord Lieutenant, Lord Lichfield. Subscriptions to the amount of £1,170 have been received, and Herefordshire also proposes to commemorate the late Sir G. C. Lewis.

A meeting has been held at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, for the purpose of memorialising the Queen to grant her Royal Charter of incorporation constituting that town a municipal borough, with a separate commission of the peace and Court of Quarter Sessions.

At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Local Marine Board Captain Symons, R.N., reported that he had awarded the Board's silver medal and diploma to Captain Joseph Michel, of the brig Mary Waugh, of Liverpool, for the gallant rescue of the crew of the French vessel.

The Marquis of Hastings, three persons named Storey (one of whom is said to be a negrotress), and three gunkeepers were examined at Ashby-de-la-Zouch on the charge of feloniously shooting at gamekeepers, the 15th inst. The "trials" was fought at Castle Donington Hall. The Marquis of Hastings, it is said, has expended £1,170 in preparing for the contest.

Mr. David Howell, secretary to the Newtown and Machynlleth Railway, North Wales (the opening of which, in January last, was illustrated in the *Illustrated London News*), has been found lying, insensible and a massive velvet, both of silver, "in recognition of his services in the formation of the railway, and as a testimonial of the high esteem in which he is held by the committee of the railway."

The launch of the new life-boat took place at Bude Haven yesterday week, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The boat is the property of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, and is stationed at the quarantine of the craft belonging to the National Life-boat Institution. The entire cost of the establishment, including the boat, has been contributed to the society by the children of the late R. T. Garden, Esq., of River Lodge, Ireland, as a memorial of their father, the late Elizabeth Mount Garden.

In the Court of Chancery at Dublin, last Saturday, the case of "the Earl of Egremont *v.* the Rev. Sir Lionel Darell and Others" came before the Master Chancellor, when counsel for the respondents in the case in the trial of the issue in the Spring Assizes of 1864. After a full discussion the Lord Chancellor said he would not interfere with the verdict of the jury, and accordingly ordered the motion, with costs. The case will therefore come on at the next assizes.

Yesterday week seven men swam in the Mersey, from New Brighton to Liverpool, a distance of seven miles by the Liverpool Humane Club. In little more than two minutes after starting five of the competitors were left behind, and the race was virtually over. The competitors then left were reduced to two—Messrs. M'Cullis and Atkin. For an hour and a quarter they swam together, when Mr. M'Cullis, finding that Atkin was compelled to succumb, and, climbing into his boat, he left the latter to swim the remaining distance alone. More than three hours and a half were occupied in the race, and, swimming easily down with the tide to the winning post, he was met by a number of boats, and received with enthusiastic applause. The distance, nearly six miles, was completed in an hour and forty minutes.

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The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has signalised his visit to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Enniskillen, and on Thursday and Friday, last week. He visited the Enniskillen Infirmary, and presided at and laid at the distribution, on Thursday, of the prizes given at the school connected to the Rev. W. Stacpoole, and at the Enniskillen Model Schools by the Commissioners of Instruction. The Lord Lieutenant proceeded on Friday at noon in the steamer *Erne* to the Earl of Belmore's residence, and returned in the afternoon to Portora; in the evening he was the guest of the Earl of Belmore at Castle Coole. On Saturday the Lord Lieutenant left Castle Coole on Saturday he proceeded in the steam-yacht of the Earl of Erne to Belleek, where he left the yacht, and proceeded by rail to Bundoran. Mrs. Wynne has remained until Tuesday, on which day he returned to Dublin. His Excellency, on his visit to Enniskillen, was received as usual with cheers by the Town Commissioners; he was afterwards entertained by the officers of the regiments stationed there at a dinner given in the Earl of Belmore's mess-room. On leaving, his Excellency received the usual honours and a Royal salute from the guns of the Enniskillen Artillery Corps, and his visit was the hearty cheers of a large crowd assembled on the occasion.

The King of the Belgians has given his decision respecting the Anglo-Brazilian dispute referred to his arbitration; and it is reported in Brussels that his judgment is entirely favourable to Baron Christie.

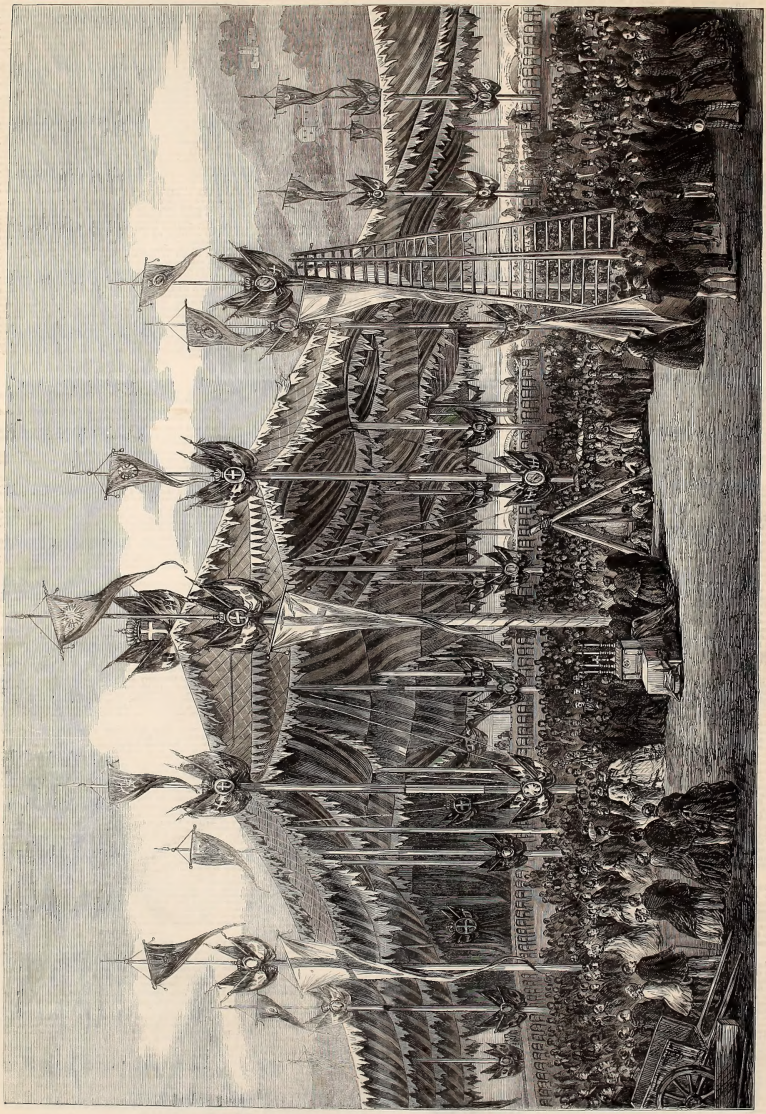
After a protracted illness, Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot, K.C.B., died at his residence, Hyde Park-gardens, on Thursday week.

Dr. Letheby calls attention to the importation of large quantities of German sauerkraut with trees, its claim to half the weight of pipestry.

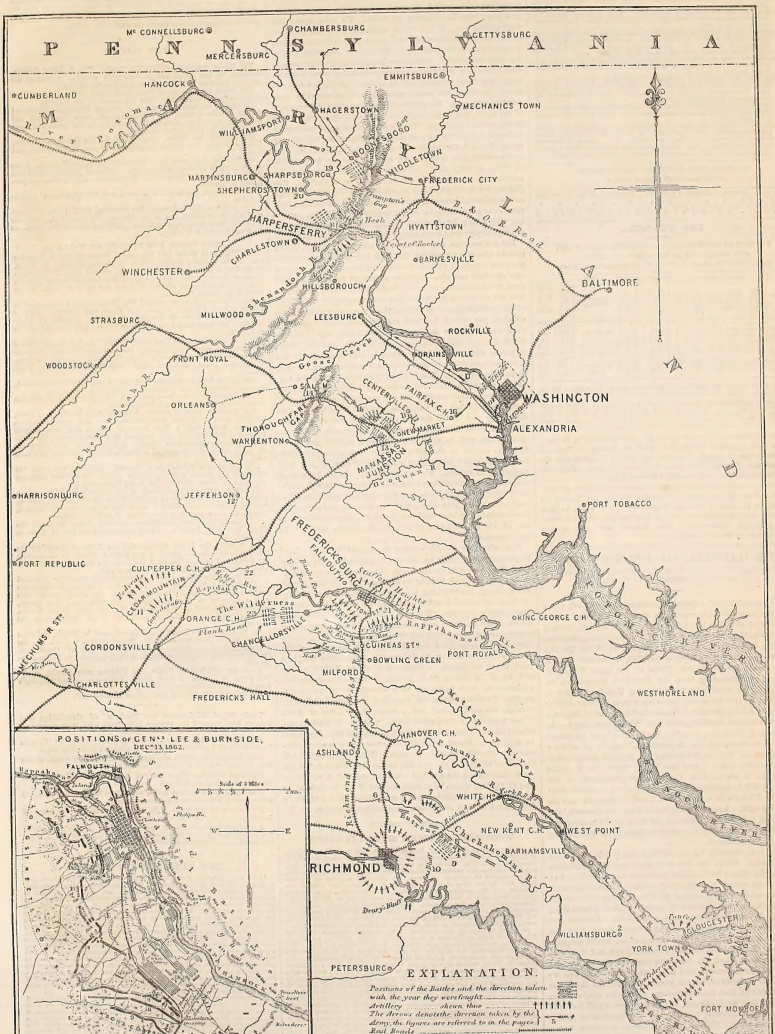
An account of the Austrian dragoons, Prince Windischgrätz, who has been some weeks at Freyssleben, drinking the mineral waters, has been found murdered in his bed. His valet, who had killed him with a log of wood while he slept, carried off the money and effects of the Prince.

The trial-trip of the Italia, the first ship of the reorganised London and Mediterranean Steam Navigation Company, took place on Wednesday, in the Lower Hope. A satisfactory run at the moderate rate gave an average speed of 11½ knots, or about 14 statute miles. The Italia will be followed by the Lusitania, the Alexandra, and the Castilia, new steamers.

We beg to correct an error with respect to the rate of income-tax, which inadvertently appeared in our last Number, in a paragraph taken from one of the daily journals. The tax for the coming year is at the same rate of assessment to be passed, subject, however, to the statutory exemption of incomes between £100 and £200.



INAUGURATION OF THE CAVOUR CANAL.—SEE PAGE 709.



MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.—SEE PAGE 702.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 4.

SUNDAY, June 28.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.

MONDAY, 29.—St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr. King Charles I. defeats the Parliamentarians under Waller at Cropredy Bridge, 1644. The City-road, London, opened, 1761.

TUESDAY, 30.—Sea-fight off Beachy Head between the Allies (English and Dutch) and the French: indecisive, 1690. Foundation-stone of Greenwich Hospital laid by Wren, 1696. Marlborough's great victory at Oudenarde, 1706. Rome surrendered to the French under Oudinot, 1849.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Boyne: victory of King of England over his father-in-law, King James II., 1690. Capitulation of Paris, 1815.

FRIDAY, 3.—Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Battle of Marston Moor. Great victory obtained by Cromwell over the Royalists under Prince Rupert. Most gigantic meeting of the National Volunteer Association for Rifle-shooting at Wimbledon, 1860.

SATURDAY, 4.—Consistory for defunct Bishops at Advocate, and taken Byzantium, which he afterward named Constantinople, 331. Jack Cade enters London in triumph, 1450.

SATURDAY, 4.—The United States of North America declared "free, united, and independent," 1776. Translation of St. Martin. Sir John Moore defeated the French, under Soult, at Malda, 1808. Deaths of the great ex-Presidents of the United States, Adams and Jefferson (who signed the Declaration), 1826. London and Blackwall Railway opened, 1840.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 4.

Morning.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
	1 30	2 15	3 0	3 45	4 30	5 15
Evening.	1 45	2 30	3 15	4 0	4 45	5 30

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL ADMIRALTY,
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 15' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.		Rain.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fah.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Atmosphere.	Amount of Cloud.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Highest Velocity in Miles per Hour.	Lowest Velocity in Miles per Hour.	Amount in Inches.
June	Inches.	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles inches
17	29·664	56·7	84	7	68·1	49·1	W. WNW.	31	1	183 ·720
18	29·766	49·6	74	8	69·1	43·3	S. SE.	19	1	107 ·240
19	29·776	50·9	80	8	64·1	47·7	NNE. S. ENE.	17	1	71·140
20	29·730	58·6	82·0	8·2	69·3	47·6	SSE. NW.	19	1	102 ·040
21	29·710	57·1	84	8	67·2	50·2	W.	19	1	181 ·720
22	29·629	57·1	85·6	10	65·9	47·4	S. WNW.	23	1	338 ·040
23	29·722	49·7	74	2	70·1	52·9	W.	19	1	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	29·664	29·766	29·776	29·730	29·710	29·629	29·722		
Thermometer (Fahrenheit)	56·7°	52·4°	52·0°	57·2°	57·0°	56·0°	52·0°		
Temperature of Evaporation	52·0°	50·0°	50·0°	52·0°	52·0°	52·0°	50·0°		
Direction of Wind	...	WSW.	SSW.	WSW.	SSW.	NNE.	WSW.		

TO CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, has been appointed our special agent for Germany.—Terms of Subscription at Leipsic, including four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-year, 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

NOTICE.—By the courtesy of Captains SPEKE and GRANT we shall be enabled, in the next Month of this Journal, to give several very interesting ENGRAVINGS illustrative of their important Geographical Discoveries. The Number will also contain PORTRAITS of the EXPLORERS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863.

IT is honourable to the British Parliament, and a fresh proof that it really and truly represents the general feeling of the nation, that at a time like this a single case of horror, the fate of an insignificant person, should be able to obtain attention from the Legislature, and should compel two of the Queen's Ministers to make grave reply to complaints. At this moment great events are before us. Three of the great Powers of Europe are demanding from the fourth a recognition of justice and an atonement for wrong. A French Ministry is changing, and we know not into what course we may drift or bedrawn. A King has sat in judgment on the conduct of England; and is said to have decided against her. We are arranging for the surrender of the Ionian Islands. We have in hand important cases of international law, of theological dispute, of military complications. We are celebrating the grandest geographical feat of modern times. And the Queen sends forth a request for justice and an atonement for wrong. A French Ministry is changing, and we know not into what course we may drift or be drawn. A King has sat in judgment on the conduct of

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Balls and banquets, matinées and soirées, dancing, tea, and conversazioni, a summer carnival of all kinds of gaiety, and yet, to the home-returning traveller, there does not seem to be anything new in this monstrous feverish London. The Guards' ball at the Exhibition building will be very sumptuous; but it will be remarkably like other balls, past, present, and to come. Stay, we have seen something new since our return—the carte de visite of Prince Alfred in full Highland uniform. It is the prettiest and most picturesque photographic portrait we have seen for a long time. The Prince looks *born a rover* in his naval dress—one of the handsomest and most elegant of modern costumes—and the new carte de visite is, we think, an unanswerable rebuke to the discordant people who object to the wearing of uniform by our naval officers, to substitute a tunic for the dress coat, to replace the cocked hat by a navy cap, and to dismiss at a moment's notice all to take away the epaulettes altogether.

Water, it is said, in persistent dropping will wear away the hardest marble. Our readers may have to wait a very long time for the fact to be accomplished. A quarter of a century has elapsed since Mr. Charles Dickens, in his inimitable novelette, *Sketches by Boz*, had hundreds of imitators but few compeers worthy of his rivalry, drew attention to the abuses and the temporary evils of the system of employed in the millinery and dressmaking houses of the West End. Year; it is all time since "Nicholas Nickleby" was written—ever since we first read all about Mrs. Mantalini, and Miss Knagg, and poor Kate. At least twenty years have passed since Thomas Hood, in language as noble with indignation as fierce, dwelt on the sublime subject in "The Lady's Dream." Since then there have been numerous meetings held, and bills introduced, and "first hands," and leading articles written; but the water dropping has *not* worn out the stone. It is as hard as ever. Its components parts are pride and selfishness, and indifference, and cupidity, and it is as hard as the human millstone. An inquiry into a people's dirt who lately died of apoplexy in a fashionable dressmaking establishment has just thrown the public into a ferment, and, with the usual capricious and unreasoning impulsiveness, has all at once made against the particular modiste in whose employ this poor dead worshipped was what we do not wish to preach a crusade against. Anybody. She may be no more than dozens of millinery and dressmaking establishments in fashionable use. It is a question of overwork and late hours that needs denunciation and calls for abolition; and the supporters of the system, in the name of humanity, of disease and death, for haughty dames to whom Thomas Hood in vain appealed—who are morally responsible for the frightful evils so long complained of, so often denounced, and yet, for many, many years, so compulsorily tolerated, if not absolutely encouraged, by "parties of the first respectability."

The year before last M. Du Chaillu was deservedly one of the hottest comets of the season. He had some of the usual comet attributions to boast of. But Captain Speke and Captain Grant, which were two little black proteges, are undeniably the most popular and fashionable pets of the year. Nothing succeeds like a great. Getting aside the fact of their astounding geographical discovery, they seem to have come from a land of promise by far the best adapted for the growth of "de grow beneath their shoulders." What are we to think of Uganda, when unfortunate Speke is obliged to have recourse to ridicule a felony without benefit of clergy?—of Karagwe, where the majority of the black family are known as the children of the Great King, and among the head officials of the Court are first and second class executioners, and men who whistle on their fingers? Even that wretched country Unyoro, which we wished for what it became of the old sans and why the moon made faces at the earth; and the late entire Kingdom of Uganda, all have their share of the popular. The travels of Captains Speke and Grant will, we are sure, prove *the* book of the season, and engage in popularity the attention of Dr. Livingstone—or Dr. Colenso.

New ideas are always springing up and enjoy a fitful popularity, but some of the most promising and contentious disappear with a suddenness rivalling that of Professor Pepper's ghost. We don't hear quite so much about "Co-education" now, which was the latest "ism" in "Girton" which was to have united "all the talents," literary, legal, and artistical, in the service of social instruction, and to which the Bishops of Carlisle and her Holiness the Pope is said to be no capital hand at making a cannon. Ex-King Bomba, Brigands of Naples, Mrs. Peyser's new novel, and Mr. Gye's opera, will be willing to borrow all the pontifical "cannon" if they could be used as weapons of warfare against the Co-education "ism."

But, touching clubs, we don't know what has become of the Grosvenor-Lansdowne, which, in name has taken the place of the Public Cruscan" or the "Sesquepedalian." The gymnasium proposal was edifying, but hardly practicable. It was "too collegiate," and the next step in club innovation would have been, we suppose, to establish classes for the study of Greek and Latin, and the foundation of a club for the study of political economy. A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* has been asking for information respecting the "Goldenballs" Club, which, by the May we inquire what is the existing state of the "Goldenballs" Club in London? It seems to be the only association of the kind without some literary association in the metropolis.

On the other hand, there is said to be a young club in Grafton-street, Piccadilly, not pretending to do too much, but promising—to the extent of some actual performance—to do a great deal towards making tailors for light comedy and agreeable. The new club, which is "Chop and Steak" Club, where the amenities of polished intercourse are combined with the foundation of a feast of reason and flow of steaks, and potatoes, "like a boil of four." The collar of wines is reported to be excellent, and the cheapness of the entertainment is moderate, the entire tariff framed with "a strict regard to the economical tendencies of the age."—an age, by-the-way, which is economical in nothing but everything that is worthless, and which is prodigality in everything that is superfluous.

It was high time that a new social club to be established. Gentlemen were growing tired of being blackballed at the big Westend clubs, which, with the exception of old fogies and people of more than Venetian tyranny over eight hundred or a thousand quiet and good-natured men, who would be the foundation of a new institution, ought to be called "The Outcasts," every candidate for which was to be bound to have been blackballed at some club paying a rental of over two hundred a year. The "Outcasts" Club would be the best way to suggest as a most appropriate title for the new "gridiron" fraternity. Still, with all its drawbacks, there is a pressing public need for a "Beefsteak Club," held in the Lyceum Theatre, was established for a somewhat similar purpose. A combination of the Lyceum company, as well as noblemen and M.P.s, used to belong to "the steaks;" but, at present, we believe nobody under the rank of a Duke or a Sublieutenant-Governor has been admitted to the club.

Meanwhile we live in hopes of seeing organised, some day or another, a club among the Academicians and Royal Painters, on the model of Murger, the author of *Scenes de la Vie de Bohème*, "belonged, the waiter observed, to the *Société des Buveurs d'Eau*," which, we have only at stated times in the course of every month; and it was only when the water and bread and banquets took place that members were compulsory. At other seasons the members were privileged to drink anything they pleased to pay for or were lucky enough to be treated by, from claret to hippocras. Such a club, in which the only distinctive presence of the water-decanter among beverages on club nights rendered, in a manner, the drinking of it compulsory, would be delightfully, and logic into the argumentative contents of the *Buveurs d'Eau*.

Albert Smith once drew up two comic Acts of Parliament—one relating to evening parties, the other to matrimony. It is seldom, however, that a real Act of Parliament is funny. As a rule, our legislative enactments are most desperately dull reading. Lord Raynham and Mr. Dunlop have, nevertheless, brought into the Commons a bill which we can scarcely think will ever pass into an Act, which we have no hesitation in characterising as a "screamer." It is the shortest bill we have ever read, but, like a serpent, its sting is in its tail. The preamble is such that it is impossible to regulate the punishment inflicted in schools, and it proposes to enact that housebreaker, schoolmaster, tailor, tutor, or any other person having the care of youth, and not being a parent or nearest relative, shall make use, in the chastisement of children, of any instrument save a birch rod, under pain of being considered guilty of an assault and punished accordingly.

Lord Raynham is a most amiable and well-meaning nobleman; but this Birching Bill is, we take it, a mistake, humorous in the embryo, but calculated to be mischievous if brought to maturity. The authorised use of the birch for "serious flogging, and flogging in private," is barous and revolting punishment which nine-tenths of the public wish to see banished from all schools, private and public. If an educator has got into a difficulty, and knows the shoulders to the hand with a cane there is not, we opine, much harm done, *although it is certainly practicable and very desirable that the birch should be abolished in toto at all*. But to hint at the revival of a universal regime of rods and ogging-blocks is a most retrograde step. Under the circumstances mend given by this bill, schoolmasters would fog who never flogged before; and thousands of poor children would be continually punished with dishonour and contempt for birch-trees, as in Shenstone's "Schoolmistress," "shaping them into rods, and tingling at the view." If the bill passes, there will be a run upon birch-trees, and "birch" wood will be at a premium, and the village of "Much Birch" stripped to the last twig. We do not like the bill. We do not know where the birch is unknown and the "taws" are triumphant? Seriously, we do not like the principle on which *should* have been drawn by Dr. Busby—is calculated to do a great deal more harm than good.

We alluded lately to Professor Pepper's Polytechnic ghost. This ingenious and really astounding optical delusion, the invention of Mr. Dircks, C.E., and patented in the names of Messrs. Burnett, of High-street, Hoxton, and in the Strand (at the New Adelphi), is now about to be shown in the Gallery of Illustration, and will be exhibited at one of the new theatres on the Place du Châtelet. A French version of Miss Braddon's "Aurora Floyd," under the title of "La Comédie Miss Aurore," is the piece selected for the first appearance of this highly popular ghost before a French audience.

FINE ARTS.

REFORM OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A MEMORIAL, signed by nearly a hundred leading members of the artistic profession, with a view to the reform and remodelling of the Royal Academy, has just been presented to the Royal Commissioners lately appointed to inquire into the constitution and working of the Royal Academy. The memorial indicates measures of urgently-needed reform in nearly accordance with those we wish to see adopted that we will quote it without further preface. The memorial runs thus:—

"1. That the present anomalous position of the Royal Academy should cease, and that its constitution should assume a truly national character.

"2. That a large and immediate increase be made in the numbers of associates, so as to include representatives of every branch of the profession. That a certain portion of the associates be admitted to take part in the council of the academy, and that all elections on subjects for the consideration of the council be made by the academicians and associates.

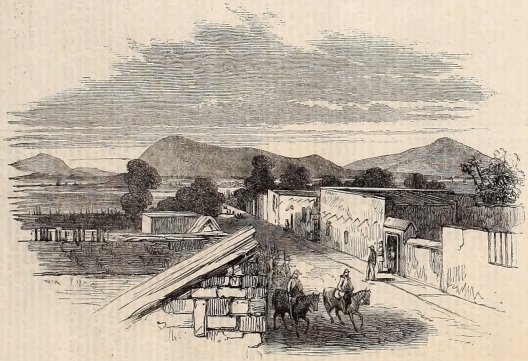
"3. That the associates be incorporated with the Royal Academy.

"4. That a large increase of space for exhibition purposes is absolutely required to meet the growing wants of the profession."

The most pressing causes of complaint are the insufficient space for exhibition and the inadequate number of the representative associates. The insufficiency of space for many years past has completed the ruin of the Academy as a school, has crippled, to a fatal degree, the department of landscape, which deserved exhibition, if our chief annual exhibition is to be a representative one, in the most complete condition and growth of art. This evil has been more severely felt from the fact that many works by academicians and associates which would have been exhibited in the Royal Academy have unquestionably been inferior to a large portion of the rejected. If an artist has once distinguished himself by the production of a meritorious picture, the academy has to give, we may concede that he has established a certain claim to be considered a fair professional, and especially associate, there can also be but one opinion. From the extraordinary growth of the arts during the present century, and within (say the last fifty years, and the proportionate increase of the number of works sent in, the present limit of the membership of the Royal Academy—namely, to include all the distinguished members of the profession—is altogether too small. Many artists, individually ignored, seeing no approximately adequate extension of the number was made to the limit, have withdrawn entirely their contribution

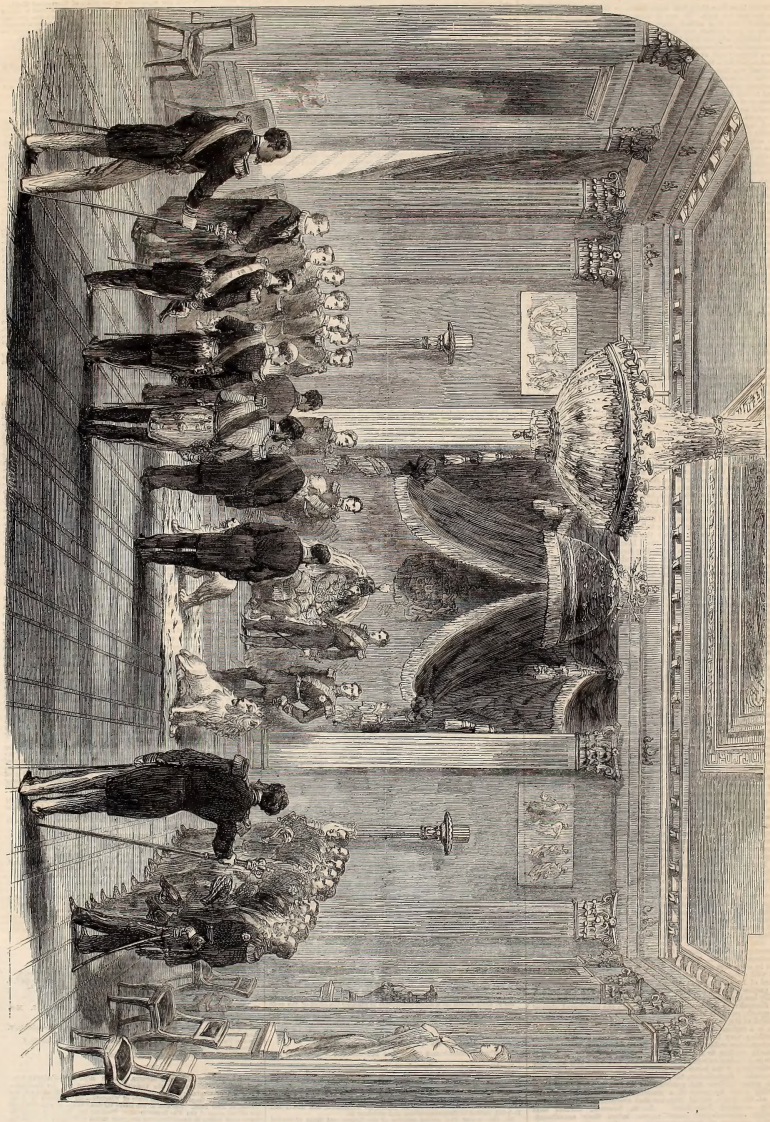
THE WAR IN MEXICO.

VIEW OF PUEBLA DURING THE SIEGE.



A STREET IN PALMAR.

ROAD TO MEXICO: SCENE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF A FRENCH CONVOY.—SEE PAGE 709.



STATE RECEPTION OF THE GREEK DEPUTATION BY THE KING OF DENMARK.—SEE PAGE 702.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE have been three first appearances in the House of Commons this week—though three of too comic only can the term be literally applied; but in a certain sense they were first appearances. Forsooth in point of date was that of Mr. O'Hagan, the Attorney-General for Ireland, who has only lately obtained a place in Parliament. This honorable and learned gentleman came hither with a high reputation as an orator, and especially his private and personal capability, he is to be held in high esteem by every class and party in Ireland. The man was therefore well prepared for him, and the success of his act practically assured unless he should exhibit shortcomings of no ordinary kind. In answering one or two questions which had been put to him Mr. O'Hagan showed that he had a good voice and much power of expression; and in his first speech as a debater many of his real qualities were permanently brought out. He is undoubtedly fluent, but more in the Irish than the English sense of the word; he has much skilful in argumentation, he grows on the House as he gets rather to his declamation than to his ingenuity. His style is of a sonorous order, and is not deficient in point, but it wants terseness, and possesses none of the piquancies, of that gentleman, and was therefore well prepared for him, and the success of his act practically assured unless he should exhibit shortcomings of no ordinary kind. In answering one or two questions which had been put to him Mr. O'Hagan showed that he had a good voice and much power of expression; and in his first speech as a debater many of his real qualities were permanently brought out. He is undoubtedly fluent, but more in the Irish than the English sense of the word; he has much skilful in argumentation, he grows on the House as he gets rather to his declamation than to his ingenuity. His style is of a sonorous order, and is not deficient in point, but it wants terseness, and possesses none of the piquancies, of that gentleman, who is the very reverse of him, and this

THE FARM.

The great Rehmhan corncrops has poured forth its stores to its latest cuff, and the grand sherborne total is 69027 5s., or an average of £55 7s. 2d. for 1245 head. The sale in April averaged £55 19s. for 82 head, and that on Wednesday £54 17s. for 93 head. To this must be added £15,646 18s. 6d., or an average of £11 17s. 3d. on 1356 sheep and all the two great sales before Mr. Webb's death; and we find that the flocks and herds of "the shepherd king" have realised £84,674. Some surprises. The last sherborne sale realised thirty-two Celtes, at £14 11s. 3d. each; sixteen Southdowns, at £14 4s. 1d.; seven Blythe, at £44 8s.; three Beauties, at £30 6s. 8d.; and one Celte, at £28 14s.; three Irrumpents, at £42 10s.; and First Fruits, the young gold medallist bull, £168. The sum total for the sixty-three was £2413 17s., or an average of £41 1s. 6d. for bulls of all cows and heifers, and of £37 6s. for fourteen bulls. The Beauty (by Furbelow from Cumberland Rose 6th), the Celte (by Wolf), and Pet, at the Cobham sale in March, 1859, realised, with her nine descendants, 1253 gs.

The Warlaby calves for the first half of 1863 are on this wise:—red and white bull by Sir Samuel, from Red Rose 2nd, by Meadsley, and a roan bull, by Lord Lyon, from Valley, Lady Blithe, and Charlotte; and a roan bull and a red bull by Lord of the Hills from Rosebud and Helena. Mr. Rowland Kirk would have added fifty a dozen engaged at the battle of Worcester. Mr. Tore's Rescalot 3rd, so closely allied to her namesake, once the prize Queen of Kirkleby, has just had her third calf, a white heifer, Rescalot 4th, by Fitz-clarence, who is shortly to take his bow at Warlaby from Mr. Tore's Rescalotte, by Dr. M'Hale, is in process of engraving for the "Herd Book" (which will appear most probably in August), and her next was the 1st prize bull calf, by The Druid. We learn from the *Weekly Messenger* that the Grand Duchess tribe are to make their first public appearance at Warwick, whither a couple of cows and heifers, the Duke 9th and Grand Duchess 12th, are bound. Grand Duchess 4th died lately, and Grand Duchess 1st has been slaughtered. The last-named arrivals are Grand Duchess 14th, Grand Duchess 15th, and Grand Duke 12th, all three by Duke 9th.

The Smithfield club purpose giving £1025 in prizes next December, besides two £40 and four £20 cups, a gold medal for pigs, ten silver medals in addition to the £5 in the regulations, and £1 to the butcher's cap to the largest buyer. The £1005 for cattle is thus allotted:—Short-horns, and short-horn crosses, £200; Herefords, £125; crossbreds, £115; Scotch longhorns and polls, £70 each; Norfolk and Suffolk, £70; Welsh, £45; Devons, £45; Sussex, £45 each; and extra stock, £10—a sum which would bear enlarging when we consider what excellent animals are perform found in those stocks. The sheep shall have £500 allowed—Southdown, £100; Leicester, £80; crossbreds, mountain sheep (white faced and speckle or black faced in distinct classes), £70; Cotswold, £60; Lincoln, £60; Oxford and Shrops, £40 each; Oxfords, Kents and other long-wools, £30 each; and pens, £25.

It has been recently decided by the Queen's Bench that a poticlub threshing machine is not a fixture. Chrysler and Lee, the owners, "erected," within the meaning of the 7th section of the General Highway Act; and hence, it is within twenty-five yards of a highway, and may be properly seized, its owner is liable to the penalties imposed by such section. The Common Pleas have also held that when, in addition to the engine, a threshing machine is driven by a steam at a level crossing, and in consequence of the noise so caused a pair of horses which were standing by a cart in the road, and which were waiting to cross it became unmanageable and ran against a wall, the company were not liable for want of care, and limits for the damage is caused to the carriage and horses.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly (who has taken his time about it) has moved for and got his attorney-general, considering the effect of the malt tax as regards revenue, beer, and cattle feeding; and the bill to make the taking of an oath, fodder, &c., by means of false pretences with the purpose of extra feeding them not an indictable offence, but one merely of summary jurisdiction, has received a second reading. The case in which cattlers were punished for stealing their masters' cats for this purpose has always been held to be larceny, and this is the only means the Judges gave for upholding the conviction was, that by putting the horses into better condition the cattler's labour was diminished.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has passed a special resolution securing to England the advantages stipulated in the commercial treaty concluded between Belgium and Switzerland.

A despatch received at the Foreign Office from the British Envoy in Persia announces that the siege of Herat has at length been terminated, and that the city has been occupied by the troops of Dost Mohamed Khan.

In the Grenan Federal Diet, on Thursday week, the Special Committee on the affairs of Holstein brought in a report proposing that the Danish Government should be requested to withdraw the patent of the 30th of March. The Danish representative handed in a protest against it, and the report will be taken into consideration on the 1st inst.

A bill before the House of Lords defines the boundaries of British Columbia thus:—On the south the United States, and on the north 60 deg. north latitude; on the west the Pacific and the Russian territories, and on the east the Rocky Mountains and 120 deg. west longitude. Queen Charlotte's Island and other adjacent islands are included, except Vancouver and its adjacent islands.

The list of Queen's counsel, of commissions and distribution of prizes to the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, took place on Saturday in the newly-erected gymnasium at the rear of the institution, in the presence of a large number of officers, professors, and visitors, and the parents and relatives and friends of the students. Major-General Hamilton read a report of the conduct of Military Discipline, and the prizes were distributed to the favourable report from General Sandham, Lieutenant-Governor of the academy, was also read.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The unsettled state of the Polish question has continued to exercise considerable influence upon the market for National Securities. Notwithstanding that the most pacific intentions have evinced from the outset on the part of Russia, and that about £100,000 in gold has been disposed of to the Bank of England, numerous rumours have been taken place, and considerable fluctuations in the said prices have had a drooping tendency. The Unfunded Debt has, likewise, been a heavy feature, and the Consolidated Annuities have declined to 92¾, sold at 93 for the appointment of accommodation. The Bank of England will be prepared to lend money at 3 per cent in open market—which, should what be required, will be a considerable relief to the money market, which has been rather lower. The best commercial bills have been readily discounted, as follows:—

Thirty days' bills ...	3	per cent.	Four months' bills ... 4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills ...	3½		Six months' bills ... 4½ per cent.
Three months' bills ...	4		

In the Stock Exchange money is abundant, at short 3 per cent; and on the Continent it is moderately active, at full quotations. We annex the rates in to-day's *Gazette*:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ...	per cent.	per cent.	Amsterdam	per cent.	per cent.
Vienna ...	6	5	Brussels	3	2½
Berlin ...	5	3½	Hamburgh	3	2½
Frankfort ...	5	3½	St. Petersburg	5½	5

A considerable decline has taken place in the value of silver. Mexican dollars have sold as low as 52½d., and bars at 61½d. per ounce.

The Australian gold exports for the present week amounted to about £200,000, chiefly from Australia.

The Government of the Province of India, London, and China have declared a dividend of 8 per cent for the current half year.

The usual monthly statement of the value of the shipment of gold to this country, and of those on the Continent are favourable.

The Canada Land Company, that of Westminster, a capital of £1,000,000, has been formed.

On Monday Home Stocks were dull and rather lower, whilst Indian Securities and Railway Shares, for Money, realised very full prices. Consols left off to 92¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞; Long Annuities 15 1-16; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 8s. dis.; Bank Stock, 2274 to 274; India Five per Cent, 102 16s.; the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 106; the Debentures, 1940 to 105; India Bonds, 18s. prem. Canada were rather lower on Tuesday. The Three per Cents, for Transfer, closed at 92¾; Ditto, for July, 92; Bank Stock, 273 to 274; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞; India Five per Cents, 108 to 4; Rupee Paper, 105¾ to 107¾; Ditto, 110 to 2; India Bonds, 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 8s. dis. On the following day there was no recovery in the market, and the purchases of cash were on a limited scale:—Consols left off to 92¾; Ditto, for Account, 92; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞; India Five per Cents, 108 to 3; Bank Stock, 273 to 274; Rupee Paper, 105¾ to 107¾, and 111 to 3; India Bonds, 18s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. On Thursday the market exhibited increased heaviness:—Consols, for Money, sold at 92⅝; for Account, 92⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞; Long Annuities, 15 1-16; India Five per Cent Stock has ranged 108¾.

American Securities have ruled steady, and prices have been well supported:—Atlantic and Great Western have realised 74¼; Erie Shares, 45; Illinois Centrals, 98 dis.; Ditto, 100-dollar Shares, sii paid, 62½; and Pennsylvania, 1st Mortgage, 85.

Much less firmness has been observed in the market for Foreign Securities, and the transactions in Turkish Stocks were very limited. Spanish Passives last week are as follow:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99½ ex div.; Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents, 1861, 93; Chilian Six per Cents, 1860, 103; Ditto, 1861, 97½; Ditto, Coupons, 17½; Italian Railway, 81; Mexican Three per Cents, 1851, 36; Ditto, Deferred, 19; Ditto, Deferred, 19; Peruvian Six per Cents, 1857, 99½; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49½; Ditto, 1853, &c., 49½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1853, 66; Russian Four per Cents, 1862, 88; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1862, 98; Spanish Three per Cents, 54½; Ditto, Deferred, 49½; Ditto, Passive, 14½; Ditto, Coupons, 15; Swedish Five per Cents, 1859, 104; Ditto, 1860, 104; Ditto, 1862, 71½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1863; Italian Five per Cents, 74½; Dutch Four per Cents, 1863, 94; Ditto, Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 58; Ditto, Certs, 58.

The Joint-Stock Bank Shares have ruled firm; Alliance have sold at 35½; Anglo-Californian, 7½; Bank of Australasia, 74; Bank of Egypt, 11; Bank of London, 27½; Bank of Upper British Columbia, 1¼; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 21½; Ditto, Scrip, 1½; Colonial Bank, 15½; Commercial of Australia, 11½; Imperial, 8½; London Chartered of Australia, 23 ex div.; London and Brazilian, 14½; London Chartered of Australia, 23 ex div.; London and South-Western, 43; Metropolitan and Provincial, 18½; Provincial of Ireland, 10½; Royal British Bank, 1½; Union of Australia, 52½; Ditto, New, 51½; and Union of London, 38½.

The Miscellaneous Securities the dealings have been far from numerous:—Canada Six per Cents have been done at 108; Ditto, Five per Cents, 104; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 101; Ditto, Four per Cents, 98; and Six per Cents, 113.

The Railway Share Market has been moderately active and the following are the leading transactions:—Australian Agricultural, 23½; Crystal Palace, 9½; Ditto, Preference, 45; Ditto, Extension, 4½; Great Northern, 127½; Ditto, Quadruple Six per Cent Bonds, 62; Joint-Stock Discount, 4; London Financial Association, 2½; Ditto, Preference, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 107; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78 ex div.; Rio de Janeiro City Improvement, 2½; Ditto, New, 2½; Royal Mail Steam, 87½; Scottish Central, 114; Ditto, 5 per Cent Preference, 114; Scottish North-Eastern, 104; Ditto, Preference, 114; Regent's Canal, 76; Trent Navigation, 93; and West London, 107.

The Foreign Railway Shares have been in fair request, but very inactive state, and in numerous instances quite nominal:—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5½; Ditto, Preference, 10½; Ditto, Arnaud are Thursday's official closing quotations:—Buenos Ayres Great Southern, 6 per Cent Shares, 100; Ditto, Extension, 6 per Cents, 93; Ditto, A Stock, 86½; Great Northern, 13½; Great Western, 46; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 120; Ditto, Preference, 118; Ditto, Blackburn, 100; Ditto, Bolton and Bower, 43½; London and North-Western, 99½; London and South-Western, 92½; Ditto, Preference, 107; Ditto, Fifteen per Cent Bonds, 17½; Ditto, York, 90; South-Eastern, 93½; West Midland—Oxford, 46½; Ditto, Worcester, 22.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 114½; Great Western, 120; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118; London and North-Western, 114; Sales Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101.

BONDS.—Great Northern, 4½ per Cent, 101 5-8.—Birkenhead, 90; Chester and Holyhead, 94½; Hull and Selby, 112½; North-Western, 1st, 112½; Royston, Hitchin, and Peterboro', 94.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 6½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 12½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 97½; Ditto, 2nd Preference, 83½; Eastern Bengal, 11½; East Indian, 109½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 97½; Ditto, 2nd Preference, 83½; Great Indian Peninsula, 104½; Indian Branch, 3½; Madras Five per Cent Bonds, 109½; Scinde, 111½; Punjaub, 16½; Ditto, 10½; Ditto Shares, 2½.

FOREIGN.—Dutch Rhenish, 7½; Ditto, Eastern Junction, 1½; Luxembourg, 4½; Ditto, New, 4½; Luxembourg, 14½; Ottoman, 12½.

The amount of the Bullion in the Bank of England on Saturday last, as compared with the preceding statement:—

Amount of bullion deposited on the week ending this day	...	£19,985
Amount of bullion deposited on the week ending this day	...	£19,985
An increase of gold deposits of	...	20,310
An increase of notes issued of	...	2,510
An increase of securities of	...	22,820

The total amount of bullion is £27,257,663; public deposits amount to £10,279,823, and the private deposits to £13,809,996; securities are £12,766,459, and the stock of bullion is £19,998,115.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 27.—Our market, to-day, was very moderately supplied with English wheat, and the trade ruled heavy, at a decline of 1s. per quarter on the prices of this day week. Foreign wheat was in fair request, at the currency of last Monday. Barley was in steady demand, and, in some instances, the currencies were 1s. per quarter higher. Floating cargoes of grain were in limited request, at the following rates:—Wheat, 40s. to 42s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; and oats, 23s. to 25s. per quarter. The arrivals of wheat, barley, and oats, coastwise, have been about having continued heavy, rain were fell, at the late decline in value. Beans were in good request, at 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Peas sold at 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Flour was the best trade was dull.

The following are the imports into this day was by no means uncommon; yet the demand remained steady:—

Arrivals—English and Scotch: wheat, 3771 quarters; barley, 70; malt, 1130; flour, 550. Foreign: wheat, 10,000 quarters; barley, 2000; oats, 6000; flour, 2000 sacks.

Average prices of corn in England and Wales, for the week ending June 20:—Wheat, 44s. 8d.; barley, 34s. 8d.; oats, 24s. 8d.; rye, 34s. 8d.; grinding barley, 23s. 8d.; distilling ditto, 31s. 8d.; beans, 36s. 8d.; peas, 38s. 8d.; maize, 30s. 8d.; wheat meal, 40s. 8d.; flour, 38s. 8d. per 280 lbs.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 63s.; Chevalier, 62s. to 65s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 56s. to 60s.; Scotch, 60s. to 63s.; Essex and Kent, white, 56s. to 60s.; Ditto, red, 52s. to 56s.; Suffolk and Norfolk, white, 52s. to 56s.; Ditto, red, 50s. to 54s.; Talavera, white, 52s. to 56s.; barley, 34s. to 37s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 42s.; town households, 36s. to 38s.; Essex and Suffolk, 34s. to 36s.; Norfolk and Yorkshire, 32s. to 34s. per sack.

Good—Linseed is less active, but quotations continued steady, with no change. Other seeds, as well as cakes, were in moderate request.

Linseed, English, crushing, 52s. to 53s.; Calcutta, 53s. to 57s.; Bengeaul, 45s. to 47s. per quarter; Baltic, 45s. to 47s.; Mediterranean, 45s. to 47s.; Odessa, 45s. to 47s.; Black Sea, 45s. to 47s.; Egyptian, 45s. to 47s.; Bombay, 45s. to 47s.; Madras, 45s. to 47s.; Egyptian, £8 10s. to £9 10s.; ditto, foreign, £8 10s. to £9; rape cake, £7 10s. to £8 per ton; cotton cake, £6 10s. to £7; coriander, 22s. to 24s.; carraway, 30s. to 32s. per cwt.

Tobacco—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s. 8d.; barley, 34s. 8d.; oats, 24s. 8d.; rye, 34s. 8d.; beans, 36s. 8d.; peas, 38s. 8d.

Duties.—Wheat, 12s.; barley, 6s.; oats, 4s.; rye, 6s.; beans, 7s.; peas, 7s.; flour, 2s. per barrel.

Gazette Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 8d.; barley, 34s. 8d.; oats, 24s. 8d.; rye, 34s. 8d.; beans, 36s. 8d.; peas, 38s. 8d.

Sugar.—The transactions in all kinds of raw sugar have been only moderate, and prices have ruled heavy. Refined goods are steady, at the currency of last week. At the docks and St. Louis, 88s. to 89s. per cwt. Refined goods are steady, at the currency of last week. At the docks and St. Louis, 88s. to 89s. per cwt. Refined goods are steady, at the currency of last week. At the docks and St. Louis, 88s. to 89s. per cwt.

Coffee.—Fine qualities of Ceylon, Jamaica, and Costa Rica are in fair demand, at nearly late rates. Stock 17th inst. against 24th inst. in 1862.

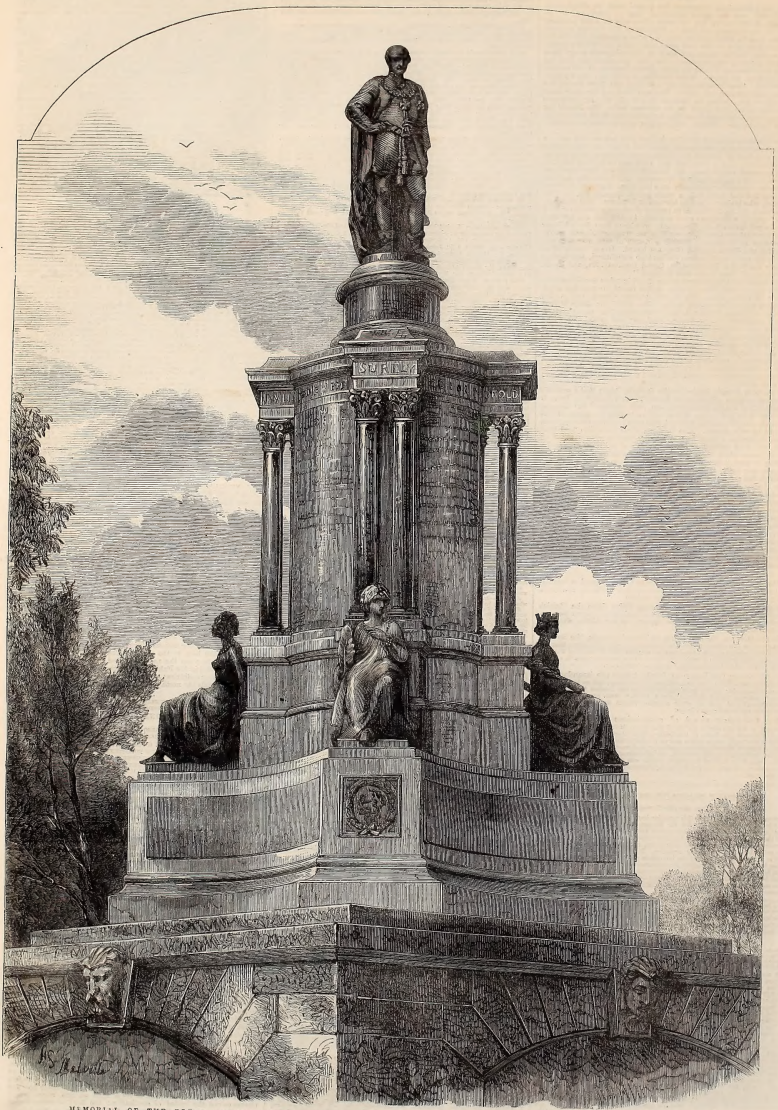
Rice.—The demand for this article continues dull, however, are well supported. Stock, 20,000 tons, against 15,000 tons last year.

Provisions.—Most kinds of butter are in fair request, at very full prices. Bacon is steady, at 60s. to 62s. per cwt. for the best Waterford. Hams are in moderate request, at 70s. per cwt.

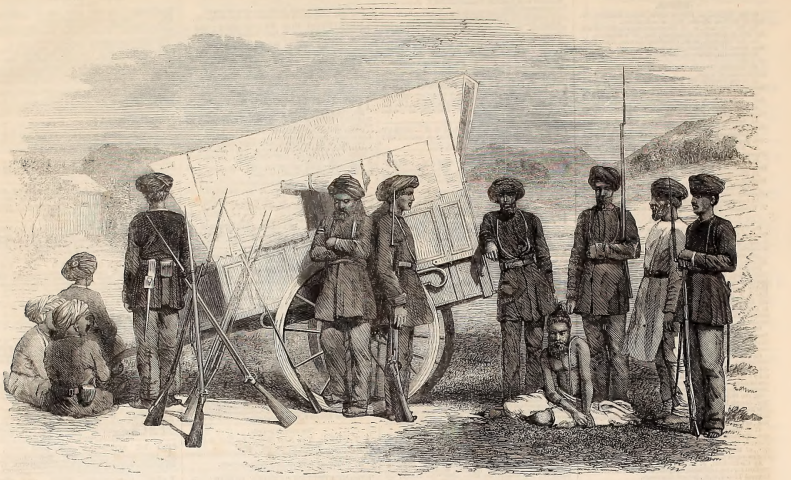
Tallow.—The market is flat, at 45s. 3d. per cwt. for P.Y.C., on the spot, and 45s. 6d. for the next three months. The stock is 7,400 casks, against 6,000 casks last year.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in moderate request, at 32s. per cwt., on the spot. Rape is selling slowly, at £36 10s. per tun. Olive is dull, at £45 per tun. Cocoa-nut oil is steady, at £39 per tun. Palm oil is dull, at £34 per tun.

Hops.—Pockets of 1862 are selling, at £4 to £5 5s. per cwt. Sussex, £4 to £5 5s.; Farnham, £5 5s. to £6 6s.; Kent, £4 to £5 5s.; Weald of Kent, £4 to £5 5s.; Mid Kent, £4 to £5 5s.; East Kent, £4 to £5 5s.; Worcester, £4 to £5 5s.; Yearlings



MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851 AND OF ITS FOUNDER THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

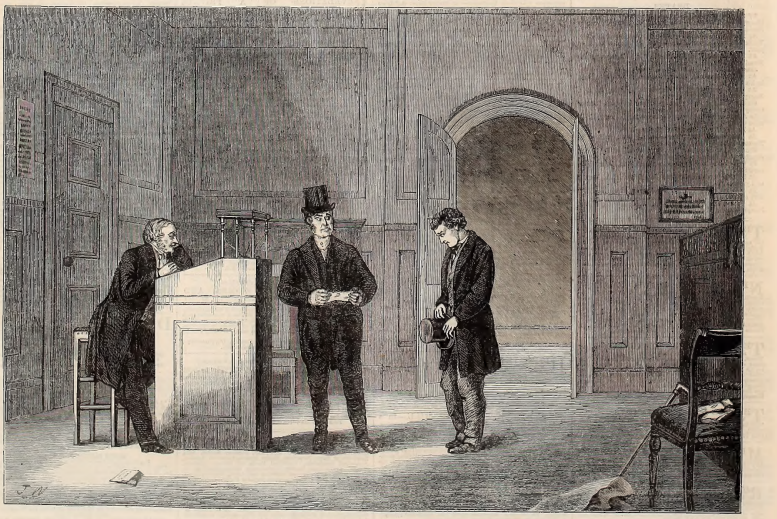


SHOLAPORE NATIVE (INDIAN) POLICE IN CHARGE OF A HINDOO REBEL.—SEE PAGE 703.

ante, all with bronze capitals and bases. Between the pilasters are four tablets taking a circular form, and inscribed with a history of the exhibition and the dedication of the memorial. These tablets, as well as the columns, are monolithic. The columns support an entablature which breaks round them. In the friezes of this are incised texts. Above the entablature, carrying up the outline of the tablets, rises the pedestal of the crowning statue. It is one block of red granite, thus continuing the line of colour throughout the monument. In the statue the Prince is represented, by her Majesty's express command, in the robes of the Great Master of the Bath. Minute attention has been paid to the detail of the robes and orders.'

"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."

MR. TOM TAYLOR'S new drama, which is so excellently acted that it is marked with a completeness not frequently witnessed on the stage, progresses in the good opinion of the public, and abundantly illustrates the difficulty which the criminal population have to encounter in their efforts to regain a position in society. The hero of the piece, as our readers know, is really innocent of the charge on which he was convicted and transported, and, on his return from Portland, gains a respectable situation, and is about to be married to the grateful girl who had recommended him to the post. But his evil genius follows him; and his former companions in dissipation, unwilling that he should gain an advantage in which they may not partake, denounce him to his employer. The scene is very cleverly managed. There is great variety in it. Hope and fear divide the soul of the returned convict (played by Mr. Neville) until all doubt ends in his dismissal from his employment. It is not the detective (whose part is undertaken by Mr. Horace Wigan) who denounces him, but, as we have suggested, his early acquaintances who had originally betrayed him into error. All now appears to be lost. In the further progress of the play the poor fellow is tried to the utmost, and things come to the worst. Then, by an inevitable law, they mend; and at the conclusion of the piece he has before him a future which abounds in promise of better days.



SCENE FROM "THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 8th ult., at Hornet Ayres, South America, the wife of William Flowers, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at 91, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, the wife of Alexander Maynard, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at 97, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, Mrs. Alfred J. Ellington, of a daughter.

At Peel-park, the wife of Major Peel, Captain Bourchier of a son.

At Stanton, Dorset, the wife of Major Porter, late Carabineer, of a son.

At Chelsea, the wife of John T. Lowe, Esq., late Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

At Ashwell-house, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Pavey, of a son.

At Angell-town, Brixton, the wife of the Rev. Matthew Vaughan, B.C.L., of a daughter.

At Kensington Gardens-square, the wife of the Rev. Henry Fry, M.A., of a daughter.

At Devonport, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, 7th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Wolverton, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Harcourt, of a daughter.

At Cowley Grove, Uxbridge, the wife of Captain G. B. Hennicker, R.N., of a son.

At Shorncliffe, the wife of Major Spier Hughes, 34th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. George W. Weldon, of a daughter.

At Lockington, Northamptonshire, the wife of Captain T. Wickham, 15th Hussars, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Kensington, by the C. C. Harrison, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Major Henry Hope Mundell, late of her Majesty's 8th Regiment, to Mary Anne, only daughter of John Walker Hall, Esq., of Berkeley-square, London.

On the 18th inst., at the parish church, Clarkston Kings, Cheltenham, by the Rev. Richard Greenall, Incumbent of Stanwell, and Vicar of Clarkston Kings, assisted by the Rev. Henry Barnard, Vicar of Tatton and Prebendary of Wells, George A. Hamilton, Captain 10th Hussars, son of the late Colonel Charles Graham, C.B., Bengal Artillery, to Lydia Caulfield, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Smalley Potter, Esq., of East Court, Charlton Kings. No cards.

On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Richard Greenall, Rural Dean, Incumbent of Stanwell, and Vicar of Clarkston Kings, Captain Francis Lyon, Royal Horse Artillery, to Fleet, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Arthur Annesley.

On the 16th of May, at St. Andrew's Church, Red River Settlement, by the Venerable Archdeacon Hunter-Duncan, John Griffin, Esq., Chief Trader, Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Sinclair, Esq., late Lieutenant and Acting Chief Factor in the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's Service.

On the 16th inst., at Hampton Church, by the Rev. Joseph Hetherington, M.A., Henry, second son of the late Robert Ley, Esq., of Ayshford, Devon, to Agnes Mansfield, to Martha, fourth daughter of the late John Sparks, Esq., of Clifton Hall, Workington, Cumberland.

At St. Mary's, Bromsgrove, Alexander Gordon, son of the Rev. Edward Gordon, Rector of Chaceley, Worcester, to Florence Barham, daughter of Sir Frederick Sinke, Bart., K.C., of Ashwood-house, near Bridgenorth, Salop, and Conley-square, London.

At Cheltenham, C. C. Corbyn, Esq., H.M.'s Bengal Medical Service, to Minnie, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Frith, C.B., Royal Engineers.

At Hillside-crescent, Major Robert C. Dodgson, 41st Regiment, to Jane Agnes, daughter of Mr. George Bell Stevenson, D.D., Professor of Church History, Edinburgh University.

At Denston, Suffolk, Mr. William Goodson, Denston Park, to Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. George Isle of Denston Hall.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, James Robert Walker, Esq., M.P., Barrister-at-law, son of James Walker, Esq., of Hutton, Yorkshire, to Louisa Marlborough, daughter of Sir John Lowther Johnstone, Bart., of Springfield, Dumfriesshire.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. R. B. Gobat, M.A., Incumbent of Ipswich, Wexham, son of the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, to Jemima, daughter of Captain Arnold, Esq., of Lethbidel, Kincardineshire.

At St. Peter's, Dublin, Captain F. Lyon, Royal Horse Artillery, to Flora, daughter of the late Hon. A. Annesley.

DEATHS.

On the 21st inst., at Hampstead, after scarlet fever, Alfred Champneys, third son of the Rev. R. C. Savage, Vicar of Nuneaton, aged 5 years.

At Yexford, Suffolk, Lucy Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. W. Burton, late Rector of Wenhaston, Suffolk, in the 82nd year.

At Brighton, Wm. Beaumont, Esq., Manager of the Birmingham Banking Company, in his 71st year.

James Hamilton, Esq., of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

At Feltham-crescent, Brompton, George Godwin, Esq., in his 73rd year.

At Bath, Jane, relict of Henry Davis, Queen-garden, the Rev. Henry Hutchins, in his 86th year.

On the 15th inst., at Swindon, Somerset, Mrs. Thomas Corbyn Jones, &c., in the 68th year of his age.

In Athens-road, Bayswater, Mary, Captain George, R.N., aged 41.

At Bramhister, Elwand Fox, Esq., aged 86.

At Randolph-street, Camden-town, Ann, widow of Thomas Gaisford, Esq., aged 86 years.

Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Lemuel Hall, of Foyle, and daughter of the late Rev. John Vesbey, of Ardmore, co. Derry.

In Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, Ann Esther Hall, aged 84.

At Lyham, Cheshire, the Rev. Wm. M'Ivor, M.A., Rector of Lymm, aged 74.

At the Parsonage, West Malvern, Rachel Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. Bradley, M.A., Incumbent.

At Park-place-villas, Maida-hill West, Angela, wife of Joseph Vaughan, Esq.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday and during the Week, Mr and Mrs. Alfred Wigan in the new and successful Comedy, in Six Acts, by Sir Arthur Helps, entitled Brighton.—The two new farces, AN UNLUCKY MORTAL and LAST TASK, by Messrs. Brough and Halliday, respectively, every Evening. On Wednesday, July 15, Mr. Buckstone's Benefit, when the Comedy of Brighton, being the 50th time, will be played, and on five other Benefits.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY next, June 29, and DURING THE WEEK, the Drama in which, at Easter, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which Mr. Webster will appear), will be produced. Preparations are advancing for the production of Mr. Dion Boucicault's Drama, entitled Alfred Mellon, and Miss M. Simcox; and ILL-TREATED IRON-MASTER, by Messrs. Brough and Halliday. Stalls, 5s.; Pit, 2s.; Private Boxes, 21s. Nation Stalls and Miss E. Saily. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Monday next, and during the Week, the Week, at 8, SUNDAY, at 7, Mr. Charles Dickens' Story, Dombey and Son, Messrs. Wilkie Collins, Hollingshead, and Mr. Fechter. Mr. Fechter will appear in the Drama, entitled THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER, by Messrs. Wilkie Collins and Hollingshead. Mr. Fechter will appear in the Drama, entitled THE DUMB BOY

THE UNION BANK OF ENGLAND and WALES, 2, Threadneedle-street.—Capital £1,000,000 in 100,000 shares of £10 each, with power to increase. Paid-up £500,000. £20—£1. Bring Warrants on Parr's Bank, Limited, Lombard-street, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Tritton's, 50, Lombard-street, and the Branches of the Establishment, Bright, Wood, Esq., Foreign Department, Liverpool. Geo. Em. Glasspoole to Parr's—H. Morrice, late Chief Inspector Glasgow to the Company's Glasgow, Paris, Liverpool Branches. Bankers, Parr's Bank, Limited. The Directors are prepared on the customary conditions of Joint Loans Banks, Deposits received, subject to notice of withdrawal. The rate of interest will depend on the period for which the money is lodged. Persons having current accounts are therefore any portion of their balances not required for immediate use, may obtain the benefit of either, in Paris or London, as required. Approved securities will be accepted and credits opened in London, Paris, and Liverpool, effected with the Establishments of the Company in those cities, and with their correspondents in all parts of the world. Bills discounted, and dealings with exchange and great letters of credit and circular notes on all the cities of Europe. The Bank will transact exchange of letters of foreign stocks, thousand stocks, shares, and securities intrusted to its care. Dividends and interest on foreign stocks, shares, and securities collected, and proceeds remitted. And generally all kinds of English and foreign banking business.

JAMES W. MILLER, Secretary.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Supported by voluntary contributions. Additional and continuous support is required to meet the current expenses of this charity.

CHARLES H. GAINSFORD, M.D., Physician.

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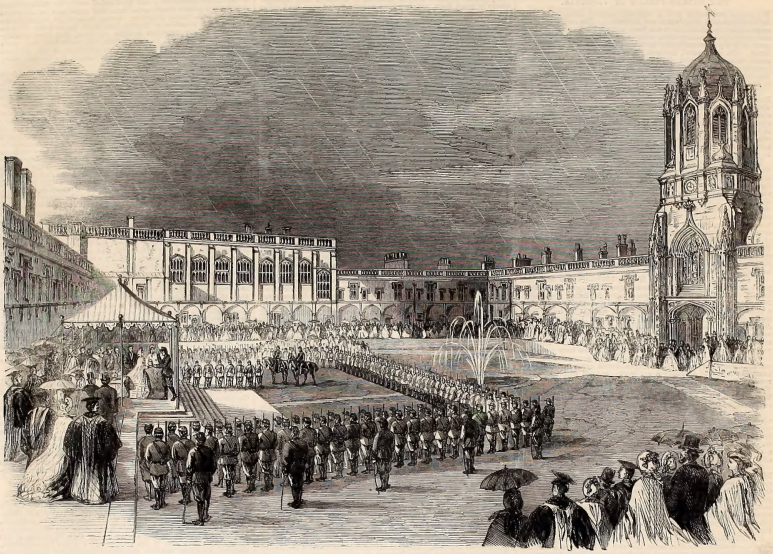

OXFORD COMMEMORATION: PRESENTATION OF PRIZES TO THE UNIVERSITY RIFLES BY THE PRINCESS OF WALES—SEE PAGE 705

OXFORD COMMEMORATION: THE ARCH OF STEEL—RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS BY THE APOLLO UNIVERSITY LODGE OF FREEMASONS—SEE PAGE 705

THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF VIRGINIA.

We present our readers with a carefully-prepared Map of the great battle-fields round Washington and Richmond. The majority of the maps hitherto published have not been compiled with sufficient care and knowledge to render them reliable or intelligent guides in the great military movements that have been followed with such deep interest. We understand, however, that an officer of General Lee's army, who served with that General and Generals Jackson and Longstreet during the whole beginning of the struggle, a native of Fredericksburg, is in England and preparing an authentic series of maps of the war.

The successive campaigns of M'Clellan, Pope, Burnside, and Hooker are no doubt fresh in the memory of our readers; but the details of the rival States, have been in turn threatened and defended. It will be found that there is an unfamiliarity with the military movements of which the Old State of Virginia will in all probability be yet the scene.

With this preface we will proceed to a more detailed account of the various battles. The country represented on the map is about 200 miles long by 140 broad. The battles fought thereon ranged, therefore, over a space similar to that extending between Inverness and the Scottish border. The figures used, it will be seen, are of two characters. The larger denote twenty-four successive battle-fields, or more or less important; the smaller indicate the several encampments and the various routes by which the masterly marches of the late General Jackson to the rear of the Federal army were accomplished to defeat their purpose. It should also be said that, for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary detail all common encampments, on town have been erected upon our map save such as are of military or strategic importance. We shall now proceed to explain the battlefields in detail, and in their methodical order, which will be found to be their chronological, order.

1. Yorktown (April 6 to May 4, 1863).—It was from this point that the first serious advance upon Richmond was made. It will be seen, indeed, that when General M'Clellan projected Richmond from Fort Monroe, with an army of 158,000 men and a large fleet of gun-boats, the Confederates had but 11,000 men to oppose to them. Three lines of works across from Yorktown to the James River, distance about twelve miles. A portion of it, however, was completed in these lines and armaments. General M'Clellan arrived with his army from the Rappahannock in time to stop the progress of the Federal General, who, with a force of 40,000 men, proceeded directly to Richmond, as M'Grudor only had 5000 men under his command. Upon General M'Clellan being reported by the same officer to have boats Johnston had to abandon his works, lest his supplies, which reached him by steamer, &c., by the York River, should be cut off. There were some unnecessary casualties upon Johnston's works; but they failed, with considerable loss to the Federals. Artillery duels continued for many days.

2. At Williamsburg (May 5, 1862) the Federals fell with force upon Johnston's rear as he retired towards Richmond. The actions were very hotly contested, and resulted in great slaughter, the total killed and wounded amounting to 4000. Johnston's object was to shell; but they could not compass impossibilities—the state of the roads and the heroic endurance of the Confederates baffling all their efforts.

3. Barhamsville (May 7th).—Here General M'Clellan next landed, 50,000 men, accompanied by a fleet of vessels which cut off much of the rearguard and waggon-train of Johnston, under command of General G. W. Smith, which must necessarily have fallen into the hands of the Federal General Smith directed Brigadier-General Whiting, with 8000 men, to attack the Federals and drive them back to the river. He expected an attack in the dense forests, where Texan rifles lurked behind every tree, had its effect, and the trains passed in safety all that day.

4 and 5. "The Seven Pines" and "The Fair Oaks" (May 31 and June 1).—General Keyes crossed the Chickahominy, and General Casey, Chickahominy, turned upon and attacked him. The action ceased after dark, M'Clellan's position being now seven miles in advance of the hour and the loss of General Johnston rendered the hard day's struggle fruitless. Though the Chickahominy rose on the night of the 1st of June, 1862, General Lee assumed the general command of the Confederate forces.

6 and 7. Battles near Meehanicsville (June 26).—General Jackson at this time was near Hanover River. General Lee, knowing that General M'Clellan had gone in Richmond, ordered Jackson to join him. He ordered General Whiting to take a division and proceed by night, with energy and despatch, via Lyndhurst and Charlottesville, to Meehan's River (about 200 miles), and report to General Jackson.

While General M'Clellan was being reinforced by Franklin from Washington, and General Banks at Winchester, to look out for Stonewall Jackson, who had been thus heavily reinforced and might threaten either of these forces, by the time Jackson came to the [illegible] and crowns (according to route), taking those very reinforcements back towards Richmond, and before M'Clellan could march on to the rear, some miles north-east of Meehanicsville. As soon as Lee knew of Jackson's arrival at Hanover, Longstreet with A. P. Hill, marched by a roundabout and swept down upon Meehanicsville, and on Thursday, June 26, he was in force at Jackson, in which he remained all night and long, but were only saved from entire destruction by the slow movements of one of the Confederate Generals and the admirable tact and skill of A. P. Hill. Here M'Clellan lost his heaviest guns and numerous artillery. These battles continued for seven days, and were fought over twenty-five miles of ground, and were fought by men and horses, waggons, cannon, muskets, blankets, &c.

7. Gaines' Mill and Gaine's Farm.—Among the battle-fields of June 27, when General Hood's Texans, at command of General Whiting, stormed the left centre of M'Clellan, and Jackson, Longstreet, the Hills, &c., fought over miles of ground.

8. Battles were fought at White Oak Swamp, Sunday and Monday, June 29–30.

9. Malvern Hill, the scene of the terrible action of Tuesday, July 1.

10. The above were engagements in the last days of June, when they have been computed from 25,000 to 30,000. Their result was to deliver Richmond from its endanger [illegible].

10. Second battle at Malvern Hill (August 5–6).

11. August 9 and 9.—Jackson, at march will be found denoted by the smaller figure 3 and arrows, here defeated Banks at Cedar Mountain (also called "South-west Mountain" and "Slaughter Mountain") [illegible] 25,000.

12.—Artillery duel and skirmishing were continued along the Rappahannock [illegible].

13. August 29 and 30.—Jackson here fought the second battle at Manassas. The third figure 3 and arrows, and the smaller numbers, took to get in Pope's rear, Pope having fallen back to Warrenton, Jackson had marched all day and night some fifty miles through Jefferson, Orleans, and Salem, meeting on the way Longstreet, who had to Alexandria the forces sent out to capture General Stuart. He then took and destroyed a railroad train, re-crossed the Bull Run Mountains at Manassas; and, when Pope sent several divisions to surround him, he met and fought them separately and defeated them until Longstreet came up.

14. Longstreet stopped by M'Dowell at Thoroughfare Gap, forced his way through, after an action of a few hours, hastening to reinforce Jackson.

15. Jackson's battle-field at Sudley, and Longstreet's at Groveton, and Manassas. The actions began on Friday, Aug. 29, 1862, and were renewed on Saturday, ending, after a hard day's fight, in a defeat. The line of battle extended in a crescent four miles long, and crossed that of Hill ("Stonewall") Bull Run") at right angles.

16. Battle of Chantilly (September 1). The small figure 3 and arrows denote Jackson's route in again getting on the Federal flank on Sunday, after marching and fighting for a week. Jackson again fought the Federal rear, at Fairfax Court House. General Pope sent General Kearney and others to hold him in check at Chantilly; soon he drew off his troops to Washington. Kearney was killed. The Federals fought well in all these engagements, and attempted to seek shelter in the works around Washington.

17. Bradock's Field, or South Mountain. General D. H. Hill here held M'Clellan in check until a portion of Longstreet's corps came up.

18. Harper's Ferry (Sept. 14, 15). When General Lee went into Maryland he detached several batteries of artillery, with sufficient troops to guard them, and had them secretly posted upon the Loudon Heights, opposite the Shenandoah side of Harper's Ferry, and on the Maryland Heights, on the Potomac side. About the time that these batteries were getting into position Jackson diverged from the road from Boonsboro' to Hagerstown, which General Lee took, and pursued the road leading to a ford over the Potomac, above Harper's Ferry. His course is indicated by fig. 4 and arrows. By this means he drove a large force of Federals out of Martinsburg and followed them to Harper's Ferry. Having then arrested the place, the batteries opened on them from the Loudon Heights, and when they took refuge in the fortress on the Maryland side of the river, Jackson opened on them from the Maryland Heights, Jackson meanwhile shelling them from his position on the river side. The place, having ammunition surrendered, with very large stores, artillery, muskets, &c. About 11,000 prisoners were taken, including General Miles, in command. The surrender of Harper's Ferry was made on Monday. That night Jackson marched to Shepherd's-town, and on Tuesday night was at General Lee's left flank, preparatory to the battle of Sharpsburg, which culminated on Wednesday.

19. On the night of Sept. 14 General Lee withdrew his men from South Mountain, in consequence of General M'Clellan having obtained possession of Crampton's Gap, leading directly to Sharpsburg; and, proceeding to the latter position, he there awaited the coming of Jackson. General M'Clellan fought on Monday afternoon (16th), and General Lee stood at bay for two days on the south-west bank of Antietam, using his artillery to delay M'Clellan's attack until Jackson could join him. The battle commenced on the 17th, the action of Harper's Ferry; and on Wednesday, the 17th, he fought a battle on the extreme left of the Confederate line, which was extended to [illegible] miles long.

General M'Clellan had three lines of battle; General Lee was scarcely able to present a single line, which, in some places, was not adequately supported. In addition to this he had no force in reserve, which was so admirably used that, when the Confederates at any point drove in the Federal line, which they often did, the Confederates were generally able to hold it. On the 18th, the Federal signal corps contributed to this result, by giving immediate notice to Stonewall Jackson of every move of the Federal troops. There was great disparity of numbers between the contending forces. The action lasted from daylight until dark on the 17th, but it did not get into position until late in the afternoon, and his men were wearied by their march from Harper's Ferry. General Lee, finding himself short of ammunition, ordered his return to Virginia. It is said that M'Clellan did not renew the action on Thursday, crossed the Potomac, and left the Confederates in undisputed possession of Maryland. The Federals picked up not know the army was gone until they found the enemy had crossed the river.

20. Shepherdstown (September 20).—On Friday there was an artillery duel between the Confederate General Pendleton and M'Clellan, across the Potomac River at Shepherdstown; but on the next day Jackson directed that a few brigades of M'Clellan's army should be allowed to cross the river, and then attacked. The Federals did attack them. It is impossible to estimate the immense numbers that were slaughtered or drowned in this ravine. The fact is, that M'Clellan did not renew the action on Thursday, crossed the Potomac, and left the Confederates in undisputed possession of Maryland. The Federals picked up not know the army was gone until they found the enemy had crossed the river.

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21. Fredericksburg (December 13).—This was the first occasion on which General Lee had the chance of fighting on the defensive. He selected a magnificent plain about five miles long and from two to two and a half broad, and surrounded it with abattis, rifle-pits, and batteries. Here he awaited the attack of General Burnside, under command of General Burnside, ventured. Longstreet was on the left, with his artillery in front, in the form of a crescent, and swept the plain were in the form of a crescent, and were such surmounted with batteries and entrenchments. The plain was thoroughly well acquainted with the extent of the Federal losses, he would have moved from his position and completed their destruction. As it was, he fully expected that as it was, he would have moved from his position and completed their destruction. As it was, he fully expected that as it was, he would have moved from his position and General Burnside succeeded in withdrawing his army in the night, crossing the river by the bridges. The Federals lost 12,000 men, and the Confederates 5000. The latter were in some cases shot and shell were sent five miles across the river and plain. There were few trees upon the plain, and consequently the wounded were not protected from the fire of the guns.

Stonewall Jackson had his head-quarters on a hill in rear of Longstreet's position, and Lee's were also on the hill. The city within one hundred yards of where he stood. As St. Marye's-hill the ground was occupied by the Federals in great numbers, massed in some places two or three deep. The cross-street on this hill formed the principal scene of the slaughter of the Federals.

22. (March 17, 18-3). A cavalry engagement between a large body of Federal cavalry (said to be 2500) and Brigadier-General Pix-Lee with 1500 men, at Rev. J. [illegible]. The latter were driven back but the Federals re-crossed the Rappahannock. General Lee had only 25 men killed and wounded.

23. The Wilderness.—General Jackson, with a portion of his corps, made a flank movement on the right of the Federal army to turn the flank of General Hooker, whose army had crossed the river and was in the Wilderness. The Federals were driven back and the fords and pontoons by which alone he could re-cross the river. Had it not been for his being wounded by his own men he would, in all probability, have destroyed the army of General Hooker, or fully way back to the river. Jackson had only 20,000 men in the action. Longstreet's corps was not engaged. The loss was 15,000 to Hooker.

24. Marye's-hill.—General Sedgwick, with 20,000 Federal troops (another statement makes it only 15,000), having taken possession of the heights above Fredericksburg, and said, captured, or scattered the troops left in charge (supposed to be Colonel Marye's regiment), was in turn attacked by a division of General Lee's army, and routed with great slaughter.

In all the above engagements, and in others of less importance, the Federals fought well, and their losses were enormously disproportionate as must be evident when the length of time they held their ground and the nature of the contests are considered.

On the other hand, the victories of the Confederate leaders, hardly gained as they have been, have failed often in bringing about those results which might fairly have been expected from them. The overwhelming numbers of the Federal armies, their abundant supplies, the splendid discipline of their soldiers, and the vast resources at their command, with the numerical disproportion and exhaustion of the Confederates, have hitherto, in spite of their unparalleled valour, saved the nation, to render many of the above hardly-fought and victorious fields barren of results.

A map of Vicksburg and the adjacent country, illustrating the plan of General Grant's campaign, is in preparation.

INAUGURATION OF THE CAVOUR CANAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

MONDAY, the 1st of June, will be a day ever memorable in the history of the industrial progress of Piedmont. On that day the magnificent head of the ancient city of Chivasso, was laid the foundation-stone of a great work inspired by the patriotism, and bearing the name of the illustrious Count Cavour—a work which, indeed no less than Italy may claim an interest, for without the resources of English capital and English skill, and English faith in it, the execution might, in all probability, have been long delayed. To fertilise extensive tracts of land in the province of Novara, which depend on the same system of irrigation long found so beneficial in Milanese Lombardy, is the object which the Italian Irrigation Company proposes to carry out, and which, with the consent and co-operation of the Italian Government, the gigantic Cavour Canal, to be supplied from the waters of the Po, will effectually realise.

For some years past the various questions connected with Italian irrigation have been the subject of careful study by engineers and economists, and capitalists of our own country. About ten years ago Colonel Jacob Brett, a well-known engineer, published a pamphlet, a detailed inquiry into the economical, engineering, and legislative conditions of the system, with a view to its bearings on the irrigation of our Indian possessions; and his classical work, the result of that inquiry, is a perfect storehouse of facts and arguments on all points connected with Italian irrigation. Owing in no slight degree to his inquiries, the attention of English capitalists, particularly of those interested in the irrigation systems of India, has been recently directed towards Italy, to what extent, the mere fact that three millions of pounds sterling have been embarked in the purchase of the crown canals in Piedmont, and in making the Cavour Canal, may alone suffice to testify.

Throughout all Italy the construction of the Cavour Canal is regarded as a national work of the highest importance. Accordingly, the inauguration, on the 1st of June, at Chivasso was honoured by the presence of the Crown Prince of Italy, Humbert; of three of the Cabinet Ministers, Rattazzi, Peruzzi, and Menebrea; the Admiral of Commerce, Orso and Justice, and Public Works; of the Bishop of Ivrea (who blessed the works), the Syndic of Chivasso, the contractors, and a host of Italian notabilities—senators, deputies, and others. Letters from Turin amongst the number—with vast crowds brought by the Turin and Milan Railways, from all parts in the neighbouring towns and villages. Amongst the eminent persons present, whether Italian or English, there was much representing the company itself, the most conspicuous were the Marquis Cavour, the brother of his celebrated uncle, the statesman; and Senator Count Oldofredi, the vice-chairman; the Chevalier Nöe, the engineer-in-chief to the Italian Irrigation Company; Mr. Mansel, the chairman; with Colonel Colbey, of the Indian Engineers; Col. J. Dickson, Mr. Cargill, of the Oriental Bank; Mr. Reid, formerly Governor of Singapore; Mr. Bateman, formerly of the Inland Revenue at Calcutta; the directors, and Mr. Abernethy, the engineer of the Cavour Canal.

The view given in our Engraving represents the precise moment of the ceremony when the Count Benedetto Cavour, the Bishop of Ivrea, is raising his benediction to the undertaking and congratulating the Crown Prince Humbert on the benefit conferred on his father's enlightened policy has conferred on the Italian people. It will be seen that a magnificent tricolour pavilion had been erected for the convenience of the actors and spectators in the ceremony, over which floated the flag of the Italian kingdom, of the different provinces and communes through which the canal will pass, and of the Irrigation Company. The pavilion itself, there covered with villas and cottages in the background are the hills of Castellenzi, and the Monte Rosa range. The pavilion rears its summit, at this point, the first great cutting is to be made to supply the waters for the canal. On the left the municipal benediction had been given, the Crown Prince Humbert, attended by the Chevalier Nöe, descended into the species of pit or well, around which appear in the Engraving the workmen in their blouses. Behind the Crown Prince are the ministers, the Count Cavour, and then the more favoured portion of the spectators in the pavilion. A number of carriages with well-clothed table provided by the hospitality of the company for its guests, the Crown Prince returned to Turin, and the day was closed by a "Hip! hip! hurrahs!" welcomed the toasts given by the Marquis of Cavour and Mr. Mansel, the chairmen of the Italian and English Boards, in honour of the health of the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of the King and Crown Prince of Italy. At about one o'clock the Crown Prince, attended by all his suite, with the engineers and directors of the two boards, returned by special train to Turin from Chivasso, where the streets and windows were magnificently having occupied about three hours of a morning on which the Italian sky and scenery were in their most splendid beauty.

The Engraving has been taken from the photograph executed on the spot by the Brothers Bernieri, of Turin, the most eminent photographers of that city.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

We are indebted for these Views to an officer serving in the French expedition to Mexico. Recent events have deprived his verbal description of the interest which it would otherwise have claimed. Writing from Puebla while the fate of the town was still undecided and fortune seemed to incline rather than to the side of the French arms, he speaks of the slow progress which the expedition, delicate in composition, had made, and the reluctance it created the spirit of the determination with which the Mexicans had fortified and were defending the city; of the necessity of proceeding against it cautiously, and of the small hope that the place would be carried by a coup de main assault. At the date of our correspondent's letter the Mexicans were holding Puebla entirely invested on every step of its defence and advance and forcing them to lay siege to each house of the suburbs through which they passed before they could push into the town. Since our correspondent writes, that is often happened that the French troops found the enemy in their rear after having taken large places which they had passed in their advance—the handful of Mexicans acting thus devoting themselves to certain death. Upon the hill to the extreme left of the Engraving were placed the batteries of the French General Commanding-in-Chief. Below, and encircling a portion of the town, the trenches they were to occupy are visible.

We give from the same pencil an Engraving of the scene of an engagement between the French and the Mexicans, in which a convoy was waylaid and the troops in charge of it slaughtered. The Mexicans, with a barbarity and cruelty of which civilised warfare by which there can be no excuse, neglected to bury the dead, and left their bodies a prey to the vultures, which have become masters of the country which its human inhabitants have been compelled to leave. The Engraving has subsequently collected their remains, and placed them reverently under a mound on which a cross has been erected in the ground.

Our other Engraving represents a quiet street in Palmar, a village on the road from Vera Cruz to Puebla, which was occupied by the French troops.

THE GREEK DEPUTATION TO DENMARK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE deputation sent from Greece to Copenhagen to offer the Crown of Greece to the young King Elect, Prince William George of Denmark, and who have now (June 11) left the capital and fulfilled their mission, consists of Mr. Alexander Mavrocordato, M. Zaimis, Servia, the deputation; and Major Moüas, Captain Soumi, Lieutenant Kriezis, and Lieutenant Kalergi, Aide-de-Camps to the Viceroy, Dr. Ehil.; and M. Stavros, Dr. Med., attendants.

Their reception in Denmark took place on the 6th inst., with much pomp and ceremony, laid down in a programme from the Chamberlain's office, the Deputation, specially for the occasion. The Throne-room at the Palace of Christiansborg had been decorated, and, the three silver lions, which are always used on State occasions, were placed there. At 12 o'clock His Majesty appeared, attended at the indicated hour, with his customary punctuality, and in his complete Russian uniform, and took his seat on the throne. The King of Greece appeared in the uniform of a Captain of the Navy.

His Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand, the Royal Highness Princess Prince Ferdinand (his grand-uncle), and his Royal Highness Prince Christian (his father) accompanied the King, and took their places around the throne, as indicated in the Sketch of Lord.

On the one side of the throne stood the Ministers of State, the Prince Minister, the Lord Mayor, the Admiral; on the other several high officers, civil and military. The Ministers at the Court or Ambassadors to the three protecting Powers, England, France, and Russia, were placed in front of the throne, behind the Greek deputation, who were those ushered in, after having made their usual salutations, the address was read by the veteran Admiral Kanaris, who was then supported on each side by Zaimis and M. Mavrocordato. The other attendants were placed behind them on each side and are visible in the Engraving. The moment chosen for taking the sketch was that when the King was about to answer, when his Majesty bade the young Prince advance to him, and gave him the sceptre which he had already held in his hand, and which he favourably commented on.

The whole scene was imposing, and, on returning from the Palace, the Greek deputation and the young King were much cheered.

On the evening of the same day the King gave a grand dinner to two hundred and fifty distinguished guests. His Majesty, it will be remembered, in proposing the health of the King of Greece, took occasion to remind him of the duty of his people to feel that the real spring of his happiness. The young Prince, much moved, replied that it would be his endeavour to follow the example which his Royal relative had set him, and to do honour to the country from which he had sprung. On the following day the members of the

deputation had audience of the King, who conferred upon them certain Danish orders. Admiral Kanaris received the grand cross of the order of the Dannebrog, M. Zaimis and Captain Coundouriotis the commanders of the Greist, while the others received lower grades of the same order.

THE SHOLAPORE NATIVE POLICE.

(BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

THERE can be little doubt that Nana Sahib is still alive and busy provoking hostility and rebellion to the British rule. Such, at least, appears to be the impression upon the best native people capable of forming a correct opinion. In the latter part of last year, as we learn from the *Bombay Gazette*, the Nana was at the head of the rapine-committed at Sholapore, in the Bombay Presidency, that intended of police and the commissariat of the Nizam's dominions. The Nana is a native of the Deccan, and the same to be tried for murder, was apprehended in disguise in that part of India, endeavouring to raise the country. Spies were set to watch them, by which continue a rebel of no common note, named Balcharwa his Rajaram, and aided by a number of the Rajah Rao, Peshwa of Poona, and first cousin of Nana Sahib, was arrested. Judging from the documents in his possession found that the police, had assumed commissions to raise men in his name, ordered a wholesale massacre of the Europeans in Sholapore, and promised a reward for the killing of Europeans. He admitted upon examination having left the Nana in the Nizam's little State a year before, but he expected that he had seen him more recently before, but he expected that he had seen him more recently. Upon this evidence, the Session Court of Sholapore found the prisoner guilty of abetment of war against the Queen, and he was sentenced to death. A petition was, however, forwarded to the High Court of Bombay; and, upon a rehearing of the case, the Court commuted the sentence to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. Some suspicion appears to have been aroused that the police, in their anxiety to secure a conviction, may have entrapped him into treasonable acts or statements; at least inquiry must be made before the fate of so many, sufficient proof remains of the existence of disaffection to the English rule. It is satisfactory to find, however, that in the opinion of the Bombay Government no such charge can be brought against the Native police with which the prisoner was connected. The Session Court of Sholapore found the prisoner guilty of abetment of war against the Queen, and he was sentenced to death. A petition was, however, forwarded to the High Court of Bombay; and, upon a rehearing of the case, the Court commuted the sentence to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. Some suspicion appears to have been aroused that the police, in their anxiety to secure a conviction, may have entrapped him into treasonable acts or statements; at least inquiry must be made before the fate of so many, sufficient proof remains of the existence of disaffection to the English rule. It is satisfactory to find, however, that in the opinion of the Bombay Government no such charge can be brought against the Native police with which the prisoner was connected. The Session Court of Sholapore found the prisoner guilty of abetment of war against the Queen, and he was sentenced to death. A petition was, however, forwarded to the High Court of Bombay; and, upon a rehearing of the case, the Court commuted the sentence to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. Some suspicion appears to have been aroused that the police, in their anxiety to secure a conviction, may have entrapped him into treasonable acts or statements; at least inquiry must be made before the fate of so many, sufficient proof remains of the existence of disaffection to the English rule. It is satisfactory to find, however, that in the opinion of the Bombay Government no such charge can be brought against the Native police with which the prisoner was connected.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

SECRETARIES and Bibury set much by the absence of the Duke of Hamfort, and the meetings were rather dull on the whole. Fairwater and King of Diamonds, with "a hook as big as a cocoa-nut," had to compete for supremacy at their respective meetings. Mr. Merryman, Lambton, won so cleverly that it may well be a source of regret that he is in another line than that of a jockey. The Derby Day's Yeddtes got a race each; and Sea King, the much derided "magistrate's colt," by Lecydid—Gladstone ever so commercially—"two heads" and "two necks" helped out a dull first day at Newcastle, where little Job Marson made his maiden appearance in the "all spots" with his father's colours, and was not well; and Carbineer was unable to give 4lb. to Caller Ou in the finish for the Northumberland Plate, the latter winning.

The Tomato case has been reopened by a majority of 3 to 1, and there seems little doubt that the decision will be reversed. Even those who would be benefited by the new Onslow-Stuart doctrine, that the bets need not necessarily be paid if the race is not run on the merits, are in favour of their champions. "Argus" pertinently remarks, "What strikes the looker-on so extraordinary is, that the colleague of Messrs. Black and Admiral Rous, who is supposed to be Mr. Tattersall's, should not have discovered that he was acting with an incompetent body, and that after the way he had been treated by his own views. Had it been in accordance with his sentiments, then has discretion on those who have taken the law into their own hands, and informing the spectator crowd (who seem to have pretty well made up their minds that the decision was right) that the Derby Cavalcade was seen unruled for, as we understand that Lord Glasgow received £6000 from the Municipal at Doncaster in consequence of Mr. Merry's double mission.

The *Field* states that most probably Earl Derby will run no more horses, and that Lord Zetland has given up racing, and never to part with Voltigeur. Let us hope that the long-promised Londesboro portraits of Mr. Merry, Lord Brown and his colt, will be the result of the next Royal Academy.

The 13th anniversary of the Corner expires in 1865, and the Messrs. Tattersall have just begun to build their new yard and betting-rooms at Knightsbridge, which will be a most handsome structure.

The *Sporting Life* alludes to a rumour that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has purchased Bilton Hall, near Rugby, which will command the Pytchley, Atherstone, and other hunts, and will belong within easy distance of other Midland packs, for £70,000. Sir Frederick Hamilton's property is said to be in Monaghan. It is a fine sight best avenged 1484 guineas.

Hollow Stakes is the order of the day in cricket matches. Surrey, beaten at every point, save wicket-keeping, found themselves an innings and 95 runs to the bad after the Gentlemen had finished with them with them. Things would have been very different if Mr. Dowson could have held "a hot catch" early in the day, but he did not, and the two hundred runs by Mr. C. G. Lyttelton and Mr. E. De Grey, being their together, ran up 101 and 64, while Mr. Booth, not out, added 41. Mr. Marshall's 64 and Mr. Grace's 49 not out also excelled the season. The vanquished put their teeth well into Kent the week at Cambridge, Leland Mr. Mynn and them in order to all 11 runs to spare. Caffyn and Griffith bowled well, and the former made the best average, 5 for 49; and Julius Caesar, in his very best form, the second one of 34. Cambridge and Oxford met at Lord's, on Monday and Tuesday, but the bowling of Voules was too much for the light blues at the latter commencement. Mr. Ridley did the best bowling so utterly at defiance that the tell-tale's son announced that the match was lost by an innings and 4 runs. Monday's meeting at Eighteen from the Colleges of Rugby, Marlborough, and Cheltenham (who scored exactly one-half on the occasion), at Lord's, and on the same day the Gentlemen of Kent v. Gentlemen of Sussex, will be played at Brighton. The former, who are captained by Mr. Hill and Ground v. Rugby; on Thursday, Gentlemen v. Players, at The Oval, and at England v. Twenty-two of Leeds, at Morley, near Leeds. The Gentlemen v. Players became a go. The Surrey division

Gentlemen: Hon. C. G. Lyttelton, and Messrs. F. Burbidge, A. W. Daniel, R. Dowson, E. M. Grace, R. A. Mitchell, T. F. Miller, A. Rowley, J. Walker, R. D. Walker, and V. E. Walker; and Players: Atkinson, Caffyn, Cesar, Griffith, Hearne Julius, Hodgson, Lockyer, Mortlock, H. H. Stephenson, and Wisden.

The Surrey v. Cambridgeshire (return) has gone off, as Hayward, Carpenter (who generally plays with the A. E. E. now), and Tarrant chance to judge the Derby Day Cavalcade, a discovery and a new county. As long as the anti-Surrey clique was confined to Farr and Wisden nobody cared about it; but the absence of such a rare trio as the above from The Oval really does create a go. The Surrey decision about "talent money" was, however, most ill-advised, and not calculated to smooth matters at that juncture.

The Normandy, a new steamer built for the London and South-Western Railway Company, to run on their line between Southampton and the Channel Islands, was launched last week from the yard of Messrs. James Ash and Co., Cumberland Basin, Bow, Bridge, a fine clipper built paddle-wheel boat of 600 tons, guaranteed to perform her passages at an average speed of 16 knots.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE anniversary of her Majesty's accession was commemorated in the usual manner at the dockyards on Saturday.

The officers of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars had their annual banquet at the Clarendon Hotel on Tuesday week.

The Earl, 20, screw, Captain Hamilton, sailed from Spithead on Thursday week for the Australian station.

Lieut. his Royal Highness Prince Alfred rejoined her Majesty's screw-corvette Racoon, Captain Count Gleichen, at Portsmouth, on Saturday, and hoisted his flag.

The Enchantress, Admiralty yacht, 250-horse power, Master-engineer Tovey, has been taken round the Isle of Wight, and the engines, Her speed was 14 knots with whole power, and 12½ knots with half power.

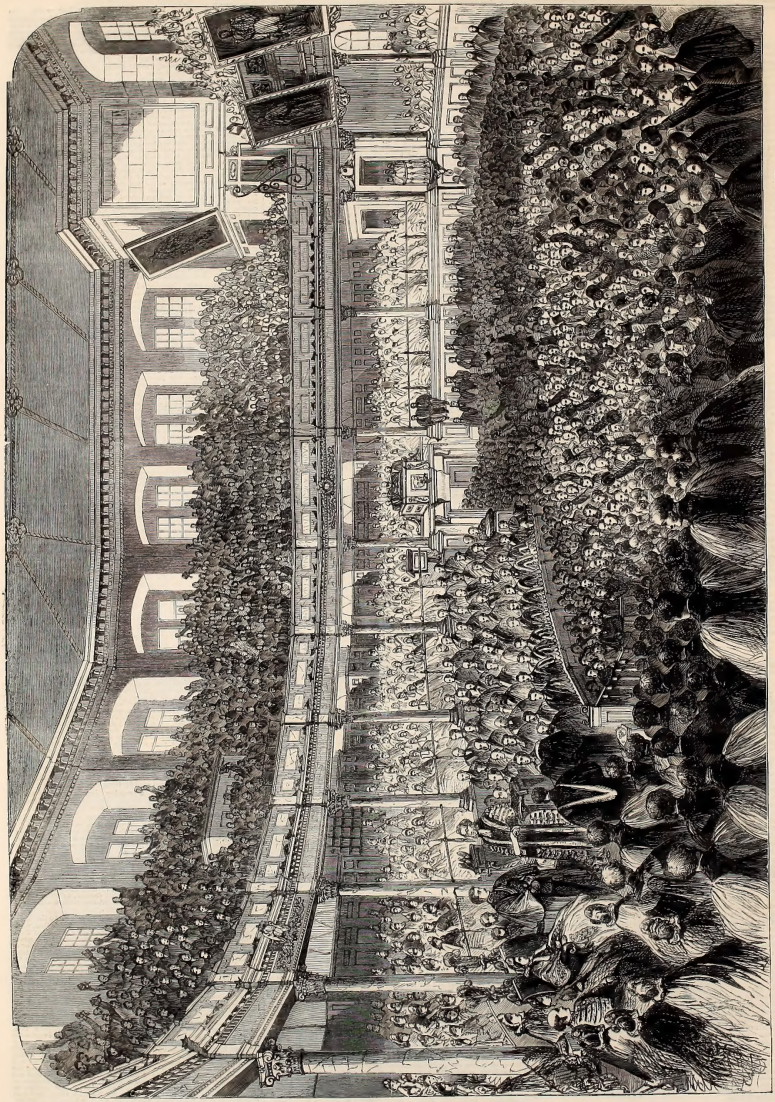
The Queen and Prince Consort, with the Royal children, left Windsor on Monday. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and took considerable interest in the various evolutions of the troops. The Duke of Cambridge was the reviewing officer.

The system hitherto adopted of placing the infantry troops for manœuvres under the command of generals has been resorted to during the present season, in consequence of there being ample accommodation on a camp of exercise for the assembling of large bodies of troops.

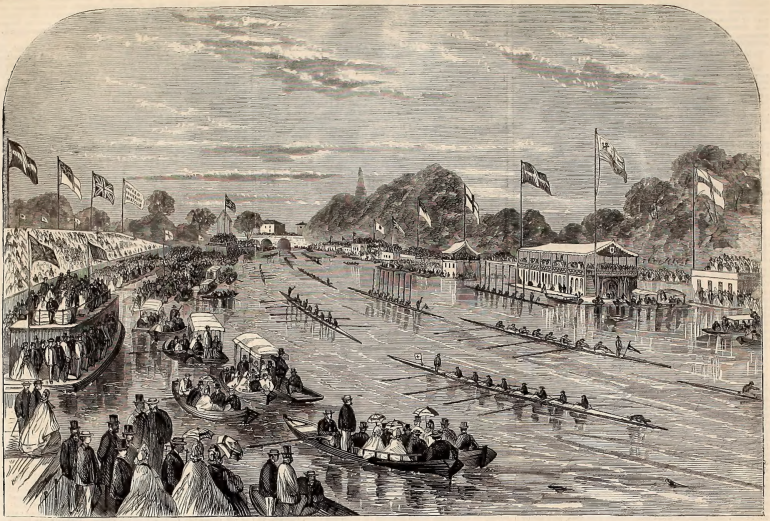
The Commander-in-Chief has intimated that candidates for the commissions in the Artillery who have taken the degree of Master of Arts in the University of Edinburgh shall be accepted as qualified for commissions by purchase, without being required to pass an examination in the subjects detailed in clause 4 of the regulations of May 1, 1863.

The 12th Regiment of Foot (the Suffolk and Somersetshire), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick English, C.B., stationed at Portsmouth, will proceed to Ireland in the course of the autumn. Lieutenant-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., the general officer commanding Portsmouth garrison and the south-west district. The regiment is in a high state of discipline.

Commander John Hay, R.N., the naval examiner to the Royal Mail Company, has just been awarded the first-class prize medal of the Royal Humane Society, together with the thanks of the committee and the approval of the composed protractor, which affords the readiest means of projecting courses on a chart, of ascertaining the distance travelled by any course and distance, of ascertaining the distance travelled by any course and distance, of ascertaining the distance travelled by any course and distance



THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION: CONFERRING THE DEGREE OF D.C.L. UPON THE PRINCE OF WALES, IN THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



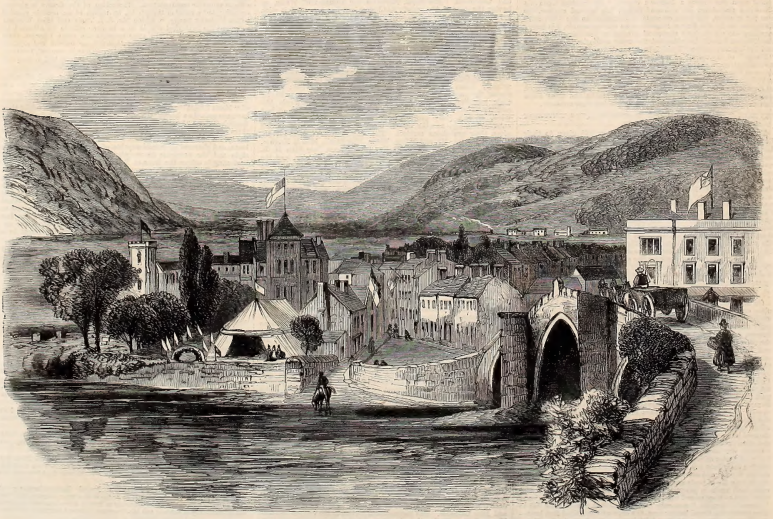
THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION: THE PROCESSION OF BOATS.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

We gave last week a brief account of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Oxford, and of the hearty welcome which they received. In our present Impression we illustrate the chief incidents of the proceedings in which their Royal Highnesses bore part.

THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION PRESENTING THEIR ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Oxford on Tuesday. They proceeded by special train from Paddington to Culham, and thence by carriage to Oxford. On arriving at the centre of Magdalen Bridge the carriage occupied by the Prince and Princess was thrown open, and immediately followed cheer after cheer. At this point they were met by the university authorities in their academical robes. In the front rank were the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Lightfoot), the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Bishops of Oxford and Lincoln. The University dignitaries having paid their homage to the Prince and



OPENING OF THE CONWAY AND LLANRWST RAILWAY: THE VALE OF LLANRWST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Princess, the Royal carriage proceeded to the west end of the bridge, where they were met by the High Steward, the Mayor of Oxford and Corporation, and Mr. Cardwell. Along this point the Corporation had erected on each side of the bridge large stands, which were occupied by ladies only; and on the arrival of the Prince and Princess this aristocratic assembly gave to their Royal Highnesses a hearty welcome. The following address from the Corporation have been presented to their Royal Highnesses:—

To their Royal Highnesses Albert Edward Prince of Wales and Alexandra Princess of Wales.

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of the city of Oxford, in council assembled, beg leave to tender respectfully to you, your Royal Highnesses, a hearty welcome to our ancient city. Not long since we were gratified by receiving within our walls as our guest one who, by his personal character and by his position, is the object of our loyal affection; for many years we have been proud of the University of Oxford, which has been so highly distinguished by the constant and affectionate regard which your father has always shown upon the orders which you have so happily contracted. May your Royal Highnesses be long enabled partakers of every blessing with which Providence has crowned our home.

Given in our Council, under our common seal, the 16th day of June, 1863.

The Prince briefly thanked the Mayor and Corporation for their kind wishes, and the Princess graciously bowed to them.

The procession was then proceeded up Magdalen-bridge, the Prince pointing out to her Royal Highness the various colleges and churches which he had previously visited at the same time that he visited the place with dear Sir. Addie's to the deanery at Christchurch College. The whole line of route was crowded with people anxious to obtain a sight of the Royal pair.

THE PRINCESS PRESENTING THE PRIZES TO THE BEST MARKSMEN OF THE UNIVERSITY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

After a short rest the Prince and Princess issued from the deanery, and proceeded to an awning in the Quadrangle, where the distribution of prizes for rifle-shooting by the University Volunteers took place. Here there was a very brilliant assemblage, who lined the four sides of the quadrangle. Her Royal Highness presented the prizes as follows to the prince. Amongst those present were Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir C. Wood, and the Bishop of Oxford. The University Volunteers, about 250 strong, were drawn up in front of the awning, and, in their grey coats, purple stockings, and grey dress, they presented a very fine appearance. As the successful competitors received their marks, Colonel Bowyer handed the prizes to her Royal Highness, who in her turn gave to their owners, bestowing on each with a mark of recognition and gracious smile. By the desire of the Prince the corps went through several manœuvres, and performed them in a splendid style. During the march past the band played. The Volunteers drew up in line and presented arms.

THE DEGREE OF D.C.L. CONFERRED UPON THE PRINCE IN THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE.

On Tuesday the degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred upon the Prince. By two o'clock every available place in the Sheldonian Theatre was taken up except the reserved seats in the area around the Chancellor's throne. Within the theatre, in the commodious reporters' gallery, dashing their cheers for the ladies in all colours of the rainbow and many of every variety of loveliness, were the fairest the wildest squeeze prevailed. Then the great doors were opened, and the Archbishop of Canterbury came in state, followed by the Chancellor, afterwards Dr. Liddell, with Mrs. Gladstone. Then another pause, after which, the hall of the theatre being still silence, the Princess entered, led by Dr. Liddell. Scarcely had she reached her chair a distance to the throne, when a loud, deep cheer arose, such as seemed to shake the fabric to its foundations. Again and again was this continued without intermission; the ladies joined in the general enthusiasm, waving their handkerchiefs, and the gallery was much moved, and acknowledged the undisguised loyalty of area and galleries in the most graceful and winning manner, almost blushing under the deep fervour with which she was greeted. At length there was another lull, when the doors were thrown wide open, and, led by the Earl of Derby, the Prince was conducted to the throne, the organ playing "God Save the Queen." All joined in, and the first verse of the National Anthem was sung at the top of the voices of the youthful young Englishmen. The Prince had reached the throne, and then a tremendous cheer was raised. The Princess was conducted, and stood by Lord Derby's side, bowing to all parts of the theatre. When the cheering had subsided, Lord Derby in a very graceful and eloquent Latin speech, which was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers, set forth the grounds on which it was proposed to confer upon the Prince a honorary degree. He dwelt upon his illustrious parentage, he honoured father, his beloved mother, his own fair princess, the bright example of purity and of domestic discipline set by the Prince himself as an undergraduate, his happy marriage with a lady by a rhetorical figure he called the sister of the Princess herself, he attracted the most enthusiastic applause—and the hoped prospect in the future, concluding with a request to the "Placet" of the assembled members of Convocation. This was most cordially given, and the Prince sat down a D.C.L. of Oxford. Then followed the usual cry of congratulation. And the Chancellor, the degree of D.C.L. upon Prince Louis of Hesse, and a few honorary degrees on members of the household of the Queen and Prince. Convocation was adjourned, and the Royal party retired amidst the same eager demonstrations of affection and loyalty as had previously occurred.

THE BALL GIVEN TO THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES BY THE UNIVERSITY AT APOLLO LODGE.

Tuesday's proceedings were wound up by a ball given to their Royal Highnesses in the New Corn Exchange, by the Apollo University Lodge of Freemasons. This was a very brilliant affair. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Lord Granville, the Vice-Chancellor of the university, arrived at eleven o'clock, and were led at once to the raised dais at the upper portion of the hall, where chairs of state had been placed for them, and with their several the ball began. The Princess was in white, with a wreath of white flowers in her hair, and wore scarcely any jewels save the principal diamond of the Cleft necklace. Her lord, which, as usual, was the favourite of the Imperatrice. Her Royal Highness only danced a few sets of quadrilles and lancers; but the Prince, as heretofore, was indefatigable, and stood up in every set till past one o'clock in the morning. Soon after one their Royal Highnesses took their leave, cheered by the guests and the crowd still more lustily by the people in the park, who had waited all the night in the rain to witness their departure.

We give a drawing showing the grand entrance by which the Prince and Princess were received by the brethren of the Apollo Lodge—the lofty pointed passage under "the arch of steel" formed by eight knight templars crossing swords.

THE PROCESSION OF BOATS.

On Wednesday evening the time-honoured procession of boats took place on the Isis. The river presented a most beautiful sight. The various college barges moved along the bank, their tops covered with gaily dressed people. The University barge, decorated with flags and flowers, was an object of general attraction. On the opposite side of the river the college barges were erected, and as the barge of the Prince and Princess arrived at the barge in a boat constructed for the occasion by Salter, the famous Oxford boatbuilder, they received that position in the Royal boat. After rowing past the barges the Royal boat returned to the University barge, when the Prince and Princess disembarked. The roof of this vessel was filled by a distinguished company. Two picked crews then pulled a short race past the Royal barge; every few of the boats were capsized, though all must have admired the skill and strength with which they rowed. Then came the procession of boats, the Prince's boat at the head of the river, sweeping proudly up in its "eight," which came down the river in the same manner as quickly as it could be stopped in its own length before the Royal barge that the boats of all the other colleges might do homage to their supremacy and past year's triumph over them. This they did in the usual manner as they came by in long procession, tossing their oars in honour of Trinity, and then waving their hats and cheering in honour of the Princess, who seemed deeply amused and interested in the whole proceeding. This over, the whole long file of boats swept under Folly Bridge, and, turning there, came back again in procession two and two abreast. All again tossed their oars as they passed the Princess. The cries of "Corpus" and "Jesus," "torpids," not only tossed oars, but rose to their feet as they passed the Royal barge; and the new "Eight" Balliol first boat—"with a view," as one of the eight declares in a letter to the *Times*, of adding to the amusement of the spectators"—deliberately upset her boat opposite the barge, and then, up to their waists in water, renewed their cheering. Again the Royal ensign took to their boat and the plaudit "God Save the Queen," and the prettiest of the Commemoration day was over.

OPENING OF THE CONWAY AND LLANRWST RAILWAY.

The branch railway from Llandudno to Llanrwst was opened on Tuesday week. A special train left the Victoria Railway station, Manchester, at 11 a.m., with a number of directors, officials, friends, and gentlemen to take part in the ceremony of opening the branch railway. At Chester and other stations invited guests were picked up, and the train deposited its passengers at Llandudno at noon. Half an hour was allowed for a ramble on the beach, or a scramble on the hills by the bold, when the train started for Llanrwst. The new line crosses the Chester and Holyhead Railway at the Llandudno and Conway junction, and skirts the edge of the Vale of Conway. The windings of this pretty stream are closely followed for several miles. The line has twelve miles long, presented no very important difficulty, and cost £75,000. The steepest gradient is 1 in 150, but the length is not sufficient to require more than two stations. The first is Llansantffraid, which is two miles, and the second is Talycafn, which is five miles, from the junction. Both villages are on the left of the line, and both are picturesquely situated, the former on the hillside, and peeping out from among the trees. On the right, at some distance from the bridges and castle of Conway, the line runs on the left bank of the River Conway, and beyond it are seen ranges of lofty mountain hills—Snowdon-capped in the background—the valleys of which are there with white-fronted houses, or mansions embowered in trees. Glimpses are gained, as the train runs on, of two very pretty waterfalls on the Conway, on the right-hand side. The first seen is called Forthlyd. The water of this cascade, which is a tributary of the Conway, leaps from a little above a broad band of silver down over and amongst trees and rocks. The second is called Dolgarrog, but it is by no means so fine a fall. Nearer to Llanrwst, on the same side, is the straggling, picturesque village of Trefriw. The train arrives at Llanrwst about half-past one. Large numbers of people mustered about the station on the platform, and a band, dressed in volunteer uniform, gave a Welsh rendering of "Rule, Britannia." Triumphal arches were erected at the back of the Eagles Inn. About one hundred and forty sat down, under the presidency of Mr. Wynne, of Voelas, to a dinner at which the chair was filled by Mr. Wynne, of Voelas, to a dinner at which the chair was filled five, and the return train left the Llanrwst station, in brilliant sunshine, at six, and arrived in Manchester at ten.

MUSIC.

The two Italian theatres furnish little or nothing in the way of information or remark this week. At Her Majesty's Theatre they are waiting for Mario, who is to be by the uninterrupted run of "Faust;" and at the Royal Italian Opera the novelty announced is produced by the elaborate preparations for producing that opera, which is to be performed for the first time on Saturday next with a splendour and magnificence beyond precedent, it is said, even at this theatre. The object of the performance, which is to be given at the Théâtre Lyrique, is to perform the character at Covent Garden, and M. Gounod conducts the orchestra in person at this opera.

The Annual Concert of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF FEMALE MUSICIANS took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday afternoon last. This society is one of the most flourishing and useful importance to the musical profession, and deserving of public support. It was established for the purpose of relieving, as far as possible, the distressing a deficiency in the constitution of the great and well-known Royal Society of Musicians, which provides for the widows and children of its deceased members, but which does not afford relief to the members of the profession who have not the above claim to participate in the benefits. The Female Society has accomplished its intentions in a greater institution: its members are all females, and acquire the right to participate in its benefits by subscribing for a year. It is of judicious appointed, and that it is making progress in efficiency and usefulness is shown by the following statement of its affairs are administered by a committee of management, composed of ladies of high position, whose gratuitous services are given with prudence and discretion; for it seems evident that its funds are well applied and of judiciously applied, and that it is making progress in efficiency and usefulness is shown by the following statement of its affairs having the state of the society laid before her, has honoured it with her patronage, and has graciously signified her intention of visiting the nations, we observe that the Queen, the late Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Alice have successively been its patronesses. Jenny Lind has shown to this society her characteristic munificence. The donations alone, from 1842 to the present time, amount to no less than seven hundred pounds: and the society have appropriated a larger sum of fifteen pounds to the relief of an indigent female musician and a member of the society, which fund is to be styled "the Lind-Goldschmidt Gift," in commemoration of the donors. The princely sum of £1,000 has been bequeathed by the late Miss Ayrton, to shows the names of many celebrated foreign musicians who by their contributions have assisted the society, and who have visited the country in which they have been sojourners. The concert of last week, though necessarily poor in appointments and in musical entertainment, a number of our most eminent performers having given their gratuitous services. The singers were Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Liebhart, Mr. and Miss Lascelles, Mr. Frank Bodda, Mr. Santley, Mrs. Saunders, Miss Mary Martin, Mrs. Morest (late Miss M. B. Hawes), and Mr. Weiss. Mr. Benedict was the conductor, and the Orpheus Glee Union. Solos on the violin and the piano were played by Mr. Sainton and Mr. Alfred Mellon, and on the harp was performed by Mr. Belcer-Chatterton and Mr. John Thomas. There was a large and very musical audience, who seemed much gratified by the performances.

The last Concert but one of the MUSICAL UNION for this season took place at Mr. Ella's (the Musical Union) last Tuesday. It was "the Director's Grand Matinée," given for the benefit of Mr. Ella, and was, as usual, attended by a crowded assemblage of the most fashionable company. Generally there is no vocal music at these matinées, but on this occasion several airs were sung by Mdlle. Marie Jaëll and Signor Agnesi, and received with the greatest enjoyment. The instrumental concerted pieces were Beethoven's celebrated sextet in E flat, Op. 81, and Mozart's pianoforte quartet in D minor, op. 74. These were played by Herr Auer, violin; Mr. Webb, violoncello; Mr. Lazarus, clarinet; Mr. E. Pratten, contrabasso; Mr. Lazarus, clarinet; Mr. E. Pratten, flute; Mr. Barret, tenor; Mr. Hausmann, violin; Mr. Harper, horn; and Herr Ludwig, pianoforte—a constellation of talent such as is seldom met with. Besides these great concerted pieces, Beethoven's "Sonata Pastorale" for the piano, Op. 28, was played by Mr. Charles Hallé, and "Marcia Fallers," by Signor Patti; and a solo on the violin by Herr Auer. Mdlle. Marie Jaëll played a composition of her own, called "La Dame Blanche," and a pretty Tyrolese melody. The audience were highly delighted, and were favoured with a degree of warmth seldom seen in so fashionable an assembly.

The Morning Concert given by Miss LASCELLES and Mr. FRANK BODDA, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday last week, was an entertainment entitled to special notice. Miss Lascelles is a lady whose claims upon our musical readers are already the first rank of English contraltos; and Mr. Berger is equally distinguished as a pianist and as a composer. The programme, which, of course, was constructed so as to afford room for the talents of both, Miss Lascelles sang the scena from Mozart's "Clemenza di Tito," "Parto, parto," with a fine effect. She was encored for a contralto voice, "Non più di fiori." The beautiful clarinet accompaniment was played by Lazarus, and nothing could be more delicious than the blended tones of the voice and the instrument. Mr. Berger's beautiful song, "Fallen Leaves," was sung by Miss Lascelles; his Italian trio, "Qual rusciellello," was sung by Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Lascelles, and Signor Bardini; and his German ballad, "Un Mitternacht," was sung by Mdlle. Parepa. Among the other vocal pieces perhaps the most remarkable was the duet from Rossini's "Matilde di Shabran," sung by Mdlle. Parepa and Miss Lascelles. The instrumental portion of the concert included Hummel's quintet for the pianoforte, violin, viola, violoncello, and contrabasso, performed by M. Berger, with Messrs. Deichmann, R. Blagrove, Lidel, and Reynolds; Lafont's violin fantasia on "Masaniello," played by Herr Daichmann; and several of Mr. Berger's solos for the piano, played by himself. Miss Lascelles and Mr. Berger both stand high in public favour, and their concert, consequently, attracted a crowded and fashionable audience.

MR. J. P. GOLDBERG'S Matinée Musicale, on Friday week, in the Royal Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, was a classical and interesting concert, consisting chiefly of vocal music. Several of Mr. Goldberg's own compositions were included in the programme, particularly his two Italian romances, "La Costanza" and "Addio, mio dolcemare," which were exquisitely sung by Mdme. Alboni and Signor Gugliini, and vociferously applauded. An air de ballet, "Viola, la Sarta Fronta," sung by Herr Reichardt and Signor Tagliafico, was received with much favour. Madame Rudersdorff, Mr. Schiller, the pianist who has recently become so favourably known to the public, played one of the finest movements of Beethoven with remarkable grace and brilliancy style and execution, albeit under the influence of a degree of timidity which is excellent in a debutante, but scarce to feel. Mr. Payne, one of our most eminent violoncellists, played two solos delightfully. The room was crowded with elegant company.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'—Mr. Walter Montgomery, whose name has been underlined for the last week or two by Mr. Fechter, but who, in consequence of the run of "The Duke's Motto," has not had an opportunity of appearing at the Princess, made his debut at that theatre on Saturday. The part selected for the occasion was Othello. Mr. Montgomery is the son of Basil Montgomery, a well-known author, and probably attracted by the proceedings in which his father has been instituted to prevent his appearing, and to secure his services for M. Fechter's future benefit, he has, it would have been supposed, that, though a young man, Mr. Montgomery has acquired considerable reputation as an actor in the provinces; and we may add that performance of the early scenes of "Othello" fully justified the accounts of him which had reached us. The best parties have only been waiting for him to his merits. In the third act Mr. Montgomery suffered from partial loss of voice, and, we hope, however, he ultimately recovered—a loss, we believe, due to the anxiety of the occasion and to the fatigue of a study process which had only the previous day been decided in his favour. Throughout the performance Mr. Montgomery showed much taste and purpose, and an evident aim to introduce new points of business, some of which were decidedly successful. We are disposed, however, to conclude that in Mr. Montgomery we have an actor ripe for the London stage, and likely to be a considerable favourite on it.

NEW ADELPHI.—The management of this theatre is at length becoming active, and we are likely now to have a succession of novelties, the result of their previous long suspension. In addition to the burlesque of "Ill-Treated Il Trovatore," Mr. Webster promises for the present week a new drama, and for next week a one now to the public generally. "The Irish Tiger" was acted for the first time, on the complete success. The part of Paddy Ryan was capitally supported by Mr. Webster, Mr. Stephenson, and that of Sir Charles Lavender by Mr. Billington. The fight was admirably managed, and elicited much applause. A piece of a different kind followed, one contrived for the purpose of introducing Professor Pepper's ghost entertainment. Nothing, indeed, is the subject that has already received illustration at the Polytechnic Institution—"The Christmas Carol" is the most conspicuous example—"The Haunted Man." The argument is divided into three tableaux, each devoted to a particular phase of the Ghost's Bargain, respectively entitled "The Gift Bestowed," "The Gift Abused," and "The Gift Recovered." This fatal gift poisons not only his own existence, but that of others; and, as in the case of Midas, after a few evenings it ceases to be not adequately made out in the drama. Probably the audience are sufficiently versed in Mr. Dickens's Christmas Carol to dispense with the dramatic explanation. The scientific appearitional results are undoubtedly managed, and with much improvement on the Polytechnic illusions. The appearances are startling, and are extremely startling, sudden, and surprising. All the qualities usually attributed to ghosts—including a shrieking—are given enough; but a relief is thrown in, by means of an episode relative to the Tetterby family, in which Mr. J. S. Toole and Miss Woolgar represent the husband and wife in a manner worthy of the great historic genius. In some respects the scene between these two performers is the best piece of acting we have seen in any theatre than the ghastly phenomena themselves. Time is required, however, for its proper appreciation. After a few evenings it will be properly understood by the public, and its success is then certain.

HER MAJESTY'S.—Mdme. Ristori on Friday and Monday continued to act in her usual repertory, as previously announced. In the tragedies of "Elisabetta" and "Maria Stuart." We think it would have been better if the latter piece had obtained, and the assortment of "Maria Stuart" preceded that of "Elisabetta." We might then have recognised an historical connection with the death of the English Queen; though, in the structure of the dramas themselves, the two pieces stand alone and apart. In both characters, the tyrant and the victim, Mdme. Ristori reached her highest excellence, and charmed all minds capable of appreciating the classic in style and the natural in action. Mdme. Ristori is already beginning to eclipse the fame of Rachel in the estimation of many. We are no longer disposed to compare the two, but to acknowledge the greatness of the Italian tragedienne. We are, indeed, surprised at the vividness of impression she has made. And remembering through the period of mere force, she has safely transported herself to the serener attributes of artistic development, and is now at the height and very culmination of spiritual power. We cannot suffer this notice to close without a word in favour of the company which she has associated with her labours. Signor Belletti, in particular, is an excellent artiste, and support the general caste of the pieces in a manner that adds to the pleasure we witnessing the performances.

SADLER'S WELLS.—An American lady has recently assumed the direction of this theatre for a few nights. Miss Helen Western is a lady of some reputation in her own country. She has performed Mathilde, in the "French Spy," and supported six characters in "A Devilish Good Joke." She is a decidedly popular artiste in Helen Western. This week she has personated Don Cæsar de Bazan with great effect.

The Empress Eugénie, it is said, has dyed her hair perfectly dark, both eyebrows and eyelashes remaining.

The Court photographer, Joseph Albert, in Munich, has discovered a new method of printing photographs in carbon.

A younger son of the Earl of Elgin has died at Trinity College, Glenalmond, in his twelfth year.

Mrs. Bates, widow of Mdme. Van de Weyer, wife of the Belgian Minister, died at an early hour on Monday morning, after a lengthened illness.

A French officer, in garrison at Evreux, has died from a flyon the lip. The insect, it is supposed, had been feeding on putrid meat which had been left out in the open air during the night.

A junk left Macao for Hong-Kong with 300 passengers, 150 of whom were Europeans, on the 10th inst. Only 100 persons on board had been one cup of tea ("congee") per man per day.

Her Majesty's Government has appointed Mr. Huxley, and Mr. Caird, M.P., the Royal Commissioners for inquiring into the subject of sea fisheries.

It appears from a Parliamentary return issued on Monday that the revenue of the Court of Bankruptcy in the year 1861 was £104,329, and the expenditure £81,260. In 1862 the revenue was £124,540, and the expenditure £119,759.

Mr. Michael Robert Westropp, Legal Remembrancer at Bombay, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court of that Presidency. Mr. Arthur Crawford, Second Secretary at Buenos Ayres, has been appointed Second Secretary at Athens; and Mr. Drummond, Second Secretary at Athens, has been appointed Second Secretary at Buenos Ayres.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Arabian Days and Nights. By Marguerite A. Power. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) "Bakhsheesh!" has become to readers of travels in the East almost as common a cry as "Copper, yer Honour!" at the crossings in the streets of our own country; and it is probable that Eastern travellers in England return to the Land of the Morning with as many stories of having been asked for "a copper" as English sojourners in the gorgeous East of having been pestered for "bakhsheesh." However, the demand seems to lose nothing of its singularity from the fact that we are perpetually inoculated for it in this manner. The beauties of the sprightly volume here noticed has not disdained to harp upon the subject. She apologises for the name of her book as rather far-fetched, remarking that she could not discover the places to which chiefly she confined her observations; but a taking title is almost a necessity nowadays, and she has contrived to make her book very interesting and pleasant. The descriptions of a Jewish wedding, the manners and of a Persian bridegroom, are very entertaining; and the new-born eulogisers of the Turk and the Turkish bath, and everything which is Turkish, may learn from these pages what they suppose to be the true sentiments of Haïm Pacha about the women of his race.

Regardful Sinners. By Mrs. Brotherton. (3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.) No particular plot is elaborated in this novel. Sinners of the regardful order—that is, those who outwardly make much of religion and sometimes too much of its professors or expositors—are represented in a regulative light; and sketches of life, character, ability, or very little of it, to shelter themselves under are exhibited in bright colours. The commencement appears to have proceeded from a friend a puerile strokes was necessary to bring him to a sense of his shortcomings. Mrs. Brotherton writes in a very pleasant style, and is great in the depiction of children and in the infantile talk. She leads us to infer that children for the most part big or spoil as if they had a cold in the head, which, as we all know, is productive of a great many more "ls" in conversation than the consonants in the world account for.

A Norseman's Views of Britain and the British. By A. O. Vinje. (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) The Norseman is a gentleman of—to judge from his writings—strabismus temperament. He came over here a few months before the opening of the International Exhibition, for the express purpose of "assuming and studying the characteristics of this great commercial land, and the manners, habits, and pursuits of its people." He seems to have been considerably disgusted, and he expresses his disgust considerably. "Here is a set of religious, bigoted, God-asking, God-worshipping, boasting, tuft-hunting, Mammon-serving, half-civilised Hampdens, who do everything with a view to pay," says the Great Exhibition was only a gigantic speculation for gain, not for intercourse and goodwill. Our leading newspapers, and as soon as it is threatened not to pay our public writers abused it; we have made "the Highlands a grave," and human beings that there may be more abundance of "sheep, and grouse, and deer;" we "speak with west-end noses as being altogether different from those in the eastern parts of London;" we "manufacture cosmetics for public nursing and lotures like a drunken rubble;" we are very little behind our "relation Pandoma in national vanity;" we are clumsy, of apprentices are not good, our loaning of farms is shameful, and calculated only to increase "the importance of the village usurer, whom they call the lawyer;" "man is divided" we deserve vengeance for our dealings with poor, ctarved, hunted-Dodge-shamefaced Ireland; our proprietor, "after sucking the marrow out of a district, gives a few roods and potates the poor, builds a chapel, or subscribes a trifle to schools," and straightway thinks of himself as a benefactor to his race; and so on to a host of wonderful benevolence; at our Universities, "schlarships, fellowships, and livings are usually given to the impecunious younger relatives of the patrons, without, it would seem, any great respect for real merit;" our leading newspapers, especially the *Saturday Review* and the *Times*, laugh to scorn any but the family-interest plan, in dealing with "our Church;" Lord Derby is raised to the manit-system "the worst kind of preferment" (the Norseman having most likely mistaken the Earl's meaning); we are so hard upon people, that, like Lord Derby, "they become desperate," even as idea as nauseous as leprosy once did in the Holy Land;" even our Sundays are "horrible," but on a Monday we are "dressed, weedy creatures; and we are altogether in a very bad way—not worse, in fact, morally, politically, and intellectually, than our fellow-creatures elsewhere. We ought to take a lesson from Norway and submit to reform from within. It is not necessary, as it is, at least, his tone would lead one to conclude; for, though there is much—both much truth in many of his uncomplimentary remarks, his self-complacent assumption of superiority renders them more than usually unpalatable. Had he had the grace to publish his letters before he left, Lord Ely would have had a most valuable reading for that season of penance.

Translations by Lord Lyttelton and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. (Bernard Quaritch.) To classical scholars these translations will be welcome for themselves; to the world at present accomplishment for the authors' sakes; and to lovers of nice-ordering books for the sake of their neat exterior. It is unnecessary, as this is a second edition, to blow the trumpet in honour of Lord Lyttelton's and as widely-praised achievements of the noble Lord and the right hon. Commoner. It may be useful, however, to those who have no acquaintance with the dead languages to mention that the Chrysotom of the Commoner's powers as a translator are Homer, Dante, and Italian as well as upon Latin and Greek, and with as much success.

Memoirs. (Ehas Bancroft and Co.) (Simpkin, Marshallan and Co.) This is the first number of that ever-dying, ever-reviving periodical, the magazine. The conductors request support in every way—by purchase and by letter—by contributions, by subscribers and lovers of Eton. The present number is chiefly remarkable for containing the speech that was spoken upon the 28th of April by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and there are no doubt many (particularly Eton boys) who will be glad to get it. And so, in imitation of the well-known motto, *Avant Brunswick!*

Wild Scenes in South America. By Don Ramon Paez. (Low, Son, and Co.) This book is full of exciting adventures by flood and sea, comprising passages in the Venezuelan war of independence. Vigorous illustrations accompany the letterpress and add to the interest. Whether or not the spirit of the late Baron Munchausen may be considered to have passed into the author of this book from the following anecdote:—"During the engagement Captain Las Casas, with his men, on a General, while attempting to cut down a struck by a musket-ball on the nose, which feature was previously a little one-sided. Finding the ball come from the blow except a temporary inflammation, we concluded that the ball had passed through the head. Notwithstanding the satisfaction, his nose from that time became prominent, and has continued so to the present day. The occurrence of this event, on returning to Caracas from exile, I was surprised to hear these same people say that the General had coughed up a musket-ball during the night. The affair naturally excited a good deal of talk throughout the city; but, on examination by competent persons, it was discovered that the missile—doubtless the identical one fired at him by the guerrillas—proceeded from his nose, having worked itself a passage through the roof of his mouth into his throat." Let readers be free from the slow except a temporary inflammation, we concluded that the ball had passed through the head. Notwithstanding the satisfaction, his nose from that time became prominent, and has continued so to the present day. The occurrence of this event, on returning to Caracas from exile, I was surprised to hear these same people say that the General had coughed up a musket-ball during the night. The affair naturally excited a good deal of talk throughout the city; but, on examination by competent persons, it was discovered that the missile—doubtless the identical one fired at him by the guerrillas—proceeded from his nose, having worked itself a passage through the roof of his mouth into his throat." Let readers be free from the slow except a temporary inflammation, we concluded that the ball had passed through the head. Notwithstanding the satisfaction, his nose from that time became prominent, and has continued so to the present day. The occurrence of this event, on returning to Caracas from exile, I was surprised to hear these same people say that the General had coughed up a musket-ball during the night. The affair naturally excited a good deal of talk throughout the city; but, on examination by competent persons, it was discovered that the missile—doubtless the identical one fired at him by the guerrillas—proceeded from his nose, having worked itself a passage through the roof of his mouth into his throat."

A New Zealand paper states that during one week 3000 persons landed on the Dunedin jetty, bound for the Otago goldfields.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DEMOSTHENES.—The best authority on Philidor's history is his life by Professor Allen, of Philadelphia. According to this biography the great French chess-master received his instruction in chess from Legall de Kermeur, and died in London on the 31st of August, 1795. You appear therefore to have been misinformed both as to the date of his birth and of his death.—See "The Life of Philidor, Musician and Chessplayer, by William Allen, A.M."

E.L.—It may occur of course to suppose so terrible a contingency as that of a player's having to move his King into check, but in such a position would be to continue the struggle to undergo a course of tortures too dreadful to name. If that infliction did not continue of his evening, he must be considered inconsistent, and ought to be placed under restraint for his own safety.

A SHORTY (late RUBY ARTS on Saturday, the 27th, Derby, L.K.T., and others.—It was mentioned to our last that the author of Problem No. 1095 had overlooked the fact that Black by playing 1. Q to Q 4th could draw the game.

R. D. C.—After the adverse opinion expressed by the examiners the diagram you speak of will be considered by the solvers as a mere curiosity. Perhaps you can find a better.

J. W. B. Hambleton.—Quite true.

E. C.—It was an all-round match, but the *qui parti* game, and that is unsuitable for a newspaper.

*** The little counsel between M. Bilski and Mr. Mucklow is not yet concluded, we believe. The score will be published in our columns when it is finished.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1097, by Patrick, W. W., Miroslo, A. V., George, T. B., Hereward, Rev. J. Wayte, Shakespeare, Rev. J. A. Wray, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. J. Jones, Rev. W. A. Wray, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. J. Owen

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—TOURIST TICKETS, at Cheap Fares, available for one Calendar Month, are issued to the Midland Counties, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and other principal stations, to RICHMOND, Harrogate, Bridlington, Scarborough, Whitby, Redcar, Saltburn, Hartlepool, Durham, Darlington, Stockton, Middlesbro', Ferryhill, and Bishop Auckland; to RIPON, Leyburn, Penrith, Carlisle, Dumfries, Ayr, Glasgow, Stirling, Dalkeith, Perth, Aberdeen, Inverness, Dundee, Montrose, Arbroath, and Aberdeen; and to STRANRAER, Whithorn, Wigtown, Portpatrick, Girvan, Maybole, Ballantrae, Newton-Stewart, Port Ellen, and the Isle of Mann.

For further particulars see programmes, to be obtained at King's-cross Station, at all the receiving-offices in London, and at the Midland Railway Stations, Derby, Leeds, Bradford, Hunslet, Wakefield, Normanton, Hull, Sheffield, Rotherham, Masborough, Lincoln, Nottingham, Retford, Doncaster, Gainsborough, Boston, Sleaford, Grantham, Peterborough, Wisbech, Spalding, Stamford, Market Harborough, Kettering, Wellingborough, Higham Ferrers, Bedford, and Hitchin.

By order, SAMUEL SWARBRICK, Secretary.

King's-cross, June, 1863.

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By order, SAMUEL SWARBRICK, Secretary.

King's-cross, June, 1863.

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